SCHURZ TALKS ON EXPANSION

Addresses Chicago University Faculty and Students on the Subject.

INSISTS THIS COUNTRY IS LARGE ENOUGH

Twenty-Seventh Anniversary of the Institution Finds it Possessor of Gifts Aggregating $403,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—President Harper of Chicago university announced tonight at the twenty-seventh convocation of the university that gifts aggregating $403,000 have been made to the institution.

Martin A. Ryerson, president of the Board of Trustees, donated a tract of land adjoining that now occupied by the university. The value of this is $34,000. John D. Rockefeller had promised to duplicate the gift in cash, thus making $68,000. Marshall Field of this city gave a tract of land adjoining that given by Mr. Ryerson, and which has been used by the university as an athletic field. The value of this land is estimated at $135,000. Mr. Rockefeller agreed that when this was given to the school he would give $25,000 for the building of a gymnasium and the equipment of the athletic grounds. The university has, therefore, received $169,000 in land value and will now receive from Mr. Rockefeller $234,000 in cash.

Hon. Carl Schurz made the convocation address, his subject being "American Imperialism." His remarks were a discussion of the expansion idea and strongly against it. He contended that it was wrong for the United States to annex any of its conquests during the war with Spain, and predicted much trouble for the country if it annexed Porto Rico and the Philippines. He said in part:

Had the famous peace message of the czar of Russia, with its protest against growing militarism and its plea for disarmament, reached us a year ago it would have been hailed with enthusiasm by every American as a triumph of our example. We might have claimed only that to our republic, and not to the Russian monarch, belonged the place of leadership in so great an onward step in the progress of civilization.

But there came the Spanish war. A few vigorous blows laid the feeble enemy helpless at our feet. The whole scene of peace and order—without a single shadow threatening us—seemed to have suddenly changed. According to the solemn proclamation of our government, the war had been undertaken solely for the liberation of Cuba, as a war of humanity and not of conquest. But our easy victories had put conquest within our reach and when our arms occupied foreign territory a loud demand arose that, pledge or no pledge to the contrary, the conquests should be kept, even the Philippines on the other side of the globe, and that as to Cuba itself, independence would be only a provisional formality. Why not? was the cry. Has not the career of the republic almost from its very beginning been one of territorial expansion? Has it not acquired Louisiana, Florida, Texas, the vast countries that came to us through the Mexican war, and Alaska, and has it not digested them well? Were not those acquisitions much larger than those now in contemplation? If the republic could digest the old, why not the new? What is the difference?

Difference in New Acquisitions.

Only look with an unclouded eye and you will soon discover differences enough warning you to beware. There are five of decisive importance:

1. All the former acquisitions were on this continent, and, excepting Alaska, contiguous to our borders.

2. They were situated, not in the tropical, but in the temperate zone, where democratic institutions thrive, and where our people could migrate in mass.

3. They were but very thinly peopled—in fact, without any population that would have been in the way of new settlements.

4. They could be organized as territories in the usual manner, with the expectation that they would presently come into the union as self-governing states with populations substantially homogeneous to our own.

5. They did not require a material increase of our army and navy, either for their subjection to our rule or for their defense against any probable foreign attack provoked by their being in our possession.

Compare now with our old acquisitions as to all these important points those at present in view.

They are not continental, not contiguous to our present domain, but beyond seas, the Philippines many thousand miles distant from our coast. They are all situated in the tropics, where people of the northern races, such as the Anglo-Saxons, or, generally speaking, people of Germanic blood, have never migrated in mass to stay, and they are more or less densely populated, parts of them as densely as Massachusetts—their populations consisting almost exclusively of races to whom the tropical climate is congenial—Spanish creoles mixed with negroes in the West Indies, and Malays, Tagals, Filipinos, Chinese, Japanese, Nigritos and various more or less barbarous tribes in the Philippines.

When the question is asked whether we may hope to adapt those countries and populations to our system of government the advocates of annexation answer cheerily that when they belong to us we shall soon "Americanize" them. This may mean that Americans in sufficiently large numbers will migrate there to determine the character of those populations so as to assimilate them to our own.

This is a delusion of the first magnitude.

