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POSTPONES HIS TRIP.

Tihe excursion of congressmen, to be brought west by Mr. Hearst, has been postponed till next fall, says the Albuquerque Democrat.

Mr. Hearst had invited a party of forty members, of the new congress, to make a leisurely excursion at his expense, through the territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona to see for themselves the people and the natural resources of these territories, with a view to qualifying themselves to judge of the fitness of the territories for statehood—not "compound" statehood, but each for itself—and a measure exactly the same as the "omnibus bill" is to be introduced at the beginning of the next session.

A number of the gentlemen who are to make the trip have written to Mr. Hearst requesting that the excursion be put off until a time near the meeting of congress, and the editor of the New York American now telegraphs to Mr. Rodey as follows:

Hon. B. S. Rodey, Albuquerque, N. M.: A large majority of the proposed congressional party for the territorial trip having expressed a wish that the excursion be postponed until immediately before congress convenes because they believe the trip would be more effective at that time and more agreeable. Mr. Hearst has decided to defer to this general sentiment and postpone the trip until next fall.

The Mexican authorities report that the bubonic plague has been stamped out at Mazatlan, after a contest of five months. There have been no new cases during the last eleven days. One or two cases have développed during that time at the infected villages near Mazatlan, but there appears to be good ground for the assumption that the pestilence is under entire control at all points.

Eastern telegrams of recent date state that Congressman Elect William R. Hearst is preparing to lead the fight for the omnibus statehood bill in the next house. Mr. Hearst is getting up a party of senators and representatives to make a tour of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona next month. It is Mr. Hearst's desire to have as his guests both democrats and republicans. Delegate Rodey of New Mexico and Flynn of Oklahoma have been asked to prepare a list of republicans, who they think would like to make the trip, and the democratic members of the party will be invited personally by the host. The object of this trip is to inform, thoroughly and in detail, the friends of the omnibus statehood bill as to the qualifications of the three territories for statehood. It may be stated confidentially that Mr. Hearst has presidential aspirations and while on this trip will no doubt do some fence building.

Carter Harrison is running for reelection as mayor of Chicago on a platform which provides for municipal ownership of traction, telephone, gas and electric light plants. Were there not so many objections to Mr. Harrison personally, the result might be taken as an indication of the sentiment of the second largest city in the union on this most important question.

The president has practically appealed to the generosity of the press to accord him two weeks unwatched and undisturbed vacation while he is in Yellowstone Park. That's all right Mr. President we are not fond of roughing it, and we are always more thrilling when we draw on our imagination for the bear stories.

The notorious Mr. Rathbone and some of his friends among the democratic editors have construed the silver service presented to General Leonard Wood by the fashionable tennis club of Havana, as a bribe presented by a gamblers association.

President Roosevelt and ex-President Grover Cleveland will speak from the same platform in St. Louis on the occasion of the dedication of the St. Louis fair and curiosity is keen in anticipation of the receptions given the two political leaders.

Alaska evidently has the same brand of liquor that is sold in the Kansas drug stores. An army officer stationed there, in deploring the absence of the canteen, says the whisky in Alaska "runs sixteen fights to the pint."

The sympathetic public cannot but feel for the disappointed Representative-Elect Hearst. He has put all his eggs into one basket, the 16 to 1, Bryan basket and — somebody has dropped the basket.

EXPLANATION NEEDED.

The Our Mineral Wealth of Kingman chronicles Councilman Whiteside's return to Mohave county as follows: "Senator Whiteside returned home to Chloride Wednesday. The doctor was one of the five democratic councilmen who stood by the platform pledges of his party. It is true not many party pledges were redeemed but it was owing to the republicans having a working majority in the legislature and it could not be expected that they were going to aid democrats in redeeming their party pledges." It will be news to learn of that republican majority in the council. It would be interesting for the Wealth to tell how many bills embodying the planks of the democratic platform passed the house which it is presumed the editor of that paper will admit was democratic. It might be interesting to the constituents of the aforesaid editor to have him tell them his reasons for voting and working against the Cowan bill which was in accordance with one of the democratic planks. He could not have turned republican temporarily, as that was one of the recommendations of the republican governor. While St. Charles has always been considered somewhat erratic and spasmodic he has generally been considered conscientious and honest. His vote and works on the Cowan bill, after first espousing it heartily and afterwards changing front on it, make these people who have heretofore given him credit for the above qualities stop and wonder and ask "why?"

