IMPERIALISM A FALSE ISSUE

Bryan is Estopped by His Part in Ratifying Paris Treaty.

ALL HIS ARGUMENTS URGED AT THAT TIME

Yet Bryan Ignored Every Protest in Order to Force the Philippines as a Political Issue Upon the People.

The following interesting review of the events upon which Mr. Bryan is trying to raise the false issue of imperialism is reproduced from the current issue of the Conservative:

Under the caption "Jefferson and Imperialism" Mr. Bryan, in the New York Journal, discusses the Philippine problem. He says:

Imperialism as it now presents itself embraces four distinct propositions:

1. That the acquisition of territory by conquest is right.
2. That the acquisition of remote territory is desirable.
3. That the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed is unsound.
4. That people can be wisely governed by aliens.

Any proposition of public policy must be based upon the action of that body which represents the popular will. In our own country the national legislature is the only body that can speak authoritatively for the American people. When we speak of the policy of our government we mean the policy fixed by congress. Therefore, whatever our policy may be in regard to the Philippines it must be that which congress has indicated. The only action, relative to the Philippines, that has been taken by the congress of the United States, was the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain, whereby we acquired sovereignty over this remote territory. The propositions given out by Mr. Bryan must have their inspiration in this treaty. With the ratification of the treaty, then, the policy of imperialism was inaugurated.

If, as Mr. Bryan says, in imperialism is embodied the propositions he has laid down, then, as the one who favored the ratification of that treaty, who was, according to the assertions of his staunchest friends, responsible for its ratification, he cannot escape whatever opprobrium may belong to the policy the treaty inaugurated. If ratification meant to assert that "the acquisition of remote territory is desirable" he is committed to this proposition. It it meant that "the acquisition of territory by conquest was right" he espoused this principle, and so for each of the imperialistic propositions to which he refers. He has endorsed every one of them.

Senator Allen's Predicament.

All those who favored the ratification of the treaty and endorsed the policy embodied therein are estopped from denouncing the consequences of it. Senator Allen of Nebraska, in the debate pending ratification, said:

Mr. President, I have been impressed since the acquisition of this new territory as a result of the war with Spain with the overshadowing necessity of considering the question with faultless accuracy. What we may do is not to be the work of an hour, nor can it be undone by subsequent legislation or executive order, but it is to stand for all time and involves for final weal or woe the present inhabitants of the United States and those of the new territory, as well as those of countless generations to succeed.

Mr. President, the news has come to us within the last few hours of a conflict between the American army and navy and the Filipinos. To my own state has fallen much of the loss of life and limb. Ten out of twenty of the young men who lost their lives in the battle that has been fought in the last forty-eight hours were members of the First Nebraska infantry. There is mourning in Nebraska today; there will be weeping at the hearthstone of many a Nebraska home tonight. Mr. President, this ought to be a warning to us. I cannot condemn too severely the assault, the treacherous assault, made on our troops. We were dealing with savages as bloodthirsty and incapable of being reconciled as the Ogalalla Sioux. They precipitated this conflict of their own volition.

I uphold the general and commander of the navy in repelling the attack. We are in the Philippine islands as a conquering military power. We hold them today by virtue of the power to make war, and in no other sense, and there those islands and those people must remain respecting the law, respecting the dignity and the sovereignty and the flag of this nation until their status among the nations of the earth shall be defined by congress, the sole power to deal with the question. They must be taught as long as we deal with them that submission to the constituted authority is the first duty of the citizen and the inhabitant.

Treaty Ratified with Eyes Open.

If, as the senator says, to oppose the temporary authority of the United States in the Philippines, was a "treacherous assault" how much more unpardonable the resistance after he had made this authority permanent by the terms of the treaty! That the responsibilities attaching to our government after ratification were appreciated in the senate at the time the vote was taken; that it was understood to mean the establishment of a policy for all time, is evident from this speech of Senator Allen as well as those of other senators.

Senator Money thus portrayed the effects of ratifying the treaty as it was written:

Another thing. We are told that we want peace; that we want to get the volunteers home. We all do. Everybody wants peace. I want the volunteers brought home. They have that right. They did not enlist for garrison duty. They did not enlist for a subjugating war. They enlisted for freedom. The struggle is over, the cause won, the banner flies triumphant and they have a right to come home and be dismissed from the military service. They are not professionals pursuing a vocation; they are the citizen soldiery, who have other business.