I ask in all candor, taking President McKinley at his word, will the forcible annexation of the Philippines by our code of morals not be criminal aggression—a self-confessed crime? I ask further, if the Cubans, as congress declared, are and of right ought to be free and independent, can anybody tell me why the Porto Ricans and the Filipinos ought not of right to be free and independent? Can you sincerely recognize the right to freedom and independence of one and refuse the same right to another in the same situation, and then take his land? Would not that be double-dealing of the most shameless sort?

Do not deceive yourselves. If we turn that war which was so solemnly commended to the favor of mankind as a generous war of liberation and humanity into a victory for conquest and self-aggrandizement, we shall have thoroughly forfeited our moral credit with the world. Professions of unselfish virtue and benevolence, proclamations of noble humanitarian purposes coming from us will never, never be trusted again. Is this the position in which this great republic of ours should stand among the family of nations? Our American self-respect should rise in indignant protest against it.

Country is Large Enough.

What can there be to justify a policy fraught with such direful consequences? Let us pass the arguments of the advocates of such imperialism candidly in review.

The cry suddenly raised that this great country has become too small for us is too ridiculous to demand an answer, in view of the fact that our present population may be tripled and still have ample elbow-room, with resources to support many more. But we are told that our industries are gasping for breath; that we are suffering from overproduction; that our products must have new outlets, and that we need colonies and dependencies the world over to give us more markets. More markets? Certainly. But do we, civilized beings, indulge in the absurd and barbarous notion that we must own the countries with which we wish to trade? Here are our official reports before us, telling us that of late years our export trade has grown enormously, not only of farm products, but of the products of our manufacturing industries; in fact, that "our sales of manufactured goods have continued to extend with a facility and promptitude of results which have excited the serious concern of countries that, for generations, had not only controlled their home markets, but had practically monopolized certain lines of trade in other lands."

If we have rescued those unfortunate daughters of Spain, the colonies, from the tyranny of their cruel father, I deny that we are therefore in honor bound to marry any of the girls, or to take them all into our household, where they may disturb and demoralize our whole family. I deny that the liberation of those Spanish dependencies morally constrains us to do anything that would put our highest mission to solve the great problem of democratic government in jeopardy, or that would otherwise endanger the vital interests of the republic. Whatever our duties to them may be, our duties to our own country and people stand first; and from this standpoint we have, as sane men and patriotic citizens, to regard our obligation to take care of the future of those islands and their people.

Cuba is Delivered.

They fought for deliverance from Spanish oppression, and we helped them to obtain that deliverance. That deliverance they understood to mean independence. I repeat the question whether anybody can tell me why the declaration of congress that the Cubans of right ought to be free and independent should not apply to all of them? Their independence, therefore, would be the natural and rightful outcome. This is the solution of the problem first to be taken in view. It is objected that they are not capable of independent government. They may answer that this is their affair and that they are at least entitled to a trial. I frankly admit that if they are given that trial their conduct in governing themselves will be far from perfect. Well, the conduct of no people is perfect, not even our own. They may try to revenge themselves upon their tories in their revolutionary war. But we, too, threw our tories into hideous dungeons during our revolutionary war and persecuted and drove them away after its close. They may have bloody civil broils. But we, too, have had our civil war which cost hundreds of thousands of lives and devastated one-half of our land; and now we have in horrible abundance the killing by lynch law, and our battles of Virden. They may have trouble with their tribes. So had we, and we treated our wild tribes in a manner not to be proud of. They may have corruption and rapacity in their government, but Havana and Ponce may get municipal administration almost as good as New York has under Tammany rule; and Manila may have a city council not much less virtuous than that of Chicago.

No, we cannot expect that the Porto Ricans, the Cubans, and the Filipines will maintain orderly governments in Anglo-Saxon fashion. But they may succeed in establishing a tolerable order of things in their fashion, as Mexico, after many decades of turbulent disorder, succeeded at last, under Porfirio Diaz, in having a strong and orderly government of her kind, not, indeed, such a government as we would tolerate in this union, but a government answering Mexican character and interests, and respectable in its relations with the outside world.

This will become all the more possible if, without annexing and ruling those people, we simply put them on their feet, and then give them the benefit of that humanitarian spirit which, as we claim, led us into the war for the liberation of Cuba. To this end we should keep our troops on the islands until their people have constructed governments and organized forces of their own for the maintenance of order. Our military occupation should not be kept up as long as possible, but should be withdrawn as soon as possible.

Burial of Western Pioneer.