The Journal-Miner will be excused today for expressing a pride in its achievement of presenting to its readers, in Prescott, a full and complete report of President Roosevelt's speech in Chicago last night. Prior to leaving Washington it was announced that the president would deliver three carefully prepared speeches of political importance on his western tour. One was to be at Chicago, one at Milwaukee and the other in San Francisco. The subject of his Chicago speech is the Monroe Doctrine, at the present time one of the most important subjects, before the American people. The president treats of it in his usual forcible style and the sentiments expressed by him will meet with a favorable response from every true American.

As the combine of legislators refused to grant an appropriation for a collegiate institute and training school for Prescott it is of the utmost importance that a high school should be established here. At present scores of boys and girls are sent away to attend school when they might just as well be given the same education at home. Boys and girls from the country and from other towns in the northern part of the territory could also be educated here and not be compelled to leave the territory to receive a high school education.

There are many republicans who will subscribe to one of the planks of Senator Morgan's platform, that which advocates as perfect free trade between the United States and its insular possessions as now exists between the states. Senator Lodge and Foraker have both committed themselves to this policy.

Set a gambler to catch a gambler is the policy of the new commissioner of police of New York, who has brought on from the west a number of young men who appear to be able to take care of themselves in the New York gambling parlors, and then give evidence against the regular frequenters.

After forty years service with the Santa Fe company, C. H. Dascomb, a passenger conductor, running between Albuquerque and El Paso has severed his connection with the company and will spend the remainder of his days on a farm in Southern California.

The Rock Island's flyer, the Golden State Limited, has been discontinued as a daily train and commencing tomorrow will hereafter be run twice a week only. Western mail which has heretofore been sent on this train will hereafter be routed over the Santa Fe.

Few men show greater regard for their friends than Senator Hanna. When Justice Day was seriously ill at the Arlington Hotel in Washington Mr. Hanna never went to the senate until he had learned Mr. Day's condition and he sent the justice flowers daily.

When the president's western guide was a guest at the White House, Mr. Roosevelt asked him what he thought of the situation in Washington. Sniffing a moment, the guide laconically replied, "Mr. President I smell Injuns."

The officers of "the fighting ninth" infantry are unanimous in their assertion that the absence of the canteen is going to result in the disruption of their regiment.

It is somewhat unkind, after congress has abolished the bars in the national capital, to suggest that their abolition shortened the special session of the senate.

When a man decides to run for president he takes a western trip. Mr. Hearst has already planned one for next month, and now it is said Grover Cleveland is talking of coming west in the near future.

President Roosevelt left Washington today on his western trip. His first stop will be in Chicago tomorrow where he is expected to deliver one of the most important speeches of the entire tour.

Senator Gorman is again in it, primarily for himself, secondarily for his party. Leadership for country is far too big and altruistic a proposition for Arthur Pue Gorman.

There is little mercy in the heart of Kaiser William. He has determined to send Ambassador Von Holleben to this country, on the humiliating errand of presenting his recall.

The bartenders of Baltimore have organized a total abstinence society. Could the consumer desire any better evidence of the danger that lurks in the goods the bartenders sell?

Bryan, Cleveland, Gorman, Hill, how sweet it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!

ABOUT LONG PRAYERS.

By S. M. Wright.

I just had heard a sermon long and deep
And noticed some embarassed, wake from sleep
And then he launched out on a prayer long—
Too long, because so lengthened it was wrong.
He prayed for ev'ry human on the earth,
Nor stopped till praying lost its real worth.
An automaton, started, full of breath,
It destined seemed to pray itself to death.
It seemed that reason, now gone from her throne,
Had left the body praying all alone,
But by and by he tapered off and then
How glad all were to hear him say amen.