Does any man say we are going to have peace by ratifying this treaty? Yes, we will have peace with Spain, but we will begin war with the Filipinos. We had a war with Spain that lasted three months. I stood right here and predicted on the 28th of March that we were about to engage in a war that would last sixty days, which would be a naval engagement, and that the ships of Spain would be swept from the sea. I am not a prophet, but I believed what I then said and it has been justified by events. Now I say, standing here, that, in my opinion, if we ratify the treaty with no declaration in it that we disclaim any right to enslave these people or to hold them in subjection, or use language which does not mean giving them their liberty, we have already embarked in a war that will not release the volunteers, but which will call for fresh volunteers, and thousands of the best American youth will lay their bones upon the plains and in the jungle of Luzon and in other parts of the Philippines.

Declaratory Resolutions Not Binding.

Mr. President, there are several resolutions for the consideration of the senate supposed to bear on the treaty. These resolutions are simply declarations of opinion. They have no effect upon the decision of the controversy which we are about to engage in with the Filipinos and that is the matter we are to consider now.

If we pass any of these resolutions, of what avail is it? Does that determine our relations with the Filipinos? Does that induce them to come in and make terms with us? Does that disband the army? These resolutions are simply the text for discussion in open sessions of the senate and they are worth that and little more. As a solemn declaration of the opinion of the senate they may move some future legislation by their persuasive influence, and not otherwise. If it were a joint resolution a new congress could be convened to repeal it in less than six weeks. So we who object to the condition as it has been under the phraseology of the present treaty must declare our opposition to it unless it is modified in the way indicated by the resolution of the senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest); and that, I think, would make it acceptable to every man on this side of the senate, at least.

Every man here holds his conscience in his own keeping; he is responsible for his own act, and I for one will feel recreant to myself, recreant to my high office, recreant to my duty to humanity, recreant to my duty to human liberty everywhere, if I fail to give my negative to a treaty that sold away the liberty of 10,000,000 human beings, who, after a struggle of 100 years, demonstrate through blood and suffering and sacrifice their worthiness for a better fate than is proposed. These men have struggled under every disadvantage. The Malay character has been developed in the ordeal of fire and blood to an excellence not attained by their kindred in any other part of the world. A hundred years through painful steps they have moved along a road which they have macadamized with their bones and cemented with their blood. The noblest aspirations that can fire the human heart have actuated these men—resistance to tyranny. This great republic has reached its arm across the waste of water and helped these people to their feet, given them the opportunity to organize a government and to run the race for freedom according to their capacity.

Are we to be the great exemplars of human liberty, or are we to join the ranks of the monarchs of the world in the lust for territory, the greed for conquest, for aggrandizement, and depart from that simplicity of liberty, of freedom, of the rights of man as set forth in our Declaration of Independence, as guaranteed by our constitution? The fate of millions of people in the Philippines, of untold millions in America, rests upon the decision of the senate.

Senator Daniel Speaks Out.

The remarks of Senator Daniel are equally pointed:

Mr. President, it is the first step that costs. Today we are the United States of America. Tomorrow if a treaty now pending in the senate is ratified we will be the United States of America and Asia.

I do not believe that the great body of the American people understand the significance of this treaty. I do not believe, at least if I may judge from their utterances, that many senators who are saying: "Vote for the treaty now and fix your policy tomorrow," understand what that treaty does irretrievably. That treaty fixes our policy. The rest of our policy is a mere matter of clerky detail. The treaty is the thoroughfare, and through and over that thoroughfare a million of Filipinos march into the open doorway of the American republic. More than that, 70,000,000 Americans march into the Philippine islands as the Filipinos march here.

It is a marriage of nations. This twain become one flesh. They become bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. Henceforth and forever, according to the terminology of this treaty, the Filipinos and Americans are one. I trust yet, Mr. President, that before this marriage is consummated the spirit of American constitutional liberty will arise and forbid the bans.

