The Hickman Courier

GEORGE WARREN, Publisher.

HICKMAN, - - KENTUCKY

SEPTEMBER—1900.

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CURRENT TOPICS.

A shirt-waist man was refused supper in a Birmingham hotel.

Savannah capitalists will erect a large hotel on St. Simon's island.

The scabbards worn by Russian officers are made with papier-mache.

There are to-day, in all countries, more than 3,000,000 Italian emigrants.

The startling report comes from Virginia that the peanut crop is a failure.

The death list of Bellevue hospital, New York, contains this record: "Unknown man, admitted August 13, taken to ward No. 13, died at 3:13 p. m., August 13."

Jerome K. Jerome, the English humorist, is a great friend of Charles T. Yerkes, the Chicago traction magnate, and was his host the other day at a dinner in London.

Elephants have only eight teeth—two below and two above on each side. All of an elephant's baby teeth fall out when the animal is about 14 years old, and a new set grows.

The tea out-turn for the month of June has been normal in Assam, but poor in the Terai, where the weather is unfavorable, and in Darjiling, where there has been a severe blight.

Few houses in Uruguay are provided with stoves for heating purposes. No chimneys or fire places are provided, as a rule, one house recently built at a cost of $14,000 having for its only chimney a stovepipe from the kitchen.

The married and unmarried women of the United States of Colombia, South America, are designated by the manner in which they wear flowers in their hair, the senoras wearing them on the right side and the senoritas on the left.

Kuno Fischer has served just an even 100 terms as instructor first and then professor at Heidelberg. Though he celebrated his 76th birthday last month, he still gives six lectures a week on "Goethe" and on the history of philosophy.

Miss Louise Traux, a 17-year-old great-grandniece of Ethan Allen, has captivated New York society with her ability as a whistler and imitator of birds. She has just received a flattering offer to go to London and whistle for fashionable Mayfair.

A stained glass window in memory of Izaak Walton is to be placed in Winchester cathedral. The project has the support of Sir Robert Maxwell, the dean of Winchester, and a number of known anglers in this country and in England. The window will overlook Walton's grave.

Prince Eiu Wha, the second son of the king of Korea, is again in this country, having come for the purpose of taking a course at Roanoke college, in Virginia, among the alumni of which are several of his countrymen. Prince Eiu spent several months in Washington, three years ago, as the guest of Pom Kwang Soh, the former Korean minister.

Recent statistics show that, although the seaman of the present day is better cared for and less exposed than the seamen of former days, disease of the respiratory organs have increased enormously in the British navy and invaliding for bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia and phthisis has more than doubled since masts and yards have gone.

It is said that Mrs. Clemens, Mark Twain's wife, plays a very important part in her husband's literary life. All that he writes passes under her severe censorship. She is a most acute critic, and, if there be anything in what he may have written which does not meet with her entire approval, the "copy" goes straightway to the waste basket or is held back for revision.

As a mark of appreciation of the conclusion of the commercial agreement between the United States and Germany the emperor has conferred upon the ambassador to the United States, Dr. Von Hollenben, the order of the crown; upon Herr Koerner of the foreign office the order of the red eagle, and upon Herr Herman, who is attached to the embassy at Washington, the order of the red eagle of the fourth class.

The German crown prince is to complete his education at Bonn, and his brothers will also study at the same university as soon as they arrive at the proper age.

The will of the late Charles C. Bowen, of Detriot, gives $50,000 to Kalamazoo college to endow a chair of Greek, to be known as the John A. Broadus professorship.

The present establishment of the military forces of New South Wales consists of 9,744 officers and men; that of Queensland of 7,215; South Australia of 5,217; Victoria of 10,218, and Western Australia of 4,220

BRYAN AT CHICAGO.

Pleads for the Preservation of the Declaration of Independence.

Speaks to Labor Day Celebraters Upon the Rights and Privileges of Workingmen Under a Republican Form of Government.

