## DESERET EVENING NEWS: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1900.



Urges that They Are Able to Govern Themselves.

WOULD LET THEM DO SO.

But Would Have the United States Protect Them From Other Nations.

Washington, Jan. 9 .- Senator Hoar of Massachusetts made public a long lethe has addressed to the editors of a Journal, Advertiser, Herald and tobe of Boston, in answer to a speech nade by ex-Representative Quigg at he Essex club the last Saturday in Dember. In this speech Mr. Quigg, rerring to Senator Hoar's attitude on a Filipino question, declared that the nator "wants us to skulk from our uty." Senator Hoar takes the words ated as his text, and says in part: T wish to put against this statement

wemphatic denial. What I want the nerican people to do is to do in the hillppines exactly what we have done, doing and expect to do in Cuba. We ave liberated both from Spain, and have had no thought-at least I ave had no thought-of giving either ack to Spain. I should as soon give back a redeemed soul to Satan as give ack the people of the Philippine dands to the cruelty and tyranny of Spain, Indeed, since they got arms, an army and an organization, I do not beeve in the power of Spain to subdue hem again. But the United States never, in my judgment, should allow her to make the attempt. Having devered them from Spain, we are bound all honor to protect their newlyequired liberty against the ambition greed of any other nation on earth. nd we are equally bound to protect em against our own. We were bound stand by them, a defender and prosctor, until their new government as established in freedom and in scor; until they had made treaties with the powers of the earth and were as secure in their national independence Switzerland is sure, or as San Dongo or Venezuela is sure. Now, if, be a policy of skulking from duty, ail to see it.

We based our policy in regard to uba, did we not, on the ground that it as the policy of righteousness and herty? We do not tempt the cupidity any millionaire, or even the honest sire for employment of any workman the argument that if we reduced people of Cuba to our dominion, we should make money out of her, and she could hot help herself. In those days we were appealing to the great, noble heart of America, and not to the

Easy to Investigate This. Mr. J. T. Gallagher of 83 Clinton Ave., Albany, N. Y., writes the following which is of interest to anyone suffering from the pain and annoyance of piles. The gentleman says: "I suffered for six months from itching piles. "The Pyramid Pile Cure was recommended and I used one box which cured me completely. "The pain and agony which I under-

FOR DOUBTERS.

went was something indescribable. used many other remedies with only temporary relief; had I known that the form of the Pyramid Pile Cure was a suppository I would have used it long before I did. The Pyramid Pile Cure reaches the seat of disease and a soothng sensation is experienced at once. This is bona fide and anyone who

is incredulous may write to my ad-dress and I will verify the above by return mail. Respectfully, J. T. GALLAGHER,

83 Clinton, Ave.,

Albany, N. Y. The Pyramid Pile Cure has been a pleasant surprise to thousands of sufferers from piles, because of the in-stant relief it gives and prompt cure which results from its regular use, and this is done without the use of oplates, narcotics or poisons of any kind, as the Pyramid is wholly free from any in-

jurious drug whatever, Hundreds who had almost decided to undergo an operation, believing noth-ing else would cure them, have been astonished to find that a fifty cent box of the Pyramid Pile Cure was far safer, better and more effective than an oper-

ation could possibly be. The Pyramid is sold by all druggists at 50 cents for full sized package. Write to Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for little book on cause and cure of piles.

when he was put in command of 30,000 Filipino soldiers, who were already in arms and organized. "Fifth-That the people of the Phil-

ippine islands, before we fired upon their troops, had delivered their own land from Spain, and that they hemmed in the Spanish troops on land by a line extending from water to water.

"Sixth-That we could not have ac-cepted the Spanish garrison which was done by an arrangement beforehand, upon a mere show of resistance, but for the fact that they were so hemmed in by Aguinaldo's forces and could not re-treat beyond the range and fire of the

guns of our fleet. "Seventh—That during all this period to the final conflict, the Filipinos were repeatedly informing our government that they desired their freedom, and

that they desired their freedom, and that they were never informed of any purpose on our part to subdue them. "Eighth—That they were fit for inde-pendence. They had churches, libra-ries, works of art and education. They were better educated than many American communities within the memory of some of us. They were gove memory of some of us. They were governing their entire island, except Manila, in order and quiet, with municipal governments, courts of justice, schools and a complete constitution, resting upon the conscience of the people. They were better fitted for self-government than any country on the continent south of us from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, San Domingo or Haiti when they received their independence, and are better fitted for self-government than any of them are now. They are as fit for self-government as was

family of nations. "Ninth-That the outbreak of hostilities was not their fault, but ours. A patrol, not a hostile military force, ap-proached a small village between the

Japan when she was welcomed into the



Tom O'Rourke Threw Up the Sponge to Save His Man.