A few had humbly knelt upon the floor
And then I thought perhaps full fifty more
Were forward bent with arms upon the backs
Of neighbor's seats—their heads upon their arms,
And yet the world, there posed in divers ways;
All patient waiting on the man who prays.
At first, devoted and would shout, amen!
But cruel time grew long apace till when
All fervor having waned in ev'ry heart,
A spirit came; the spirit of unrest.
Now, this man prayed and prayed too tiresome long,
Not dreaming that a good thing could grow wrong;
Yet, wore the patience of the saints thread—bare
And bungled matters by his lengthy prayer.

The best of all things ever known to man,
What e'er it is, I now declare it can
By hook or crook, in hands of bungling men,
Lose half—yes all its glorious charms and then
That cause is hurt. Why will men thus elect
When fewer words would have the best effect?

Don't view my illustration with sarcastic sneer
But come! Stand by and so while you are near,
Persuade yourself that e'en a homely phrase
May ope your eyes and show you wisdom's ways.
Some men love dainties e'en to the extreme—
Could eat them thrice each day and yet between
But, after dainties ev'ry day for days,
There comes a time to change their dainty ways.
The very idol of the human heart
May so be clayed and pleasure thus depart,
Yet, with but these same human hearts must we
Judge, e'en the things of our eternity;
And was not Paul thus, all things, to all men?
Talk long or short, he knew just which and when.

"Teach us our Lord," they humbly said, "to pray
As John taught his disciples," then straighway
He taught and no such prayer was e'er heard;
A child can quickly memorize each word
And yet, it amply covers all the ground
Of loudest prayers with the loudest sound.
I scan my watch and with a measured voice,
Slowly repeat the prayer of my choice
But ere one minute passes, have done,
While modern saints are scarcely yet begun.

The very ones we want to reach today
And which to do, we must both preach and pray,
Will hear a little from a man they like
But prayers long will make a Christian strike.
A waste of effort are these prayers long,
Yet prove intemperate ever to be wrong;
A waste of powder, flashing at the pan,
Exhausting forces of the earnest man.
Put not your trust in prayers loud and long
Nor yet within the music, nor the song
But place your trust in Him the Lord's annointed
And always pray, but humbly short and pointed.
The closet is, He said, the place to pray,
Then God who hears, will recompense by day.
So let your walk, on lines of justice lay,
That men may risk you, ere they hear you pray.

MRS. HARVEY SURPRISED.

The Point Richmond, California, Daily Record gives the follwoing account of a surprise given Mrs. Luther Harvey of Prescott during her recent visit there:

The members of Zephyr Rebekah Lodge tendered a pleasant surprise party to Mrs. Luther Harvey last night, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Utter, on First avenue. Mrs. Harvey has been visiting in this city during the major part of the winter and has been of great assistance to the members of the local lodge in promoting its work and advancement, and in order to show their appreciation of her services the ladies visited her last night in a body.

The evening was spent in social conversation, music, recitations, etc. Toasts were given by Mesdames Lee Adams, Frank Critchett, G. A. Jackson and John Roth and responses made by Mrs. Harvey.

Mrs. Harvey will depart for her home in Prescott, Arizona, tomorrow evening and the lady will carry with her to her southern home the esteem and best wishes of all who have been favored by her acquaintance.

Forfeiture Notice.

Prescott, Ariz., Jan. 31, 1903.

To Joe Gildner His Heirs and Assigns:

You are hereby notified that I have expended during the year 1902 one hundred dollars ($100) in labor and improvements upon the Pennant Fraction claim, situate in Hassayampa mining district, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, the notice of location whereof is of record in the office of the County Recorder in book 47 of mines, page 172, mining records of Yavapai county, Arizona, in order to hold said claim under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and the amendments thereto concerning annual labor upon mining claims, it being the amount required to hold said claim for the period ending December 31, 1902.

