JUDGE PARKER ON

(Continued from page one.)

became stirred, and justly people became strict, and justry stirred, by the unwelcome discovery that at least some of the large fortunes had not been fairly gained. Revela-tion followed revelations in the domain of cession of transactions in the domain of high finance by which a few had been enabled to add to their store at the ex-pense of the many. The occasion thus presented called

The occasion thus presented called for a careful study of the situation by those engaged in statecraft. Many there were doubtless who attempted to perform this duty. Their purpose was to ascertain how wrongdoing became possible, and whether due in some part to direct legislation improperly pro-cured, to inadequate legislation, or to a failure to enforce existing law on the part of those charged with the duty of its enforcement. The cause or causes its enforcement. The cause or causes being first ascertained, the next step in orderly procedure was to ascertain the needed remedies—remedies having the needed remedies—remedies having for their purpose the punishment of the violators of the law and the prevention of similar abuses of the public in the future—remedies which, while holding in check the wrongdoer, should save from spoilation or injury the innocent stockholders or bondholders, who were in some measure the victims of their representatives. Justice being the proper aim of all law and of all lawmakers, great care is required in such an emergency as that which came suddenly upon us, lest the innocent should suffer with the guilty, lest through lil-chosen and

guilty, lest through ill-chosen and economically unsound legislation the people as a whole should be made to uffer because of the faults committed suffer because of the faults committed by compartively few. But those charged with this duty both because of official obligation and from love of country, were not permitted to work out these problems thus presented in that quiet and orderly way which should characterize a government of law law.

THE DEMAGOGUES.

Indeed, when they had scarcely be-gun the task which the situation de-volved upon them, the demagogues of the country, seeing their opportunity, seized it. They filled the land with de-nunciation not only of those who had been wrongdoers, but of all corporate interests of every kind. It mattered not to them that the great trunk lines of relibrads contributing so largely to the magnificent and uniform development relivoids contributing so largely to the magnificent and uniform development of the country, the street surface rall-roads, adding so largely to the com-fort and convenience of a vast contin-gent of out population, the great manu-facturing plants, bearing their part in making up the wealth of the people, and many other industries requiring large amounts of capital, could not have be s, built at all but for the de-vice of the corporation, which had enhave been built at all but for the de-vice of the corporation, which had en-abled hundreds, and in some instances hundreds of thousands of persons to unite in the construction and operation of a single great undertaking. For their purpose was not the patriotic one of discovering and applying remedies. In-stead they sought power, political leadership and office. They sought them for selfish advantage, not for the public weal. Therefore, they hesitated not because injustice would inevitably result from their forays against all wealth whether honestly or dishonestly gained, whether employed for public good or

Remedies of course they proposed, for the politician cannot succeed by de-nunclation alone. Some of them, appar-ently oblivious of the fact that the powers conferred upon Congress by the federal Constitution are enumerated powers, and that all other powers are by that Instrument reserved to the states and to the people, professed to see in the assumption of federal control of corporations, the true remedy. DEMAND FOR FEDERAL CONTROL.

DEMAND FOR FEDERAL CONTROL. These were divided into two principal classes. The first, and by far the larger class, insisted that through the com-merce clause of the Constitution, Con-gress could devise a plan by which it could take control of the insurance companies, trust companies, great rail-road and other corporations. In this manner Congress would refleve the states of their several duties and ob-ligations to their own creations, and at

manner Congress would relieve the states of their several duties and ob-ligations to their own creations, and at

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The second class composed of adher-ents to the power and duty of the state, opposed the slower and safer method of those who proposed to look before leaping, and loudly proclaimed the necessity for legislation that should tear up that which is, both root and

the becessity for registration that should tear up that which is, both root and branch, and start anew. In the circumstances to which I have of necessity made but brief and inadequate allusion, the legislatures of many of the states assembled. That the majority of their members were auimated by good purpasses I doubt