Let us stay in military occupation of the Philippine islands until such time as we know more about them than we do, until we have assisted them with our kind offices and with our national prestige and with our force of arms into such destiny as may fitly and justly await them, into such destiny as they have projected for themselves.

What is the difference between doing that, Mr. President, and ratifying this treaty? It is the difference between planting an empire there and maintaining the temporary ascendancy of American power there.

Naturally enough, Mr. President, "birds of a feather flock together." The Philippine treaty and a great standing army walk into the halls of congress hand in hand, one behind and close upon the heels of the other. In a military strategic point of view, no nation ever challenged fate by so unwise and unnecessary a step as to fling out the American salient upon the Asiatic coast and say: "Here is the place where we are willing to establish our sovereignty, and, if need be, to defend it against the world in arms." It means militarism to follow—its essential corollary, its necessary and its inevitable consequence.

Impugns Bryan's Sincerity.

The men who favor the standing army today have read in the lines of that treaty the bugle call "To arms! To arms!" They have seen with that treaty you can no more rely permanently and fixedly upon the American volunteer, the pride of the nation, the citizen soldier, ever ready to take his gun and go down to the shore to defend his native land; that you must have, if you are going there to maintain your sovereignty, a regular army; you must introduce the regular soldier into American life, and when he comes he will come with all the necessary consequence.

Aye, Mr. President, through many of the speeches of those who say "ratify the treaty" there runs a sense of distrust of what they are doing; there runs a sense of preference for what we propose to do. They say: "Ratify the treaty now; come and we will talk about policy tomorrow."

The policy is wrapped up in the treaty. The policy is determined by the treaty. The policy that will follow is a mere minor detail. If you have military occupancy there, as you have in Cuba, you may fold your tents like the Arab and quietly steal away, or sail away, or march away, or get away any night or morning that you please.

It is not a question of hauling down the flag. The flag now is a mere casual visitor there. It is no more fixed there than it is fixed in Pennsylvania avenue when it sweeps down at the head of a regiment. It merely waves there over a ship and where it is carried by an American soldier. But once fix sovereignty there and its roots go down to the center of the earth like a fee-simple deed, and its stars go upward until they mingle with those in space. It is sovereignty, the most permanent act of human life, the most fixed and immovable thing that ever nation did or could do.

Peace, it is said, is in this treaty; peace—a pleasing name to conjure with. "Blessed are the peacemakers." Are our friends upon the other side sure this treaty means peace? Are they sure that the spoken word will be substantiated by subsequent facts? Undoubtedly it means peace with Spain. There is nothing else in the future but peace with Spain. There is no contingency that can revive war with Spain. There is nothing that we would do with this treaty that can affect Spain.

Responsibility on Democrats.

Ah, but amend it, they say, and you delay. We are acting for all time, Mr. President. We are acting for immortality, not for a few days or a few weeks or a few months. Aye, would a few years be a long vestibule to that infinite stretch of time that goes with sovereignty?

But this treaty is easily amended. You have only to substitute in respect to the Philippine islands what you have done as to Cuba, and it is done. If there are votes here to do that, it can be done next Monday. Do you think Spain will not consent? Why do you think so? There is nothing in the nature of things from which any man can fancy that Spain would not readily assent. It has done so in one case with respect to Cuba, and it did it there simply because we asked it. Aye, Mr. President, it did it in Cuba against its wishes. It wanted us to annex Cuba on account of its Spanish citizens there, for it thought that the Spaniards there and the Spanish soldiers there and the Spanish property there would all be safer and better under the permanent sovereignty of the United States than in the chance medley of military occupation with Cuban independence hovering over it. But against the wishes of Spain we said: "No; we prefer only a military occupation here."

Bryan is late in portraying the dangers of imperialism. The arguments he is now using were thoroughly gone over in the senate over a year ago. They were advanced as strong reasons why this government should not start out in a policy of imperialism and the acquisition of remote territory. Senator Money voiced the opinion of all honest and conscientious anti-imperialists when he said: "We will have peace with Spain, but war with the Filipinos." A vote for the ratification of the treaty was a vote for peace with Spain and at the same time a vote for war with the Filipinos. It was in February, 1899, the die was cast. We then decided between peace and war. With this explicit understanding as to the meaning of the treaty and its far-reaching consequences, strangely as it may seem, the influence of the "peerless leader" was exerted in its behalf. He urged the ratification of the treaty, knowing that it meant war with the Filipinos; knowing that it meant the acquisition of territory by conquest.