And if, within ninety (90) days from the personal service of this notice or within ninety (90) days after the publication hereof you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of said expenditure as co-owner your interest in the said mining claim will become the property of the subscriber, your co-owner, who has made the required expenditure by the terms of said section 2324.

THOMAS J. LAIRD.

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No long waits—we hurry, at Brisley Drug Company. Send us your mail orders, we give satisfaction. 1-15tf

VERDE VALLEY NEWS

Advent of Spring in the Valley. Prevalence of La Grippe During the Winter.

Consolidation of Schools Talked of With Camp Verde as the Central Point.

Camp Verde, Ariz., March 31.—Editor of Journal-Miner: Blue birds and robins used to be the heralds of the approach of spring—of the time "when the green gets back in the trees"—in the land of my nativity, but here its rather different. We have signs it is true but the never failing one is when the Verde rancher turns the water out of the ditch and prepares to clean it. There is no poetry about ditch cleaning—its all prose. That's why, Mr. Editor, that the Verde country is short on spring poets. The ditch cleaning season is about past and nearly every one has water again.

Considerable work has been put out on the Ralston ditch in widening and extending it to within a half mile of this place furnishing water for the development of five ranches owned by Messrs. Johnson, Durfee and Gillett.

There has been an unusual amount of la grippe in the valley this spring and many are still under the weather with it.

Mrs. J. H. Vanderen who for some time lay at the point of death with peritonitis is recovering slowly.

Our new blacksmith, Mr. Johnson, has an assistant but as he is only a week old he is probably more bother than help, but he will grow.

Mrs. E. B. Mulholland has been seriously ill for some time but is improving.

The Camp Verde schools under the Misses Arnold and Bowman closed on Friday with a school picnic.

There has been some talk of the consolidation of the Camp Verde Clear Creek and Squaw Peak school districts into one school to be located at Camp Verde. The plan is a good one and is giving splendid results wherever it has been tried. There are serious physical condition to be taken into consideration and overcome such as the distance and the river crossing, but the plan has so many advantages that an effort should be made to overcome these difficulties. It is a serious matter to be obliged to pack up and leave a country—a home—and your business in order to give your children a common school education and yet that is the nightmare that is staring some of us in the face unless we can have a better school system here at home. We have here a good climate comfortable homes and the problem of making a living for a family is no more complex than in many other places in the world. The combination of these four schools would form the nucleus which would ultimately develop into a high school. It would at once make a grade school possible and the added enthusiasm of a larger school and closer competition. A good school system here would be an inducement for a better class of people to come in here, bringing more money and better social advantages. Its worth thinking about and not only thinking but acting upon. There are more children just coming into school age here now than ever before and a larger provision should be made for them.

The Literary Society held its closing meeting for the season on last Friday night. The river was on a rampage during most of the week so that many were prevented from attending on account of high water. The Society adjourned until the first Friday in October electing Wm. Stephens, pesident; O. H. Benedict, vice president; Miss Bowman, secretary; Dr. Palmer, treasurer. The society has left us with a circulating library of about 200 volumes. Mr. Ben Eaman was selected by the library committee as librarian, Miss Josephen Hance as assistant. The following citizens were appointed as trustees of the library: Wales Arnold, Dudley Brooks, L. B. Bell for a term of one, two and three years respectively, their successor to be elected by the two remaining trustees. Long live the Literary Society.

C. V. R.

LADIES' AID EASTER SALE

The annual Easter sale and reception of the Ladies' Aid of the M. E. church, given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Litt on Pleasant street yesterday afternoon and evening was a very successful affair, both from a business and social stand point.

An admission fee of 15 cents was charged to all visitors which entitled them to ice cream and cake free. The ladies had a great variety of useful and some ornamental articles which they offered for sale at very reasonable prices and they transacted a good business during the time the sale was on.

An auction sale of "Easter hats" held in the evening furnished no end of amusement to those present. Judge R. M. Ling officiated as auctioneer, and with his sallies of wit and humor succeeded in disposing of the entire stock of "pattern hats," no two of them being alike. When bidding got dull and business dragged a little he would put bids in the mouth of some one present, and if it chanced to be what he thought it should bring would knock it down to him and collect the amount.