HURON, S. D., Jan. 4.—(Special.)—The funeral of Mrs. Betsy Pond, whose death occurred quite suddenly Saturday afternoon, took place Monday afternoon at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Asher F. Pay, and was largely attended. The services were conducted by Rev. Charles H. Brand, assisted by Rev. W. H. Thrall, who had known Mrs. Pond for forty years or more. Mrs. Pond was the last of a prominent revolutionary family of Vermont, and was the wife of the late Judge Zimri Pond of Galesburg, Ill., in which city they resided for half a century. She was nearly 89 years of age at the time of her death, and had been totally blind for nine years.

Children's Home Expands.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 4.—(Special.)—The Children's home, which has done considerable good among the orphans of the state, contemplates extending the scope of its work in the spring. It is proposed to take the smaller children of parents who are compelled to go out to work daily to the home, where they will be taken care of during the day.

No Jury in Garrington Trial.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 4.—(Special Telegram.)—Testimony is not yet being taken in the Garrington murder trial. The time since yesterday afternoon when the case came on has been consumed in efforts to get a jury.

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Electricity is Life; it is the Vital and Nerve Force of every human being. Without it, you could not live a moment and you can never be well and strong as you were intended to be, if there is a lack of this vital element in your system until you have it scientifically applied. DR. BENNETT'S ELECTRIC BELT is the most approved means of applying electricity to the human system. It has soft, silken, chamois-covered sponge electrodes that cannot burn and blister you as do the bare metal electrodes used on all other makes of belts. These electrodes keep open the pores of the skin and allow the entire current to penetrate the system.

If you need help do not delay longer; my Belt will cure you, and the opportunity is now within your reach—grasp it; time is precious and fleeting. Begin treatment with my belt and get well, then remain well, strong and vigorous. Is it not time for you to be up and doing? Every feeling of love for your family, every sentiment of manliness left in you cries out for prompt action. Do not waste the golden hours asking yourself "Shall I?" Do your part and place your case in my hands; my Belt will do for you, as it has had the proud distinction of doing for thousands of others. I keep your correspondence and consultations sacredly confidential, and assure you not only speedy relief, but a permanent cure. It will be worth more than money to you; it will be worth life itself. Price of my belts ONLY $8.00 and $10.00. If you have passed the meridian of life and are still dragging the heavy burden of disease about, gather yourself together a little. Open your mind to me, and my belt will give you manhood, health, strength, vim, courage and all that goes to make life worth living. If you are young, be wise in time; that time is the present.

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SOUTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE

Little Business Has Been Transacted Up to Date.

SENATE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCEMENTS

Complaint in the Governorship Contest Will Be Served This Morning—Talk of Impeachment Fills the Air.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 4.—(Special Telegram.)—In the house today the absentees of yesterday were sworn in and a committee on rules appointed, consisting of Bras, Dwight, Chiesman and Varnum and Peterson of Brookings. A committee of five on compensation of house employes is Harrington, Chiesman, Lien, Pusey and Purdin. A message from the senate declared that body to be ready to meet the house in joint session. The drawing of seats was proceeded with and before this had been completed the senate had adjourned for the day without waiting for the house to complete its work. On motion of Russell the speaker was instructed to add to the committee list a committee of seven as a committee on live stock. A messenger was then sent to notify the senate of the readiness to meet in joint session and reported the adjournment of that body. The house then adjourned.

In the senate the only business transacted was the drawing of seats. It had been generally agreed that on account of the length of the governor's message it would be received in joint session and not read, but made a part of the journal; but the action of the senate in adjourning without waiting for the house prevented this action from being taken. As the organization of both bodies is now completed that action will, without question, be carried out tomorrow.

While it was definitely announced this morning that the complaint in the governorship contest would be served today, this action was for some reason deferred until tomorrow and it is now reported that the service will be made in the morning. The complaint is a bulky volume of itself, alleging irregularities in many precincts over the state and comprises 1,300 printed pages. The case will be one of the hardest fought on both sides which has ever been brought in the courts of this state. It is expected now that the principal committees of both houses will be announced tomorrow.

Talk of impeachment proceedings has been floating for several days, starting from a populist source, the alleged scheme being to place Kean in the chair until the end of the session. This has absolutely no foundation and has not been considered by the republicans.

