ROOSEVELT ON CUBA

PRESIDENT SENDS SPECIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Document Is Exhaustive and Suggests in Detail Final Preparations for the Island's Independence—Provides for Treaty Embodying Agreements.

President Roosevelt Thursday afternoon sent to Congress the following message recommending provision for diplomatic and consular representation in Cuba:

To the Congress of the United States: I commend to Congress timely consideration of measures for maintaining diplomatic and consular representatives in Cuba and for carrying out the provisions of the act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, approved March 2, 1901, and reading as follows:

Provided, further, That in fulfillment of the declaration contained in the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, entitled "For the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect," the President is hereby authorized to "leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people" so soon as a government shall have been established in said island under a Constitution which, either as a part thereof, or in an ordinance appended thereto, shall define the future relations of the United States with Cuba, substantially as follows:

Conditions for Cuba.

"1. That the Government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain by colonization or for military or naval purposes or otherwise lodgment in or control over any portion of said island.

"2. That said Government shall not assume or contract any public debt, to pay the interest upon which and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate liquidation of which the ordinary revenues of the island, after defraying the current expenses of government, shall be inadequate.

"3. That the Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba.

"4. That all acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupancy thereof are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected.

"5. That the Government of Cuba will execute, and as far as necessary extend, the plans already devised or other plans to be mutually agreed upon for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the commerce of the southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein.

"6. That the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba, the title thereto being left to future adjustment by treaty.

"7. That to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba, and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the Government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points, to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.

"8. That by way of further assurances the Government of Cuba will embody the foregoing provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States."

Time for Fulfillment.

The people of Cuba having framed a Constitution embracing the foregoing requirements, and having elected a President who is soon to take office, the time is near for the fulfillment of the pledge of the United States to leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people. I am advised by the Secretary of War that it is now expected that the installation of the Government of Cuba and the termination of the military occupation of that island by the United States will take place on the 20th of May next.

It is necessary and appropriate that the establishment of international relations with the Government of Cuba should coincide with its inauguration, as well to provide a channel for the conduct of diplomatic relations with the new state as to open the path for the immediate negotiation of conventional agreements to carry out the provisions of the act above quoted. It is also advisable that consular representation be established without delay at the principal Cuban ports in order that commerce with the island may be conducted with due regard to the formalities prescribed by the revenue and navigation statutes of the United States, and that American citizens in Cuba may have the customary local resorts open to them for their business needs, and, the case arising, the protection of their rights.

I therefore recommend that provision be forthwith made and the salaries appropriated, to be immediately available, for:

Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cuba, $10,000.

Secretary of the legation, $2,000.

Second secretary of the legation, $1,500.

Consul general at Havana, $6,000.

Consuls at Cienfuegos, $3,000; Santiago de Cuba, $3,000.

I do not recommend the present restoration of the consulates formerly maintained at Baracoa, Cardenas, Matanzas, Nuevitas, Sagua la Grande and San Juan de Los Remedios. The commercial interests at those ports heretofore have not been large. The consular fees collected there during the fiscal year 1896-97 aggregated $752.10. It is believed that the actual needs of the six offices named can be efficiently subserved by agents, under the three principal consular offices, until events may show the necessity of erecting a full consulate at any point. The commercial and political conditions in the island of Cuba while under the Spanish crown afford little basis for estimating the local development of intercourse with this country under the influence of the new relations, which have been created by the achievement of Cuban independence, and which are to be broadened and strengthened in every proper way by conventional pacts with the Cubans and by wise and beneficient legislation aiming to stimulate the commerce between the two countries, if the great task we accepted in 1898 is to be fittingly accomplished.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Brief News Items.

Erie, Pa., Lithographing Company burned. Loss $60,000.

Harry J. Anderson, noted safe robber, locked up at Pittsburg, Pa.

Abilene, Kan., is arranging to build a complete system of sewers.

St. Joseph, Mo., will soon have another cracker factory, capitalized at $200,000. The money will be furnished by St. Joseph capitalists.