Twenty thousand workingmen listened to William J. Bryan at Electric park, Chicago, on Labor day, who, in the course of a lengthy address upon topics suited to the day, said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"I am greatly obliged to the committee for the invitation which enables me to participate in the celebration of Labor day at this place. This day has been wisely set apart by law to emphasize the dignity of labor and for the consideration of those subjects which especially affect the interests of the wage earner. The laboring men constitute so large and so indispensable a portion of the population that no social, economic or political question can be treated without an investigation of their connection therewith. But there are some questions which touch them immediately, while others only operate upon them in a general way.

"The first thing to be considered is the laboring man's ambition; what are his aims and his purposes; for what is he striving? The animal needs only food and shelter, because it has nothing but a body to care for; but man's wants are more numerous. The animal complains when it is hungry, and is contented when its hunger is appeased; but man, made in the image of his Creator, is a three-fold being and must develop the head and the heart as well as the body. He is not satisfied with mere physical existence; neither will he be content unless all avenues of advancement are open to him. His possibilities must be as unlimited as his aspirations.

"In other countries and in other civilizations, men have been condemned by birth to a particular occupation, place or caste; in this country each man, however or wherever born, can strive for the highest rewards in business, state or church, and these avenues of advancement must be kept open.

"No civilization can be considered perfect which does not plant a hope in the breast of every child born into the world; the nearer we approach to this ideal, the better is our civilization. Those who complain of existing conditions cannot be put aside as disturbers of the peace. To seek a remedy for every abuse of government is more patriotic than to profit by bad systems and then frown down all criticism. There should be no antagonism between those engaged in the various occupations, and there will be none when all recognize the mutual obligations which are due between citizens. Our desire should be, not to separate the people into warring factions, but to bring them into better acquaintance and greater sympathy with each other. The enmity which the poor sometimes feel toward the rich and the contempt which the rich sometimes manifest toward the poor would be avoided if each knew the other better and both were content to be guided by the strict rules of justice.

"The extremes of society are really not as far apart as they appear. Those who work for wages to-day may, under a good government, be employers in a few years, and the sons of those who are employers to-day may in a short time be day laborers. Since no one can save posterity from the evil effects of a bad law, all should strive for legislation which will protect each citizen in his rights and in the enjoyment of the fruits of his own genius, his own industry and his own integrity.

"It is of advantage to the rich as well as to the poor that the children of all have an opportunity to secure an education; for education widens the individual's horizon, increases his capacity for usefulness, multiplies his equipments and makes him in every way more servictable to society. Victor Hugo has described the mob as the human race in misery. Those who are well-to-do have a selfish interest, and should feel a moral concern, in removing despair from every human breast. As misery is lessened the security of property is increased; human life is protected in proportion as happiness is promoted.

"Why should the man who eats at a well-supplied table forget the man whose toil furnishes the food? Why should the man who warms himself by the fire forget the man whose labor in the forest or in the mine brings forth the fuel? Why should the man clad in the best products of the loom forget the man whose calloused hands make fine clothing possible? Both the consumer and the producer are necessary, but of the two the producer comes first in point of time and in point of importance. Shall the rosebud, blooming in beauty and shedding its fragrance on the air, despise the roots of the bush because they come into actual contact with the soil? Destroy the bud and leave the roots and a second bud will appear, as beautiful and fragrant as the first; but destroy the roots and bud and bush will perish.

"How can the wage earner secure that share of the earth's bounties and the government's protection which he deserves? The associations formed by workingmen have been productive of much good.

"The labor organization as we now find it is the product of industrial conditions. The individual found himself at a disadvantage when dealing with the corporated employer, and the organization not only enables him to contend for his rights upon terms more nearly equal, but it stimulates him to study and understand the conditions which surround him.

"The labor organization has been foremost in advocating the reforms which have already been secured. Several years ago the secret ballot was demanded by the wage earners for their own protection. That ballot has been obtained, and through its operations those who toil for individuals or corporations are able to protect their political rights and to use the ballot according to their own judgments. This is a long step in advance.

