

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

The President Addresses Congress on The Labor Question.

The Value of Labor as an Element of National Prosperity Should be Recognized and the Welfare of the Laboring Man is Knitted to Legislative Care.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The President today sent a message to Congress on the subject of the labor troubles in substance as follows:

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: UNDER AN HOUR OF REPERCUSSIONS the value of labor as an element of national prosperity should be distinctly recognized, and the welfare of the laboring man should be regarded as especially entitled to legislative care.

While the real interests of labor are not promoted by a report to the public of its manifestations, and while those who under the pretext of an advocacy of the claims of labor, wantonly attack the rights of capital, and for selfish purposes, or the love of disorder, sow seeds of violence and discontent, should neither be encouraged nor conciliated, all legislation on the subject should be calmly and deliberately undertaken, with no purpose of satisfying unreasonable demands or gaining partisan advantage.

The present condition of the relations between labor and capital are far from satisfactory. The discontent of the employed is due in a large degree to the grasping and heedless exactions of employers, and the alleged discrimination in favor of capital as an object of governmental attention. It must also be conceded that the laboring men are not always treated with the fairness and justice which they are entitled to.

I am satisfied, however, that something may be done under Federal authority, to prevent the disturbances which so often arise from disputes between labor and employer, and which at times seriously threaten the business interests of the country; and I believe that the theory upon which to proceed is that of voluntary arbitration as the means of settling these difficulties.

So far as its constitutional authority shall be required, the Federal Government must be ready to act as a mediator between conflicting claims, and after each dispute shall arise, there be created a commission of labor consisting of representatives who shall be regular officers of the Government, charged among other duties with the consideration and adjustment, when possible, of all controversies between labor and capital.

A commission thus organized would have the advantage of being composed of members, as they gained experience, would constantly improve in their ability to deal intelligently with the questions which might be submitted to them.

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Power should also be distinctly conferred upon this Bureau to investigate the causes of all disputes, whether submitted for arbitration or not, so that information may always be at hand to aid legislation on the subject when necessary and desirable.

Every man must patiently bide his time. He must wait—not in listless idleness—but in constant, steady, cheerful endeavors, always willing and fulfilling and accomplishing his task, that when the occasion comes, he may be equal to the occasion.—Longfellow.

—Our attention has been called to another dreadful crime in Vermont. A man walked deliberately into the railroad library room in St. Albans the other day and took the life of Macaulay. The wretch has so far escaped, but it is suspected that he has gone to Reading.—St. Albans Messenger.

—An old-time story of Bronson Alcott is good enough to bear repetition. The philosopher was holding forth one day on the benefits of a vegetable diet. He said that the pork eater gradually grew to look like a hog, and the beef eater in time resembles a bull in his intellectual qualities. An attentive listener at this point quietly asked Mr. Alcott if there was not a great danger that a vegetable diet might make a man really resemble a very small potato.—Boston Bulletin.

EASTER IN HISTORY.

Its Jewish Origin—Why It Has Become a Christian Observance—Some Curious Customs.

To trace the Easter festival to its origin we shall have to go back in Jewish history to that night when the chosen race, to save their little ones from the destroying angel who smote with death all of the oldest sons in the houses of the Egyptians, sprinkled the door posts of their houses with the blood of a lamb, and sat down to a supper of flesh, unloavened bread and bitter herbs, preparatory to leaving the land of their bondage forever.

The discussion was settled by the council of Nieme, in 325. It was agreed that the festival should always be kept on the Sunday after the first full moon following the twenty-first of March—the day when, as we say, "the sun crosses the line." This rule made by the Nicene council is the one which still obtains.

The origin of the English name Easter is traced to the old Teutonic or Saxon goddess of spring, Ostera or Eostre, whose festival occurred about the same time as our celebration of Easter. The general name in use among Christian nations is derived from the Hebrew Greek word which means "he passed over."

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THE ALABAMA.

Now Sinking Described by the Second Officer in Command.

When the firing ceased, Captain Semmes ordered me to dispatch an officer to the Kearsarge to say that our ship was sinking, and to ask that they send boats to save our wounded, as our boats were disabled. The dingy, our smallest boat, had escaped damage. I dispatched Master's-mate Fullam with the request. No boats appearing, I had one of our quarter boats lowered, which was slightly injured, and I ordered the wounded placed in her.

Dr. Cyrus Edison has begun a crusade in New York against such "French pens" as are colored with copper.—N. Y. Sun.

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—The Herald of Health asks: "Would it not be wise to substitute more eggs for meat in our daily diet? About one-third of an egg is solid nutriment. There are no bones, no tough pieces that have to be laid aside. A good egg is made up of ten parts shell, sixty parts white and thirty parts yolk. The white of an egg contains sixty-six per cent. water and the yolk fifty-two per cent. Practically an egg is animal food, and yet there is none of the disagreeable work of the butcher necessary to obtain it."

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This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

A FAIR AND BUSINESS-LIKE OFFER TO INVALIDS.

We earnestly invite you to come, see and examine for yourself, our institutions, appliances, advantages and success in curing chronic diseases. Have a mind of your own. Do not listen to or heed the counsel of skeptical friends or jealous physicians, who know nothing of us, our system of treatment, or means of cure, yet who never lose an opportunity to misrepresent and endeavor to prejudice people against us.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect accuracy with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several specialties appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages.

COMMON SENSE AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE.

It is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person, that the physician who devotes his whole time to the study and investigation of a certain class of diseases, must become better qualified to treat such diseases than he who attempts to treat every ill to which humanity is subject.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

The treatment of Diseases of the Nasal, Throat and Lung Diseases, Air Passages and Lungs, such as Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, both through correspondence and our institutions, constitutes an important specialty.

CAUTION.

These delicate diseases should be carefully treated by a specialist thoroughly familiar with them, and who is competent to ascertain the exact condition and nature of the disease, and to prescribe the proper treatment.

MARVELOUS SUGGEST.

To this wise course of action we attribute the marvelous success attained by our specialists in the treatment of chronic diseases of the urinary and bladder.