While preparations for the sale occupied considerable time and trouble of the ladies, they were highly pleased with results as the sale netted their treasury about $78. A number of articles left over will be held until Christmas and sold at their annual Christmas sale.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

Has world wide fame for marvelous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for cuts, corns, burns, oils, sores, felons, ulcers, tetter, salt rheum, fever sores, chapped hands, skin eruptions; Infallible for piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c at all druggists.

WHAT IS LIFE?

In the last analysis nobody knows, but we do know that it is under strict law. Abuse that law even slightly, pain results. Irregular living means derangement of the organs, resulting in constipation, headache, or liver trouble. Dr. King's New Life Pills quickly re-adjusts this. It's gentle, yet thorough. Only 25c at all druggists.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S CHICAGO ADDRESS ON MONROE DOCTRINE

Advocates Building and Maintaining a Large and Well Equipped Navy as the Best Means of Having It Respected.

"Speak Softly and Carry a Big Stick," Is the Motto He Used in Illustrating His Point With Good Effect.

Chicago, April 3.--Never in its history was such a throng assembled in the Auditorium as that which gathered there last night to hear President Roosevelt's speech on the Monroe doctrine. This speech had been heralded as one of the most important which he would deliver on his western tour and the public was anxious to hear it. While the seating capacity of the immense hall is only 5000 it was estimated that fully 6000 people were crowded into it while as many more applied were unable to gain admission. The president's speech was as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Today I wish to speak to you, not merely about the Monroe Doctrine, but about our entire position in the western Hemisphere—a position so peculiar and predominant that out of it has grown the acceptance of the Monroe Doctrine as a cardinal feature of our foreign policy; and in particular I wish to point out what has been done during the lifetime of the last congress to make good our position in accordance with this historic policy.

Ever since the time when we definitely extended our boundaries westward to the Pacific and southward to the Gulf, since the time when the old Spanish and Portuguese colonies to the south of us asserted their independence, our nation has insisted that because of its primacy in strength among the nations of the Western Hemisphere it has certain duties and responsibilities which oblige it to take a leading part thereon. We hold that our interests in this hemisphere are greater than those of any European power possibly can be, and that our duty to ourselves and to the weaker republics who are our neighbors requires us to see that none of the great military powers from across the seas shall encroach upon the territory of the American republics or acquire control thereover.

This policy, therefore, not only forbids us to acquiesce in such territorial acquisition, but also causes us to object to the acquirement of a control which would in its effect be equal to territorial aggrandizement. This is why the United States has steadily believed that the construction of the great Isthmian canal, the building of which is to stand as the greatest material feat of the twentieth century—greater than any similar feat in any preceding century—should be done by no foreign nation but by ourselves. The canal must of necessity go through the territory of one of our smaller sister republics. We have been scrupulously careful to abstain from perpetrating any wrong upon any of these republics in this matter. We do not wish to interfere with their rights in the least; but, while carefully safeguarding them, to build the canal ourselves under provisions which will enable us, if necessary, to police and protect it, and to guarantee its neutrality, we being the sole guarantor. Our intention was steadfast; we desired action taken so that the canal could always be used by us in time of peace and war alike, and in time of war could never be used to our detriment by any nation which was hostile to us. Such action, by the circumstances surrounding it, was necessarily for the benefit and not the detriment of the adjacent American republics.

After considerably more than half of a century these objects have been exactly fulfilled by the legislation and treaties of the last two years. Two years ago we were no further advanced toward the construction of the Isthmian canal on our terms than we had been during the preceding eighty years. By the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, ratified in December, 1901, an old treaty with Great Britain, which had been held to stand in the way, was abrogated and it was agreed that the canal should be constructed under the auspices of the government of the United States, and that this government should have the exclusive right to regulate and manage it, becoming the sole guarantor of its neutrality.

