One Caller Carried His Potations Well, but the Other-

The effect of the "wine that is red" varies much according to the constitution and temperament of the person who may indulge. Two friends who had dined well made a call on a woman friend. The generous and ruby wine induced a spirit of loquacious one talked fluently to the point of volubility to his hostess during the evening, until the time for taking leave, when he rose gracefully and thanked his hostess for a most delightful evening.

His friend, the taciturn one, had sat ouring the evening, swaying sughtly and smiling a sickly smile of approval at his friend's conversation. Immedlately in front of him was a tiger skin rug, the large head of which, with two glittering glass eyes, faced him and riveted their glassy gaze upon him

with a hypnotic effect. Realizing that he must follow his friend's lead, he raised himself unsteadily, and, extending his hand said "Goo' night, goo' night, Mrs. Blank; thanks very much for a mohst delisht fal evening." Then, stopping, he stroked the tiger's head, saying:

"I must pet the dear old dog before

Facts and Proof.

Hulett, Wyo., Dec. 4th (Special)n ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory and it is evidence founded on facts that backs up every box cf Dodd's Kidney Pills. The evidence of people who know what they do. Mrs. May Taber, highly esteemed resident of Hulett, says:

"I know Dodd's Kidney Pills are a valuable medicine because I have used them. I took seven boxes and they cured me of a severe attack of Kidney Trouble. They relieved me from the first dose, and when I had finished the last box I had no pain and my Kidneys are now acting prop-

Dodd's Kidney Pills are now recognized all over the world as the greatest Kidney Remedy science has ever produced. They cure Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Lumbago, Diabetes, and Bladder Troubles. Bright's Disease, and all disorders arising from any form of Kidney Dis-

COMPOSITION OF PERFECT PUN.

Sense and Thought Should Fit Togeth-

er in Anatgonistic Identity. A perfect pun makes good sense both ways; the edges meet with a click like the blades of a sharp pair f shears. Sometimes the very thoughts fit tight together in antagonistic identity, as when the man said of the temperance exhorter that he rould be a good fellow if he would only let drink alone; or when Disraeli (If it was he) wrote to the youth who had sent him a first novel: "I thank you very much; I shall lose no time in eading it;" or as when a man seeing poor piece of carpentry said: "That chicken coop looks as if some man had nade it himself." Exquisite perverse iteralness of thought! And the same absolute punning, the very self-detruction of a proposition, was the old death thrust at a poor poet by the riend who said: "His poetry will be ead when Shakespeare and Homer are forgotten." It was a fine doubleedged blade of speech until some crude ellow, Heine, I think, sharpened it to wire edge by adding, "and not till then," a banality that dulled its perection forever .- Atlantic Monthly.

Work of Personal Intelligence.

The encouraging and educating of young person with continued poor health is a department in personal intelligence. How to think in time to we strength is mental preventive edicine. How to grow a substantial nthusiasm that will not be displaced by any common emotion or tempta-tion, is a study in self-control.—Earl M. Pratt.

THE "COFFEE HEART."

It is as Dangerous as the Tobacco or Whisky Heart.

"Coffee heart" is common to many offee users and is liable to send the owner to his or her long home if the drug is persisted in. You can run 30 40 yards and find out if your heart s troubled. A lady who was once a victim of the "coffee heart" writes om Oregon:

"I have been a habitual user of coftee all my life and have suffered very uch in recent years from allments which I became satisfied were directly due to the poison in the beverage, such as torpid liver and indigestion, which n turn made my complexion blotchy and muddy.

"Then my heart became affected. It ould beat most rapidly just after I frank my coffee, and go below normal s the coffee effect wore off. Somemes my pulse would go as high as 137 beats to the minute. My family were greatly alarmed at my condition and at last mother persuaded me to pegin the use of Postum Food Coffee.

"I gave up the old coffee entirely

LIQUOR HAD VARYING EFFECT. PRESIDENT OUTLINES **ISSUES OF THE DAY**

Important Recommendations as to Legislation Made in Annual Message to Congress-Large Part of Document Devoted to Corporations and Railroad Rate Legislation-Relations of Labor and Capital Dealt With Fully.

The message of President Roosevelt, read at the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, congratulates the people on the continued prosperity of the nation. The close relationship and mutual dependence upon each other of capital and labor are pointed out, and the message con-

Corporations.

