

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(Continued from page 5.)

of Honolulu should be degraded. The nation's hospitals should be empowered to study leprosy in the islands. I ask special consideration for the report and recommendations of the governor of Porto Rico.

## FOREIGN POLICY.

## Must be Considered in Connection With Army and Navy.

In treating of our foreign policy and of the attitude that this great nation should assume toward the world at large, it is absolutely necessary to consider the army and navy, and the Congress, through which the thought of the nation finds its expression, should keep ever vividly in mind the moral fact that it is impossible to treat our foreign policy, whether this policy takes shape in the effort to secure justice for others or justice for ourselves, save as conditioned upon the attitude we are willing to take toward our army and especially toward our navy. It is not merely unwise, it is contemptible, for a nation, as for an individual, to use high-sounding language to proclaim its purpose, or to take positions which are ridiculous if unsupported by military force, and then to refuse to provide this force. If there is no intention of providing and of keeping the force necessary to back up a strong attitude, then it is far better not to assume such an attitude.

## VARIOUS KINDS OF PEACE.

The steady aim of this nation, as of all enlightened nations, should be to arrive to bring ever nearer the day when there shall prevail throughout the world the peace of justice. There are kinds of peace which are highly undesirable, which are in the long run as destructive as war. Tyrants and oppressors have many times made a wilderness and called it peace. Many times people who were slothful or timid or short-sighted, who had been overruled by ease or by luxury, or misled by false teachings, have shrunk in unmanly fashion from doing duty that was stern and that needed self-sacrifice, and have sought to hide from their own minds the shortcomings of their noble motives, by calling them love of peace. The peace of tyrannical terror, the peace of craven weakness, the peace of injustice, all these should be shunned as we shun unrighteous war.

## NATION'S GOAL.

The goal to set before us as a nation, the goal which should be set before all mankind, is the attainment of the peace of justice, of the peace which comes when each nation is not merely safeguarded in its own rights, but scrupulously recognizes and performs its duty toward others. Generally peace tells for righteousness; but if there is no noble motive, if there is no intelligent effort to do right, then our fealty is due first to the cause of righteousness. Unrighteous wars are common, and unrighteous peace is rare; but both should be shunned. The right of freedom and the responsibility for the exercise of that right cannot be divorced. One of our great poets has well and finely said that freedom is not a gift that carries long in the hands of cowards. Neither does it tarry long in the hands of those too foolish, too dishonest, or too unintelligent to exercise it. The eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty must be exercised, sometimes to guard against outside foes, although of course far more often to guard against our own selfish or thoughtless shortcomings.

## DUTY OF NATION.

If these self-evident truths are kept before us, and only if they are kept before us, we shall have a clear idea of what our foreign policy in its larger aspects should be. It is our duty to remember that a nation has no more right to do injustice to another nation, strong or weak, than any individual has that the same moral applies in one case as in the other. But we must also remember that it is as much the duty of the nation to guard its own rights and its own interests as it is the duty of the individual to do so. Within the nation the individual has not delegated this right to the state, that is, to the representative of all the individuals, and it is a maxim of the law that for every wrong there is a remedy. But in international law we have not advanced by any means as far as we have advanced in municipal law. There is as yet no judicial way of enforcing a right in international law. When one nation wrongs another or wrongs many others, there is no tribunal before which the wrongdoer can be brought. Either it is necessary to acquiesce in the wrong, and thus put a premium upon brutality and aggression, or else it is necessary for the aggrieved nation valiantly to stand up for its right.

## POLLY OF DISARMAMENT.

Until some method is devised by which there shall be a degree of international control over offending nations, it would be a wicked thing for the most civilized powers, for those with most sense of international obligations and with the keenest appreciation of the difference between right and wrong, to disarm. If the great civilized nations of the present day should completely disarm, the result would mean an immediate recrudescence of barbarism in one form or another. Under any circumstances a sufficient armament would have to be kept up to serve the purposes of international police; and until international cohesion and the sense of international duties and rights are far more advanced than at present, a nation that disarmed would be exposing itself to the destruction both of securing respect for

## TEA

Your butter costs several times as much as your tea or coffee; which are you most economical in?

