DESERET EVENING NEWS: TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1904.

HON. ELIHU ROOT'S SPEECH.

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(Continued from Page 1.)

that they were honest and competent? Can any private business be pointed out in which larges from honesty have been so few and so triffing proportionbeen so few and so triffing proportion-niely, as in the public service of the United States? And when they have occurred, have not the offenders been siently protected and sternly purished without regard to political or personal to is tions? Have we not had an effective govern-ment? Have not the naws been en-forced? Has not the now process of legislative discussion upon many seti-ous questions been brought to practical conclusions embodied in beneficial stat-utes? and has not the executive pro-

utes," and has not the executive pro-ceeded without vaciliation or weak-ness to give these effect? Are not the laws of the United States obeyed at home? and does not our government command respect and honor throughout the world:

Have we not had a safe and con-servative sovernment? Has not prop-erty been protected? Are not the fruits erty been protected? Are not the fruits of enterprise and industry secure? What safeguard of the Constitution for vested right or individual freedom has not been scrupulously observed? When has any American administration ever dealt more considerately and wisely with questions which might have been the cause of conflict with foreign pow-ers? When have more just settlements has any administration whide a more proverful influence for peace? and when have we rested more secure in friend-ship with all mankind? EQUE VIEAUS AGO

FOUR YEARS AGO.

FOLH YEARS AGO. FOUR years ago the business of the country was loaded with burdensome internal taxes, imposed during the war with Spain. By the acts of March 2, 1901, and April 12, 1902, the country has been wholly relieved of that annual burden of over \$109,000,000; and the further accumulation of a surplus which wis constantly withdrawing the money of the country from circulation has been provented by the reduction of tax-

Between the 30th of June, 1900, and the let of June, 1904, our treasury de-partment collected in revenues the enormous sum of \$2,203,000,000, and ex-pended \$2,038,000,000, leaving us with a surpurs of over \$170,000,000 after paying the \$50,000,000 for the Panama canal and loaning \$4,600,000 to the St. Louis ex-position. Excluding those two extra-ordinary payments, which are invest-ments from past surplus and not ex-ponditures of current income, the sur-puts for this year will be the reason-able amount of about \$12,000,000, Retween the 30th of June, 1900, and

TREASURY TRANSACTIONS.

The vast and complicated transac-tions of the treasury, which for the last flacal year show actual cash *re-cepts of \$4,250,250,262 and disburse-ments of \$4,113,199,414, have been conmonts of \$4,113,199,414, have been con-ducted with perfect accuracy and fi-delity and without the loss of a dol-lar. Under wise management the finan-cial act of March 14, 1900, which em-hodied the sound financial principles of the Republican party and provided for the maintenance of our currency on the stable basis of the gold standard, has wrought out beneficient results. On the lat of November, 1899, the interesthas wrought our benchcient results. On the last of November, 1899, the interest-bearing debt of the United States was \$1,946,049,020. On the 1st of May hast the amount of that debt was \$895,157,440, a reduction of \$150,891,580. By refund-ing, the annual interest has been still more religibly reduced from \$40,347,745 on more rapidly reduced from \$40,347,745 or Index Papidly reduced from \$40,347,745 on the lat of June, 1904, to \$24,176,745 on the lat of June, 1904, an annual saving of over \$16,000,000. When the financial act was passed the thinly settled portions of our country were suffering for lack of banking facilities because the banks of the acilities because the banks were in the large towns, and none could m organized with a capital of less than \$50,000. Under the provisions of that act, there were organized down to the 1st of May last 1,256 small banks of \$25,600 capital, furnishing, under all the safeguards of the national banking sysm, facilities to the small communi-se of the west and south. The fa-filter made possible by that act have Increased the circulation of national banks from \$254,402,730 on the 14th of May, 1960, to \$445,988,565 on the 1st of June, 1904. The money of the country in circulation has not only increased in June, 1904. The money of the country in circulation has not only increased in amount with our growth in business, but it has steadily gained in the stabil-ity of the basis on which it rests. On the 1st of March, 1897, when the first ad-ministration of McKinley began, we had in the country, including buillon in the treasury, \$1,806,372,076. This was \$23,14 per capita for our population, and of this 58,893 per cent was gold. On the 1st of March, 1901, when the second ad-ministration of McKinley began, the money in the country was \$2,467,295,228. This was \$22,34 per capita, and of this 5,373 per cent was gold. On the 1st of May last the money in the country was \$2,814,955,446, which was \$31,02 per cap-ita, and of it 48,028 per cent was gold. This great increase of currency has been arranged in such a way that the large government notes in circulation are gold certificates, while the silver certificates and greenbacks are of small denominations. As the large gold cer-tificates represent gold actually on de-posit, their presentation at the treasury in exchange for gold can never infringe upon the gold resorve. As the small silver certificates and greenbacks are always in active circulation, no large amount of them can be accumulated for always in active circulation, no large amount of them can be accumulated for the purpose of drawing on the gold reserve; and thus, while every man can get a gold dollar for every dollar of the government's currency, the endless chain which we were once taught to fear so much, has been effectively pu out of business. The secretary of th