Yet, while not merely admitting, but insisting upon this, it is also true that where there is no governmental restraint or supervision some of the exceptional men use their energies not in ways that are for the common good, but in ways which tell against this common good. The fortunes amassed through corporate organization are now so large and vest such power in those that wield them, as to make it a matter of necessity to give to the sovereign—that is, to the Government, which represents the people as a whole—some effective power of supervision over their corporate use. In order to insure a healthy social and industrial life, every big corporation should be held responsible by, and be accountable to, some sovereign strong enough to control its conduct. I am in no sense hostile to corporations. This is an age of combination, and any effort to prevent all combination will be not only useless, but in the end vicious, because of the contempt for law which the failure to enforce law inevitably produces. We should, moreover, recognize in cordial and ample fashion the immense good effected by corporate agencies in a country such as ours, and the wealth of intellect, energy, and fidelity devoted to their service and therefore normally to the service of the public by, their officers and directors. The corporation has come to stay. Each can do and has done great good. Each should be favored so long as it does good. But each should be sharply checked where it acts against law and justice.

The President shows the impossibility of the individual states deal.

The President shows the impossibility of the individual states dealing successfully with corporation greed, and the necessity of conferring power upon the general government even to the extent of a proper amendment to the constitution. He says:

ment to the constitution. He says:

It has been a misfortune that the national laws on this subject have hither-to been of a negative or prohibitive rather than an affirmative kind, and still more that they have in part sought to prohibit what could not be effectively prohibited, and have in part in their prohibitions confounded what should be allowed and what should not be allowed. It is generally useless to try to prohibit all restraint on competition, whether this restraint be reasonable or unreasonable; and where it is not useless it is generally hurtful. Events have shown that it is not possible adequately to secure the enforcement of any law of this kind by incessant appeal to the courts. The Department of Justice has for the last four years devoted more attention to the enforcement of the anti-trust legislation than to anything else. Much has been accomplished; particularly marked has been the moral effect of the prosecutions; but it is increasingly evident that there will be a very insufficient beneficial result in the way of economic change. The successful prosecution of one device to evade the law immediately develops another device to accomplish the same purpose. What is needed is not sweeping prohibition of every arrangement, good or bad, which may tend to restrict competipurpose. What is needed is not sweeping prohibition of every arrangement, good or bad, which may tend to restrict competition, but such adequate supervision and regulation as will prevent any restriction of competition from being to the detriment of the public—as well as such supervision and regulation as will prevent other abuses in no way connected with restriction of competition.

with restriction of competition

The first consideration to be kept in mind is that the power should be affirmative and should be given to some administrative body created by the Congress. If given to the present Interstate Commerce commission or to a reorganized Interstate Commerce commission, such commission should be made unequivocally administrative. I do not believe in the government interfering with private business more than is necessary. I do not believe in the government undertaking any work which can with propriety be commission should be made unequivocally administrative. I do not believe in the government interfering with private business more than is necessary. I do not believe in the government undertaking any work which can with propriety be left in private hands. But neither do i believe in the government flinching from overseeing any work when it becomes evident that abuses are sure to obtain therein unless there is governmental supervision. It is not my province to indicate the exact terms of the law which should be enacted; but I call the attention of the Congress to certain existing conditions with which it is desirable to deal. In my judgment the most important provision which such law should contain is that conferring upon some competent administrative body the power to decide upon the case being brought before it, whether a given rate prescribed by a railroad is reasonable and just, and if it is found to be unreasonable and unjust, then, after full investigation of the complaint, to prescribe the limit of rate beyond which it shall not be lawful to go—the maximum reasonable rate, as it is commonly called—this decision to go into effect within a reasonable time and to obtain from thence onward, subject to review by the courts. It sometimes happens at present, not that a rate is too high but that a favored shipper is given too low a rate. In such case the commission would have the right to fix this already established minimum rate as the maximum and it would need only one or two such decisions by the commission to cure railroad companies of the practice of giving improper minimum rates. I call your attention to the fact that my proposal is not to give the commission power to initiate or originate rates generally, but to regulate a rate already fixed or originated by the roads, upon complaint and after investigation. A heavy penaity should be exacted frem any corporation which falls to respect an order of the commission. I regard this power to establish a maximum rate as being essential to any scheme of real reform

Continuing, the President earnestly disclaims any spirit of hostility to the railroads, pointing out the benefits to be derived by the fair-dealing roads in the even-handed administration of justice. In this both the honest railroad man and the honest ship per alike would be benefited. Ending

per alike would be beneated. Ending the subject, the President says:

The question of transportation lies at the root of all industrial success, and the revolution in transportation which has sextion, inactive liver and rickety heart action, have passed away, and my complexion has become clear and natural. The improvement set in very soon after I made the change, just as soon as the coffee poison had time to work out of my system.