Your greater return money if you don't like Bulling's Tea.

Itself and of doing good to others must be adequate for the work which it feels is allotted to it as its part of the general world duty. Therefore it follows that a self-respecting, just, and far-seeing nation should on the one hand endeavor to give the various movements which tend to provide substitutes for war, which tend to render nations in their actions toward one another, and indeed toward their own people, more responsive to the general sentiment of humane and civilized mankind; and on the other hand that it should keep prepared, while scrupulously avoiding wrongdoing itself, to repel any wrong, and in exceptional cases to take action which in a more advanced stage of international relations would come under the head of the exercise of the international police. A great free people owes it to itself and to all mankind not to sink into helplessness before the powers of evil.

## ARBITRATION.

## All Possible Being Done to Further the Cause.

We are in every way endeavoring to help on, with cordial good will, every movement which will tend to bring us into more friendly relations with the rest of mankind. In pursuance of this policy I shall shortly lay before the senate treaties of arbitration with all powers which are willing to enter into these treaties with us. It is not possible at this period of the world's development to agree to arbitrate all matters, but there are many matters of possible difference between us and other nations which can be thus arbitrated.

## PEACE CONFERENCE.

## Powers Asked to Join in a Second One.

Furthermore, at the request of the interparliamentary union, an eminent body composed of practical statesmen from all countries, I have asked the powers to join with the government in a second Hague conference, at which it is hoped that the work already begun at The Hague may be carried some steps further toward completion. This carries out the desire expressed in the first Hague conference itself.

## AMERICAN NATIONS.

## Assured United States Has No Land Hunger.

It is not true that the United States feels any land hunger or entertains any projects as regards the other nations of the western hemisphere save such as are for their welfare. All that this country desires is to see the neighboring countries stable, orderly, and prosperous. Any country whose people conduct themselves well can count upon our hearty friendship. If a nation shows that it knows how to act with reasonable efficiency and decency in social and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, it need fear no interference from the United States.

## POSSIBLE INTERVENTION.

Chronic wrongdoing, or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the western hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe doctrine makes it the duty of the United States to exercise this right. In flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power. If every country washed by the Caribbean sea would wash the progress in stable and just civilization, with the aid of the United States, Cuba has shown since our troops left the island, and which so many of the republics in both Americas are constantly and brilliantly showing, all question of interference by this American with their affairs would be at an end. Our interests and those of our southern neighbors are in reality identical. They have great natural riches, and if within their borders the reign of law and justice obtains, prosperity is sure to come to them. While they thus obey the primary laws of civilized society they may rest assured that they will be helped by us in a spirit of cordial and friendly sympathy.

## WHEN WOULD INTERFERE.

We would interfere with them only in the last resort, and then only if it became evident that their inability to govern had become a menace to the peace and justice at home and abroad had violated the rights of the United States or had invited foreign aggression to the detriment of the entire body of American nations. It is a mere truism to say that every nation, whether in America or anywhere else, which desires to maintain its freedom, its independence, must ultimately realize that the right of such independence cannot be separated from the responsibility of making good use of it.

## MONROE DOCTRINE.

## Its Assertion Has Been in American and Humanity's Interest.

In asserting the Monroe doctrine, in taking such steps as we have taken in regard to Cuba, Venezuela and Panama, and in endeavoring to circumscribe the theater of war in the far east, and to secure the open door in China, we have acted in our own interest, as well as in the interest of humanity at large. There are, however, cases in which, while our own interests are not greatly involved, strong appeal is made to our sympathies. Ordinarily it is very much well and more useful for us to concern ourselves with striving for our own moral and material betterment here at home than to concern ourselves with trying to better the condition of things in other nations.