treasury has shown himself mindful of the needs of business and has so man-aged our finances as himself to expand and contract our currency as occasion has required. When in the fall of 1902 the demand for funds to move the crops aused extraordinary money stringency, he secretary exercised his lawful right to accept state and municipal bonds as security for public deposits, thus lib-erating United States bonds which were used for additional circulation. When the crops were moved and the stringen-cy was over he called for a withdrawal of the state and municipal securities. and thus contracted the currency. Again, in 1903, under similar conditions, he produced similar results. The payhe produced similar results. The pay-ment of the \$56,000,000 for the Panama canal made hast month without catising the slightest disturbance in finance, showed good judgment and a careful consideration of the interests of busi-ness upon which our people may confi-dently rely.

Four years ago the regulation by law of the great corporate combinations called "trusts" stood aubstantially where it was when the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890 was passed. President Cleveland, in his last message of De-cember, 1896, had said:

CLEVELAND QUOTED.

"Though Congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the have proved ineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. If the insufficiencies of existing laws can be remedies by further legislation, it should be done. The fact must be recognized, however, that all federal legislation on this subject may fail short of its purpose because of inherent obstacles and also because of the com-plex character of our governmental sys-tem, which, while making federal au-thority supreme within its sphere, has carefully limited that sphere by metea and bounds that cannot be trans-gressed." "Though Congress has attempted t

At every election, the regulation of trusts had been the foot-ball of cam-paign oratory and the subject of many

paign oratory and the subject of many insincere declarations. Our republican administration has taken up the subject in a practical,sen-sible way as a business rather than a political question, raying what it real-iy meant, and doing what it real-iy meant, and doing what it real-is hand to be done to accomplish effective compation. The principles upon which hand to be done to recomplex upon which the government proceeded were stated by the president in his message of De-cember, 1902. He said:

PRESIDENT ON TRUETS.

"A fundamental base of civilization A fundamental base of civilization is the inviolability of property; but this is in no wise inconsistent with the right of society to regulate the exercise of the artificial powers which it confers upon the owners of property, under the name of corporate franchises, in such a way as to prevent the misuse of these nowas to prevent the misuse of these pow-

"We can do nothing of good in the way of regulating and supervising these coroprations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations, but endeavoring to do away with any evil in them. We are not hostile to them; we are merely de-termined that they shall be so handled as to subserve the public good. We farm draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth.

'In curbing and regulating the com-"In curbing and regulating the com-binations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enter-prises which have legitimately reduced the cost of production, not to abandon the place which our country has won in the leadership of the international in-dustrial world, not to sirike down wealth with the result of closing fuc-tories and mines, of turning the wage-worker idle in the streets and leaving the farmer without a market for what farmer without a market for what

"I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevented or criminations, which prevented or crippled competition, fraudulent over capitalization, and other evils in trust organizations and practises, which injuriously affect interstitute which injuriously affect interstitute trade, can be prevented under the pow-er of Congress to 'regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states' through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof, and those engaged therein. which has seemed so inexhaustible is rly gone, and the problem of utiliz-the remainder for the building of a homes has become of vital imortance.