The Trenton, N. J., Coachmen's Union decided not to drive at Sunday funerals. In this move they have the support of all the undertakers of the city but one.

Frank Marshall, a Lincoln, Neb., negro, who last July killed his sister and niece during a family quarrel, was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

President Roosevelt is reported to have paid $6,000 for a saddle horse raised on an Audrain County, Mo., farm. It is also said that Prince Henry of Prussia is to buy a full brother of the President's horse.

Mrs. Jane Smith died in Marshalltown, Ohio, recently, at the age of 102 years. She was a true daughter of the Revolution, and remembered distinctly events that occurred during the war of 1812.

Gen. Randolph and staff will be at Fort Riley, Kan., in April to witness the result of the practical test of the field guns that were found successful at recent tests made on the proving grounds at Sandy Hook.

James Dick, the so-called British "rubber king," who died at Glasgow, Scotland, recently, bequeathed $500,000 for distribution among his employes, and the bulk of the balance of his fortune goes to charities.

ORDER THAT MAKES CUBA FREE.

Text of Communication from Secretary Root to Gen. Wood.

Secretary Root, of the War Department, Tuesday afternoon made public the following order to General Wood directing him to turn over the control and government of Cuba to its people on May 20 next:

Sir: You are authorized to provide for the inauguration, on the 20th of May next, of the government elected by the people of Cuba; and upon the establishment of said government to leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress entitled: "An Act making appropriation for the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902," approved March 2, 1901.

Upon the transfer of government and control to the President and Congress so elected you will advise them that such transfer is upon the express understanding and condition that the new government does thereupon and by the acceptance thereof, pursuant to the provisions of the appendix to the Constitution of Cuba, adopted by the constitutional convention on the 12th of June, 1901, assume and undertake all and several the obligations assumed by the United States with respect to Cuba by the treaty between the United States of America and her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, signed at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898.

It is the purpose of the United States Government, forthwith upon the inauguration of the new government of Cuba, to terminate the occupancy of the island by the United States and to withdraw from that island the military forces now in occupancy thereof; but for the preservation and care of the coast defenses of the island, and to avoid leaving the island entirely defenseless against external attack, you may leave in the coast fortifications such small number of artillerymen as may be necessary for such reasonable time as may be required to enable the new government to organize and substitute therefor an adequate military force of its own; by which time it is anticipated that the naval stations referred to in the statute and in the appendix to the Constitution above cited, will have been agreed upon, and the said artillerymen may be transferred thereto.

You will convene the Congress elected by the people of Cuba in joint session at such reasonable time before the 20th of May as shall be necessary therefor for the purpose of performing the duties of counting and rectifying the electoral vote for President and Vice President under the fifty-eighth article of the Cuban Constitution. At the same time you will publish and certify to the people of Cuba the instrument adopted as the Constitution of Cuba by the constitutional convention on the 21st day of February, 1901, together with the appendix added thereto and forming a part thereof, adopted by the said convention on the 12th day of June, 1901.

It is the understanding of the Government of the United States that the Government of the island will pass to the new President and Congress of Cuba as a going concern; all the laws promulgated by the Government of occupation continuing in force and effect, and all the judicial and subordinate executive and administrative officers continuing in the lawful discharge of their present functions until changed by the constitutional officers of the new Government. At the same time the responsibility of the United States for the collection and expenditure of revenues, and for the proper performance of duty by the officers and employes of the insular Government will end, and the responsibility of the new Government of Cuba therefor will commence.

In order to avoid any embarrassment to the new President which might arise from his assuming executive responsibility with subordinates whom he does not know, or in whom he has not confidence, and to avoid any occasion for sweeping changes in the civil service personnel immediately after the inauguration of the new Government, approval is given to the course which you have already proposed of consulting the President-elect and substituting before the 20th of May, wherever he shall so desire, for the persons now holding official positions such persons as he may designate. This method will make it necessary that the new President and yourself should appoint representatives to count and certify the cash and cash balances and the securities for deposits transferred to the new Government. The consent of the owner of the securities for deposits to the transfer thereof you will, of course, obtain.