"The labor organization has done much to lessen the evils of child labor. No one can visit the factories where children are employed without contemplating the crime which is being perpetrated upon posterity. If there is any temporary economic advantage in the employment of children of tender age, it is insignificant when measured against the permanent injury done to present and future generations. To rob a child of its school days is bad enough, but to bend its back by a load for which only the adult is fitted is even worse.

"The labor organization has also contributed towards the shortening of the hours of toil, and it should not cease its efforts until the eight-hour day is secured. Approximately, one-third of the 24 hours must be given to sleep; if another third of the day is devoted to manual labor, only eight hours are left for eating, for going to and from the place of work, for the reading of current news, for mental improvement, recreation, social intercourse and domestic life. Since the hours occupied in eating and travel cannot be encroached upon, every hour added to the day's labor must be taken from the time devoted to the intellectual development, recreation and the family.

"The labor organization has been a consistent and persistent advocate of the doctrine of arbitration, although it is difficult to see why the burden of this reform should be thrown upon the laboring man. Surely the employer, if he would take a comprehensive view of his own interests, would be as much benefited by arbitration as the employe, and because every prolonged contest between labor and capital brings interruption to business and pecuniary loss to those who are in no way responsible for the disagreement, society in general is even more interested than employers or employes. The desire for justice is so universal that the public can be depended upon to support the finding of an impartial board of arbitration as certainly as it can to support the successful contestant in a law suit. The court of arbitration is one of the certainties of the future, and when it is secured and perfected, we shall wonder why its coming was delayed so long.

"The blacklist, by means of which employers combine to deprive the discharged workmen of reemployment is one of the more recent menaces to the laboring man. The independence of the wage earner decreases as the difficulty of obtaining employment increases, and the skilled workman, whose life has been spent in acquiring efficiency in a certain trade or occupation, becomes practically the chattel of the employer if every opportunity to make use of his experience is closed by agreement between employers.

"The laboring man is also interested in legislation prohibiting oriental immigration. It is unfair to the American workman, who is the foundation of the nation's wealth in time of peace and its defense in time of war, to subject him to the danger of having his occupation given to an oriental laborer, often brought in by contract, who has no permanent interest in our government. If the Asiatics come here, work for a few years, live on a lower scale, and then carry home the net proceeds of their toil, the drain upon our money supply will be similar to that caused by landlordism in other countries. The political objections to oriental labor are scarcely less weighty than the economic ones. Race prejudice cannot be disregarded, and we have seen how, in every industrial depression, race animosities result in riot and bloodshed. We cannot afford to bring into this country those who cannot amalgamate with our people.

"The attempt to use the injunction of a court to deprive the laboring man of trial by jury should alarm all our people, for while the wage earner is the first to feel its effects, the principle which underlies government by injunction is so far-reaching that no one can hope to escape ultimately. The thing forbidden by an injunction would without the injunction be either legal or illegal. If it would be legal, the judge usurps the function of the legislature when he forbids it. If it would be illegal the injunction of the court is unnecessary, for anyone who violates the law can, upon conviction, be made to suffer the penalties prescribed for such violation. The meanest thief and the most brutal murderer are entitled to trial by jury; why should this right be denied the laboring man? Those who oppose government by injunction are not in favor of lawlessness; they are, on the contrary, the best friends of law and order. They deny the right of any man to violate the law in an effort to advance his own interests, but they insist that it is inconsistent with our ideas of government and dangerous to all classes to invest any judge with the three-fold power, first, to make the laws; second, to bring accusation against those charged with the violation of the laws, and, third, to sit in judgment upon the case. Government by injunction is so indefensible that the anti-injunction bill, indorsed by the Chicago platform, passed the senate without a yea and nay vote being demanded, and since that time no party platform has specifically indorsed government by injunction and no prominent member of any party has entered upon a defense of the system; and yet corporate influence is so strong that it has thus far been impossible to secure any remedial legislation.