Senator Money spoke even more prophetically than he knew when he said: "We have already embarked in a war that will not release the volunteers, and thousands of the best American youth will lay their bones upon the plains and in the jungles of Luzon and in other parts of the Philippines." The last year has more than fulfilled this prophecy.

Apologies Weak and Trivial.

Mr. Bryan defends his action in supporting the treaty by stating that he also favored the Bacon resolution which declared for ultimate independence. This apology is weak and trivial. The Bacon resolution, if passed, would merely have been a declaration of the opinion of congress and would not have been binding upon any future congress. As Senator Money said: "These resolutions are simply the text for discussion in the open sessions of the senate, and they are worth that and little more." These resolutions were defeated before the ratification of the treaty. As they could not be passed before ratification there was every reason to believe they could not be passed afterward. Mr. Bryan then favored the final ratification of the treaty, without the Bacon resolution and knowing the futility of attempting to pass such a resolution later.

Mr. Bryan also says that he wanted to end the war with Spain. The power of Spain was already broken. It could not have prolonged the conflict. The protocol could have been extended until the treaty was amended and war with Spain would not have been resumed. Senator Daniel effectively answered this plea of Mr. Bryan when he said: "But this treaty is easily amended. You have only to substitute in respect to the Philippine islands what you have done as to Cuba and it is done. If there are votes here to do that, it can be done next Monday. Do you think Spain will not consent? Why do you think so? There is nothing in the nature of things from which any man can fancy that Spain would not readily assent. It has done so in one case in respect to Cuba, and it did it there simply because we asked it. It wanted us to annex Cuba * * * But against the wishes of Spain we said 'No, we prefer only a military occupation here.' If Spain assented to our wishes in that regard, why not as to the other? But suppose it did not like it. We did not go into this war for the pleasure and satisfaction of Spain. We went into it much against its liking, and we should not cease this war until we have registered our will and not Spanish will." The remarks of Senator Daniel indicate the trend of opinion among democratic senators. Senator Hoar, the leader of the anti-imperialists, insists that he had the necessary votes pledged to amend the treaty in the manner indicated by Senator Daniel if Mr. Bryan had not influenced certain senators to change their minds.

Imperialism No Issue.

Senator Daniel stated the case clearly when he said: "That treaty fixes our policy. The rest of our policy is a mere matter of clerky detail. The Philippine treaty and a great standing army walk into the halls of congress hand in hand. Once fix sovereignty there and its roots go down to the center of the earth. It is sovereignty, the most permanent act of human life, the most fixed and the most immovable thing that ever nation did or could do." The difference between military occupation of the island and ratifying the treaty the senator said was "the difference between planting an empire there and maintaining the temporary ascendancy of American power there." Could the issue be more plainly stated or more concisely put?

Yet Mr. Bryan favored ratifying the treaty and deliberately chose the empire in preference to the temporary ascendancy of American power. The Kansas City convention declared "imperialism" to be the paramount issue in this campaign. In order that a political principle may be an issue it must be one in regard to which there may be logical disagreement. There can be no issue in "imperialism," for the reason that Mr. Bryan and Mr. McKinley favored the ratification of the treaty of peace and both thereby favored "the planting of an empire there." Bryan is even more culpable than his opponent for the reason that Mr. McKinley's plans would have been thwarted and the treaty would have been amended, except for the interference of "Imperialist" Bryan. How then can the record of these two men offer a basis for a paramount issue upon the question of "Imperialism?"

Much as we may regret the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain and the policy then inaugurated, we cannot administer a rebuke this year. Both candidates favored the treaty. Both are equally responsible for its ratification. The record of Bryan is the more indefensible. He acted, according to his own admissions, fully conscious of the iniquity of the act. Why did he do it? There is but one answer—for political reasons. He placed partisan advantage above the welfare of his country and the lives of his fellow citizens.

We must look elsewhere for "paramountcy." The real issue in this campaign is the question of honest money on the one hand and dishonest money on the other; financial integrity and national honor as against repudiation and dishonor. This is the issue, and the fiat of a political convention or the dicta of a political boss cannot change it.

Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne is splendid to entertain your friends with. Its boquet and delicious taste is unrivaled.

An Intelligent Horse.

A friend of mine had a horse that was in the habit of taking the children to school in the morning and he was left to return home by himself, says a writer in Rural New Yorker. One day, instead of going home, he went to the blacksmith's shop (which was quite out of his usual route). The smith tried to send him away, thinking he had wandered from home, but the animal persisted in remaining. Finally the horse held up one foot and the smith examined it and found a stone wedged in between the frog and shoe. The stone was removed and the intelligent creature went straight home.

EARLY DAYS OF OUTBREAK

How the Missionaries Were Apprised in Pekin of the Uprising.

PREPARING TO SEEK REFUGE FROM BOXERS

Miss Edna King Writes Under Date of June 8 Concerning Some of the Events Then Transpiring in China.

The following letter was received by Mrs. Isaac T. Headland of Sarnia, Ont., Canada, from Mrs. Edna A. King of Pekin, who had gone to Tsunhua, 100 miles east of Pekin, to spend the summer. Her husband was still in Pekin. She, however, escaped with their three children and according to later telegrams was safe at Che Foo, but it is still uncertain whether Mr. King escaped from the city. Dr. George Lowry did not, though his wife escaped to Nagasaki, while his brother's wife, Mrs. Edward Lowry, was left in Pekin and her husband, Edward K. Lowry, was in Tien Tsin, as we learned a few days ago by cable.

"TSUNHUA, China, June 8, 1900.—My Dear Mrs. Headland: I suppose you are in wonder as to how many of the reports in the papers are true. Well, I do not know what the papers say, but, for once, I fear they cannot be worse than the truth. Here at Tsunhua, so far, all is quiet, but Mr. King and Dr. George Lowry are in Pekin and there are no trains to reach us by. I do not know what they may do, whether they will try it overland or what. (It is 100 miles from Pekin to Tsunhua across the country). We shall be more at rest when they reach us.

"Mr. Norman and Mr. Robinson of the S. P. G. mission were murdered about 100 miles from Pekin; Mr. Robinson at once, Mr. Norman was held a week for taels, 40,000 ransom, then killed. It seems dreadful. You remember the young woman who was to have married Mr. Robinson died on her way out.

"Bishop Scott and wife are both in Tien Tsin. (He is a bishop of the S. P. G. mission). Walter Lowry took his mother to Tien Tsin to start on her homeward journey a few days ago. No doubt the condition of affairs at Pao Ting Fu hastened matters.

"During our annual conference in Pekin there was one night, Wednesday, when the city was in a state of anarchy and 200,000 Chinese soldiers within the city. The foreign ministers gave the tsung li yaman until morning to permit foreign troops to enter the city—a privilege that had been refused while the empress and her advisers meditated making war against the five powers! Fact! I heard that the yamen went to the summer palace in a body and the foreign ministers went with them and demanded to see her. That night Gilbert Reid, wife and baby, Miss Bouw and mission sat up all night with a cart waiting to take them out somewhere—I heard out of the city. The Presbyterian ladies of Honmeu all came to our mission (this is Misses Newton, McCoy, Leonard, M. D.; McKillican, Mr. and Mrs. Killie) as their premises were threatened. London mission, Mr. Smith, took his wife and child to the British legation, as did also Prof. Baille of the Imperial university, leaving Miss Smith alone in charge of fifty Chinese girls. Had the Boxers known the real condition they would probably have killed every foreigner in the city. It was a terrible night. No talking was done in our mission that I heard; all was quiet.

"The Boxers are organizing everywhere and killing brutally and burning everywhere. Huang Tsun, Anting, Fing Tai and Lang Fang stations have been burned and I do not know how much more by this time. We do not get the news quickly here. Nine of our church members (Methodist) at Pa Chou were killed. One old man in our compound was weeping because his wife and children had been killed. Some could not be found. Han Tsun church was burned. Many families escaped to Pekin. Some we do not know about. Yang Chang Fa (one of the graduates of Pekin university and interpreter for a syndicate) was going home to see his mother and met the Fien family, who were going to Shu Nien's for safety. (Shu Nien Fien is a graduate of Pekin university who came to America and graduated at Ohio Wesleyan university.) They urged him to return to Pekin, and he did so, but does not know whether his mother is alive or dead. The Boxers were killing the Christians by families. Oh! the blood-curdling stories that are true are so mixed up with what are false that one cannot tell how much to believe. The truth is bad enough.