The vouchers and accounts in the office of the Auditor and elsewhere relating to the receipt and disbursement of moneys during the Government of occupation must necessarily remain within the control and available for the use of this department. Access to these papers will, however, undoubtedly be important to the officers of the new Government in the conduct of their business subsequent to the 20th of May. You will, accordingly, appoint an agent to take possession of these papers, and retain them at such place in the island of Cuba as may be agreed upon with the new Government until they can be removed to the United States without detriment to the current business of the new Government.

I desire that you communicate the contents of this letter to Mr. Palma, the President-elect, and ascertain whether the course described accords with his views and wishes.

Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

Brigadier General Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Cuba, Havana, Cuba.

DILLON EPISODE IS UNIQUE.

Tilt with Chamberlain Unprecedented in Commons History.

The scene in the House of Commons which ended in the suspension of John Dillon was in one way quite unprecedented, says a London correspondent. The expression of feeling never has been more unrestrained and even on the historic occasion when Plimsoll shook his fist at Disraeli parliamentary propriety was not so severely outraged.

JOHN DILLON.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain is a master of polished sarcasm and his remark that Mr. Dillon was "a good judge of traitors" referred to the fact that a few nights before at an Irish meeting in Glasgow the Nationalist member called for cheers for Delarey.

What makes the "liar" episode the more extraordinary is that usually John Dillon is one of the most mild-mannered men in the Irish Nationalist party. Even his political enemies like him, and on several occasions have been the first to welcome him back from jail, where he has been frequently imprisoned for his devotion to Ireland. Dillon is a university man and a physician, and is married to the daughter of an Irish judge. He has been a member of Parliament for twenty-five years. It was the bitter sting in Chamberlain's retort, "The honorable member is a good judge of a traitor," that aroused his fury. This referred to Dillon's congratulation of Delarey in a recent speech. Dillon is known on both sides of the Irish channel by the sobriquet, "Honest John."

News of Minor Note.

W. H. Gleischennen, president of Garfield National Bank, New York, is dead.

Edwin Douglass, in jail at Boston, hanged himself. He was charged with assault.

Engineer G. H. Vantassel of the Lake Shore Railroad fell dead in New York. Heart disease.

Charles Royal, self-confessed wife murderer, Findlay, Ohio, tried to hang himself in his cell.

H. S. New of Indianapolis has declined the proffer of the office of the first assistant postmaster general.

Lawton, O. T., has granted a franchise for city water works, with the right of the city to purchase in one year.

Burglars bound Edward Lowencelle, a watchman in the Platt mill, Waterbury, Conn., blew the safe and took $75. Escaped.

Cleveland, Ohio, street railway companies are to be consolidated and Senator Mark Hanna is to be president of the new company.

Figures compiled by the snow inspector of New York City show that the removal of snow this winter has cost the municipality $700,000.

THE TWO STANDARDS OF DISHONESTY.

This leads to a fine of $25 and costs and 30 days in the workhouse. It is stealing.

The guests at the banquet after the launching of the Kaiser's yacht carried away so much silverware that Rupert Fritz, the caterer, has become a bankrupt. This is souvenir hunting.

PATRICK HELD GUILTY.

New York Attorney Convicted of Murder of William Marsh Rice.

Albert T. Patrick has been convicted in New York of the murder of the aged millionaire, William Marsh Rice. He is also accused of forging a will to secure possession of the $7,000,000 estate of the murdered man. After four hours of deliberation the jury told Patrick his doom. Self-possessed and calm, the prisoner did not flinch as the foreman answered "Guilty." The penalty under the statute is death in the electric chair.