"The fact that United States senators are elected by legislatures, rather than by the people directly, lessens the laboring man's influence in securing favorable federal legislation. When the action of a political convention must be submitted to the voters for ratification at the polls, the convention is constrained to nominate a candidate acceptable to the people; but when a senator is chosen by a legislature the individual voter is far less considered. Even when direct bribery is not employed, the indirect influence which corporations can exert is resorted to, and more frequently still money is secretly used to aid legislative candidates in close districts. Such obligations are usually repaid in the caucus, and, as a rule, the majority in the caucus controls the party which has the selection of the senator. If this question were submitted to the voters the majority in favor of the election of senators by direct vote of the people would be overwhelming, and yet partisanship has delayed the adoption of this amendment. The people submit to policies which they do not like rather than secure improvement by a change in party affiliations.

"The laboring man favors direct legislation wherever practicable for the same reason that he favors the election of senators by popular vote. Direct legislation brings the government nearer to the voter. There is more virtue to the people than ever finds expression through their representatives. To hold that a representative can act for the people better than they can act for themselves, is to assert that he is as much interested in the people as they are themselves, and that his wisdom is greater than the combined wisdom of the majority of the people. Neither proposition is sound. Most, if not all, of the evils complained of in government are traceable to the fact that the representative of the people has personal interests at variance with the interests of his constituency. Corruption in municipal, state and federal government is due to the misrepresentation of the people by public servants, who use their positions for private advantage. The people should have an opportunity to vote on public questions when these questions can be submitted without too great inconvenience or expense.

"But the laboring man is even more interested in the proposition to establish a labor bureau with a cabinet officer at its head. Such a bureau would keep the executive in constant touch with the wage earners of the country, and open the way to the redress of their present and future grievances. If labor is given a place in the president's official household, the man selected will necessarily be a worthy and trusted representative of the people for whom he speaks, and his presence at cabinet meetings will give to those who toil for their daily bread assurance that their interests will be properly guarded.

"Mr. Gompers, the chief executive of the Federation of Labor, has, in his correspondence with the secretary of the treasury, so ably presented the laboring man's reasons for opposing a gold standard and a national bank currency, that it is not necessary to discuss those questions at this time.

"The laboring man has abundant reason to fear the trusts. Mr. Charles R. Flint, in a speech delivered in Boston more than a year ago in defense of the trusts, frankly asserts that one of the advantages of those combinations is that 'in case of local strikes or fires the work goes on elsewhere, thus preventing serious loss.' Is it possible that any wage earner can fail to see how completely the trust places the employe at the mercy of the employer?

"The resolutions adopted by various labor organizations in condemnation of militarism and imperialism justify me in making a brief reference to those questions. No class contributes more than the laboring class in proportion to its numbers to the rank and file of the army; no class contributes more in proportion to its numbers to the expense of the army, and no class is more menaced by the existence of a large army. Most of the countries in Europe which maintain large military establishments collect an income tax which adjusts the burden of the government to the income of the citizen. Here our federal taxes are largely collected upon consumption, and while they are income taxes in the sense that they must be paid out of the incomes of the people, yet the exactions are not proportionate to the incomes. The taxes upon consumption bear heaviest upon the poor and lightest upon the rich and are in fact graded income taxes, the per cent. collected decreasing as the income increases.

"If this nation adheres to the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and the people have an easy and ready means of correcting all abuses, the government will not need to be supported by a large permanent standing army, for every citizen will be ready to defend such a government from attack. The only domestic use for a large standing army is to suppress by force that discontent which should be cured by legislation.

"To support a permanent army of 100,000 men requires approximately one-half as much money as is annually expended for education in the United States. How much cheaper it is to uplift people by the gentle and peaceful process of intellectual development than to blow them up with powder and dynamite!

"Imperialism involves a departure from principles which were universally accepted in this country until within two years. To know that all men are created equal one needs not the wisdom of a sage or the learning of the schools. It was declared to be a self-evident truth; it was evident to those who pledged their lives to the maintenance of the declaration of independence, and it is evident still to those who are not blinded by the glamour of wealth and the glittering promises of a colonial system. If all men are created equal and endowed with inalienable rights, it follows as a logical and necessary sequence that governments were instituted for the welfare of all and derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. On the preservation of this doctrine our hopes depend; if it is abandoned there is no foundation upon which a government like ours can be constructed.