"The Methodist and other missions at Tien Tsin are heavily guarded. Our gentlemen have a large supply of ammunition and firearms in case of need later. You may be very thankful that you are safe out of this. I do not know how it may end. A British gunboat is at Pei Tai Ho, so it is hoped it will be safe there.

"Mr. and Mrs. Holding went there early, as their little boy had malaria, and Mr. Holding had been hurt—lamed in some way—so that he could not work. The Pao Ting Fu Ewings (Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ewing) are there also, as are also the Browns, Murrays and many others.

"Mr. Verity returned to Talan via Che Foo, as the worst fighting lay along his road. Mr. Hobart is to go with him for the present.

"I am so uneasy about Mr. King that I try to keep as busy as possible to keep from thinking. I will add more before the courier goes next week. With much love, good night.

"June 10.—We are packing to get off tonight. War in prospect. Mr. King and Dr. George Lowry in Pekin last we heard. You can imagine our condition. Be thankful you are with your family to live or die together. We are not alarmed, only we know all are in danger. My trouble, the one, is that Mr. King is not here. We plan to go to Tien Tsin. In Tangshan shall know fully. We are all well. Most lovingly,

"EDNA A. KING."

One Thousand Per Day.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Figures concerning the increase of immigration at this port just tabulated show that in the fiscal year ended June 30 there arrived here 341,111 immigrants, which is the greatest number since 1888. The great increase has been during the last three months. The immigration authorities believe from the rate at which the numbers are growing, now over 1,000 immigrants a day, that the next year will far exceed the record made in 1899-1900. The immigration at this port alone for the year 1899-1900 is greater than at the other twenty-one cities at which aliens are received.

Burglar Fires House.

MARION, O., Aug. 4.—In the absence of the family a burglar raided the home of T. E. Day. When neighbors tried to capture him he poured gasoline from a can, touched a match and fired the house. During the excitement which followed and the attempt to save the house the robber escaped.

Just a Dining Room Chair

still one ought to be particular in the selection; should have every price and style advantage. The purchase means an outlay, and the shrewd buyer will always insist upon a full return. We show many new designs—rich and attractive styles. A fortunate purchase of a large stock of new chairs enables us to make prices that are especially tempting. For low margins rule the selling here, and that means extra good values.

This handsome, quarter-sawed golden oak Dining Chair, saddle shape wood seat, or cane seat, large, full size—worth $2.50,

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This very pretty golden quarter-sawed oak Dining Chair, finely polished broad panel back, saddle shape wood or cane seat—worth regularly $2.75—

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Here is a very rich and durable Chair, made very strong, hand polished, made of select quarter-sawed golden oak; either saddle shape wood or cane seat; a chair of this kind always sold at $2.50—

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Here is a good Sensible Easy Rocker, strongly made and finely finished, full roll seat, high arms. These goods cannot be duplicated elsewhere for near our price; comes in either golden quarter-sawed oak or mahogany finish—worth $7.50—our

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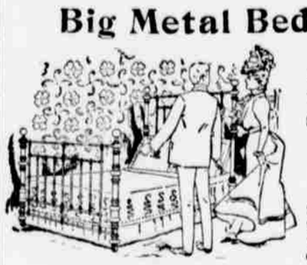

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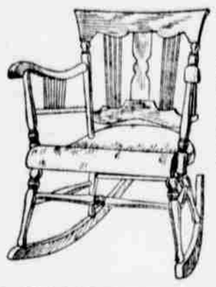

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No matter how Blemished the Skin, Face Bleach will make it perfect

Madame A. Ruppert says:

"I know there are many ladies who would like to try the merits of my Face Bleach, but on account of the price, which is $2.00 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.00, have had some hesitancy in spending that amount to convince themselves of its great value. Therefore, during this month, I will depart from my usual custom and offer to all a trial bottle, sufficient to show that it is all that I claim for it, for 25 cents per bottle. Any reader of this can send me 25 cents in stamps or silver, and I will send them a trial bottle of my world-renowned Face Bleach, securely packed in plain wrapper, sealed, all charges prepaid. An opportunity to test so famous a remedy at so slight a cost is seldom offered, and I trust that the readers of this will take advantage of it at once, as the offer may not be repeated.