The present administration has dealt with this problem vigorously and ef-fectively. Great arons had been unlow-fully fenced in by men of large mans, and the home-builder had been exclud-ed. Many of these unlawful aggressors have been compelled to relinquish their body, and more than 2,000,000 acres of body and here restored to the unblic have been compelled to relinquish their booty, and more than 2,000,000 acress of land have been restored to the public. Extensive frauds in procuring grants of land, not for homestead but or spec-ulation, have been investigated and stopped, and the perpetrators have been indiced and are being nullvely prose-culed. A compotent commission has been constituted to examine into the defective working of the existing laws and to suggest practical legislation to prevent further abuse. That commis-sion has reported, and bills adequate to accomplish the purpose have been framed and are before Congress. The further demundation of forest areas, producing alternate foods and dryness in our river valleys, has been checked by the extension of forest areas, which have been braucht to aggregalo more that 63,000,000 acres of land. The reelamation by irrigation of the vast artir regions forming the chief part of our remaining public domain, has been provided for by the rational reelama-it on two of for by the extension browided for by the national reclama-tion law of June 17, 1903. "The execution of this law, without taxation and by the application of the proceeds of public land sales alone, through the construc-tion of storage reservoirs for water, will make mous williers of acres of will make many millions of acres of fortisc lands available for settlement. Over \$20,000,000 from these sources have

there solved by the solved of the reclamation fund. Over 23,000,000 acres of public lands in four-teen states and territories have been enotraced in the 67 projects which have been devised and are under examina-tion, and on eight of these the work of actual construction has been ictual construction has begun.

POSTAL SERVICE ENTENDED. The postal service has been extended and improved. Its revenues have in-creased from \$76,000,000 in 1895 to \$85,-000,000 in 1899, and \$144,000,000 in 1904. In dealing with there vast sums, a few cases of peculation, trilling in amount and by subordinate officers, have oc-curred there as they occur in every business. Neither fear nor favor, nor political or personal influence has availed to protect the wrongdoers. Their acts have been detected, inves-tigated, laid bare; they have been dis-missed from their places, prosecuted criminally, indicted, many of them tried, and many of them convicted. The The postal service has been extended

criminally, indicted, many of them tried, and many of them convicted. The abuses in the carriage of second class mail maiter have been remedied. The rural free delivery has been widely ex-tended. It is wholly the creation of Republican administration. The last Democratic postmaster-general de-clared it impracticable. The first ad-ministration of McKinley proved the contrary. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1899 there were about 200 routes in operation. There are now more than 25,000 routes, bringing a daily mail ser-vice to more than 12,000,000 of our peo-pld in rural communities, enlarging the circulation of the newspaper and the circulation of the newspaper and the magnaine, increasing communication, and relieving the isolation of life on the

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The department of agriculture has been brought to a point of efficiency and practical benefit never before known. The oleomargarine act of May 9, 1902, now sustained in the supreme court, and the act of July 1, 1902, to prevent the false branding of food and dairy products-protect farmers against fraudulent imitations. The act of Feb. 2, 1903, enables the secretary of agricul-2, 1993, enables the secretary of agricul-fure to prevent the spread of conta-glous and infectious diseases of live stock. Rigid inspection has protected our cattle against infection from abroad, and has established the highest credit for our meat products in the markets of the world. The earth has been searched for two apong with which been searched for weapons with which to fight the enemies that destroy the

her coast for the protection and defense alike of Cuba and the United States. CUBA FOR OUBANS.

On the 20th of May, 1002, under the constitution which embodied these stip-tilations, the government and control of Cuba were surrandered to the pres-ident and congress storted by her peo-ple, and the American army solied away. The new republic began its ex-blate with an electronic arm of Culatence with an administration of Cu-bana completely organized in all list bans completely organized in all branches and trained to effective vice by American officers. The admin-terration of President Palma has been wise and officient, Peace and order have prevailed. The people of Cuba are prosperous and happy. Her finances have brevalled. The people of Cuba are prosperous and happy. Her finances have been honestly administered, and her credit is high. The naval stitions have been located and bounded at Gauptanamo and Bahia Honda, and are in the possession of our navy. T Platt amendment is the sheet anchor Cuban credit. No such revolutions as have afflicted Central and South Amer-Ica are possible there, because it is known to all men that as attempt to overlurn the foundations of that gov-ernment will be confronted by the overernment will be confronted by the over-whelming power of the United States. The treaty of reciprocity and the act of Congress of Dee, 6, 1903, which confirm-ed it, completed the expression of our policy towards Cuba: which with a far view to the future aims to bind us by ties of benefit and protection, of mu-tual interest, and genuine friendship, that island which guards the Caribbean and, the highway to the isthmus, and must always be, if hostle, an outpost of attack, and, if friendly, an outpost of defense for the United States. Rich as we are, the American people have no more valuable possession than the sen-timent expressed in the dispatch which I will now read:

PALMA TO ROOSEVELT.