of many of the states assembled. That the majority of their members were animated by good purposes. I doubt not. Naturally they wished to meet what seemed to them the honest de-sire of their constituents, that all abuses be remedled. But the majority had neither the time nor the training to enable them in one short session, crowded with hundreds of bills, to go to the bottom of so vast a subject. Hence they were unable to say wheth-er certain abuses were due to the in-adequacies of law or to the failure of the authorities to enforce the law. Nor had they opportunity to make such a study of the bills presented as would cnable each to determine for himself whether each bill was needed or whether it was prepared on right lines. In support of that assertion, I direct your attention to the fact that over 1,200 bills were passed by the leg-islature of my own state, although 484 of them were prevented from be-coming laws by advisory or other ac-tion on the part of the governor. What a commentary on hasty legislation is tion on the part of the governor. What a commentary on hasty legislation is to be found in the action of a gover-nor who keeps nearly 500 bills from becoming laws! And the speaker of the assembly which passed all these tills, as he surveyed the winter's work from a Chautauquan platform, said: "It is a terrible death to be governed to death. In my judgment we have laws enough." But the New York legislature does not rank as the leader in hasty legis

not rank as the leader in hasty legis-lation, for a much smaller state made over 1,000 laws in two months. Think of it, you who have spent all your lives in the study of the law. Could you ascertain the necessity for, let alone critically examine the phrase-ology of 1,000 laws in two months?

RADICAL LEGISLATION.

RADICAL LEGISLATION. An interesting feature of some of the legislation of the year is to be found in the efforts made to prevent the fallroad corporations from contest-ing the validity of statutes in the courts. Under the Alinnesota statute, for instance, if the general counsel of a railroad corporation should advise, on request for his opinion by his client, that the rates prescribed by the stat-ute were confiscatory and, therefore, in violation of the due process of law provision of the Constitution, immedi-ately he would be liable to be taken from his office to some remote county of the state and imprisoned in the

from his office to some remote county of the state and imprisoned in the county jail for 90 days. The material changes in state legis-lation are so many and the report of them so voluminous, that I have em-bodied them in the appendix, which follows this address. In this connec-tion, I beg the members of the gen-eral council to be assured of my keen appreciation of the valuable inform-ation reported by them. If the report has merit, the credit is largely due to their suggestions. laders and obter wein-meaning persons who had not especially studied our constitutions both federal and state were to be found some who were inter-exted officially in insurance, railroad and other corporations. The second class were to be found for the second class were to be found the contribution, to centralize the ment in the foderal government, nev-ertheless insisted that the remedy is for the federal government, the cation the second of the second that is insisted that the remedy is for the federal government, the cation of a larger measure of control by the federal authorities have fueld in their duity. The specific the states local self-government, who raid of the fathers in securing to the states local self-government, who wisdom al the federal government, who remed is failed in the performance of the states local self-government, who had failed in the performance of the states local self-government, who had failed in the performance of the states local self-government, who had failed in the performance of the states local self-government, who had failed in the performance of the states local self-government, who had failed in the performance of the states local self-government, who had failed in the performance of the states local self-government, who had failed in the performance of the states local self-government, who had failed in the performance of the states local self-government, who had failed in the performance of the states local self-government, who had failed in the performance of the states local self-government, who had failed in the performance of the states local self-government, who had failed in the performance of the states local self-government, who had failed in the performance of the states local self-government, who had failed in the performance of the s

while the public servant, on the other hand, seeks to hide from his con-stituents the consequences of his fall-ure to do his duty by much denunci-ntive speaking conpied with efforts totward haw making and haw enforc-ing in harmony with his loud accusa-tions.

GOVERNMENT TOOK INITIATIVE. Now, he who surveys the action of well the alt

Now, he who surveys the action of the legislative and executive depart-ments of the state governments during the last few months, cannat with truth say that they have been inactive dur-ing this pecied. Nor can he say that the federal government has been more active or more drastic in its action than have the states. But it can be said, and therefore it should be said, that the federal government began the crusade. Therein was to be found, it seems to me, the sole basis for the assumption that the federal govern-ment, had it possessed the power. Would have done better than the states. That assumption, considered in the light of the circumstances preceding and possibly inducing it, presents but a feeble argument in favor of taking away any authority now enloyed by the states in order to confer it upon the national government. And yet many honest, particlie men who think otherwise, men who wellove that it were better that the states were shorn of much of their power, seeing the negwere better that the states were shorn of much of their power, seeing the neg-lect of officials or clifzens, or both, in the state or states to which they owe allegiance, would abandon all at-tempts to right the wrongs, surrender jurisdiction, and pass the responsi-bility on to the federal government. There was ardent support for a