## COLORED LAD AGGRESSIVE.

The Negro Goes Bown Eight Times Before the Terrific Body Punches of the New Champion.

New York, Jan. 9.--Terry McGovern tonight wrested the feather-weight championship of the world from George Dixon, who had defended it for nearly nine years. To save Dixon from **a** knockout, Tom O'Rourke, his manager, three and the body and they championship of the world from George build Terry toward him and Mac slipped to his knees, but was up instantly. Dixon led a left to the shoulder and Terry countered with right and left on the body. Dixon swung left to neck, but Terry drove both hands to the body and they clinched. Both returned to their cor-New York, Jan. 9 .-- Terry McGovern threw up the sponge in the eighth ners smiling. round, when the negro was staggering

helplessly, bleeding and weak, but as game as the dying gladiator. The fight took place before a crowd hat packed the Broadway Athletic

club, and the victory decided the owner-ship of a \$10,000 purse. When Dixon and McGovern stepped on the scales this evening to make the necessary 118 pounds, Dixon seemed to be in the better condition. He was full of life and energy, and looked as if the making of the weight had not troubled him, while McGovern seemed to be finally deven. When they steemed

to be finely drawn. When they stepped in the ring, however, McGovern's face showed no trace of a rigid training course, and as soon as they stripped to the buff each looked in perfect condition.

A SURPRISE TO DIXON. Dixon from the first tap of the gong

was on the aggressive, using a left swing invariably as his lead, which Mc-Govern cleverly stepped inside of, and Terry sent both hands in rapid order to Dixon's lower Works. McGovern's last attack on the body

was a surprise to Dixon, as no boxer who ever faced the negro was able to land on the wind, dibs and kidneys as did McGovern tonight.

Dixon jarred McGovern half a dozen times during the battle with hard cracks on the head or jaw, but Terry was always back at his man in a jiffy. relentlessly smashing with either hand to the ribs or stomach. The seventh round was disastrous for Dixon. Terry almost broke Dixon's

nose in this round, after he had sent a ight-hand smash which landed over Dixon's heart and staggered Dixon, who staggered to his corner with the blood spouting from his nasal organ. Dixon came up as game as ever a man did In the eighth, which proved to be the

Early in this round Dixon slipped to the floor near the ropes from a clinch, and McGovern earned the cheers of the spectators by helping him to his feet.

THREW UP THE SPONGE. A few moments later Dixon stepped on a wet spot in McGovern's corner. slipped to the floor for a second time. was seen that Dixon had almost shot his belt, and McGovern, rushing. put left and right to the jaw, flooring the champion. Dixon took the greater it was part of the count this time, and as he arose slow, Terry, who stood scarcely four feet away, was ready to rush at Dixon went down again from a body blow. He touched the floor eight times in the round, the last five times being the result of terrific body punches A few seconds before the round would have been completed Dixon stood up from his eighth fall, but his manager and backer, Tom O'Rourke, seeing that it was impossible for the negro to hold on to his title, threw up the sponge within one second of the call of time, which would have ended the round. In this O'Rourke showed good judgment. Both he and Dixon have often said that the latter would never be knocked out. When O'Rourke threw up the sponge Dixon was practically helpless. While McGovern was hailed with vociferous cheers as the winner and was cheered again and again as the champion. Dixon, the ex-champion, was not forgotten. Round after round of cheers were given for the lad who had defended the title so cleverly for nearly nine years, as he left the ring, bleeding and beaten, after probably having fought

gered McGovern with a right swing on the jaw. Dixon played at the same time again with Terry working on the body. A straight left on the face, and a right swing from George almost dropped Mac to the floor, but Terry came bock with a rush and sent right and left to body, foreing Dixon to a elinch.