"My husband has also been greatly benefited by the use of Postum, and we find that a simple breakfast with Postum is as satisfying and more strengthening than the old heavier meal we used to have with the other kind of coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville." in pkgs the subject, the President says:

ownership of railroads is highly undesirable and would probably in this country entail far-reaching disaster. that I wish to see such supervision and regulation of them in the interest of the public as will make it evident that there is no need for public ownership. The opponents of government regulation dwell upon the difficulties to be encountered and the intricate and involved nature of the problem. Their contention is true. It is a complicated and delicate problem, and all kinds of difficulties are sure to arise in connection with any plan of solution, while no plan will bring all the benefits hoped for by its more optimistic adherents. Moreover, under any healthy plan, the benefits will develop gradually and not rapidly. Finally, we must clearly understand that the public servants who are to do this peculiarly responsible and delicate work must themselves be of the highest type both as regards integrity and efficiency. They must be well paid, for otherwise able men can not in the long run be secured; and they must possess a lofty probing which will revolt as quickly at the thought of pandering to any gust of popular prejudice against rich men as the thought of anything even remotely resembling subserviency to rich men. But while I fully admit the difficulties in the way, I do not for a moment admit that these difficulties warrafit as in stopping in our effort to secure a wise and just system. They should have no other effect than to spur us on to the exercise of the resolution, the even-handed justice, and the fertility of resource, which we like to think of as typically American, and which will in the end achieve good results in this as in other fields of activity.

The necessity for safety appliances on railroads, recommended in the

The necessity for safety appliances on railroads, recommended in the President's message to the last Congress, is emphasized, together with the necessity for a law regulating the hours of labor of railroad men.

On the labor question, the mes-

sage says:

There has been demand for depriving courts of the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes. Such special limitation of the equity powers of our courts would be most unwise. It is true that some judges have misused this power; but this does not justify a denial of the power any more than an improper exercise of the power to call a strike by a labor leader would justify the denial of the right to strike. The remedy is to regulate the procedure by requiring the judge to give due notice to the adverse parties before granting the writ, the hearing to be exparte if the adverse party does not appear at the time and place ordered. What is due notice must depend upon the facts of the case; it should not be used as a pretext to permit violation of law, or the jeopardizing of life or property. Of course, this would not authorize the issuing of a restraining order or injunction in any case in which it is not already authorized by existing law.

In any great labor disturbance not only are employer and employe interested, but also a third party—the general public. Every considerable labor difficulty in which interstate commerce is involved should be investigated by the government and the facts officially reported to the public.

The question of securing a healthy, self-respecting, and mutually sympathetic at-

The question of securing a healthy, self-respecting, and mutually sympathetic attitude as between employer and employe, capitalist and wage-worker, is a difficult one. All phases of the labor problem prove difficult when approached. But the prove difficult when approached. But the underlying principles, the root principles. In accordance with which the problem must be solved are entirely simple. We must face accomplished facts, and the principle of treating a man of reference to his social position, his occupation, or the class to which he belongs. There are selfsh and brutal men in all ranks of life. If they are capitalists their selfshness and brutality may take the form of hard indifference to suffering, greedy disregard of every moral restraint which interferes with the accumulation of wealth, and cold-blooded exploitation of the weak; or, if they are laborers, the form of laziness of sullen envy of the more fortunate, and of willingness to perform deeds of murderous violence. Such conduct is just other, and all honest and farseeing men should join in warring against it wherever it becomes manifest. Individual capitalist and individual wage-worker, corporare to many the law of the law, and must have broad sympathy for his neighbor and genuine desire to look at any question arising between them from the standpoint of that neighbor no less than from his own; and to this end it is essential that capitalist and wage-worker should consult freely one with the other, should each strive to bring closer the day when both shall realize that they are properly partners and not enemies. To approach the questions which inevitably arise between them solely from the standpoint which treats each side in the mass as the enemy of the other side in the mass is both wicked and foolish. In the past the most direful among the influences which have brought about the downland or republic as a whole to the well-are of the particular class to which have brought about the downland or republic has ever been the growth of the class spirit, the growth of the community. If such a spirit grows up in this Republic it will uitimately prove fatal to us, as in the past, it has proved fatal to every community in which it has ecome dominant. Unless we continue to keep a quick and l