Following is a list of the chairmen of important senate committees which will be announced tomorrow: Judiciary, Lawson; appropriations, Stewart; ways and means, Cooper; railroads, Loomis; state dispensary, Stiles.

Guaranty Company Refuses Risks.

The refusal of the guaranty company to take risks on elective officers leaves Treasurer-elect Schamber in an annoying situation. While there is no question that he can easily secure the required personal security, he had hoped to give the greater part of his bond through a surety company, and supposed that all arrangements had been completed for that purpose, when he learned Sunday that the company could not accept risks on elective officers. He at once started for his home to secure the required personal bond, and while he will be in shape to present it within a few days, it will be impossible for him to secure it and return here in time to be sworn in at the same time with the other state officers tomorrow.

Adjutant General Humphrey will attempt to secure at the coming session a sufficient appropriation for the military department of the state, to put the National guard on a better footing than ever before, as soon as it is reorganized, which action is expected to be taken as soon as the Dakota troops return home, an event which is looked for early in the coming spring.

The question of future measures has as yet received but little consideration, all the time and energy of members having been taken up with the organization, but one of the first measures to be taken up will probably be some measure toward providing for the dispensary amendment and probably the first use made of the referendum amendment will be to submit any bill passed covering the dispensary amendment.

Outside of the secretary of the senate the Black Hills section and the northern counties of the state took everything worth having in the way of appointive positions. The members from the Hills section came here with a claim that, with their record in turning over the populist majority of two years ago, they were entitled to something good, and made the chief clerkship of the house their special claim. They not only secured this, but also assistant sergeant-at-arms and two good places in the senate.

DECREASE IN TAX LEVY URGED.

Governor Lind Advises Putting More Burden on Corporations.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 4.—Governor John Lind, in his innaugural message, recommends a reduction in the tax levy from 15-10 mills now levied and included in the state auditor's recommendations for the next two years to 12-10 mills. He holds that by a closer and more effective enforcement of existing taxation laws and by means of necessary taxation on francises and corporations, the receipts will be sufficiently large to leave a good surplus even with this reduction. He favors an increase in the gross earnings' tax on railroads, arguing that Minnesota with the 3 per cent tax is below the average for the states of Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois, with whose railroads this state is grouped. He favors a 4 per cent tax.

With the surplus he expects to receive by this means, and through more economical management of state institutions, he advises the improvement of the educational interests of the state as well as the other state institutions. He recommends the preparation and publication on state account of the school bonds required in connection with the free textbook system. In the treatment of the insane he favors some change along the line of the cottage system as it might be modified by local conditions. He also speaks in favor of a Board of Control to oversee and direct the management of the state institutions.

Other recommendations include the institution of salaries in place of fees in certain big paying offices, the bringing of the telephone companies in the state under the jurisdiction of the railroad commission; abolishing the system of issuing railroad passes to public officials; the submission of legislation to the people for approval, the pushing of work on the state capital.

Retiring Governor Clough read his final message, which was simply a review of the last two years in state affairs.

QUAY WILL MEET OPPOSITION.

Combination Will Delay Election Pending Light on Bank Case.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.—The republican senators and members who signed the pledge not to take part in last night's senatorial caucus organized today to keep up the fight against Senator Quay until after the supreme court has disposed of the People's bank conspiracy case. The meeting was attended by nearly all the signers and two others who did not sign, but kept away from the caucus.

General William H. Koontz of Somerset called the meeting to order and named Senator William Flynn of Allegheny for chairman, and Senator J. Henry of Philadelphia and Representative R. K. Young of Tioga for secretaries. Senator Flynn said there was no necessity for holding a senatorial caucus last night, and that so long as those who stayed away stood together there could be no election of a United States senator. What he wanted was more light on the pending charges against Senator Quay, to ascertain whether he is a proper person to be elected to the United States senate. Mr. Flynn also said that he interpreted the pledge binding the independents to keep out of the caucus to mean that they would not vote for Quay until the supreme court had disposed of the conspiracy cases and that if the senator was not in a better position after this action than he is now they cannot vote for him.

ENDORSES CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Illinois Democrats Favor Bryan and the Vote is a Surprise.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—The democratic state central committee tonight declared itself for the Chicago platform and for William J. Bryan. Mr. Bryan was present and made an address, thanking the committee for the personal compliment and congratulating the organization on its declaration in favor of free and unlimited coinage.