"Havana, May 20, 1903. Theodore Roosevelt, President, Washington:

"The government of the Island hav-ing been just transferred, I, as chief magistrate of the republic, faithfully in-terpreting the scattment of the whole people of Cuba, have the honor to send the the the function poople testimony beople of Cuba, have the honor to send you and the American people testimony of our profound gratitude and the as-surance of an enduring friendship, with wishes and prayers to the Almighty for welfare and prosperity of the United States,

"T. ESTRADA PALMA." THE PHILIPPINES.

When the last national convention met the Philippines also were under military rule. The insurrectos from the mountains spread terror among th peaceful people by midnight foray and and secret assassination. Aguinaldo bided his time in a secret retreat. Over sev-enty thousand American soldiers from more than five hundred stations, held a still vigorous enemy in check. The Philippine commission had not yet be-run its work gun its work.

gun its work. The hast vestige of insurrection has been swept away. With their work ac-complished, over 55,000 American troops have been brought back across the Pa-cific. Clvil government has been es-tablished throughout the archipelago. Peace and order and justice prevail. The Philippine commission, guided at first by executive order and then by the wise legislation of Congress in the Philippine government act of July 1. Philippine government act of July 1, 190, have established and conducted a government which has been a credit to their country and a blessing to the peo-ple of the islands. The body of laws which they have enacted upon careful which they have endeed upon careful and intelligent study of the needs of the country challenges comparison with the statutes of any country. The per-sonnel of civil government has been brought together under an advanced and comprehensive civil service law, which has been rigidly enforced. A complete census has been taken, designed to be there as it was in Cuba, the basis for representative government; and the people of the island will soon by Congress to the election of a repre-sentative assembly, in which for the first time in their history they may have a voice in the making of their own laws. In the meanime the local and near the bands provincial governments are in the hands of officers elected by the Filipinos: and in the great central offices, in the com-mission, on the bench, in the executive departments, the most distinguished men of the Filipino race are taking men of the Filipino race are taking their part in the government of their people. A free school system has been established and hundreds of thousands of children are learning lessons which will help fit them for self-government. The seeds of religious strife, existing in the bitter controversy between the people and the religious orders have been deprived of potency for harm by the purchase of the friars' lands, and their practical withdrawal. By the act of Congress of March 2, 1903, a gold standard has been established to take the place of the fluctuating silver cur-rency. The unit of value is made ex-actly one-half the value of the Ameri-can gold dollar, so that American money can gold dollar, so that American money is practically part of their currency sys-tem. To enable the Philippine governis practically part of their currency sys-tem. To enable the Philippine govern-ment to issue this new currency, \$6, 000,000 was borrowed by them in 1993 in the city of New York; and it was borrowed at a net interest charge of 1.5-8 per cent per annum. The trade of the islands has increased notwithstand-ing adverse conditions. During the last five years of peace under Spanisch rule, the average total trade of the islands was less than \$25,000,000. During the frade of the islands was over \$66, 000,000. There is but one point of dis-turbance, and that is in the country of the Mohammedan Moros, where there is an occasional fifth savage outbreak against the enforcement of the law re-cently made to provide for adequate supervision and control to put an end to the practice of human slavery. When Gov, Tart sailed from Manila in December last to fill the higher office, where he will still guard the destinies of the people for whom he has done such great and noble service, not of re-pressed and sullen subjects, but of free and peaceful people, whose tears and prayers of affectionate farewell showed that they had aiready begun to learn and peaceful people, whose tears and prayers of affectionate farewell showed that they had already begun to learn that "our dag has not lost its gift of benediction in its world-wide journey to their shores." None can foretell the future: but there seems no reasonable cause to doubt, that under the policy already efthere seems no reasonable constraints are substantially such relations to the policy already effectively inaugurated, the institutions already implanted, and the processes already begun, in the Philippine islands if there be not repressed and interrupted, the Philippine people will follow in the footsteps of the people of Cuba; that more slowly indeed, because they are Lot as advanced, yet as surely, they will grow in capacity for self-government, and receiving power as 'hey grow in capacity, will come to bear substantially such relations to the people of Cuba, differing in details as conditions and meads differ, but the same in principle and the same in beneficent results. effornt results