Jurisdiction, and pass the responsi-bility on to the federal government . There was ardent support for a strong centralized government prior to the adoption of our present system. In the beginning, the advocates of this idea could see only failure in the plan ad-opted. Almost a centary and a quarter of actual experience has shown that they were mistaken—so mistaken that nearly a century later, after studying the federal Constitution in the light not only of the circumstances surrounding its drafting, but also of its practical working. Gladstone characterized it as. "The most wonderful work struck off at a given time by the brain and pur-pose of man." When these words were written probably few of our people would have disagreed with him. But finding now many abuses under the present distribution of powers, some turn to their redistribution as furnishing were misting and the second The present distribution of powers, some turn to their redistribution as furnishing what seems to them the only hope of relief. They urge that the powers conferred may have been judi-clously distributed when the federal Constitution was created but that the country has so expanded and condi-tions have become so changed as to present a situation so widely different as to require change treatment

as to require change treatment. THE CONSTITUTION.

The constitution so whele different as to require chance treatment. THE CONSTITUTION. So far as this argument implies that the Constitution should be so amended as to confer further powers upon the national government, it is not my pur-pose to consider it. The Constitution has proved the wisdom of the men who perfected it. No one provision botter demonstrates this fact than that pro-viding for the method of amendment, under which 15 articles have to this time been added. In the course of time there will no doubt be others. Perhaps one outcome from the present situation and the resulting discussion, will be a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Until its appearance, the discussion of the merit of such a measure can be post-pond. We have now to deal with a very different question. Theded, it is claimed that, from the adoption of the federal Constitution down to the present time, we have pro-ceeded upon the mistaken assumption that certain powers to belong to the that certain powers supposed to belong to the states, did in fact reside in the national government—an assumption which has been shared by representatives of the various powers of the federal govern-ment, as well as by the like represent-itatives of the state governments. While no one, to my knowledge has stated the question in terms so broad as that just used, nevertheless, in the end, it andowed that powers hitherto exercised by the states with the knowledge and consent of the federal government. This must be so, since the enumer-ated powers verted in the federal gov-ernment. The only foundation for this dowed that powers is different gov-ernment and the powers reserved to the first instance and that ever since the states and to the people by the Constitution and in the first amend-ment comprising 10 argicles, have not been changed. The thirteenth, four-teenth and fifteenth amendemnts in no wise relate to the powers reserved to the states and to the people by the Constitution and in the beginning. It seems rather late

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It's purposes have been shirted as the lows: "There must be vested in the federal government a full power of supervi-sion and control over the raliways do-ing interstate business. It must pos-sess the power to exercise supervision over the future issuance of stocks and bonds, either through a national in-corporation (which I should prefer) or in some similar fashion. The federal government will thus be able to pre-vent all overcapitalization in the future; to prevent any man hereafter

the power to regulate the producer of articles of commerce which may or may not be destined to enter later into Inter-state commerce. It is insisted that any attempted regulation may be made ef-fective by prohibiting the goods of the manufactuger or the crops of the farm-er from the channels of interstate com-merce. These various contentions. merce. These various contentions, some of them so new and so startling, represent only a few of the many. WASHINGTON'S ADMONITION.

The object which their advocates have In view is undoubtedly hudable. But that is not enough, if in the execution of their plans, they violate the federal Constitution and directly lead toward the destruction of our dual govern-ment. Washington's solemn admoni-uon, in his farewell address, as to our duty in such an emergency should be duty in such an emergency, should be faithfully adhered to. He suid: "If in the opinion of the people the distribu-tion or modification of the constitution. al powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution des-ignates. But let there be no change by in the way which the constitution des-ignates. But let there be no change by usurption; for though this, in one in-stance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly over-balance in permanent evil any partial or transfent benefit which the use can at any time yield." The fathers who framed our Consti-tution as well as those of the original 13 states, had a wholesome fear of arbi-trary power. They sought to limit gov-ernmental power by law, the source of which should be the people—the states to be supreme as to all matters, and to exercise all powers except those speci-fically granted to the national govern-ment, the constitution of each state to

must be such as are expressly given, or given by necessary implication.' Is not commerce (Kidd vs. Pearson, 128 U. S., 1). And it is anthority to reguor given by necessary implication." U. S., D. And it is anthority to regu-Story, J., in Martin vz. Hunter's Less-cee, 1. Wheat, 304, 325 The govern-ment of the United States is one of powers, 'United, and commerated U. S., 629, 635.'' The control states vs. Harris, 106