The great insurance companies afford striking examples of corporations whose business ras extended so ar beyond the jurisdiction of the states which created them as to previde strict enforcement of supervision and regulation by the parent States. In my last annual message I recommended that the Congress carpfully consider whether the power of the Bureau of Corporations cannot constitutionally be extended to cover interstate transactions in insurance." Recent events have emphasized the importance of an early

and exhaustive consideration of this ques-tion, to see whether it is not possible to fur-nish better safeguards than the several states have been able to furnish against cor-ruption of the flagrant kind which has been exposed.

as follows:

The Revenues. Touching the question of tariff and revenue ,the views of the President are

revenue, the views of the President are as follows:

There is more need of stability than of the attempt to attain an ideal perfection in the methods of raising revenue; and the shock and strain to the business world certain to attend any serious change in these methods render such change inadvisable unless for grave reason. It is not possible to lay down any general rule by which to determine the moment when the reasons for will outweigh the reasons against such a change. Much must depend, not merely on the needs, but on the desires, of the people as a whole; for needs and desires are not necessarily identical. Of course no change can be made on lines beneficial to, or desired by, one section of one state only. There must be something like a general agreement among the citizens of the soveral states, as represented in the Cengress, that the change is needed and desired in the interest of the people as a whole; and there should then be a sincere, intelligent, and disinterested effort to make it in such shape as will combine, so far as possible, the maximum of good to the people at large with the minimum of necessary disregard for the special interests of localities or classes. But in time of peace the revenue must on the average, taking a series of years together, equal the expenditures or else the revenues must be increased. Last year there was a deficit. Unless our expenditures can be kept within the revenues then our revenue laws must be readjusted. It is as yet too early to attempt to outline what shape such a readjustment should take, for it is as yet too early to attempt to outline what shape such a readjustment should take, for it is as yet too early to as whether there will be need for it. It should be considered whether it is not desirable that the tariff laws should provide for applying as against or in favor of any other nation maximum and minimum tariff rates established by the Congress, so as to secure a certain reciprocity of treatment between other nations and ourselves. Having in view even large

Economy in Expenditures. The necessity for economy and a

rigid scrutiny of appropriations is made manifest, with this proviso: Yet, in speaking of economy, I must in no wise be understood as advocating the false economy which is in the end the worst extravagance. To cut down on the navy, for instance, would be a crime against the nation. To fail to push forward all work on the Panama canal would be as great a folly.

Currency. The currency question is dealt with as follows:

as follows:

Every consideration of prudence demands the addition of the element of elasticity to our currency system. The evil does not consist in an adequate volume of money, but in the rigidity of this volume, which does not respond as it should to the varying needs of communities and of seasons. Inflation must be avoided; but some provision should be made that will insure a larger volume of money during the fall and winter months than in the less active seasons of the year; so that the currency will contract against speculation, and will expand for the needs of legicinate business. At present the Treasury department is at irregularly recurring intervals obliged, in the interest of the business world—that is, in the interests of the American public—to try to avert financial crises by providing a remedy which should be provided by Congressional action.

Federal Elections.

Federal Elections.

On the subject of federal elections, the President says:

"The power of the government to protect the integrity of the elections of its own officials is inherent and has been recognized and affirmed by repeated declarations of the Supreme court. There is no enemy of free government more dangerous and none so institute as the corruption of the electorate. No one defends or excuses corruption, and it would seem to follow that none would oppose vigorous measures to endicate it. it would seem to follow that none would oppose vigorous measures to eradicate it. I recommend the enactment of a law directed against bribery and corruption in federal elections. The details of such a law may be safely left to the wise discretion of the Congress, but it should go as far as under the constitution it is possible to go, and should include severe penalties against him who gives or receives a bribe intended to influence his act or opinion as an elector; and provisions for the publication not only of the expenditures for nominations and elections of all candidates, but also of all contributions received and expenditures made by political committees."