Madame A. Ruppert has now been before the public for over twenty years as the greatest Complexion Specialist.

She is the pioneer in her art, and stands pre-eminent at the head; she has had thousands of imitators, but not a single competitor. Face Bleach is not a new untried remedy, but has been used by the best people for years, and for dissolving and removing **tan, sunburn, moth, freckles, sallowness, blackheads, eczema, pimples, roughness or redness** of the skin, and for brightening and beautifying the complexion, it has no equal.

It is Absolutely Harmless to the most Delicate Skin

The marvelous improvement after a few applications is most apparent, for the skin becomes as nature intended it should be, SMOOTH, CLEAR AND WHITE, free from every impurity and blemish. It cannot fail, for its action is such that it draws the impurities out of the skin, and does not cover them up, and is invisible during use. This is the only thorough and permanent way.

For the present I will, as stated above, send a trial bottle of my Face Bleach to anyone who will remit me 25 cents in stamps or silver. Madame A. Ruppert's book, "How to Be Beautiful," which contains many points of great interest to ladies, will be mailed free upon application.

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The microscope, in the hands of the skilled physicians and bacteriologists of the Cranitonic Institute, has proven this fact.

The importance of the discovery cannot be overestimated.

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The cause being microbic or parasitic, it logically follows that a cure can only be effected by a scientific microbicide—a specific that will destroy the microbe.

This Cranitonic Hair Food and Scalp Soap will do.

Your hair receives its nourishment from minute blood vessels which end in a long sheath in which the hair grows. This sheath is the home of the microbe, the delicate lining of which it soon destroys. In time the hair root is affected, becomes shriveled up and the hair falls out. If the ravages of the microbe are not arrested, baldness soon follows.

Cranitonic Hair Food cures diseases of the hair and scalp because it destroys the cause which produces them.

MICROBES HAVE JUST ATTACKED THIS HAIR

It does more—it feeds the weakened hair follicle back to health and aids in replacing lost tissue.

Split hair, harsh hair, lustreless hair, brittle hair, falling hair, and prematurely gray hair can all be cured by the use of Cranitonic Hair and Scalp Food.

It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and keeps it permanently clean and healthy. Itching and irritation of the head are instantly relieved and positively cured.

Unlike ordinary hair preparations, Cranitonic Hair and Scalp Food contains no oil, grease or dangerous mineral ingredients. It is not sticky and will not clog the scalp or stain the clothing. It is perfectly harmless, clear as crystal, sparkling as champagne, delightful to use and most exhilarating in its effects upon the system.

Free Hair Food and Scalp Soap

To convince every reader of this paper that Cranitonic Hair Food and Scalp Soap will stop falling hair, make hair grow, cure dandruff and itching scalp, and that they are the only hair preparations fit to put on the human head, we will send by mail, **prepaid,** to all who will send name and address to CRANITONIC HAIR FOOD CO., 140 TEMPLE COURT, NEW YORK CITY, a bottle of Cranitonic Hair Food and a sample cake of Shampoo Scalp Soap.

A HAIR THE MICROBE IS KILLING

RETAIL DRUG TRADE SUPPLIED BY RICHARDSON DRUG CO., OMAHA.

Look at the Facts.

Mrs. T. Dolan, of Madrid, Perkins Co., Neb., writes: "I was cured of painful periods by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and his 'Compound Extract of Smart-Weed.' I think Dr. Pierce's medicines the best in the world."

Mrs. Carrie B. Donner, of Dayton, Green Co., Wis., writes: "I can highly recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription — having taken it for nine months previous to confinement. I suffered scarcely any compared with what I had at other times."

"I suffered fifteen years with female weakness and nervousness," writes Mrs. Vincent Bohall, of Franklin, Johnson Co., Indiana. "One year ago I began taking your 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took six bottles of each and now I am well. I owe my life to Dr. Pierce."

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