and left to body, forcing Dixon to a clinch. BOTH MEN APPEAR CONFIDENT. Round 4-Dixon missed a left lead for the head and Terry drove his left to the body, following with a right hook on the ribs. Dixon tried again, but Ter-ry side-stepped and hooked his left to George's Jaw. Dixon came back, but Terry ducked aside and dodged the col-ored lad's swings and used both hands on the stomach at close quarters. After they broke Dixon hooked his left to the neck, and Terry drove right and left to they broke Dixon nooked his left to the neck, and Terry drove right and left to body. After a clinch Terry hooked his right to Dixon's jaw, and George stag-gered away. Terry followed, forcing Dixon to the ropes, where Dixon clinched and the referee had to separate them. As they came together Dixon landed a last ewing on the neck as the bell rang left swing on the neck as the bell rang. Round 5-Dixon opened up with the usual left swing for the head, but Ter-ry blocked three of them. Dixon tried again swinging left on the neck, and Mae got to the body with both hands. In a clinch George pulled Terry toward

#### CHAMPION GOES DOWN.

Round 6-Dixon started as usual with a left swing for the head, but Mac blocked it. Dixon sent his left to the neck and Terry sent right to body and left to chin. Dixon rushed and with a straight left to the face jarred Terry's head. Terry rushed back viciously put-ting left to head and delying his vicht ting left to head and driving his right to body. He then rushed George to the ropes, planting his left on the ribs and hooking his right to the body. Dixon missed a left swing for the head, Terry getting inside and planting right and left to the body. As they broke from a clinch at the bell Terry hooked right to the jaw and Dixon looked bad as he walked to his corner.

walked to his corner. Round 7-Dixon made the lead as usual, but failed to land and Terry drove left and right to the body. Three times Dixon missed and Terry sent back a terrific right over Dixon's heart. Dixon rushed repeatedly, but Mac blocked him every time, and kept his right going like a trip hammer on Dixon's chest and stomach. Terry hooked a terrific left to the ear at close quarters. After a clinch Dixon landed a straight left on Mac's mouth. Dixon tried this again, but Terry got inside and sent hard right and left to the face, breaking Dixon's nose, and the colored man went back to the ropes with Terry after him. Dixon bled free-ly as he returned to his corner.

Round 8-Dixon tried his usual opening with left swing, but Terry was inside, sending right to body and head. Terry drove Dixon to the ropes, where George slipped to the floor. Terry helped Dixon to his feet amid the cheers of the crowd and Dixon backed into Terry's corner, where he went down again from terrific blows. Dixon was up in five seconds and staggered to the center of the ring. Terry went after him relentlessly, planting left and right hooks on the jaw, and George dropped to the down to the floor.

Dixon took the full count, getting up on the tenth second, Terry was ready for him, and under body blows the champion went down again to take the count once more. It looked hopeless for Dixon, but he was game to the core, and got up to face a curtain defeat. He tried to get away, but his legs failed and Terry closed in quickly, and sent his left and right to the body. Dixon clinched, but was again forced to the floor with a fearful right on the body. Once more he struggled to his feet and Terry went to him with the left and right and Dixon fell twice. He got up to go down for the eighth time, and was unable to withstand, although he tried to clinch for safety. all over, but the shouting with Dixon, and when only one second of the round had to expire Tom O'Rourke threw up the sponge and saved Dixon from knockout, while at the same time he transferred- the feather-weight cham pionship to McGovern, Dixon having held it for the last eight years.

# What is Cream of Tartar?

When the juice which is pressed from grapes for wine-making ferments, the acid of the fruit is crystallized and precipitated. This is collected, refined to absolute purity, and ground to a powder. This is cream of tartar.

Fruit acids are among the most wholesome and important constituents of the food of man. They are absolutely requisite to maintain health. In grape cream of tartar there are combined the most useful of leavening agencies and a most healthful food article.

This highly refined acid of the grape, or cream of tartar, is the material from which Royal Baking Powder is made. It is many times more expensive than ingredients used in many baking powders, but being healthful in itself, it adds healthfulness to the food instead of degrading it.

> In imitation baking powders poisonous alum is used instead of healthful cream of tartar. Such powders seriously affect the health.