I desire to repeat this recommendation. In political campaigns in a country as large

routions received and expenditures made by political committees."

I desire to repeat this recommendation. In political campaigns in a country as large and populous as ours it is inevitable that there should be much expense of an entirely legitimate kind. This, of course, means that many contributions, and some of them of large size, must be made, and, as a matter of fact, in any big political contest such contributions are always made to both sides. It is entirely proper both to give and receive them, unless there is an improper motive connected with either gift or reception. If they are extorted by any kind of pressure or promise, express or implied, direct or indirect, in the way of favor or immunity, then the giving or receiving becomes not only improper but criminal. It will undeubtedly be difficult as a matter of practical detail to shape an act which shall guard with reasonable certainty against such misconduct; but if it is possible to secure by law the full and verified publication in detail of all the sums contributed to and expended by the candidates or committees of any political parties the result cannot but be whelesome. All contributions by corporations to any political committee or for any political purposes should be forbidden by law; directors should not be permitted to use stockholders' money for such purposes; and, moreover, a prohibition of this kind would be, as far as it went, an effective method of stopping the evils almed at in corrupt practices acts. Not only should both the national and the several state legislatures forbid such use of money in connections with any legislation save by the employment of counsel in public manner for distinctly legal services.

Army and Navy.

Army and Navy.

The President insists upon the necessity for a well trained body of soldiers as a nucleus for an army in time of trouble, and that maneuvers of a practical kind should be undertaken to adapt the forces to actual conditions of warfare. An increase in the artillery force so that the coast fortifications can be adequately manned is also recommended, with liberal appropriations for the building and bringing to a state of perfection of the United States navy.

Naturalization Laws. Of our present naturalization laws, the message says:

During the past year evidence has accumulated to confirm the expressions contained in my last two annual messages as to the importance of revising by appropriate legislation our system of naturalizing aliens. I appointed last March a commission to make a careful examination of our naturalizing laws, and to suggest appropriate measures to avoid the notosfous abuses resulting from the improvident or unlawful granting of citizenship. This commission, composed of an officer of the Department of State, of the Department of Justice, and of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has discharged the duty imposed upon it, and has submitted a report, which will be transmitted to the Congress for its consideration, and, I hope, for its favorable action.

The distinguishing recommendations of the commission are: the message says:

The distinguishing recommendations of the commission are:

First A federal bureau of naturalization, to be established in the Lepartment of Commerce and Labor, to supervise the administration of the naturalization laws and to receive returns of naturalizations pending and accomplished.

Second. Uniformity of naturalization certificates, fees to be charged and procedure.

Third. More exacting qualifications for citizenship.

Third. More exacting qualifications for citizenship.
Fourth. The preliminary declaration of intention to be abeliahed and, no allen to be naturalized until at least ninety days after the filing of his petition.
Fifth. Jurisdiction to naturalize aliens to be confined to United States district courts and to such State courts as have jurisdiction in civil actions in which the amount in controversy is unlimited; in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants the United States district courts to have exclusive jurisdiction in the naturalization of the alien residents of such cities.

Merchant Marine,

On the subject of the merchant marine, the message says:

rine, the message says:

To the spread of our trade in peace and the defense of our flag in war a great and prosperous merchant marine is indispensable. We should have ships of our own and semmen of our own to convey our goods to neutral markets, and in case of need to refine force our battle line. It cannot but be a source of regret and uneasiness to us that the lines of communication with our sister republics of South America should be chistly under foreign control. It is not a good thing that American merchants and manufacturers should have to send their goods and letters to South America via Europe if they wish security and dispatch. Even on the Pacific, where our ships have held their own better than on the Atlantic, our merchant flag is now threatened through the liberal aid bestowed by other governments on their own steam lines. I ask your earnest consideration of the report with which the Merchant Marine commission has followed its long and careful inquiry.

Praise of the good work of the pen-

Praise of the good work of the pension bureau with an acknowledgement of the debt the country owes to the veterans of the Civil war fol-

Immigration.

Continuing, the message shows clearly the necessity for checking the steamship companies in their activity in promoting the importation of undesirable immigrants, while pointing out how warmly welcome is the man of good health and moral character, who bids fair to add value to the community. An increase in the stringency of the immigration law is advocated.