"Do not allow yourselves to be deceived by those who question the capacity of this people or that people for self-government. Macaulay, in his essay on John Milton, points out the folly of attempting to prepare people for self-government by denying them the right to participate in their own government. He said:

"'Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free until they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story who resolved not to go into the water till he had learned to swim. If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait forever.'

"When I say that those who distrust the capacity of the people for self-government tend directly toward monarchy, I am only repeating what Lincoln deliberately declared in his first annual message. He said:

"'Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism. It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions; but there is one point, with its connections not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor, in the structure of government. * * * No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix now disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.'

"The warning is even more needed now than it was 40 years ago. The Army and Navy Journal is already justifying the colonial idea, and declaring that fate has decreed for us a destiny in which an imperial executive, free from the restraints of a written constitution, will govern subjects according to his own pleasure. The United States Investor, published at Boston, in its issue of July 28, says:

"'Only a blind person can fail to see that remarkable transformations of one kind or another are in store for the race; hence the folly of asserting that the policy of this country, which is destined to play such a leading part in human affairs of the future, shall be governed for the most part by political maxims uttered more than 100 years ago. The greatest evil which now confronts this republic is the clamor raised by a certain faction for a settlement of our problems of state by just such a method as we have been deprecating. Considerably more than a century ago a certain notable declaration was made in this country to the effect that all men ought to be free and independent. This is merely a generalization of the French school of Voltaire and the encyclopaedists. It is a dictum absolutely lacking foundation in history and incapable of syllogistic justification. It was, however, a handy phrase for us to employ when asserting our right to break away from the mother country; it suited the exigencies of our situation in 1776 admirably, though in itself but a bit of sublimated demagogism. The declaration was a serviceable means to the end that was at that time desired. To bring forward this declaration in this year, 1900, in connection with our treatment of the Filipinos and the Cubans is as gross an absurdity as ever was practiced. To do so is to offer an insult to the intelligence of the people who first subscribed to the declaration in question.'

"But why quote from newspapers as to what may be done hereafter in the presence of a law already enacted which makes subjects out of Porto Ricans, withdraws from them the guarantees of the constitution and asserts the power of the president and congress to govern them without their consent and tax them without representation—a power as unlimited and tyrannical as was ever asserted or exercised by any ruler in all the history of the human race. This doctrine has not yet been approved by the people; it furnishes the supreme question of the present campaign. In the presence of these perils the laboring man has a responsibility commensurate with his opportunity. Without a large percentage of the laboring vote no party can win an election in the United States. The men who work for wages can by throwing their votes on the one side or the other determine the policy of this country. They need not march in parades; they need not adorn themselves with the insignia of any party, but on election day their silent ballots can shape the destiny of this nation, and either bring the government back to its ancient land marks or turn it into the pathway followed by the empires of the old world."

Lucky Strikes.

Miners returning from Alaska diggings tell all kinds of tales about luck, but pretty well agree that the man who succeeds is the one who does not realize the risk he is running, and takes every desperate chance. The men who are scientific and calculating do not find the best claims. A stout constitution, enough money to buy food for six months and a disposition to look for gold anywhere seem to be the elements needed for success. But not all good luck stories have pleasant endings. One man dropped dead when at the end of the first clean-up he found himself a rich man. He had a weak heart, and success killed him. One of the greatest pieces of luck at Nome City is that of a boy of 19, who came there as a stowaway, was kicked on shore, and in two months was worth $100,000. Strangest of all, he had the sense to send his fortune home and follow it himself.—Golden Days.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

A Little Bit of Bluff That Failed to Work with a Wide Awake Man.

If there be one thing that I more than another admire it is the having one's wits about one—perhaps because I never had mine. To be possessed only of l'esprit d'escaliers is simply an aggravation, writes John Paul in Harper's Magazine.

As illustrative of ready-witted men I recall an incident that I have often told but never published. Let me do that now in justice to one that is gone.