U. S., 629, 635." The court then considered the pow-ers conferred on Congress by section 8 of article 1, emphasizing its con-clusion that they bestowed upon Congress no authority over and lands, the course of the discussion of that subject, the court cited with approval the canon of construction hald down i Chief Justice Marshall in McCullong vs. Maryland, 4 Wheat, 405, addin "Yot wille so construed, it still true that no unmentioned pow-passes to the national government can rightfully be exercised by fi rightfully be exercised by the

The state state is the state and main of all the state. The state state is the stat

construed, and that language of restric-tion is to be narrowly and technically contrued. Especially is this true when in respect to grants of powers there is as heretofore noticed the help found in the last clause of the eighth section, and no such helping clause in respect to prohibitions and limitations. The true spirit of constitutional interpreta-tion in both directions is to give full, liberal construction to the language, alming ever to show fidelity to the

ilberal construction to the language, alming ever to show fidelity to the spirit and pre-ose." In this last sentence of Mr, Justice Brewer is to be found the just rule by which the courts, the Congress and the citizen can determine with reasonable certainty whether proposed federal ac-tion is within its authority, or consti-tutes a usurpation of the powers and of the states. Is it fairly within the spirit and purpose of some one of the grants of power? If so, then the action is justi-fied. Otherwise he who supports it is not faithful to the Constitution.

CLAIMS FOR FEDERAL INTERVEN-TION.

The recent claims for federal inter-vention in directions heretofore un-heard of, are based upon the commerce and post road provisions of the Con-stitution. As to the first, the Consti-tution says the Congress shall hav power. 'to regulate commerce with

tion confers upon Congress. An at-tempt, therefore to deny to the harmtempt, therefore to deny to the harm-less and useful products of a state en-try into interstate commerce would violate the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Such a proposition, I believe, would not survive the test of constitutionality in the supreme court. But the result of even an attempt on the part of Congress to seize the power of the states and deprive them of so large a measure of control would be

of the states and deprive them of so large a measure of control would be most unfortunate. It is not my purpose to discuss the merits of the various claims for an increase of the federal power at the expense of the states. In the end such of them as are favorably acted upon by Congress, will have to pass the test of constitutionality before that great-est of all courts, the supreme court of est of all courts, the supreme court of the United States, and such statutes will stand or fall as they show, or fall to show, fidelity to the splrit and pur-pose of the Constitution.

NORTH CAROLINA CASE.

The attempts, however, on the part of the federal government to despoil the states of the powers and functions belonging to them, will not tend to smoothness in the working of our dual scheme of government. Already it has had its effect. The indignation of the governing forces of many of the starce is already roused. It is shown in the legislation of the year. It had not a little to do, in my judgment, with the recent conflict of judicial au-thority in North Carolina.

The restantion of the year. It had not a little to do, in my judgment, with the recent conflict of judgment, thority in North Carolina. From many quarters for the past two deration of the necessary for the as-sumption of a set of public sentiment. The beam so strong that only here and there could be found a person who would attempt to stand against. It. When he was found, his motives were discredited. So, when a judge in the performance of what he undoubtedly conceived to be his duty, restrained the operation of the legislation of a server is by the fed-eral government upon state governments. And yet we know that, by the four-teenth amendment, the power has been conferred upon the courts of the United States to set aside state statutes, and state constituions as well if they de-prive any person of the peries of the was not so limited in terms, for, in-deed, for fit, that the purpose of the amendment was to protact the negro. Fut was not so limited in terms, for, in-deed, its language embraces every per-ion. And while that amendment re-mains a part of the Constitution, the foderal courts have jurisdiction to pass one the question whether a given statute does of does not violate the fourtsent

DUTY OF COURTS.