The adoption of the resolutions endorsing silver and Mr. Bryan by unanimous vote was something of a surprise, for it was expected that several of the members of the committee with leanings to the gold standard would oppose any declaration in favor of the platform of 1896. C. K. Ladd, proxy for Ben T. Cable, who is generally regarded as a strong anti-silver man, voted with the majority and stated that he did so at the request of Mr. Cable.

Aside from the declaration of party policy the meeting of the committee was of interest because of the contest concerning its organization between the Mayor Harrison and ex-Governor Altgeld factions. The Harrison men elected their candidate, Dr. Walter Watson of Mount Vernon being chosen state chairman and Fred Eldred of Chicago secretary.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE ORGANIZES.

Franchise Fight and Subjects in Governor's Message Features.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—The two houses of the Illinois legislature were organized today, Senator James Warder, republican, being chosen president pro tem of the senate and Lawrence Y. Sherman, republican, speaker of the lower house. The street railway franchise fight began at the first session, three bills on the subject being introduced today.

Governor Tanner devoted the greater part of his message to a discussion of state issues. He referred at length to the much discussed Allen street railway franchise law, and said more legislation on the subject is necessary. The street railways, he said, should pay their full share of the taxes, according to value, and there should be a reasonable and equitable reduction in street car fares.

Referring to the local mine riots at Pana and Virden, the governor said that the overproduction of the mines of the state was responsible for the trouble. He recommended an amendment to the present arbitration law making it obligatory on the part of the contending forces to submit their grievance to an arbitration board.

LEADERS AGREE ON CAUCUS CALL.

Indications Are That Johnson Cannot Control it.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 4.—The republican steering committee of the house and senate met tonight and, after a consultation with the several candidates and their supporters, called a caucus for tomorrow night. Congressman Johnson appeared before the committee and acquiesced in the call, as did the other candidates. From the anti-Johnson composition of the steering committee the call indicates the belief of the opposition that Johnson cannot control the caucus. No one believes the caucus will result in a choice, but it will develop the strength of the various candidates and give the managers lines to work upon.

Colorado Legislature Called.

DENVER, Jan. 4.—The Colorado legislature met at noon today and organized by electing the officers chosen by joint caucus of the silver parties. William G. Smith, silver republican, is speaker, and A. B. Gray, populist, chief clerk of the house; John R. Schermerhorn, silver republican, is president pro tem., and Harry N. Sales, democrat, secretary of the senate. Governor-elect Thomas will be inaugurated next Tuesday.

Legislature Opens In Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Jefferson City, Mo., says: The legislature met at noon today, Lieutenant Governor Bolte calling the senate to order and Secretary of State Leseur acting in the same capacity in the house. The temporary organization was effected in the house by the election of George T. Leo of Carter county as speaker and H. J. Simmons of Shelby as secretary.

Senatorial Candidate Withdraws.

DETROIT, Jan. 4.—A News' special from Lansing, Mich., says: Albert Pack has issued a letter formally withdrawing from the senatorial contest. Everything had been staked on the election of Carton to the speakership. When he was defeated last night in caucus, Mr. Pack conceded that nothing could prevent the re-election of Senator Burrows and he did not care to continue the fight merely for the sake of making a showing.

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST

Fair Skies and Variable Winds Predicted for States of Iowa and Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Forecast for Thursday:

For Nebraska and Iowa—Fair; variable winds.

For North and South Dakota—Fair; not so cold; variable winds.

For Missouri—Fair; colder; northwesterly winds.

For Kansas — Fair; colder; northerly winds.

For Wyoming—Fair; variable winds.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Jan. 4.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfall compared with the corresponding day of the last three years:

	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
Maximum temperature	14	41	11	29
Minimum temperature	7	31	7	2
Average temperature	10	36	9	16
Rainfall	.00	.00	.07	.00

Record of temperature and precipitation at Omaha for this day and since March 1, 1898:

Normal for the day	20
Deficiency for the day	10
Accumulated excess since March 1	73
Normal rainfall for the day	.03 inch
Deficiency for the day	.03 inch
Total rainfall since March 1, 1898	26.55 inches
Deficiency since March 1	3.78 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1897	11.03 inches
Excess for cor. period, 1896	5.24 inches