In company with the late J. R. Osgood I once of an evening dropped in at Wallack's old Fourteenth Street theater. We could get no seats, as there was standing room only. At the end of the first act two orchestra seats were vacant in front, and we walked down and took them. Barely were we seated when two gentlemanly-looking young men came down the aisle and addressed me.

"Beg pardon, but have you checks for those seats?"

I was on the point of rising, when Osgood replied: "No. Have you?"

They hadn't. It was merely a bit of supreme bluff. But how few would have had the readiness to meet and parry it.

Rare Philippine Jewels.

The rarest corals in the world are to be found in the Philippines, and have now become American property. As precious as this jewel is, there is still a rarer one, and that is the jewel of health. It may be possessed by any one, who will keep the digestion active and the bowels regular with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the king of all remedies for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, belching, heartburn and sleeplessness. Try it.

The Fall of Babylon.

"Now, children," said the Sunday school teacher, "which of you can tell me why Babylon fell?"

There was a long silence. The little ones bent over and looked at one another and drew long breaths, but none of them said anything.

"Come, come!" the teacher exclaimed at length. "I'm surprised! Isn't there any little boy or girl in this class who can tell why Babylon fell? Isn't there any one of you who can think of any reason why Babylon should have fallen?"

Then a boy with large brown freckles on the bridge of his nose and a thumb with a blackened nail put up his hand.

"Ah," the sweet-faced teacher said, "I thought some of you must know, if you only stopped to think. What was it, Percy?"

"Mebby he stepped on a banana peel," Percy suggested.—Chicago Times-Herald.

LOW-RATE EXCURSIONS,

Via Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route,

To points in the West, Southwest and Southeast, at half-rates (plus $2.00) for the round trip. Tickets on sale Tuesdays, September 4th and 18th, October 2d and 16th, November 6th and 20th, and December 4th and 18th, 1900. For full information, land folders, etc., address any agent of above lines, or H. C. Townsend, G. P. & T. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

That Funny Feeling.

"Da ain't no feelin'," remarked Uncle Eben, "dat can hold er candle to de peculiar sensation dat melts in er man's soul, meanders down his spine an' trickles out at his heels when he done lays down er five-dollar bill in payin' fo' er ham an' de grocer han's him back jes' $8.37 in change."—Chicago Evening News.

Wouldn't This Jolt You.

Mr. Wabash (at the ball)—Is your programme full, Miss Olive?

Miss Olive (of St. Louis)—My goodness, no! I've been waiting more than an hour for some one to come along and take me down to supper.—Chicago Evening News.

It Came Natural.

Mrs. Johnsing—Mah lands! Dat chile can't be mo' dex fo' mont's ole an' walkin' eroun' like er full-grown man! How'd yo' larn him?

Mrs. Jackson—Why, Mose begin whistlin' a cake-walk de odder day, an' dat's de result.—Puck.

The desire for fame has betrayed many an ambitious man into committing indiscretions that forever ruined his reputation.—Chicago Daily News.

All Women Know

That ordinary treatment fails to relieve painful periods.

They know Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will and does and has, more than any other medicine.

Every woman knows about Mrs. Pinkham's medicine.

Every woman knows some woman Mrs. Pinkham has cured.

But nine women out of ten put off getting this reliable remedy until their health is nearly wrecked by experiments or neglect!

Then they write to Mrs. Pinkham and she cures them, but of course it takes longer to do so. Don't delay getting help if you are sick.

She has helped a million women. Why not you?

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

WALTHAM WATCHES

Before 1854 there were no Waltham Watches nor any American Watches. To-day the tradition that one must go abroad for a good watch has been exploded by the American Waltham Watch Company.

"The Perfected American Watch", an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request.

American Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

An Expensive "Tip"

is the one which you cut off and throw away every time that you smoke a Five Cent cigar. There is nearly as much labor in making this end as all the rest of the cigar, and yet every man who buys a cigar cuts it off and throws it away. You get all you pay for when you smoke

Old Virginia Cheroots

Three hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents. 7