DUTY OF COURTS. While this is so, it seems to me that courts, both federal and state, should al-ways bear in mind that comity which has thus far enabled the dual jurisdi-tions to work together so harmoniously for the public good. And, further, that care should be taken that the procedure shall evince that denberation that doth so become a judge at all thi.es, and especially when the object of an action is to declare void the deliberate act of the legislative denartment of a state govern-ment. I have in mind an action in which oplication was made for injunction, but before granting it, counsel representing the state, as well as those representing the splaintiff, were heard fully. The ludge wrote his opinion and then granted an injunction upon conditions that would safeguard to the last penny every per-son interested. The right to grant an in-injunction under such chromatances can-not be denied, but the propriet to a atute can and should be questioned. A statute upon the face of which will stand, unless it can be proved that it will prevent the property affected from and, unless it can be proved that it will prevent the property affected from and, unless it can be proved that it will prevent the property affected from and, unless it can be proved that it will prevent the property affected from and the suspended for light reasons indeed, I have no hestiation in easying indexide of the suspended for the in-discrition of a ludge that injunction is could well be denied until after to be suspended for the suspended to the discrition of a ludge that fully constitution.

scale could went be denied until inter-itial. The abuses lying at the foundation of the earnest but sometimes reckless groping for remedies, must be checked. And if it were necessary, in order to promte thi-result, to pass through these processes many of which will prove destructive of the rights and interests of a multiluide of innocent and honest persons—still it would be well. For the property, the services and even the life of a citizen should be cheerfully sacrificed on the altar of the country's necessities.

Parisian Women's **Renowned Beauty**

Mainly Consits of Beautiful Complexions. Specialist Gives Splendid Formula.

In a recent interview Dr. Jean Val-lier, the eminent dermatologist, made some very interesting statements con-cerning the beauty of the fair sex. He chaimed the highest type of features and those that approach nearest to the old Greek standards are to be found in America. Although the French ladles are world renowned for their beauty, they lack the classical mould of face. But this defect is evidently counterbalanced by their matchless complexions. To this Cay give the most rigid care in the matter of dist and daily massages. Dr. Vallier gave the formula for a skin food which he suid had worked worders for the society ladles of Paris and which, though a simple mixture, is probably the most effective known to science for restoring the normal rosy complexion and building up the unde-veloped parts of the face, neck and bust. The formula is as follows: two ounces of Rose Water, one curce Co-logne Spirits, and four ounces Sartoin (crystalized). In a recent interview Dr. Jean Val-

logne Spirits, and four ounces Sartoin (crystalized). The Sartoin is to be dissolved in a plut of hot water (not boiling), then when cooled to be strained through a fine cloth, and the Rose Water and Cologne Spirits added. This is to be used twice a day and massaged well into the skin, and if persisted in there will be no further need for powders or rouge. It is not expensive, the ingre-dients being obtainable from any drug-gist, and coming from such high au-thority is well worth a thorough trial.

MRS. E. A. TUBBS SHOOTS HUSBAND THREE TIMES.

Bakersfield, Cal., Aug. 26.-E. A. Tubbs, a business man, residing in Kearn,City, was shot three times by his wife at 11 o'clock tonight, and is in a scrious c ondition. One bullet entered the neck, severing the accophagus, an-other lodged in the arm, and a third entered his side. Domestic troubles which have been made public led to the shooting. Mrs. Tubbs telephoned to the shorting. Mrs. Tubbs telephoned to the shorting. Mrs. Tubbs telephoned to the shorting hushand had broken into her room last night and she today applied room last night and she today applied for permission to carry the weapon with which she shot Mr. Tubbs,

BAGGAGE THEFTS.

Long Series of Them Said to Have Been Uncovered in San Francisco.

Berkeley, Cal., Aug. 26.—It is reported that detectives in the employ of the Southern Pacific have uncovered a long series of thefts from the baggage room of the ferry depot in San Francisco. For nearly six months these depredations have been going on in the depot across the bay, and it is estimated that \$75,000 worth of plunder has been taken. A search is now being made for the ring-leaders of the thieves in this vicinity.

GERMANY WONT HAMPER FRANCE IN MOROCCO.

Berlin. Aug. 26.-M. Cambon, the French ambassador to Germany, re-turned from Norderney well satisfied with the results of his visit to Chancel-or von Buelow, with whom he had three conversations on international diplomatic subjects. The chancellor discussed the Moroccan situation freely, elaborating on Germany's willingness that Frame should use her own discre-tion at Casa Blanca, with a knowledge that Germany will not raise embarrass-ing questions nor seek to place difficul-ties in the way of France's work or re-storing order.

Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup is sold un-der a positive guarantee to cure consti-pution, sick headache, stomach troubie, or any form of indigestion. If it fails, the manufacturers refund your money. What more can any one do. For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co., "The never substitutors."

states of their several duties and ob-ligations to their own creations, and at the same time effectively relieve such corporations from state control. In that class, in addition to the political leaders and other well-meaning persons who had not especially studied our constitutions both federal and state, were to be found some who were inter-ested officially in insurance, railroad and other corporations. In the second class were to be found those who, while not disagreeing with the first class in the assumption that Congress possesses the power by the commerce and post road provisions of the Continution, to centralize the greater portion of powers of govern-ment in the federal government, nev-ertheless insisted that the remedy thus proposed was not broad enough. With them the remedy of remedies is for the federal government to ac-quire the railfroads and operate them. There were those, however, who, mindful of the limitation of the pow-ers of Congress and appreciating the vision of the fathers in securing to

In start measure the victory for which they strove. It is, however, true that, on every hand, we hear not only suggestions of a broader control by the federal gov-ernment of corporations than the Con-stitution seems to warrant, but also arguments to the effect that, while the necessary power is not to be found among the enumerated powers in the Constitution, the desired result may be brought about under the inherent or sovereign powers of government.

exercise all powers except those speci-fically granted to the national govern-ment, the constitution of each state to be the supreme law and capable of amendment only by its people. In this way the three departments of government were to be held in check and their several powers added to or diminished from time to time as the wisdom of the people should direct. And upon the judiciary devolved the duty of preventing violations of the su-preme law-a duty which has been faithfully executed. Guided by the ideas and principles which prevailed in the creation of the state governments, the framers prepared the Constitution un-der which our national government came into existence. Every power with which it was decred necessary to en-dow the national government, was giv-en to it, and in the exercise of these it was made supreme. To prevent any pos-sible assertion by the national govern-ment of inherent powers, those assigned to it were carefully and expressly enu-mented. But to avoid even the possibility

ment of inherent powers, these assigned to it were carefully and expressly enu-merated. But to avoid even the possibility of a contrary claim, the Constitution was at once amended by the addition of 10 articles—every one of which operated as a restraint upon the na-tional government. The last one, not only disclosing the intent with which the constitution was framed, but es-tablishing beyond even the possibility of cavil, that the national government is limited to the national government is limited to the national government is limited to the cowers specified in the Constitution creating it, reads: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor pro-hibited by it to the states are reserved to the states respectively or to the people." Other powers have side been granted and in the future still others may be given, but the Consti-tution as it now stands forbids the ex-ercise of any powers other than those pranted by the language of the Consti-tution a claim that there are certain unmentioned and in his read powers which the federal government may exercise. exercise.

ENUMERATED FOWERS.

ENUMERATED POWERS. That claim has, however, acen made in the supreme court of the United States on more than one oc-culon only to be denied by it. Quite recently, and in that inferenting and most important case. Kansas vs. Colo-ratio, the court was compelled by the excelention of the government of the United States to pass upon its claims to exercise cortain immenitoned pow-ets as inherent and sovereign. While the sult was between Kansas and Celorado, the United States intervened, claiming, as stated by Mr. Justice Colorado, the United States intervened, claiming, as stated by Mr. Justice Helwer, that "the determination of the rights of the two states inter esse in regard to the flow of waters in the Arkanasa river, is subordinate to a superior right on the part of the nas-tional government to control the whole system of arid lands. That in-velves the question whether the re-clemation of arid lands is one of the powers granted to the national gov-ernment." Continuing, the court powers granted to the national gov-ernment." Continuing, the court says: "As heretofore stated, the constant declaration of this court from the beginning is that this gov-ernment is one of enumerated powers. "The government, then, of the United States, can claim no powers which are not granted to it by the Constitu-tion, and the powers actually granted,

foreign nations, and among the sev-eral states, and with the Indian tribes." Is it within the spirit and purpose of that provision, that Congress may con-trol the manufactures and all other pro-ductive interests of the states, whether controlled by individuals, or coropr-ations, the creations of the state? The answer of even a casual student of the Constitution and the conditions sur-rounding its making, must be in the negative. Nor is authority lacking to support the proposition that production



Young Woman Found in Awful Condition with Scabies-Body a Mass of Sores from Scratching-Tried Many Remedies for Seven Weeks -Result Was Discouraging, But