# WEEKLY REVIEW **OF THE FINANCES**

Advances in Some Products Have Been of a Phenomenal Nature.

and our own defective currency system. As for the first, it is quite evident that Great Britain has a more serious un-deraking on hand than at first ex-pected. Unless the Boers surrender, which seems against all probability, the war may be prolonged for months be-fore the British flag floats over Pretoria, necessitating no doubt a large is-sue of consols, estimated at not less than fifty millions sterling and perhaps more. As this war will prove a much more expensive affair than ours with Spain, its effect upon the money mar-kets of the world will be correspondingly greater. For the same reason our security markets will be keenly sensi tive to any battles or events which promise to affect the duration of the struggle. A decisive British victory will cause an advance, or a serious British reverse must cause declines. As for the difficulties arising from the defects of our fiscal arrangements, their only cure rests in intelligent legislation, and we can only hope for conditions which will not aggrevate them until Congress takes up the subject in earnest. Our war tariff is yielding a much larger national revenue than is required, causing a locking up of funds in the treasury and an injury to business that provokes serious and not always well directed criticism. Some modification of the present scale of taxation is desirable, if the administration wishes to avoid difficulties for which it is not responsible. Congress however, is not likely to attempt any radical changes with a presidential contest so close at hand. There is a strong desire not to reopen the tariff question. and a willingness to put the country formally upon a gold basis; but no serious disposition to give the country a scientific banking and currency system although much progress has been made in that direction The trust problem will receive some attention from Congress; but there is fortunately a disposition to go slowly in dealing with so intricate a subject. where hasty action might do more harm than the trusts at their worst. Briefly forecasting 1900, then, the political out. look is not more unfavorable to the stock market than usual. Political considerations may cause some hesitatiral particularly in view of it being a presidential year, but there is no cause for uneasiness. The business outlook is excellent, though as rising prices cannot go on indefinitely some reactions may be reasonably expected. An event of great business importance for the future is Secretary Hay's brilliant success in influencing other countries in Europe to recognize the "open door" principle in China. As soon as we run into an era of overproduction again, and this cannot be far distant, we shall be. gin to more clearly appreciate the value of foreigh markets and that China is likely to soon prove a valuable outlet for American material. Concerning the immediate future of the market we look for advancing prices. Much depends, as said above, on the Transvaal war. Stocks are in strong hands, and there will be plenty of money for investment.

vorite dogs of officers has been repeatedly referred to. In the German army a great number of dogs are trained in connection with of dogs are trained in connection with the ambulance corps. At the com-mand "Seek," and a gesture indicating some point of the compass, they start off, and when they come across one of the men specially lying down in imi-tation of the wounded, they take up big come believe as herdbacking and his cap, helmet or handkerchief and bring this back to the ambulance men, whom they lead back to the spot. These dogs were a striking part of the show at the last maneuvers.

breeches pocket.

If we were bound in honor and ighteousness as a matter of principle abstain from depriving Cuba of the erty we had given her because it as right, we are, in my judgment, all he more bound to abstain from depriv ng the people of the Philippine Islands f their liberties because it is right. "If I am right in affirming this as a natter of principle, then the question omes a question of fact.

"Are the people of the Philippine clands as well entitled to their freedom independence as the people of

Have they contributed as much to hieving their independence as had the people of Cuba? Do they desire their independence as

o the people of Cuba? "Are they fit to govern themselves, as

are the neople of Cuba? 'Have they forfeited their right to

independence by any misconduct such is an attack upon the army of the nited States, wantonly and without ovocation?

Now, the facts which enable us to hear all the questions about which the ople have been so much misled during last summer, come to us at length from the reports of the commanders of our army and navy in the Philippine lands. I have two witnesses to call, Gen. Otis and Admiral Dewey. While I may not adopt all their conclusions as to policy (and it is not the special usiness of soldiers and sailors to de ermine the policies of the country), have no desire to go beyond them and he men from whom they vouch in the tter of fact.

"But before citing the evidence, let ne state what I would do today, as I have stated what I desired to do before the war broke out. The Philippine armles are scattered. Aguinaldo fugitive and in concealment. Whether they will disperse like foam where they are attacked, coming together again like a thunder cloud, and, in the end, wearing out the patience of the conmeror, it is not worth while to specu-It is not from any fear of any foeman, powerful or insignificant, that the American people are to determine their duty. If the thing be right, they mean to do it. If it be wrong, they will not do it.