that treaty by Colombia in viciation of ir rights and the world's right to the assage of the isthmus; the seizure by passage of the isthmus; the sciaure by Fanama of the opportunity, to renew her oft-repeated effort to throw off the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colom-bia and resume the independence, which once rad been hers, and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our rec-ognition of the new republic followed by recignition from substantially all the civiliant owers of the world; the the civilized powers of the world; the treaty with Panana recognizing and confirming our eight to construct the encode the ratification of the treaty by the senate: confirmatory legislation by Consects; the payment of the \$18,000,000 to the French company and to Panama; by erpolatment of the canal commision in accordance with law; and its ornization to begin the work. The action of the United States at ev-

ery step has been in accordance with the law of nations, consistent with the The law of nations, confisient with the principles of justice and honor, in dis-charge of the trust to build the canal we long since assumed, by denying the right, to every other power to build it, deviated by a high and unselfish pur-pose, for the common benefit of all mankind. That action was all mankind. That action was wise, considerate prompt, vigorous and effective: and now the greatest of con-structive nations stands ready and structive nations stands ready and compotent to begin and to accomplish the great enferprise which shall realize the dreams of past ages, bind together our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and open a new highway for that commerce of the orient whose course has con-trolled the rise and fall of civilizations. Success in that enterprise greatly con-cerns the credit and hone of the Amercerns the credit and honor of the Amer cerns the creat and honor of the Amer-ican people, and it is for them to say whether the building of the canai shall be in charge of the men who made its building possible, or of the weaklings whose incredulous objections would have postponed it for another genera-

HAY'S DIPLOMACY.

Throughout the world the diplomacy

Throughout the world the diplomacy of the present administration has made for pence and justice among nations. Clear sighted to perceive and prompt to maintain American interests, it has been sagacious and simple and direct in its methods, and considerate of the rights and of the feelings of others. Within the month after the last na-tional convention met, Secy. Hay's cir-cular note of July 3, 1900, to the great powers of Europe had declared the pol-icy of the United States 'to seck a "so-lution which may bring about perma-nent safety and peace to China, pre-serve China's territorial and adminis-trative entity, protect all rights guartrative entity, protect all rights guar-anteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and im-partial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire."

ADHERENCE OF POWERS.

The express adherence of the powers of Europe to this declaration was se-cured. The open recognition of the rule of right conduct imposed its limitations upon the conduct of the powers in the orient. It was made the test of de-fensible action. Carefully guarded by the wise statesman who had secured its acceptance, it brought a moral force of recognized value to protect peaceful and helpless China from dismember-ment and spoliation, and to preserve the open door in the orient for the com-merce of the world. Under the influ-ence of this effective friendship, a new commercial treaty with China, proof right conduct imposed its limitations ence of this effective friendship, a new commercial treaty with China, pro-claimed on the 8th of October last, has enlarged our opportunities for trade, opened new ports to our commerce, and abolished internal duties on goods in transit within the empire. There were indeed other nations which agreed with this policy of American diplomacy, but no other nation was free from suspicion of selfish aims. None other had won confidence in the sincerity of its purof refish aims. None other had won confidence in the sincerity of its pur-pose, and none other but America could render the service which we have rens dered to humanity in China during the past four years. High evidence of that could position of our country is furpast four years. Figh evidence of un-enviable position of our country is fur-nished by the fact that when all Europe was in apprehension lest the field of war between Russia and Japan should so spread as to involve China's ruin and a universal conflict, it was to the American government that the able and far-sighted German emperor appealed, to take the lead again in bringing about an agreement for the limitation of the field of action, and the preserva-



Attack On Russian Cruiser.

THE ENEMY TAKES THEM BY SURPRISE.

healthy tissues. The wily Japanese have shown con-siderable skill in enticing the Russians out from their secure of appetite and assimilative power. Russians out from their secure harbors and then suddenly fall-

harbors and then uddenly fall-ing upon them in overpowering numbers. It is then "survive or perish"—"sink or swim" for the Russian cruiser, and the chances are against her getting back to

chances are against her getting back to the fact that all food must be digested her safe harbor again, at least without the fact that all food must be digested a weakened body. Strange as it may seem, this is an analogous case to what kind of food if the stomach is broke happens very often to the human body in the spring or fall of the year. We are very often enjoying the first signs of stomach. The oils are fed in an attemp spring weather-watching nature take to bring the character of the food down on new life—when unexpectedly we are surprised by the attack of fever, grippe, or cold. No one knows just why it is, but it is nevertheless true, that our bodies food. That is the only way in which the are in a weakened condition at this time stomach can furnish the blood supply for are in a weakened condition at this time of year, and the germs of disease are not thrown off by our blood as they are in ordinary times; therefore, they have a chance to thrive and grow. It is also probable that during the winter, when we have had little chance for sunlight, we that during the work of the blood supply for the body, adequate in its quantity and whole body and all its parts. This is the work perfectly performed by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discov-ery. It acts upon the weak stomach st healthful exercise in outdoor air and few that it regains strength.