A. T. PATRICK.

Next to the Molineux case, the Patrick trial has been the longest in court annals of New York. Fiction scarcely has a plot that rivals in dramatic interest the conspiracy to gain possession of the old man's hoard of gold, slowly laid bare, during the long-drawn-out trial. Forgery poison, fraud, hypocrisy and ingratitude figured in the daring scheme to end the old man's life and transfer his millions to the plotters. Living the lone life of a recluse, Rice was betrayed by his own valet, Charles F. Jones, who became a tool of Patrick, but in the trial Jones revealed the plot and sealed Patrick's doom.

Lawyer Albert T. Patrick, who posed as the confidential friend of the magnate, claimed to possess a will making him the residuary legatee of nine-tenths of the estate. It was not until the next morning, when a young man presented two checks signed by Rice in favor of Patrick, one for $25,000, the other for $60,000, at the office of S. M. Swenson & Sons, 15 Wall street Rice's bankers, that the first suspicions were aroused. Rice's house telephone was rung up. Jones answered. When asked to call Mr. Rice to the telephone he said Rice was sleeping. When called again a few minutes later he informed the bankers that Rice was dead. Then the police were notified and detectives put on the case. As a result both Patrick and Jones were arrested for forging the checks, and later Jones, the valet, made the startling confession of having murdered Rice at the instigation of Patrick.

SECRETARY LONG'S SUCCESSOR.

W. H. Moody, the New Head of the Navy Department.

Wm. Henry Moody of Massachusetts, who has been selected by President Roosevelt to succeed Secretary Long as head of the Navy Department, is now in his forty-ninth year, and is five years older than the President, who entered Harvard the year Mr. Moody was graduated there, in 1876. He was District Attorney of the Eastern District of Massachusetts from 1890 to 1895, and came to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by Gen. Cogswell's death, in 1895. Speaker Reed took a great fancy to him, and encouraged him by an appointment to the important appropriations committee, and for the last three Congresses Mr. Moody has taken a prominent part in all legislation to meet the expenses of the nation, the experience familiarizing him with all the details of the federal government. In this capacity he has paid particular attention to naval affairs. For the last four sessions Mr. Moody has been a member of the insular affairs committee and has taken great interest in its work. He has been regarded as one of the strong members of the House.

W. H. MOODY.

LIKE THE CUDAHY CASE.

Threat to Kidnap the Children of a Pittsburg Millionaire.

A case identical in many respects with the famous plot which resulted in the kidnaping of the young son of E. A. Cudahy, the millionaire pork packer of Kansas City, is that which has caused not a little inconvenience and anxiety to the family of Alexander R. Peacock, former first vice-president and general sales agent of the Carnegie Company of Pittsburg. In the Cudahy case kidnapers secured the millionaire's son and before they delivered him up compelled the payment to them of $25,000 by the father. Mr. Peacock's three children have not been abducted, but warning letters, telling that the children will be stolen and murdered unless $25,000 be left at a certain place, have caused the family to leave Pittsburg and locate at a New York hotel. The children consist of two sons, Grant, aged 14; Alexander, 10, and Irene, aged 2

A. R. PEACOCK.

MINISTER WHO REFUSES TO ASK BRIDES TO OBEY.

Many brides have refused to make the marriage vow to obey their husbands, but now comes a minister of the gospel who refuses to ask a bride to promise to obey her husband. He is Rev. Francis Edgar Mason, pastor of the First Church of Christ, Brooklyn.

"Although I'm a clergyman," said Mr. Mason in a statement which he gave out explaining a lecture, "and by law permitted to perform the marriage ceremony, I have refused to marry many couples because the prospective husband wanted

REV. F. E. MASON.

me to make the bride promise to obey him. I never have and never will charge a woman to obey a man. The superiority of man is equaled only by the superiority of woman. The man must develop the feminine qualifications and the woman must develop the masculine elements, and then co-operation is bound to become the law and the gospel of life.

"It would be a good thing if man would develop sufficient of the feminine qualities in himself to make it a delight for him to remain at home. Because he has not, the club room is often more sacred to a man than his home. His masculine elements are too dominant. He lacks the mental feminine."