I would send Gen. Wood or Gen. Miles or Admiral Dewey to Luzon. I would have him gather about him a abinet of the best men among Filipinos who have the confidence of the people, and desire nothing but their Welfare. In all provinces and municipalities where civil government is now established, possessing the confidence of the people, I would consult with their rulers. and representatives, would lend the aid of the army to keep order. I would permit the people to make laws and to administer laws, subject to some supervision or inspection, till the disturbed times are over and n ace has settled down again upon that country, insuring the security of the people against avarice, ambition or peculation.

'So soon as it seems that government can maintain itself peacefully and in order, I would by degrees withdraw the authority of the United States, making a treaty with them that we would protect them against the cupidity of any other nation, and would end our aid for a reasonable time to aintain order and law. I would not esitate, if it were needful, although I have not the slightest belief that it ould be needful, to vote to make them can of a moderate sum to replenish their wasted treasury.

Senator Hoar's letter then asserts that the dispatches of Admiral Dewey and Gen Other Constructions and and Gen. Otls (some of the latter read he says, having been withheld us far from public knowledge), establish beyond reasonable doubt:

First-that Aguinaldo is an honest, patriotic and brave man. Indeed, that is the express testimony of Mr. Schurman, president of the Philippine com-

"Second-that Aguinaldo was the chosen leader of the people of the Philppine islands.

Third-that the people have fro

ines of the two armies; a village on the American line of debarkation to which some of our soldiers had been moved in disregard of the rule applicable to all cases of truce. When this patrol approached this town challenged. How far the Filipinos understood our language and how far our pickets understood the reply that they made in their own language, does not appear. But we fired on them first. The fire was returned from their lines. Thereupon it was returned again from us and several Filipinos were killed. As soon as Aguinaldo heard of it he sent message to Gen. Otis, saying that the firing was without his knowledge and

against his will; that he deplored it, and he desired hostilities to cease and would withdraw his troops to any distance Gen. Otis should desire, to which the American general replied that as the fighting had begun it must go on. 'Tenth-That on the 18th of Decem-

ber, 1899, the two sides being at peace, although great uneasiness and irritation had already manifested itself on part of the Filipinos, who were afraid we meant to subjugate them, President McKinley sent Gen. Otis a proclamation which he commanded him issue. Gen. Otis on reading it concluded that there were certain words and expressions therein, such as 'sovereignty," 'right of cession' and those who directed immediate occupation. though most admirably employed and tersely expressive of actual conditions. might be advantageously used by the Tagalo war party to incite widespread hostilities among the natives, whereupon Gen. Otis proceeds to amend President's proclamation by striking from it everything which contains a purpose to assume sovereignty or protection and which was significant of future political domination; and instead thereof, he issued a proclamation in-which he suppressed all these utterances and assured them' that it is the purpose of the people of the United

States to give them in every possible way the full measure of individual liberty which is the heritage of a free "That assurance which Gen. Otis gave to the people of Manila is just what I have always wanted and all I have al-

ways wanted to give them. But, unhap-Gen. Otis's proclamation was pily. frustrated. In the meantime he had sent a copy of the President's proclamation to Gen. Miller, who was lying opposite Iloilo, burning for a fight, and who, much to Gen. Otis's distress, as his dispatches show, published it. So he had the commander denying all purpose of domination or of interfering with the independence on the hand, and the President of the United States on the other asserting that purpose, and the Filipinos were naturally alarmed and shocked.

'Now put yourselves, men of Essex, in the places of these people. What would your fathers have done if Gen. Gage and Lord North had been the ac-What would any people on the tors? face of the earth, whose bosoms are capable of holding the sentiment of liberty, have done? It is not infamous for anybody to turn around and tell

you that the men who believe that the Filipinos should have been assured just what Gen. Otls tried to assure them of are responsible for the outbreak of the war? Gen. Otls says that the proclamation which actually came out through Gen. Miller's departure from his intentions, was calculated to cause, and did cause hostilities and excite alarm and indignation in the bosoms of that freedom-seeking people."

**BEECHAM'S** PILLS CONSTIPATION

STOMACH PAINS

his last ring contest.