## SINS OF OUR OWN.

We have plenty of sins of our own to war against, and under ordinary circumstances we can do more for the general uplifting of humanity by striving with heart and soul to put a stop to civic corruption, to brutal lawlessness and violent race prejudices here at home than by passing resolutions about wrongdoing elsewhere. Nevertheless there are occasional crimes committed on so vast a scale and of such peculiar horror as to make us doubt whether it is not our manifest duty to endeavor at least to show our disapproval of the deed and our sympathy with those who have suffered by it. The cases must be extreme in which such a course is justifiable. There must be no effort made to remove the stain from our brother's eye if we refuse to remove the beam from our own. But in extreme cases action may be justifiable and proper. What form the action shall take must depend upon the circumstances of the case; that is, upon the degree of the atrocity and upon our power to remedy it.

## CUBA'S CASE CITED.

The cases in which we could interfere by force of arms as we intervened in Cuba are necessarily very few. Yet it is not to be expected that a people

like ours, which in spite of certain very obvious shortcomings, nevertheless as a whole shows its consistent practice its belief in the principles of civil and religious liberty, and of orderly freedom, a people among whom even the worst crime, like the crime of lynching, is never more than sporadic, so the individual and not the class is indicted in their fundamental rights, it is inevitable that such a nation should desire eagerly to give expression to its horror on an occasion like that of the massacre of the Jews in Kishinev, or of which the most systematic and long-extended cruelty and oppression of which the Armenians have been the victims, and which have won for them the indignant pity of the civilized world.

## AMERICAN JEWS.

## Russia's Conduct Towards Them Very Irritating.

Even where it is not possible to secure in other nations the observance of the principles which we accept as axiomatic, it is necessary for us firmly to insist upon the rights of our own citizens without regard to whether they were born here or born abroad. It has proved very difficult to secure from Russia the right for our Jewish fellow-citizens to receive passports and to visit the United States territory. Such conduct is not only unjust and irritating toward us, but it is difficult to see its wisdom from Russia's standpoint. No conceivable good is accomplished by it, if an American Jew or an American Christian misbehaves himself in Russia he can at once be driven out, but the ordinary American Jew, like the ordinary American Christian, would believe just about as he behaves here, that is, believe as any good citizen ought to behave, and where this is the case it is a wrong against which we are entitled to protest to refuse him his passport without regard to his conduct and character, merely on racial and religious grounds. In Turkey our difficulties arise from the way in which our citizens are sometimes treated, rather than from the indignation inevitably excited in seeing such fearful misdeeds as have been witnessed both in Armenia and Macedonia.

## THE NAVY.

## Necessary to Have a Big and Powerful One.

The strong arm of the government in enforcing respect for its just rights in international matters is the navy of the United States. I most earnestly recommend that there be no halt in the work of rebuilding the American navy. There is no more patriotic duty before us than that to keep the navy adequate to the needs of this country's position. We have undertaken to build the isthmian canal. We have undertaken to secure for ourselves our just share in the trade of the orient. We have undertaken to protect our citizens from improper treatment in foreign lands. We continue steadily to insist on the application of the Monroe doctrine to the western hemisphere. Unless our attitude in these and all similar matters is a more boastful than we are not afraid of war. But our protestations upon behalf of peace would neither receive nor deserve the slightest attention if we were impotent to make them good.

## LESSONS FROM FAR EAST.

The war which now unfortunately rages in the far east has emphasized in striking fashion the necessity of naval warfare. The lessons taught are both strategic and tactical, and are political as well as military. The experience of the war have shown in conclusive fashion that while sea-going and sea-fighting vessels, destroyers, are indispensable, and fast light cruisers and armored cruisers very useful, yet that the main reliance, the main standby, in any navy worthy the name must be the great battleships, heavily armored and heavily armed. Not a Russian or Japanese battleship has been sunk by a torpedo boat, or by a submarine, while among the less protected ships, cruiser after cruiser has been destroyed, and the hostile squadrons have gotten within range of one another's weapons. There will always be a large field of usefulness for cruisers, especially of the more formidable type.