heathful exercise in outdoor air and few green vegetables for diet, that poisons have accumulated in the system—our blood in disorder—leaves our body weak to resist the attack of these little "beasts" —the microbes of disease. -the microbes of disease. Pluck and stamina are largely a ques-tion of good health. It only takes one knock-down blow to finish a man with a headache. It only takes a small set-back to disconcert a nervous and shaky man. A bilious, headachy man goes into bankruptey at the first embarrass-ment. A nervous man who does not sleep at night and gets up shaky in the

ment. A nervous man who does not sleep at night and gets up shaky in the morning gives up the battle of business at the first discouragement. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all health-makers and health-keepers. It makes pure, rich blood. It forces does not make any difference what the disease may be called so long as it has and give all the credit to Dr. Pierce's and not known for months stored, strong, well, and happy to think out all impurities and disease germs. It disease may be called so long as it has and give all the credit to Dr. Pierce's stored, strong, well, and happy to think ciated it as I never had done before and give all the credit to Dr. Pierce's disease may be called, so long as it has and give all the credit to Dr. Pierce'i its inception in improper or insufficient Golden Medical Discovery."

impurities and disease germs from the tainted blood and builds new and

But this treatment fails to recognize

down and these oils being foods cannot be digested and assimilated by the weat

nourishment — this great medicine will "A year ago I was troubled with dys cure it. It may be called dyspepsia, pepsia; thought at the time that I had

HERE'S WHAT'S WANTED.

A Citizen of Salt Lake City supplies the information

Over half the complaints of mankind originate with the kidneys. A slight touch of backache at first. Twinges and shooting pains in the

loins follow. They must be checked, they lead to

raver complications. The sufferer secks relief. Plasters are tried, and liniments for

So-called Kidney cures which do not

The long-looked-for result seens un. attainable.

If you suffer, do you want relief ? Follow the plan adopted by this Salt Lake City citizen.

Follow the bian adopted by this Salt Lake City citizen. Mrs. John Eansell, wifs of John Fausell, bricklayer of 7 Galena Block, says: "If all annoyed for years with pain across the John, sometimes so se-vere that they ean scarcely stand it, which resists the use of plasters and other makeshifts if all bothered with a weakness in the action and condition of the kidney secretions disturbing their rest at alght despite the fact of using remedies, could have those all-ments removed as quickly as Doan's Kidney Pills procured at the F. J. Hill Drug Co.'s store, stopped mine, then backache or kidney complaint in any of its forms would cease to exist in this vicinity. Satisfied that the first box did me a wonderful amount of good I purchased a second and when I stopped it the last attack disappeared. Mr. t the last attack disappeared. Mr. Bausoll also used Doan's Kidney Pills

Equipoint also used boar's kidney Pills and from the treatment received un-doubted benefit. We both recommend the remedy very enthusiastically." For sale by all dealers. Frice, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. X., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name-Doan's-and take no substitute. take no substitute.

PRACTICAL LEGISLATION.

After long consideration, Congre After long consideration, Congress passed three practical statutes: on the lith of February, 1903, an act to expe-dite hearings in suits in enforcement of the anti-trust act; on the 14th of February, 1903, the act creating a new department of commerce and labor with buseness of commerce and labor with department of commerce and abort wing au-thority to secure systematic informa-tion regarding the organization and op-eration of corporations engaged in in-terstate commerce; and on the 19th of terstate commerce; and on the loth of February, 1003, an act enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce com-mission and of the courts, to deal with secret rebates in transportation charges which are the chief means by which the trusts crush out their smaller competitiors.

ATTY.-GEN. AND TRUSTS.