On the subject of Chinese immigration the message urges the necessity for courteous treatment of the Chinese students, business and professional men who visit this country, while asserting unalterable opposition to the admission of coolies or skilled or unskilled labor from China.

Civil Service.

Some paragraphs of the message are devoted to an elucidation of the workings of the civil service law. The assertion is made that the effects of the law have been excellent.

Persions for members of the Life Saving Service are shown to be desirable, and a high compliment is paid the members of the service for their self-sacrificing devotion to duty.

The Philippines.

Despite the series of disasters which have afflicted the Philippine islands since the American occupation-the rinderpest, the locusts, and the drought-conditions are shown to have steadily improved and tranquility is now almost universal. The Filipinos are beginning to realize the benefits of education, and a school attendance of 70 per cent is the result. Referring to trade between the islands and the United States, the message

A statute in force, enacted April 15, 1904, suspends the operation of the coastwise laws of the United States upon the trade between the Philippine islands and the United States until July 1, 1908. I carnestly recommend that this suspension be postponed until July 1, 1909. I think it of doubtful utility to apply the coastwise laws to the trade between the United States and the Philippines under any circumstances, because I am convinced that it will do no good whatever to American bottoms, and will only interfere and be an obstacle to the trade between the Philippines and the United States; but if the coastwise law must be thus applied, certainly it ought not to have effect until free leads. trade between the Philippines and the United States; but if the coastwise law must be thus applied, certainly it ought not to have effect until free trade is enjoyed between the people of the United States and the people of the Philippine islands in their respective products. I do not anticipate t.at free trade between the islands and the United States will produce a revolution in the augar and tobacco production of the Philippine islands. So primitive are the methods of agriculture in the Philippine islands, so primitive are the methods of agriculture in the Philippine islands, so many difficulties aurround a large agricultural enterprise in the Islands, that it will be many, many fears before the products of those islands will have any effect whatever upon the markets of the United States. The problem of labor is also a formidable one with the sugar and tobacco producers in the Islands. The best friends of the Filipino people and the people themselves are utterly opposed to the admission of Chinese coolie labor. Hence the only solution is the training of Filipino labor, and this will take a long time. The enactment of a law by the Congress of the United States making provision for free trade between the islands and the United States, however, will be of great importance from a political and sentimental standpoint; and while its actual benefit has doubtless been exaggerated by the people of the islands, they will accept this measure of Justice as an indication that the people of the Philippine islands in every way, and especially in the agricultural development of their Archipelago. It will ald the Filpinos without injuring interests in America.

Discussing the needs of Alaska, the President recommends that the territory be given an elective delegate who will be able to speak with authority on the needs of that section of our country. The message con-

Admission to Statehood.

Admission to Statehood.

I recommend that Indian Tecritory and Oklahoma be admitted as one State and that New Mexico and Arizona be admitted as one State. There is no obligation upon us to treat territorial subdivisions, which are matters of convenience only, as binding us on the question of admission to statehood. Nothing has taken up more time in the Congress during the past few years than the question as to the statehood to be granted to the four Territories above mentioned, and after careful consideration of all that has been developed in the discussions of the question I recommend that they be immediately admitted as two States. There is no justification for further delay; and the advisability of making the four Territories into two States has been clearly established.

In some of the Territories the legislative assemblies issue licenses for gambling. The Congress should by law forbid this practice, the harmful results of which are obvious at a glance.

The Panama Canal.

The Panama Canal.

The treaty between the United States and the Republic of Panama, under which the construction of the Panama canal was made possible, went into effect with its ratification by the United States Senate on Feb. 23, 1904. The canal properties of the French Canal Company were transferred to the United States on April 23, 1904, on payment of \$40,000,000 to that company. On April 1, 1905, the Commission was reorganized, and it now consists of Theodore P. Shouts, chairman, Charles E. Magoon, Benjamin M. Harrod, Rear-Admiral Mordecal T. Endicott, Brig.-Gen. Peter C. Hains, and Col. Oswald H. Ernst. John F. Stevens was appointed chief engineer on July 1 last. Active work in canal construction, mainly preparatory, has been in progress for less than a year and a half. During that period two points about the canal have ceased to be open to debate. First, the question of route; the canal will be built on the Isthmus of Panama. Second, the question of feasibility; there are no physical obstacles on this route that American engineering skill will not be able to overcome without serious difficulty, or that will prevent the completion of the canal within a reasonable time and at a reasonable cost. This is rirtually the unanimous testimony of the engineers who have investigated the matter for the government.