## BATTLESHIPS NEEDED.

We need to increase the number of torpedo-boat destroyers, paying less heed to their having a knot or two extra speed than to their capacity to keep the seas for weeks, and, if necessary, for months at a time. It is wise to build and to maintain a fleet under certain circumstances they might be very useful. But most of all we need to continue building our fleet of battleships, or ships so powerfully armed that they can inflict the maximum of damage on the opponents, and so well protected that they can suffer a severe hammering in return without fatal impairment of their ability to fight and maneuver.

## PERSONNEL.

Of course ample means must be provided for enabling the personnel of the navy to be brought to the highest point of efficiency. Our great fighting ships and torpedo boats must be ceaselessly trained and maneuvered as squadrons. The officers and men can only learn their trade thoroughly by ceaseless practice on the high seas. In the event of war it would be far better to have no ships at all than to have ships of a poor or ineffective type, or ships which, however good, were yet manned by untrained and unskilled crews. The best officers and men in a poor ship could do nothing against fairly good opponents; and on the other hand a modern war ship is useless unless the officers and men aboard her have become adepts in their duties.

## MARKSMANSHIP BETTER.

The marksmanship in our navy has improved in an extraordinary degree during the last three years, and on the whole the types of our battleships are improving; but much remains to be done. Sooner or later we shall have to provide for some method by which there will be promotions for merit as well as for seniority, and the retirement of all those who after a certain age have not advanced beyond a certain grade; while no efforts must be spared to make the service attractive to the enlisted men in order that they may be kept as long as possible in it. Reservation public schools should be provided wherever there are navy yards.

## THE ARMY.

## United States Has Set an Example in Disarmament.

Within the last three years the United States has set an example in disarmament.

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armament where disarmament was proper. Our army is fixed at a maximum of 100,000 and a minimum of 60,000 men. When there was insurrection in the Philippines we kept the army at the maximum. Peace came in the Philippines and our army has been reduced to the minimum at which it is possible to keep it with due regard to its efficiency. The guns now mounted require 28,000 men, if the coast fortifications are to be adequately manned. Relatively to the nation it is not so large as the police force of New York or Chicago relatively to the population of either city.

## MORE OFFICERS NEEDED.

We need more officers; there are not enough to perform the regular army work. It is very important that the officers of the army should be accustomed to handle their men in masses, as it is also important that the national guard of the several states should be accustomed to handle their men in masses, especially in connection with the regulars. For this reason we are to be congratulated upon the success of the field maneuvers at Manassas last fall, maneuvers in which a larger number of regulars and national guard took part than was ever before assembled together in time of peace.

## ARMY NEEDS PRACTISE.

No other civilized nation has, relatively to its population, such a diminutive army as ours; and while the army is so small we are not to be excused if we fail to keep it at a very high grade of proficiency. It must be incessantly practiced; the standard for the enlisted men should be kept very high, while at the same time the service should be made as attractive as possible; and the standard for the officers should be kept even higher—which, as regards the upper ranks, can best be done by introducing some system of selection and rejection into the promotions. We should be able, in the event of a sudden emergency, to put into the field one first-class army corps, which should be, as a whole, at least the equal of any body of troops of like number belonging to any other nation.

## COAST PROTECTION.

Great progress has been made in protecting our coasts by adequate fortifications with sufficient guns. We should, however, pay much more heed than at present to the development of an extensive system of floating mines for use in all our more important harbors. These mines have been proved to be a most formidable safeguard against hostile fleets.

## MEDALS OF HONOR.

## Law Regarding Them Needs Amendment.

I earnestly call the attention of the Congress to the need of amending the existing law relating to the award of congressional medals of honor in the navy so as to provide that they may be awarded to commissioned officers and warrant officers as well as to enlisted men. These justly prized medals are given in the army alike to the officers and the enlisted men, and it is most unjust that the commissioned officers and warrant officers of the navy should not in this respect have the same rights as their brethren in the army and as the enlisted men of the navy.