Reports from Stations at 8 p. m.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Maximum temperature.	Rainfall for day.
Omaha, clear	12	14	.00
North Platte, clear	10	16	.00
Salt Lake City, cloudy	26	32	T
Cheyenne, clear	16	24	.00
Rapid City, clear	—4	4	T
Huron, clear	—0	8	.00
Williston, clear	—8	—4	.00
Chicago, clear	24	48	.24
St. Louis, cloudy	28	56	.28
St. Paul, clear	4	8	T
Davenport, clear	14	46	.04
Helena, partly cloudy	—10	—8	.00
Kansas City, clear	20	24	.00
Havre, partly cloudy	—14	—8	.00
Bismarck, clear	—6	....	.00
Galveston, cloudy	66	66	.04

T indicates trace of precipitation.
— Below zero.

L. A. WELSH, Local Forecast Official.

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS HIS MIND

New Governor Congratulates His State on Its Part in the War.

POLICE SYSTEM MUST BE REFORMED

Administration Will Weed Out Incompetents from the Service and Enforce Honesty and Industry Among Public Servants.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The state legislature convened today. In both the assembly and the senate the republican caucus nominees were elected. Fred Dixon of Chautauqua county was made speaker of the assembly and Archie Baxter of Chemung was chosen clerk. In the senate T. E. Ellsworth of Niagara county and James S. Whipple of Cattaraugus county were elected temporary chairman and clerk, respectively. After a brief address by Lieutenant Governor Woodruff the annual message of the governor, Theodore Roosevelt, was read.

Governor Roosevelt's message opens with a reference to the alacrity with which New York responded to the call for volunteers to engage in the war with Spain. "We are Americans," the governor continued, "and the interests of all Americans are equally dear to the men of the Empire state. A we grow into a mighty nation which, whether it will or not, must inevitably play a great part for good or for evil in the affairs of the world at large, the people of New York wish it understood that they look at all American questions of foreign policy from a national standpoint. The territory we have taken must neither be allowed to lapse into anarchy nor to return under the sway of tyranny. War is a grim thing at best, but the war through which we have passed, has left us not merely memories of victory won on land and sea, but the even more blessed heritage, the knowledge that it was waged from the highest motives, for the good of others, as well as for our own national honor. Above all, we are thankful that it brought home to all of us the fact that the country was indeed one when serious danger confronted it. The men from the east and west, the north and the south, the sons of those who wore the blue and of those who wore the gray, stood shoulder to shoulder in the fight, met the same dangers, shared the same hardships and won the same ultimate triumphs."

Commerce of New York.

Governor Roosevelt recommends a continuance of the commission appointed under the preceding state administration to examine into the causes of the decline in the commerce of New York City. "It is essential to the state no less than to the city of New York that our commercial supremacy should be maintained. With this end in view the canals should be administered economically and with an eye single to the welfare of the whole people. Any man, whether public servant or contractor, who in any way defrauds the state or perverts the business of the state to his private gain must be dealt with as rigorously as the laws will permit."

Governor Roosevelt discusses the subject of state labor laws at considerable length. Under this head he says: "In dealing with the interests which we have grown to group together as the interests of labor we must always keep in mind the fact that ultimately each man's salvation rests mainly with himself, and that no amount of legislation or of combination can supply the lack of individual initiative—the lack of individual energy and honesty, thrift and industry. Yet this capacity for individual self-help can and should be generally supplemented by that form of self-help that follows on organization and association, has been shown by the careers of many of the trades unions and labor federations; and sometimes it can be supplemented by the direct action of the state itself. This legislation is not necessarily against the interest of capital; on the contrary, if wisely devised it is for the benefit of both labor and capital."

Proper Sphere of Volunteers.

In discussing the national guard Governor Roosevelt says among other things: "It is much to be hoped that some well thought out plan may be adopted by the national government for the use of the guard in any future war. The guard should be used as it was in the civil war and should not be called out for foreign service. The work which the national guardsmen ought certainly perform differs entirely from that expected from regulars. Many of the troops who volunteered gladly for the emergency, now that the war is over, are most anxious to return. That they are not all of them able to return is due to the utterly inadequate size of our regular army. If our regular army is as it should be, increased to 100,000 men, the hard necessity of retaining in the service the volunteer organizations which ought not to be retained will disappear."

"The lamentable result of keeping the guard armed with archaic weapons utterly unfit for modern warfare was shown very conclusively in the late contest with Spain. It is an understatement of the case to say that a single first-class regiment, armed with Krag-Jorgensens, is worth three regiments armed with a low power, single-shot, black-powder piece like the Springfield."