It was expressly stipulated, furthermore, that this guaranty of neutrality should not prevent the United States from taking any measures which it found necessary in order to secure by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order. Immediately following this treaty congress passed a law under which the president was authorized to endeavor to secure a treaty for acquiring the right to finish the construction of, and to operate, the Panama canal, which had already been begun in the territory of Columbia by a French company. The rights of this company were accordingly obtained and a treaty negotiated with the Republic of Columbia. This treaty has just been ratified by the senate. It reserves all of Columbia's rights, while guaranteeing all of our own and those of neutral nations, and specifically permits us to take any and all measures for the deefense of the canal and for the preservation of our interests, whenever in our judgment an exigency may arise which calls for action on our part. In other words, these two treaties, and the legislation to carry them out, have resulted in our obtaining on exactly the terms we desired the rights and privileges which we had so long sought in vain. These treaties are among the most important that we have ever negotiated in their effects upon the future welfare of this country, and mark a memorable triumph of America diplomacy—one of those fortunate triumphs, more over, which redounds to the benefit of the entire world.

About the same time trouble arose in connection with the Republic of Venezuela because of certain wrongs alleged to have been committed, and debts overdue, by this republic to citizens of various foreign powers, notably England, Germany, and Italy. After failure to reach an agreement these powers began a blockade of the Venezuelan coast and a condition of quasi-war ensued. The concern of our government was of course not to interfere needlessly in any quarrel so far as it did not touch our interests or our honor, and not to take the attitude of protecing from coercion any power unless we were willing to espouse the quarrel of that power, but to keep an attitude of watchful vigilance and see that there was no infringement of the Monroe Doctrine—no acquirement of territorial right by a European power at the expense of a weak sister republic—whether this acquisition might take the shape of an outright and avowed seizure of territory or of the exercise of control which would in effect be equivalent to such seizure. This attitude was expressed in the two following published memoranda, the first being the letter addressed by the secretary of state to the German ambassador, the second the conversation with the secretary reported by the British ambassador:

"Department of State,
"Washington, Dec. 16, 1901.

"His Excellency
Dr. von Holleben, etc.:

"Dear Excellency:

I inclose a memorandum by way of reply to that which you did me the honor to leave with me on Saturday, and am, as ever,

"Faithfully, yours,
"John Hay.

"The president in his message of the 3d of December, 1901, used the following language:

" 'The Monroe Doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the Old World.'

"The president further said:

" 'This doctrine has nothing to do with the commercial relation of any American power, save that it in truth allows each of them to form such as it desires. . . . We do not guarantee any state against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power.'

"His Excellency the German ambassador, on his recent return from Berlin, conveyed personally to the president the assurance of the German Emperor that His Majesty's government had no purpose or intention to make even the smallest acquisition of territory on the South American continent or the islands adjacent. This voluntary and friendly declaration was afterwards repeated to the secretary of state, and was received by the president and the people of the United States in the frank and cordial spirit in which it was offered. In the memorandum of the 11th of December His Excellency the German ambassador repeats these assurances as follows: 'We declare especially that under no circumstances do we consider in our proceedings the acquisition or the permanent occupation of Venezuelan territory.

"In the said memorandum of the 11th of December, the German government informs that of the United States that it has certain just claims for money and damages wrongfully withheld from German subjects by the government of Venezuela and that it proposes to take certain coercive measures described in the memorandum to enforce the payment of these just claims.

"The president of the United Staes, appreciating the courtesy of the German government in making him acquainted with the state of affairs referred to, and not reagrding himself as called upon to enter into the consideration of the claims in question, believes that no measures will be taken in this matter by the agents of the German government which are not in accordnce with the well known purpose, above set forth, of His Majesty the German Emperor."

Sir Michael Herbert to the Marquis of Landsdowne.

"Washington, Nov. 13, 1902.

"I communicated to Mr. Hay this morning the substance of Your Lordship's telegram of the 11th instant.

"His Excellency stated in reply, that the United States government, although they regretted that European powers should use force against Central and South American countries, could not object to their taking steps to obtain redress for injuries suffered by their subjects, provided that no acquisition of territory was contemplated."