ITCHING TORTURES YIELDED TO CUTICURA

YIELDED TO CUTICURA
"While I was doing missionary work fund it necessary to know a little of the efficacy of a few medicines and of the efficacy of a few medicines in the offer a while I found that a little knowledge of the efficacy of a few medicines and the efficiency of a few medicines and the effects of the ranged-edged life. Here and told us that she had could be the fiber of the ranged-edged life. Here and told us that she had could be the effects of the ranged-edged life. Here and told us that she had could be the fiber of the ranged-edged life. Here and told us that she had could be the fiber of the ranged-edged life. Here and told us that she had sould be the fiber of the ranged edged life. Here and told us that and supplut the port body was a mass of sores from scratching and she was not able to sore done of the ranged edged life. Here all that time, we could see the method body was a fittle baby had be were here allow a little baby had be were here allow and the case of skin erunitor here here all that time we could see the solution advecting edware were here allow and a bott intertesered within the here that she had be used of skin erunitor here the solution advection of a bab could be four and the text day here had be with a new toy, and when a little baby had be were here the here than she hed since that here here that she had be were the here there the here the here the here there the

1907." Tompiete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor of Intants, thildren, and adults con-ference of the starts, thildren, and adults con-tations of Octions Road (26c, 16 Octions), and the start, particular of the start, and the start, and Out-orated Pites, San, per value of on the Arist and Out-orated Pites, San, per value of on the Piter the start, the start of the start, and the start of the start, the start of the start, and the start of the start, the start of the start, and the start of the start, the start of the start of

and even the life of a citiken should be choerfully sacrificed on the altar of the country's necessities. So much of it though is unnecessary--aye, worse than that, so much of it is deliberately mischlevous, prompted by the same spirit that cries out. "Away with law and its restrains! Lanch him! Lanch him?" that every patriotic student of the times, while hoping for the best fear-that the consequences will be disastrons unless we again take up and press for-ward in all carnestness the shibboleth of the fathers. "A government of law, not of men." When we do this, we shall find a faithful adherence to the constitu-tional plan of the fathers, today as near-ly ideal as it seemed to them. We shall fore the common law as we have linker-ited and developed it in this country, be-cause as a body of law it approaches more nearly to the ideal, in that its stand-ard of justice is furnished by the people the meshing to the fathers, today as near-ing its set is derived by the people the mass a body of law it approaches more nearly to the ideal, in that its stand-ard of justice is furnished by the people the making. We shall have less of it, but that which we do tave will be of bet-ter quality. It will not attempt to cover the common haw approach the ideal. And we shall give more attention to status making. We shall have less of it, but that which we do tave will be of bet-ter quality. It will not attempt to cover the common haw, substituting a new rule for the old occasionally and providing remonable regulations for its citizens and its corporate creations. What meth-ed will be adopted by which the neces-sity and efficacy of a proposed statute beams and enume to an tribunal the gound out statute have to the the sease upon after argument be a tribunal the gound out statute have the developed with wisdom and caution, instead of being ground out from a legislive homer at the one of the non state the year. - UNEFORMITY OF LAW.

done its more than one state this year. UNIFORMITY OF LAW. Now, what can we, as individuals, do to realize our ideals? Many of you are by pressing on a movement which originated which this association, having for its pur-pose miformity of law in the several many of our committees devote the and any of our committees devote the and any of our committees devote the and any of our committees devote the subjects many of our committees devote the subjects of the advancement of the causes or indication of the several members of this association who are in presented and that you cught to de. The members of this association who are in presented and that you cught to de. The members of this association who are in presented and the several devote the subjects is still mare, however, that you have should make haste slowly in lag-laber to be advancement of the application which you given be and antional and that be adhered to according to its applict and the advancement legal knowledge, your which your given legal knowledge, your and on not move legislators crazed with a substantion of the people can profession the when they fully understand the stud-tion. And we used never four the will point and where the informed new your not be adhered to inform a negative the profession of an angle of an on move legislators crazed with a solution the people can profession the point and where the profession of a student to have the demonent by the demanded by adhered to react and to an according the point and even they fully understand the student the bound by the demanded by the demanded by adhered to react and to make a the avery whose hearts have prompted islems they appended to react and the maximum to be any one of the delermination is at a bound by the demanded to the action the assisted and the maximum to be any on the danger of givernment by any and and the state of givernment by any angle to react and to make the delermination is at any of a state the maximum of the delerminati UNIFORMITY OF LAW.

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