MCGOVERN THE FAVORITE When the contestants returned to their dressing rooms, Dixon was badly marked up but McGovern showed very little sign of having come through a hard encounter. The only mark that McGovern had were scratches on the right side of his neck, where Dixon's left swings had gone around, scratching the skin. Dixon felt his defeat very keenly and

had very little to say except that Mc-Govern was the best man he had ever met and Terry could have beaten. his present condition, any man that Dixon had ever defeated. betting before the fight was all The

in McGovern's favor. There were many wagers made at 100 to 70, and so much McGovern money came in sight at the ringside that these odds were extended to 100 to 65. A local bookmaker stimulated the

Dixon people by placing \$3,000 against \$5,000, he taking the Dixon end and four others clubbed together, putting up the \$5,000 on McGovern, Sam Harris, Mc-Govern's manager, had a roll of bills as big as his hat betting along the line, and he laid three wagers of \$1,000 to \$650 on his man.

#### FIGHT BY ROUNDS.

Round 1-Dixon opened with a left swing for the head, McGovern ducked and sent his right over the kidneys. Dixon tried another left and Terry blocked and drove his right once more to the kidneys, forcing Dixon to the They break away to the center ropes. of the right, where Dixon swung his left to the breast. Terry crowded in. pounding his right on the ribs. Dixon tried his left for the body, but Terry stepped inside of it and sent his right three times to body. Dixon swung his left to the jaw, and in a half clinch Terry worked left and right to the body and left to the head. Dixon slipped back and sent a straight left to the face and they were in a fast mix-up at the

Round 2-Dixon opened with a left swing for the head and McGovern ducked neatly and drove George back with a left on the body. Dixon planted left swing high on the head, Terry crowded in, sending both hands George jarred Terry's to the wind. head with a straight left and followed with a right jolt on the body. mixed it up rapidly and Dixon almost put Terry through the ropes with a left face. They came to the center where George again landed a hard left on the face. In another mix-up Terry worked well to the body and after they In another mix-up Terry broke away George landed left hand hard on face, Mac replying with right

on body. Round 3-Dixon led left for the head, but Terry got inside of it a

DIXON'S LAST FIGHT.

#### Says that He Will Never Enter the Ring Again.

New York, Jan. 10 .- After the fight last night George Dixon said that he would never enter the ring again. Mc-Govern issues a statement inviting challenges from ambitious feathrrweights.

## WANTS ANOTHER FIGHT.

### Sharkey Says He Must Bave It With Jefferies or Quit the Ring.

A Chicago dispatch dated today says: Tom Sharkey at the Lyric theatre last night announced that he would retire from the ring unless he could fight Jeffries again. This declaration was made in response to the clamorings of the crowd which witnessed the fight pictures, and just after Sharkey made his appearance on the stage in ring costume. After the sailor had bowed his

acknowledgements he said: "I am obliged to you all for your kindly feeling after seeing these pic-I hope to be given another tures. chance to face Jeffries, and if I don't get it I want to announce right here that I will retire from the ring.

"I feel that I am entitled to the first chance against Jeffries and feel assured of my ability to defeat him should we ever face each other again in the ring. He is a good man, but not my equal, to my way of thinking and all I now desire is another chance at hirr

"If I am not given this chance within a reasonable length of time I will retire from the ring. There is no reason on earth why I should be called upon to fight three or four men who are not in my class. Or why should Jeffries make matches with second raters? If I can't meet a first class man I will drop the fighting game forever.'

## CASE DISMISSED.

On motion of the prosecution the case against Peter J. Blixt, of Santaquin, accused of fencing, unlawfully, on public domain, was dismissed from the United States court.



OTHERS! Mothers! a hot bath with CUTI-CURA SOAP, when followed by a single application of CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, will afford the most grateful and comforting relief in the severest forms of itching, burning, and scaly



### **Transvaal War Will Affect Financial** Conditions of the World-The Trust Problem.

## Special Correspondence.

New York, January, 6, 1899. The market has partially recovered from the December decline, and has emerged greatly strengthened by that test. All danger of panic was successfully averted, and it will be many months before the low prices then touched will be seen again. As for the future course of the security markets in 1900, any opinions of value must be guided by careful consideration. Taken as a whole, the outlook for the presen year is highly favorable; prosperity prevails throughout the country, while oth trade and industry are in sound and hopeful condition. These are powerful factors in a bull market; indeed we could have none better; and were they allowed full sway we might exactive and strong markets pect throughout the year; but there are important offsets to be considered which would quickly upset any too optimistic conclusions.