What is needed now and without delay is an

virtually the unanimous festimony of the engineers who have investigated the matter for the government.

What is needed now and without delay is an appropriation by the Congress to meet the current and accruing expenses of the commission. The first appropriation of \$10.000,000, out of the \$135,000,000 authorized by the Spooner act, was made three years ago. It is nearly exnausted. There is barely enough of it remaining to carry the commission to the end of the year. Unless the Congress shall appropriate before that time all work must cease. To arrest progress for any length of time now, when matters are advancing so astisfactorily, would be deplorable. There will be no money with which to meet pay-roll obligations and none with which to meet bills coming due for materials and supplies; and there will be demaralization of the forces, here and on the isthmus, now working so harmoniously and effectively, if there is delay in granting an emergancy appropriation. Estimates of the amount recessary will be found in the accompanying reports of the Secretary of War and the commission.

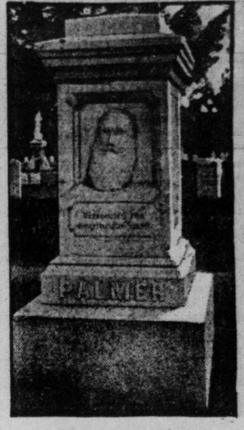
MAN'S BEARD CAUSE OF JEERS

Wore Hirsuts Adornment to Show His

Among odd gravestones is one in Leominster, Mass., which bears a portrait carved in marble, and the following tseription:

"Persecuted for wearing the beard." These few words, gave but a faint clew to the unique personality who had this unusual memorial of himself chisled on his monument.

Joseph Palmer died in Leominster, Oct. 30, 1873, at the age of 84. He is rot mentioned in the town directory,



Palmer's Tombstone.

yet tradition has many interesting stories to tell of him.

It is said that he gloried in espousing the unpopular side in any controversy and posing as a martyr.

Early in the 19th century it was fashionable for men to go smooth shaven, so Joseph Palmer determined to wear a beard, not because of its beauty, but to assert his right to be contrary if he wanted to be. Men and boys used to jeer at him, much to his

Once a crowd of young fellows seized him in a hotel in Fitchburg and started to cut off his beard. He at tacked his persecutors with a kife and wounded one of them. For this deed he was summoned into court, and he ever afterward felt himself a much persecuted man for conscience's sake.

According to one of the older residents of Leominster, Mr. Palmer was much interested in the transcendental philosophy founded by Amos Bronson Alcott, father of Louise May Alcott, the well known writer of stories for children. It is said that Mr. Palmer contributed toward the purcha of Brook farm, and, when the community came to an end, the property passed into Mr. Palmer's- possession.

To Climb a Tree.

The tree climbers are made from two pieces of wood, each 15 inches long, and 2 inches wide, and 1 inch thick. Three inches from the bottom drive a large nail, about four inches long. The nail is not to be driven



into the wood at right angles, but sianting towards the bottom in such a way that the point coming out on the other side can be stuck into the tree. Then strap on your climbers, one on the inside of each leg, as shown in the picture, and climb.

Curious Struggle.

A certain family living in Gera, Germany, and the authorities of the town are involved in a curious struggle. Fifteen years ago a member of the family died, and it was decided to engrave on his tombstone the words, 'We shall never see you again, yet will always remember you." This was construed by the police and the ecclesiastical authorities as an open denial of the doctrine of the immortality of the soul and resurrection of the body, and they gave orders to have the words "never" and "yet" plastered over with cement. For fifteen years the family attempted to have the cement removed, and, falling, took the law into their own hands, again exposing the offending words. Again the town authorities plastered over the words, at a cost of 35 cents, and sent a bill for that sum to the family. The latter declined to pay and are being sued.

Phrase Traced to Milton.

It is claimed by some authorities that Milton was the first to employ the word "intoxicating" in reference to the use of liquors. In his "Tetrachor-don," published in 1644, he used it as a then novel derivative from the Lat. "toxicum," the poison which was us