Both powers assured us in explicit terms that there was not the slightest intention on their part to violate the principles of the Monroe Doctrine, and this assurance was kept with an honorable good faith which merits full acknowledgment on our part. At the same time, the existence of hostilities in a region so near our own borders was fraught with such possibilities of danger in the future that it was obviously no less our duty to ourselves than our duty to humanity to endeavor to put an end to that. Accordingly, by an offer of our good services in a spirit of frank friendliness to all the parties concerned, a spirit in which they quickly and cordially responded, we secured a resumption of peace—the contending parties agreeing that the matters which they could not settle among themselves should be referred to The Hague Tribunal for settlement. The United States had most fortunately already been able to set an example to other nations by utilizing the great possibilities for good contained in The Hagne Tribunal, a question at issue between ourselves and the republic of Mexico being the first submitted to this international court of arbitration.

The terms which we have secured as those under which the Isthmian canal is to be built, and the course of events in the Venezuela matter, have shown not merely the ever growing influence of the United States in the Western Hemisphere, but also, I think I may safely say, have exemplified the firm purpose of the United States that its growth and influence and power shall redound not to the harm but to the benefit of our sister republics whose strength is less. Our growth, therefore, is beneficial to human kind in general. We do not intend to assume any position which can give just offense to our neighbors. Our adherence to the rule of human right is not merely profession. The history of our dealings with Cuba shows that we reduce it to performance.

The Monroe Doctrine is not international law, and though I think one day it may become such, this is not necessary as long as it remains a cardinal feature of our foreign policy and as long as we possess both the will and the strength to make it effective. This last point, my fellow citizens, is all important, and is one which as a people we can never afford to forget. I believe in the Monroe Doctrine with all my heart and soul; I am convinced that the immense majority of our fellow countrymen so believe in it; but I would infinitely prefer to see us abandon it than to see us put it forward and bluster about it, and yet fail to build up the efficient fighting strength which in the last resort can alone make it respected by any strong foreign power whose interest it may ever happen to be to violate it.

Boasting and blustering are as objectionable among nations as among individuals, and the public men of a great nation owe it to their sense of national self respect to speak courteously of foreign powers, just as a brave and self respecting man treats all around him courteously. But though to boast is bad, and causeless ly to insult another, worse; yet worse than all is it to be guilty of boasting, even without insult, and when called to the proof to be unable to make such boasting good. There is a homely old adage which runs: "Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far." If the American nation will speak softly, and yet build, and keep at a pitch of the highest training, a thoroughly efficient navy, the Monroe Doctrine will go far. I ask you to think over this. If you do, you will come to the conclusion that it is mere plain common sense, so obviously sound that only the blind can fail to see its truth and only the weakest and most irresolute can fail to desire to put in into force.

Well, in the last two years, I am happy to say we have taken long strides in advance as regards our navy. The last congress, in addition to small vessels, provided nine of those formidable fighting ships upon which the real efficiency of any navy in war ultimately depends. It provided, moreover, for the necessary addition of officers and enlisted men to make the ships worth having. Meanwhile the navy department has seen to it that our ships have been constantly exercised at sea, with the great guns, and in maneuvers, so that their efficiency as fighting units, both individually and when acting together, has been steadily improved. Remember that allof this is necessary. A war ship is a huge bit of mechanism, well nigh as delicate and complicated as it is formidable. It takes years to build it. It takes years to teach the officers and men how to handle it to good advantage. It is an absolute impossibility to improvise a navy at the outset of war. No recent war between any two nations has lasted as long as it takes to build a battle ship; and it is just as impossible to improvise the officers or the crews as to improvise the navy.