MIGRATION IS TO THE FAR WEST

Census Bureau Says Greatest Tide Is Now to Pacific States.

The directors of the census have issued a statement concerning migration, which says:

"No feature in the history of American population during the nineteenth century has been more conspicuous than the tide of migration pushing westward from the Atlantic coast toward the Pacific. There is no statistical information by which this current can be accurately measured, but important indications regarding its magnitude can be derived from comparing the State of birth with the State of residence. To get a summary view of the results, the States and territories may be divided into those of the Atlantic coast, the Central States and the Western States. The natives of the Atlantic coast States living in the central group in 1880 were 2,890,938; in 1890, they were 2,649,830; in 1900 they were 2,408,627.

"In the last twenty years the natives of the Atlantic coast States living in the Central States have decreased by 482,311. While the number of Easterners in the Central States has been declining, the total population of the Central States has been rapidly increasing. In 1880 11 per cent of the total population of the Central States were born in the Atlantic States; in 1890, 7.9 per cent; in 1900 6 per cent.

"The natives of the Atlantic coast States living in the western division were 238,165 in 1880, 362,097 in 1890, and 387,815 in 1900. This current of migration is still increasing, but the amount of increase in the last ten years was much less than in the period from 1880 to 1890. Although it has grown, the total population of the western division has grown more rapidly, so that the residents of the western division born in the Atlantic States were in 1880 13.5 per cent; in 1890 12 per cent, and in 1900 only 9.5 per cent of the total population. But at the present time the Atlantic coast States have contributed a larger per cent to the population of the western division than they have to the population of the central division."

The figures show that migration from the Atlantic to the central States is decreasing absolutely and relatively; migration from the Atlantic States to the Western States is increasing absolutely, but decreasing relatively, and migration from the Central to the Western States is increasing both absolutely and relatively.

Notes of Current Events.

Two lines of steamships are to be established to ply between Spain and Mexico in an effort to hold and extend Spanish trade with the Mexican republic.

The strike of the tinners of St. Joseph, Mo., has been settled after three months by a compromise by which the men get 35 cents an hour instead of 31¼ as heretofore.

The Secretary of War has twice refused to grant the right of way to the Oklahoma City and Western Railway Company to cross the Fort Sill military reservation.

GET TEN YEARS EACH.

NEELY, RATHBONE AND REEVES CONVICTED IN HAVANA.

Each Is Also to Pay a Heavy Fine—History of the Crime for Which the Three Men Were Tried—The Punishment Is Severe.

The court in Havana, Cuba, sentenced Rathbone, Neely and Reeves, who were found guilty of embezzling postoffice funds. The sentence for each was as follows:

C. F. W. Neely, ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $56,701.

W. H. Reeves, ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $35,516.

Estes G. Rathbone, ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $35,324.

The three men were chosen for their respective positions in the Cuban postoffice department for their special fitness and supposed personal worth. They took advantage of their position and were detected in the act of plundering the people for whose interests the United States had gone to war with Spain.

Short in Cash Accounts.

Neely was accused of being in his cash account $119,278 short and in his general account $30,600 short, while he was charged with selling $100,813 worth of surcharged Cuban stamps which he claimed to have destroyed.

Rathbone was accused of converting to his own use money belonging to the revenues of the Cuban postal department. Reeves was also charged with sharing in the division of the spoils.

E. G. Rathbone was made director general of Cuban posts on Dec. 28, 1898, at the beginning of American administration. He was Fourth Assistant Postmaster General at Washington before his appointment, and a capable man. The postal committee commended him for "trained judgment in postal affairs, together with indefatigable energy."

Rathbone made a marked impression in Havana. His villa was magnificently furnished. His horses and carriages were marvels of elegance. His carriage alone cost $850, and the harness more than $300. He entertained lavishly, and made frequent voyages to New York and Washington.

Neely was sent to Havana from Muncie, Ind., on the recommendation of Perry S. Heath. Rathbone at once placed Neely at the head of the postoffice finance bureau, which sold stamps to all island postmasters and received the money for them as well as for box rents.