After mention of subjects of exclusively state interest, Governor Roosevelt says: "In New York City, even more than in the state, there is need of cutting down the salaries of certain officials, of forcing others to do more work and of altogether getting rid of yet others. The evils of the police system in New York have become very serious. I may find it necessary to communicate with you again on this matter."

Cushman K. Davis Renominated.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 4.—The republican members of the two houses of the legislature met in caucus tonight to nominate a successor to United States Senator Cushman K. Davis, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee and American peace commissioner at Paris. Ex-Governor A. R. McGill, now a state senator, presided over the caucus and Hon. Gilbert Gutterson officiated as secretary. Senator C. C. McArthy of Grand Rapids nominated Cushman Kellogg Davis in a long speech, eulogizing the senator and reviewing his entire career. The roll was called to allow all to be recorded, resulting in 127 votes for Senator Davis, that being the number present at the caucus.

Senator from Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 4.—Senator J. C. Burrows was unanimously nominated tonight by the republican caucus to succeed himself. After the nomination the senator and his late opponent, Albert Pack of Alpena, came to the capitol together, which created great enthusiasm from the legislators. Both addressed the caucus. As the republicans have a large majority on joint ballot, the re-election of Senator Burrows is assured.

Idaho Legislature Organizes.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 4.—The legislature effected an organization today. In the house the democrats and the silver republicans took all the places. D. L. Evans, democrat of Oneida county, was elected speaker. In the senate the republicans and populists fused and divided the offices equally.

Pennsylvania Lawmakers Adjourn.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 4. — Both branches of the Pennsylvania legislature adjourned at noon today until Thursday, January 12. Only business of minor importance was transacted at today's session.

Governor of Connecticut Seated.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 4.—The Connecticut general assembly opened for the session of 1899 today. Edward Keeler of Newark was elected president pro tem of the senate and Frank B. Brandage of New London was unanimously re-elected speaker of the house. George E. Lounsbury was inaugurated as governor.

Sixteen-to-One League Formed.

DENVER, Jan. 4.—Preliminary steps have been taken in this city for the organization of "The United States Sixteen to One Money League." The object of the organization is to assist in the organization of political parties on the basis of bimetallism. It is expected the league will take a prominent part in politics.

Maine Legislature Convenes.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 4.—The Sixty-ninth Maine legislature was formally organized today. Senator O. B. Olason of Gardiner was elected president of the senate, and Colonel E. T. Stetson of Bangor speaker of the house.

Hale to Succeed Himself.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 4.—The general republican caucus of the legislature was held tonight to nominate state officials, seven councillors and a United States senator. It was fully attended and was most harmonious. It was a foregone conclusion that Senator Hale would be named to succeed himself. The nomination was made by a grand chorus of "Ayes." Mr. Hale made a strong speech of thanks, clearly explaining his attitude on the issues of the day.

Hanly Likely Candidate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—The republicans of the legislature, composing the majority, caucused tonight on the organization of the house and senate. Frank Littleton was selected speaker of the house. He is a young lawyer of this city. The senate selected Senator Newby as president pro tem. The result of the caucus is looked at as favorable to the candidacy of J. Frank Hanly of Lafayette for the United States senatorship.

California's Governor Inaugurated.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 4.—Governor-elect Henry T. Gage was inaugurated at noon today with appropriate ceremony. There was a military parade and a salute of nineteen guns was fired.

TERRIBLE EPIDEMIC OF LA GRIPPE

Is Now Raging in All Parts of the United States, Striking Down Its Victims Everywhere.

HIGH AND LOW, RICH AND POOR, GREAT AND SMALL, ARE FALLING, ONE BY ONE.

The Greatest Scourge of the Century Is Feared.

La grippe has always been a peculiarly fatal disease. Its ravages are not so alarming as diphtheria, or so much dreaded as smallpox, but its number of victims is greater then either.

Silently—insidiously—it gathers in its fearful harvest of precious lives. It does not spread from man to man like a contagious disease, nor does it belong to limited localities like malaria. It is in the air everywhere. It is of climatic origin. No man can escape from it, no woman is safe from it.