The attorney general has gove ch it the same practical way, not o talk about the trusts, but to proceed against the trusts by law for their regulation. In separate suits 14 of the great railrands of the country have been to strained by injunction from giving ill gal rebates to the favored shippers, wh by means of them were driving out the scaller shippers and monopolary the grain and meat business of the coun-The heef trust was put under in ion. The officers of the railroad try. The bert control of the railroads engaged in the cotton carrying pool, af-fecting all that great industry of the south, were indicted and have aban-doned their combination. The North-In Securities company which and evory containing in one ownership the ca al stocks of the Noriehrn Picific a al stocks of the Northern Jelice and kreat A orthern railroads to end traffic competition in the northwest, as been lesivoyed by a vigorous and effective conclusion of the supreme court under he act of Feb. 11, 1903. The attorney

neral says: "Here, then are four phases of the at-tack on the combinations in restraint of trade and commerce—the railroad inof trade and commerce—the railroad in-junction suits, the conton pool cases, the heef trust cases, and the Northern Se-curities case. The first relates to the monopoly produced by secret and pro-ferential rates for railroad transporta-tion; the second to railroad transporta-tion; the second to railroad transporta-ing: the third to a combination of in-dependent corporations to fix and main-ice, extrationate prices for meats; and tain extroportations to in a name in the fourth to a corporation organized a merge into itself the control of parallel and competing lines of railroad and to eliminate competition in their rates of transportation.

TO COMPEL PRODUCTION OF BOOKS.

The right of the interstate commerce commission to conveil the production of books and papers has been established by the judgment of the supreme cour-in a suit against the coal carrying road. Other suits have been brought and other indictments have been found and other trusts have been found and the been block and other trans have been driven back within legal bounds. No investment in lawful business has been jeopardized, no fair and honest enterprise has been injured; but it is certain that wherever the constitutional power of the national the constitutional power of the national government reaches, trusts are being practically regulated and curbed with-in lawful bounds as they never have been before, and the men of small capi-tal are finding in the efficiency and skill of the national department of justice a protection they never had before against the crushing effect of unlawful combinations.

WEALTH OF FARM LAND GOING. We have at last reached a point where the public wealth of farm land

bech searched for weapons with which to fight the enemies that destroy the growing crops. An insect brought from near the great wall of China has check-ed the San Jose scale which was de-stroying our orchards; a parasitic fly brought from South Africa is extermin-ating the black scale in the lemon and orange groves of California; and an an from Guatamala is about offering bat-tle to the boil weevil. Broad science has been brought to the aid of limited experience. Study of the relations be-tween plant life and climate and soli has been followed, by the introduction of special crops suited to our varied conditions. The introduction of just the right kind of seed has enabled the guif states to increase our rice crop from 115,000,000 pounds in 1898 to 400,000,000 pounds in 1993, and to supply the entire American demand, with a surplus for export. The right kind of sugar beet has increased our annual production of export. The right kind of sugar beet has increased our annual production of beet sugar by over 200,000 tons. Seed brought from countries of little rain fail is producing millions of bushels of grain on lands which a few years ago were deemed a hopeless part of the arid belt. The existematic collection and publi-

The systematic collection and publi-

The systematic collection and publi-cation of information regarding the magnitude and conditions of our crops, is mitigating the injury done by specu-lation to the farmer's market. To increase the profit of the farmer's toll, to protect the farmer's product and extend his market, and to improve the conditions of the farmer's life: to advance the time when Ameri-ca shall raise within her own limits every product of the soil conca shall raise within her own limits every product of the soil con-sumed by her people, as she makes within her own limits every necessary product of manufacture-these have been cardinal objects of Republican ad-ministration; and we show a record of practical things done toward the ac-complishment of these objects never be-fore approached.

CUBA.

Four years ago we held the island of Four years ago we held the Island of Cuba by military occupation. The oppo-sition charged, and the people of Cuba balleved, that we did not intend to keep the pledge of April 20, 1898, that when the pacification of Cuba was accom-plished we should leave the govern-ment and control of the island to its people. The new policy towards Cuba which should follow the fulfillment of that cleave was unformed. During the which should follow the fulfillment of that pledge was unformed. During the four years it has been worked out in detail and has received effect. It was communicated by executive order to the militaty povernor. It was embodied in the a.c of Congress known as the Platt amendment. It was accepted by the Cuban constitutional convention on the Dith of October, 1901. It secured to Cu-ba her Elserty and her independence, how is required her to maintain them. It forbuide her ever to use the freedom we thade her ever to use the freedom we d earned for her by so great a sacri had eatingd for her by so great a sacri-fice of biood and trensure, to give the island to any other power: it required her to maintain a government adequate for the protection of life and property and liberty, and should she fail, it gave us the right to intervene for the main-tenance of such a government. And it

gave us the right to naval stations upon

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THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