Reeves came from the postoffice at Washington, recommended as a clerk who was capable of accounting. He was made chief of the postal accounts, and he was to countersign all warrants issued by the director general.

Burning of the Stamps.

From the evidence submitted at the trial it seems that the beginning of the fraud was in the destruction of the surcharged stamps. When the United States assumed control of the Cuban government there were no postage stamps. United States stamps, with the word "Cuba" printed across them, were hurried to Havana, and it was not until the fall of 1899 that Cuban stamps of special design were issued.

Then Neely suggested to Rathbone that it would be cheaper to burn the old stock of stamps on hand than to ship them to Washington. Rathbone consented, and Neely and Reeves, with much ostentation and at different times, burned packages containing more than half a million dollars' worth of stamps. Neely was then credited on his books with the amount. Investigation later disclosed the fact that he had "held out" $100,813 worth of stamps, thus enabling himself to pocket that much from the Cuban revenues and still keep his books balanced.

How Funds Were Juggled.

Rathbone and Reeves shared in the division of the plunder. Other devices were worked, including duplicated salary warrants. Funds were juggled in transfer from one division to another. Rathbone's personal and household expenses were paid out of the Cuban revenues. He spent $3,582 on furniture for his "official residence" and $2,448 for plumbing and gas fixtures. He spent on his horses, carriages, coachmen and footmen $4,449. He drew $9,000 in double salary warrants. The total amount suspended in his account reached $79,937.

When the discovery of the frauds could no longer be concealed Neely came to the United States. His arrest followed at Rochester, N. Y., on May 8, 1900. Rathbone and Reeves were not arrested for some months afterwards.

During the trial it was brought out that a campaign was on foot for the appointment of Rathbone as civil governor of Cuba, while Neely was to be named as treasurer and Reeves auditor.

Reeves turned State's evidence at the trial and it was largely by his testimony that all three were convicted.

GERONIMO, THE APACHE.

The Broken Old Warrior May Be Given Citizenship.

Geronimo, the Apache Indian chief and the man whom Gen. Miles has named "the human tiger," is to be released from captivity at last and may be given citizenship.

Geronimo is the most terrible name in the history of 200 years of bloody Indian fighting. For the last fourteen years Geronimo has been a military prisoner at Fort Sill, O. T. Now, at the age of 80, he has signified his wish to became a docile subject of the great father at Wasnington.

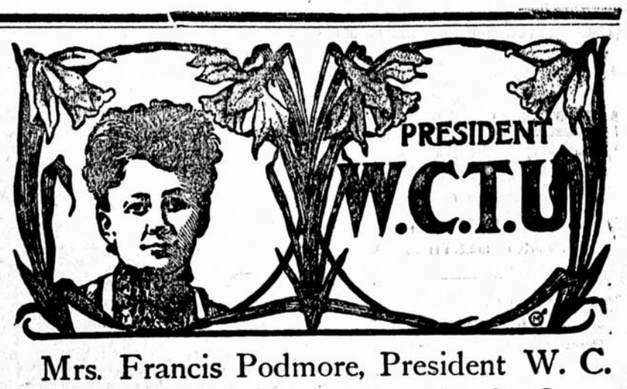
"Geronimo is old and weak; great father is young and strong; his arm is like a withe and his teeth are long and sharp," said the broken old warrior a few days ago, as he affixed his mark to the legal papers that go with his application for release.

Gen. Frank Armstrong of the regular army has been looking into the question and has recommended that Geronimo be paroled and made a citizen. Geronimo has been free, practically, for several years now, or ever since his removal from captivity in the Florida Everglades, to the barracks at Fort Sill. Although under constant surveillance, he has a small farm, and receives $35 a month as a "government scout." This sum is in the nature of a bonus, and Geronimo has been known to chuckle shrewdly at the queer tactics of a great father who hires scouts to watch scouts.

With Geronimo are 298 Apaches. The remnant of the Chiriraus will be released.

Building Boom in Chicago.