## THE PHILIPPINES.

## At Present Inhabitants Incapable Of Existing in Independence.

In the Philippine Islands there has been during the past year a continuation of the steady progress which has obtained ever since our troops definitively got the upper hand of the insurgents. The Philippine people, to speak more accurately, the many tribes, and even races, sundered from one another more or less sharply, who go to make up the people of the Philippines, are a people of the elements of good, and some elements which we have a right to hope stand for progress. At present they are utterly incapable of existing in independence at all or of building up a civilization of their own. I firmly believe that we can help them to rise from their present condition of barbarism and of incapacity for self-government, and I most earnestly hope that in the end they will be able to stand, if not entirely alone, yet in some such relation to the United States as Cuba has now, and that in the end, and it may be indefinitely postponed if our people are foolish enough to turn the attention of the Philippines away from the problems of achieving moral and material prosperity to the petty squabbles, petty jealousies and petty intrigues of the island just government, and toward foolish and dangerous intrigues for a complete independence for which they are as yet totally unfit.

## WHY WE STAY.

On the other hand our people must keep steadily before their mind the fact that the justification for our stay in the Philippines must ultimately rest chiefly upon the good we are able to do in the islands. If we are to have a claim in the development of our interests in the Pacific ocean and along its coasts, the Philippines have played and will play an important part, and that our interests have been served in more than one way by the possession of the islands. But our chief reason for continuing to hold them must be that we ought in good faith to try to do our share of the world's work, and this particular piece of work has been imposed upon us by the results of the war with Spain.

## THE PROBLEM.

The problem presented to us in the Philippine Islands is akin to, but not exactly like, the problems presented by the other great civilized powers which have possessions in the orient. There are points of resemblance in our work to the work which is being done by the British in India and Egypt, by the French in Algeria, by the Dutch in Java, by the Russians in Turkistan, by the Japanese in Formosa; but more distinctly than any of these powers we are endeavoring to develop the natives themselves so that they shall take ever-increasing share in their own government, and as far as is prudent we are already admitting their representatives to a governmental equality with our own.

## FILIPINO OFFICIALS.

There are commissioners, judges, and governors in the islands who are Filipinos and who have exactly the same share in the government of the islands as have their colleagues who are Americans, while in the lower ranks, of course, the great majority of the public servants are Filipinos. Within two years we shall be trying the experiment of an elective lower house in the Philippine legislature. It may be that the Filipinos will misuse this legislative power, and they certainly will misuse it if they are misled by foolish persons here at home into starting an agitation for their own independence or into any factions or improper motions. In such cases they will do themselves no good and will stop for the time being all further effort to advance them and give them a greater share in their own

government. But if they act with wisdom and self-restraint, if they show that they are capable of electing a legislature which in its turn is capable of taking a sane and efficient part in the actual work of government, they can rest assured that a full and increasing measure of recognition will be given them. Above all they should remember that their prime needs are moral and industrial, not political.

## WHAT IS BEST FOR THEM.

It is a good thing to try the experiment of giving them a legislature; but it is a far better thing to give them schools, good roads, railroads which will enable them to get their products to market, honest courts, an honest and efficient constabulary, and all that tends to produce order, peace, fair dealing as between man and man, and habits of intelligent industry and thrift. If they are safeguarded against oppression, and if their rent wants, material and spiritual, are studied intelligently and in a spirit of friendly sympathy, much more good will be done than by any effort to give them political power, though this effort may in its own proper time and place be proper enough.