To lay up a battle ship and only send it afloat at the outset of a war, with a raw crew and untried officers, would be not merely a folly but a crime, for it would invite both disaster and disgrace. The navy which so quickly decided in our favor the war in 1898 had been built and made efficient during the preceding fifteen years. The ships that triumphed off Manila and Sanitago had been built under previous administrations with money appropriated by previous congresses. The officers and the men did their duty so well because they had already been trained to it by long sea service. All honor to the gallant officers and gallant men who actually did the fighting; but remember, too, to honor the public men, the shipwrights, and steel workers, the owners of the shipyards and armor plants, to whose united foresight and exertion we owe it that in 1898 we had craft so good, guns so excellent and American seamen of so high a type in the conning towers, in the gun turrets, and in the engine rooms. It is too late to prepare for war when war has come; and if we only prepare sufficiently no war will ever come. We wish a powerful and efficient navy, not for purposes of war, but as the surest guaranty of peace. If we have such a navy—if we keep on building it up—we may rest assured that there is but the smallest chance that trouble will ever come to this nation; and we may likewise rest assured that no foreign power will ever quarrel with us about the Monroe Doctrine.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Prescott, Arizona, for the week ending March 30, 1903:

Bregthel, N	Burns, Hugh
Clemens, R B	Compton, Rex
Cima, Fred	Corman, H J
Cook, B S	Davis, C
Dodson, R L	Flynn, W
Gilbert, Eugene	Glenn, W E
Holmes, Geo W	Howel, Mrs B E
Houghton, S M	Hudson, Fred
Jennings, H J	Julian, Fred
Jones, Tom	Jordan, Miss L M
Jones, D P	King, Miss J
Lanle, Mrs E	Long, R L
McCay, Jas	McCananghey, Mrs
Mansfield, Mrs P C	Maas, Henry
Marlo, Frank	Mayel, Mrs C G
Morgan, John	Mulvey, George
Myers, Chas P	Molne, T
Olden, L M	Ornhulte, Mrs
Parker, Mrs S	Parker, Mrs J
Pearson, Miss A	Pelkayme, Viola
Pelkayme, Mrs J	Powy, P L
Kelly, J F	Richardson, R
Rhodes, H	Robbins, Will
Robinson, L N	Smalley, S J
Smith, Mrs	Stalen, L
Tania, John	Wells, Han
Wilson, Joseph G	Wilson, Tom
Wiggins, J J	Williams, Mrs J W
Wood, J W	Wood, Mrs C A
Wood, Henry.	

Parties calling for the above letters will please say advertised.

A. L. Smith, Postmaster.

SAVED TWO FROM DEATH.

"Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Haviland, of Normonk, N. Y., "but, when all other remedies failed, we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our niece, who had consumption in an advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and today she is perfectly well." Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr. King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infallible for coughs and colds. 50c and $1 bottles guaranteed by all druggists. Trial bottles free.

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To be tired out from hard work or bodily exercise is natural and rest is the remedy, but there is an exhaustion without physical exertion and a tired, never-rested feeling—a weariness without work that is unnatural and shows some serious disorder is threatening the health. One of the chief causes of that "Always-tired, never-rested condition" is impure blood and bad circulation. Unless the body is nourished with rich, pure blood there is lack of nervous force, the muscles become weak, the digestion impaired, and general disorder occurs throughout the system. Debility, insomnia, nervousness, indigestion, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, strength and energy, and the hundreds of little ailments we often have are due directly to a bad condition of the blood and circulation, and the quickest way to get rid of them is by purifying and building up the blood, and for this purpose no remedy equals S. S. S., which contains the best ingredients for cleansing the blood and toning up the system. It is a vegetable blood purifier and tonic combined, that enriches the blood, and through it the entire system is nourished and refreshing sleep comes to the tired, never-rested, body.

For over four years I suffered with general debility, causing a thorough breaking down of my system. My cousin, who had been benefited by S. S. S., told me about it. I tried it and it cured me. I heartily recommend S. S. S. to all who may feel the need of a thoroughly good blood tonic. Yours truly,
MRS. JOSIE A. BRITTAIN.
44 W. Ninth St., Columbia, Tenn.

SSS

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We want to tell you about the new Embroidered Pine Apple Tissues, the Mercerized Damasks and White Goods, and Summer Dress Fabrics that are now coming in.

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In supplying your table with suitable fish for the Lenten season do not fail to come in and see what we have, for we can supply you with anything in bulk in the salt fish line and all kinds of fish in oil either in cans or bottles.

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