A building boom has struck Chicago. Last month broke all records, except one, for the number of permits issued for the construction of buildings. There were 306 permits issued, calling for buildings at an aggregate cost of $8,359,250 and having a frontage of 10,320 feet. The only time this record was exceeded was in November, 1891. It is estimated that the building operations in Chicago this year will necessitate an outlay of $60,000,000.



Mrs. Francis Podmore, President W. C. T. U., Saranac Lake, New York, Owes Her Health to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Read Her Letter.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For several years after my last child was born I felt a peculiar weakness, such as I never had experienced before, with severe pains in the ovaries and frequent headaches.

"I tried the doctor's medicines and found it money worse than wasted. A friend who had been cured through the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** advised me to try it. I did so, also your Sanative Wash, and I must say I never experienced such relief before. Within six weeks I was like another woman. I felt young and strong and happy once more.

"This is several years ago, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is my only medicine. If I ever feel bad or tired a few doses brings instant relief."—MRS. FRANCIS PODMORE.

$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

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but ship anywhere for examination guaranteeing safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied. We make 195 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness. Our prices represent the cost of material and making, plus one profit. Our large free catalogue shows complete line. Send for it.

No. 740 Open Stanhope. Has ⅝ Inch Kelly rubber tires. Price, $62. As good as sells for $50 more.

PRATT CARRIAGE & HARNESS COMPANY, ELKHART, IND.

HE WAS MARRIED IN HASTE.

Thus Far the Canadian Finds No Cause to Regret the Step.

There are on record many instances of hasty marriages, but as far as heard from a Canadian immigrant holds the prize. He tells the story of his courtship himself. "When I arrived at the boarding-house in Newcastle, N. B.," he says, "I found myself sitting next to a young woman at supper, whom I soon found was one of the newly arrived immigrants. I looked her over and saw a round, strong, cheery lass, with a laughing face, and thought she'd do. I did not know how to go about getting her interested in me, but just spoke a word or two with her and when we came out into the passage I squeezed her hand and gave her a kiss.

"Says she: 'How dare you?' Says I: 'I want to marry you, my dear.' 'Marry me?' she says laughing, 'why, I don't know you.' 'No more do I you, my dear,' says I, 'so that makes it all fair and even.' She didn't know how to put a stopper on that, so she only laughed and said she could not think of it. 'Not think of it,' says I, artful like, 'not when you've come all those thousands of miles for the purpose?'

"'What do you mean?' says she, starting. 'Come, now,' says I. 'Don't tell me. I know what's what. When a man emigrates it's to get work; when a woman emigrates it's to get married. You may as well admit it at once.'

"Wel, she protested and held off a bit, but we were married two days after and I guess neither of us have been sorry for it since. You see it was knowing the ways of the sex so well that enabled me to rush things through as I did. Nothing like understanding 'em when it comes to courtship—saves time and trouble no end."

Islands That Come and Go.

A mud island that lately appeared near the coast of German territory in Southwest Africa has been a subject of investigation. The island was visited on June 1, 2, and 4 last, but had disappeared on June 7, and soundings of six and seven fathoms were obtained on its site. Heavy rollers at the time of the island's appearance did much destruction about Pelican point, including the destruction of a large section of a new breakwater. The waters of Walfish bay were not affected, however; and it is pointed out that this is evidence against any theory of volcanic disturbance, and that the mysterious island had an origin similar to the "mud lumps" that are known to rise in the Gulf of Mexico. Much sulphuretted hydrogen escaped from the mud, the odor persisting in the vicinity after the island had sunk.—Newcastle (England) Chronicle.

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Trouble, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At all druggists', 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

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"After all," said the Old Codger, in his usual dry way, "I kinder think that instead of there bein' seven ages of men, as Shakspeare contended, there are only two—before he is married and afterward. During the first period he puts in most of his time trying to make the lady think he is a devil of a fellow, and during the second he spends still more of it in endeavorin' to convince her that he ain't."—Puck.

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