La grippe is epidemic catarrh. La grippe is acute catarrh excited by peculiar climatic conditions. It sweeps across a continent in a single week, like the blizzard of a winter or the hot wave of summer. It does not depopulate whole villages like the black plague, nor desolate a home like malignant diphtheria, but it counts its single victims here and there incessantly, night and day, week after week.

La grippe is acute epidemic catarrh. Our climate at all times, especially in the winter, excites numerous cases of acute catarrh. Just now the climatic conditions are such that very few escape. It is called by the French name, la grippe, but in plain English it is catarrh—acute catarrh. The last two weeks many hundreds have died with it. In the coming four weeks many thousands more will die.

Unlike the hot wave, we cannot flee from la grippe by going to the mountains. Unlike the winter blizzard, we cannot escape la grippe by going to southern climes.

As to the nature of la grippe, authorities differ. Even now the New York Board of Health is declaring it to be a contagious disease, while other men of equal authority do not regard it as such. And what is worse yet, doctors do not agree as to the remedies for la grippe. No school of medicine or set of doctors have reached any definite conclusion as to what remedy or remedies will either cure or prevent la grippe. One doctor says this and another says that, and in the meantime the people are dying all around us.

Since 1850 Dr. Hartman has passed through four or five epidemics of la grippe. During all this time he has conducted an extensive practice of medicine. Few (if any) physicians prescribe for so many patients. His experience in climatic diseases has been simply prodigious. Thousands of patients are continually under his directions, either personally or by correspondence. The doctor's fame in treating la grippe is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Doctor believes that he has never yet lost a case of la grippe, and is enthusiastic in the conviction that he never will.

The remedy upon which the Doctor has relied for the cure of la grippe for over forty years is Pe-ru-na. Pe-ru-na is a scientific catarrh specific. It cures catarrh whether acute or chronic. La grippe is simply acute catarrh, which sometimes rages as an epidemic. Almost everybody knows that Pe-ru-na will cure acute catarrh. But not many know that la grippe is simply acute catarrh. If they did they would use Pe-ru-na with the same surety of a cure as in any other case of acute catarrh.

But the people are quick to learn. Already the news is rapidly spreading that Pe-ru-na is a prompt and unfailing remedy for la grippe. The demand for Pe-ru-na north, south, east and west is taxing the utmost facilities of the drug trade. The present epidemic of la grippe will increase this demand four-fold. The resources for the manufacture of Pe-ru-na are not unlimited. This extraordinary demand may exceed the possible supply of it.

Every person, especially every family, should provide themselves at once with a supply of this well-tested remedy for la grippe. Pe-ru-na has been the regular prescription of Dr. Hartman for over forty years. It has become the safeguard of thousands of households. In the midst of this epidemic no one should fail to take a dose of Pe-ru-na before each meal to guard against the possibility of an attack. Those stricken with the disease should begin with teaspoonful doses of Pe-ru-na every hour, and continue until the acute symptoms subside, after which two teaspoonfuls before meals and between meals will be sufficient to continue the treatment until complete recovery.

BEAVER-TRIMMED WALKING COSTUME FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

A gown equally suitable for a slender or plump figure is one which is composed of double skirt and a jacket, the latter having a long coat effect in the back. The underskirt is scant and close fitting at the top, but flares at the hem. The cloth on the lower skirt extends only to the point where it meets the overskirt. This follows the smooth outlines of the principal skirt, and closes in the back, all the fullness being turned in smoothly on both sides of the placket, beneath which it spreads in fan-like pleats. The coat is of severe but elegant outlines, and may be trimmed to please the taste of the individual. In the present instance the garniture consists of flat bands of satin antique, slightly padded, machine stitched closely along both edges, and are further defined by narrow soutache braid. The high collar is cut with the coat and seamed to fit gracefully about the neck. Its edges are stayed by a firm wire which sustains the shape, and the collar and revers are lined with beaver. The sleeves are of the plain coat sleeve variety, gathered, not boxed at the shoulders, and flaring slightly at the wrist. They are ornamented by stitched bands of velvet. To obtain the proper cut of this gown it will be necessary to use the cut patterns published by Harper's Bazar, where the gown appears.

To make this garment, eight yards of cloth, fifty-four inches wide, will be required, and, if band trimming like that shown in the illustration be used, one will require one and one-half yards of satin antique. Should the maker desire to face the revers and collar with satin another three-quarters of a yard of that material will be required.