In 1900 the project of an isthmian ca-nal stood where it was left by the Ciay-ion-Luiwer traity of 1850. For half a sentury it had halted, with Great Brit-in resting upon a joint right of con-rol, and the great undertaking of de trol, and the great undertaking of de Lessers struggling against the doom of failure imposed by extravagance and corruption. On the 18th of November, 1901, the Hay-Paucefote treaty with Great Britain relieved the enterprise of the right of British control and left that right exclusively in the United States. Then followed swiftly the ne-gotiations and protocols with Nicara-gua; the isthmian canal act of June 28, 1802; the just agreement with the

28, 1802; the just agreement with the French Canal company to pay them the value of the work they had done; the negotiation and ratification of the treaty with Colombia; the rejection of

ion of the adn China outside of Manchurla; and that was accomplished.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Upon our own continent a dispute with Canada over the boundary of with Canada over the boundary of Alaska had been growing more acute for 30 years. A multitude of miners swift to defend their own rights by force were locating mining claims un-der the laws of both countries in the disputed territory. At any moment a fatal affray between Canadian and American miners was liable to begin a conflict in which all British Columbia would be arrayed on one eide and all our northwest upon the Columbia would be arrayed on one side and all our northwest upon the other. Agreement was impossible. But the Alaskan boundary treaty of Jan. 24, 1963, provided a tribunal for the de-24, 1903, provided a tribunal for the de-cision of the controversy; and upon le-gal proofs and reasoned argument, an appeat has been had from prejudice and passion to judicial judgment; and un-der the lead of a great chief justice of England, who held the sacred obliga-tions of his judicial office above all other considerations, the dispute has been settled forever and substantially in accordance with the American conaccordance with the American con tention.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

In 1900 the first administration of Mo-Kinley had played a great part in es-tablishing The Hague tribunal for in-ternational arbitration. The prevailing ternational arbitration. The prevailing opinion of Europe was incredulous as to the practical utility of the provision, and anticipated a paper tribunal un-sought by litigants. It was the exam-ple of the United States which set at naught this opinion. The first inter-national case taken to The Hague trib-unal was under our protocol with Mex-ice of Mag 22, 1902, submitting our con-tention for the rights of the Roman Catholic church in California to a share of the church maneys held by the Mex-ican government before the cession, and known as the Pious fund; and the first decision of the tribunal was an award decision of the tribunal was an award in our favor upon that question.

CASE OF VENEZUELA.

When the 1993 the fallure of Venezu-ela to pay her just dobts led England, Germany and Italy to warlike measures for the collection of their claims, an appeal by Venezuela to our government resulted in agreements upon arbitration in place of the war, and in a request that our president should act as arbi-trator. Again he promoted the author-ity and prestige of The Hague tribunal and was able to lead all the powers to embrit the council constructs in sectors. and was able to lead all the powers to submit the crucial questions in contro-versy to the determination of that court. It is due greatly to support by the American government that this agency for peace has disappointed the expectations of its detractors, and by demonstrations of practical usefulnes has begun a career fraught with possi bilities of incalcuable benefit to mankind

On the 11th of April, 1903, was pro-On the 11th of April, 1963, was pro-claimed another convention between all the great powers agreeing upon more humate rules for the conduct of war; and these in substance incorporated and gave the sanction of the civilized world to the rules drafted by Francis Lieber and approved by Abraham Lincoln for the conduct of the armies of the United States in the field. All Americans who desire safe and

All Americans who desire safe and conservative administration which shall avoid cause of quarrel, all who abhor war, all who long for the perfect sway of the principles of that religion which we all profess, should rejoice that und this Republican administration the country has attained a potent leader-

kidney disease, "liver complaint," skin heart trouble and was expecting to or blood disease, or nervous prostration - all these have the same starting point. The "Golden Medical Discov-up my mind I would write to Dr. R. V. ery" reaches that point. It will cure these discases absolutely. None of them can retain their hold on the sys-'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took tem when the arteries are filled with six bottles, and can truthfully say that I rich, pure blood.

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