## OFFICIALS OF HIGH CHARACTER.

Meanwhile our own people should remember that there is need for the highest standard of conduct among the Americans sent to the Philippine Islands, not only among the public servants but among the private individuals who go to them. It is because I feel this so deeply that in the administration of these islands I have positively refused to permit any discrimination whatever on the basis of race or religion, and have insisted that in choosing the public servants consideration should be paid solely to the worth of the men chosen and to the needs of the islands. There is no higher body of men in our public service than we have in the Philippine Islands under Gov. Wright and his associates. So far as possible these men should be given a free hand, and their suggestions should receive the hearty backing both of the executive and of the Congress.

There is need of a vigilant and disinterested support of our public servants in the Philippines by good citizens here in the United States.

## FILIPINOS' WORST ENEMIES.

Unfortunately hitherto those of our people here at home who have specially claimed to be the champions of the Filipinos have in reality been their worst enemies. This will continue to be the case as long as they strive to make the Philippines independent, and stop all industrial development of the islands by crying out against the laws which would bring it on the ground that capitalists must not "exploit" the islands. Such proceedings are not only unwise, but are most harmful to the Filipinos, who do not need independence at all, but who do need good laws, good public servants, and the industrial development that can only come if the investment of American and foreign capital in the islands is favored in all legitimate ways.

## FOR FILIPINOS' GOOD.

Every measure taken concerning the islands should be taken primarily with a view to their advantage. We should certainly give them lower tariff rates on their exports to the United States; if this is not done it will be a wrong to extend our shipping laws to them. I earnestly hope for the immediate enactment into law of the legislation now pending to encourage American capital to seek investment in the islands in railroads, in factories, in plantations, and in lumbering and mining.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.  
The White House,  
December 5, 1904.

## World's Fair Awards.

Helena, Mont., Dec. 5.—Former Senator Carter, who is now in Helena, when asked this evening about the meaning of the letter to Pangborn, said it was purely explanatory, in reply to Maj. Pangborn, who, acting for the exhibitors, was desirous of knowing when the awards would be officially announced.

"There were about 55,000 awards al-

together," said Mr. Carter, "and of that number in about 50 cases there have been charges filed, backed by affidavits of corrupt practices. The exhibition company has not yet delivered the list of awards to the national commission, I presume for the reason that it is investigating the charges that have been filed."

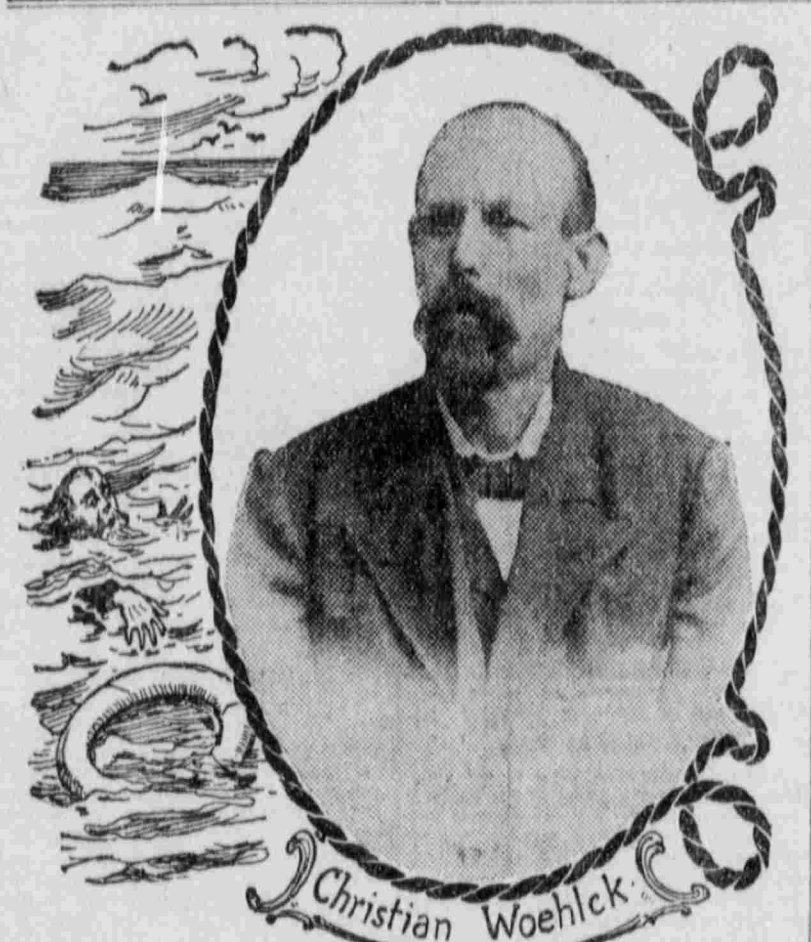
## AMERICAN NAVY.