#### TOO MUCH INFLATION.

It is very unlikely that 1900 will be a repetition of 1899. Even prosperity has its fluctuations and drawbacks, especially when cost of material and labor rise to a point that checks new enterprise or leads to overproduction, with all the inconvenient consequences The rise in many comthat follow. modifies has been quite pronounced. In pig iron and iron products the advance has been simply phenomenal owing to the tremendous pressure of orders. The effect of this is to again bring into use many obsolete and discarded plants in all parts of the country, which may run at a profit for a few months or years, but must ultimately succumb to the competition of stronger and better equipped concerns when prices recede to the normal. There are a number of very important enterprise now held in abeyance because of the high price of iron entering into permanent structures; and when the presen rush of orders has been satisfied and some concessions effected in values these buyers will probably come into the market and so prevent any serious or too rapid decline; but it should not be forgotten that the present roseate conditions in the iron trade will not continue indefinitely. The stock market is now more under the influence of iron than ever; first because so many securities of that class are now dealt in here, and second because in various ways railroad traffic is materially af fected. Any marked subsidence of the activity in the iron trade is, therefore, likely to withdraw a powerful stimulus to stocks; but this will not happen for months to come, many concerne having on hand orders that will keep then busy for the next six months earning large profits. There are also other lines of industry in which it is a question if 1900 proves as good a year as The textile trades have had a 1899. wonderfully successful season, but prudent merchants are not overconfident especially in view of the great expansion of the cotton industry in the South.

GOOD MONEY RATES.

Another important element in the future is the money market. There is little prospect of what we usually term easy rates during the present year. Trade is sure to be sufficiently active to make good rates for money practical-ly certain. The chief question is shall

PROSPECTS FAVORABLE.



## DOGS OF WAR.

Real Animals Valuable, But Bark at the Wrong Time. There is only one drawback that can t forests yldisso

## Having a Great Run on Chamberlaio's Cough Remedy.

Manager Martin, of the Pierson drug store, informs us that he is having a great run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sells five bottles of that medicine to one of any other kind, and it gives great satisfaction. In these days of la grippe there is nothing like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to stop the cough, heal up the sore throat and lungs and give relief within a very short time. The sales are growing, and all who try it are pleased with its prompt action .- South Chicago Daily Calumet.

16 kinds of Caramels, 25c fb., Saturday from 2 to 6 p. m., at Kolitz. Both stores.

## Flatulence is cured by Beecham's Pills.

Many an innocent little darling is suffering untold agony and cannot explain its troubles. Mark your child's symptoms, you may find it troubled with worms; give It WHITE'S CREAM VER-MIFUGE and restore it to and health. Price 25 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

TABLER'S BUCKEYE PILE OINT. MENT is the only remedy for blind, bleeding or protruding piles, indorsed by physicians; cures the most obstinate cases. Price 50 cents in bottles. Tubes, 75 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Turkish Almonds Paste at Kolitz.

The worst after effects of Influenza arise from deranged functions of the liver. Clear the blood at once with HERBINE, for it will strengthen the liver to withdraw from circulation the biliary poisons. Price 50 cents at Z, C, M. I. Drug Department.

In pulmonary trouble, the direct action of BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP upon the throat, chest and lungs, immediately arrests the malady by relieving the distress, cutting the phlegm and freeing the vocal and breathing organs. Price 25 and 50 cents, Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Coughs and colds come uninvited, but you can quickly get rid of them with a few doses of BALLARD'S HORE-HOUND SYRUP. Price 25 and 50 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

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ist, Lancaster,

	both hands to the ribs and stomach. Dixon hooked his right to the ear, send-	tions, and point to a speedy, permanent, and		war expeditions, and that is that they	The summer of a second and a second and second and
munth-that this desire was com. SICK HEADACHE, Etc.	ing Terry away from him. Both steadied	economical cure when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail,	EFFECT OF WAR.	may bark when a night surprise is in-	Try is and relief your sufferings. Set
they gave them arms accounted when it to cante and 25 cente Druggiete	I themselves and Dixon drove his left		There is enough money available for all purposes, but two disturbing fac-	tended; but even this does not apply when due precaution are taken, and in recent campaigns the presence of fa-	MARTIN RUDY, Reg. Pharmacist.
and brought Aguinaldo from his exile,	on the same spot, after which he stag-	Conr., Prope., Beeten. How to Oure Liching Humors, free.	tors must be faced-the Transvaal war	recent campaigns the presence of fa-	a state of the second second second