## Germany Watches Its Growth With Keen Interest.

Berlin, Dec. 5.—The keen interest with which Germany is watching the growth of the American navy and the high opinion entertained by naval men in Germany of American naval technique, is shown by the inclusion in the naval budget of an item specifically covering the cost of sending officers to the United States to study methods of building and arming warships and other matters that may be applied to the betterment of the German navy. The recommendations of Secy. of the Navy Morton in his annual report to the president are published promptly, and it appears that American plans are much preferred to those of Great Britain in naval circles here.

## Cis-Pacific Congress.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 4.—A Cis-Pacific congress of commercial interests is proposed as one of a series of practical institutions to be held during the Lewis and Clark centennial. The proposal has its origin independent of the exposition, and if not possible of achievement next year it may be held the year following. It is highly desirable that the representatives of the various Cis-Pacific countries gather and exchange ideas. The Pan-American bureau, supported by the American republics, has done much of late years to promote confidence and increase commerce between the United States and the Atlantic coast of South America, and a like benefit should be derived on the Pacific coast.



Christian Woehlick

## MANY LIVES SAVED THROUGH A LIFE-PRESERVER

A eminent physician of this city recently said: "Very thin people live from hand to mouth, and have little reserve for emergencies." Of course we know of persons whose nature it is to be thin—"born that way," some say, but a healthy standard of a man, a person who knows himself can gauge his good health or poor health. If for any reason he or she is below his or her normal weight, then it is wise to look out for trouble. In case the germs of disease, or consumption gain an entrance to the body they find a fertile field and develop immediately. We can only compare this sudden taking on of disease germs by the thin body, to the fertile field which lays fallow until an unfortunate wind carries the seeds of some wild and worthless plant there and they quickly root and flourish. Almost any grave change in health is at once relieved, and within ten days I was well once more. I am thankful and happy that my attention was called to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

Another experience, showing the life-saving qualities of this wonderful "Discovery," is given as follows: "Some time has elapsed since I have written you in regard to the treatment I have been taking under your instructions," says Mr. E. F. Cingmars, of 533

A tonic alternative is needed to digest and assimilate the food.

"About four months ago I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a hacking and most annoying cough," writes Christian Woehlick, President California "Bruder Sam Fund," 350 Fifth St., San Francisco, California, whose likeness is given above. "I also suffered severely from catarrh, which affected my throat; head was stopped up, nose was running, and sore from continual blowing, and the disease seemed to affect my stomach, causing indigestion and a nauseating sick feeling. Tried several prescriptions, which did not help me, and I began to be very anxious. A friend who called on me, said she had a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in her home, and that she never would be without it, as it was the finest remedy she had ever tried. I naturally became curious and wanted to try this highly praised article. I soon found that it fully deserved the good name she had given it. I felt relief within two days, the sick feeling had disappeared from my stomach by that time. Gradually the congested feeling in my head was relieved, and within ten days I was well once more. I am thankful and happy that my attention was called to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

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We guarantee that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery does not contain alcohol, opium, or any harmful drug. It is a pure compound of medicinal plants scientifically combined. Persons making false statements concerning its ingredients will be prosecuted.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, D. W. Pierce, President.

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