## DESERET EVENING NEWS: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1904.



He is Given a Tremendously Rousing Reception at Cooper Union.

# OF THE IMPERIALISTIC POLICY.

Inerialism Dentes That the Consent Of the Governed is Source of Power of Government,

New York, Nov. 2.-Judge Parker addressed meetings at Cooper Union and Carnegie hall and was given a reception at the Democratic club tonight, which was the busiest evening program stranged for him during the campaign, At both meetings the candidate was gives great ovations and at the recepuon every member of the club and many invited guests shook hands with him, Judge Parker will make a hurited tour of Connecticut tomorrow, visiting Bridgeport, New Haven and Hartford, at each of which places he will speak, Ile and his party will travel by special train and return to New York the same

One of the most rousing receptions of night. the campaign was given Judge Parker tonight at Cooper Union, where he addressed a large meeting hold under the dressed a large meeting nett under the auspices of the German-American Parker union. The candidate was sub-stituted for Grover Cleveland, who was scheduled originally to address the sthering, but was compelled to can-sthering, but was compelled to can-dule engagement. All of the ad-dresses were in German except that of below Parker.

Judge Parker. ler an escort of mounted police. men Judge Parker arrived at Cooper Union at 8.21 o'clock. Before his ar-Usion at 8.22 o'clock. Hefore his ar-fival there was a display of bombs and other fireworks in the square both of the building. The candidate was warmly cheered by the crowds about the building. He entered by the platform door on Fourth avenue. He was shown to the stage by officers of the under in charge of the mosting union in charge of the meeting and met Mr. Schurz, the chairman, in all view of the audience. They clasped hands in a greeting that lasted fully a minute, while the crowd looked on and pplauded approvingly. The reception wen the candidate was but a repetigiven the chandrate was but a repeti-tion of others that have been given lam in New York, and in fact on every occasion where he has made public ap-pearances. The demonstration contin-usi eight minutes before he was per-wind the beats his second. mitted to begin his speech.

## A GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

Geoper Union was filled long before the meeting opened. The band played beired for the candidate again and again before the meeting opened. The est great demonstration was at 7:45 clock, when Mr. Schurz arrived. A. for minutes later the meeting was added to order by Herman Ridger, who roduced Mr. Schurz as chairman, a presiding officer has not been well and he spoke with considerable effort, making his only address of the cam-

Filipinos fighting for their independ-ence, was as different from the inten-tion of the fathers as government by superior artillery is from government by the consent of the governed.

Independence in connection with the case of the Filipinos you are fiercely assalled as unpatriotic citizens who are What you need is a good liver pill, that's all The color of your skin shows it. Your sick-headaches declare it. And your disposition proves it. Who makes a good liver pill? The J. C. Ayer Co., of Lowell, Mass. They have been making good liver pills for 60 years

on else

-Ayer's Pills. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass

protectionist; once opposed to Amer-

Necause he declares our adherenc

an colonization, now advocating it.

o the traditions of our country to be other stupidity or foolishness we

ill give him an answer on elso on day which will prove that prote

Judge Parker's speech was almso

entirely devoted to the subjects of im-

was interrupted frequency when h longed applause, and once when h putd homage to Mr. Schurz personall as one who had "felt the blightin

is one who had "felt the blightly power" of militarism, Mr. Schurz can

JUDGE PARKER'S ADDRESS.

the republic and establishing for it

nonarchy. Rome was substantially as

empire before Chesar's dictatorship and France was ruled by an imperial

the French republic. With us the ten-dency toward imperialism in our gov-ernment took tangible shape when this

republic assumed the power to rul over distant and alien countries an

Abraham Lincoln's conception of a de mocracy, that it was a government of

absolute as ever characterized ony o the conquests of the Roman empire of of the French empire under Napoleon-

but also with a hardly less absolute dis regard of the spirit of our present in

stitutions. The annexation of the is lands, and the subjection by force of th

"When we speak of the growth of an

speech follows:

assalied as unpatriotic citizens who are stirring up our subject to revolt. In fact, a member of the administration, in speaking of the present and future of the Philippines, stoped little short of admonishing us that every public discussion of that subject—unless it be entirely in harmony with the policy of the administration—should stop for the reason that it might excite hopes reason that it might excite hopes among our subjects which the administration is unwilling to gratify. Now what does this mean? Democratic government is essentially government by public discussion. That discussion must be enlight-"That discussion must be enlight-ened by the truth as to matters of pub-ile interest, the fullest possible infor-mation to be frankly furnished by the government. It must, in order to serve its end, be actively free, so as to illu-mine every side of the question to be decided. And now we are told that we should not freely discuss a question of such stammatical importance as that. of such stupendous importance as that, whether the United States should remain a simple democratic republic or become a colonial empire; that the principles of the Declaration of Inde-

pendence, the fundamental principles of our republic, should not be men-tioned in connection with the matter, lest our colonial subjects hear of it. that, as the administration knew this business best, the people should leave it to the administration to determine the course to be taken concern-

on is the nurse of correction; that a traditions of our country must be This is only an initial, tentative attept to dominate public oplaton in be-half of the government. But there tept sacred; that our internal and ex-ernal policy must be those of a peace-But there d nation and not for political pyro-chnics. The Democratic party, no atter what the errors in the past, is will be more of it if the imperialistic spirit is permitted to prevail. In this respect we must not fail to keep in view the great power wielded by the day the instrument of our country's president in the conduct of foreign re-lations. The Constitution provides that ly Congress shall have power to de clure war. But it is within the power of the president, if he desires war, to create, by his conduct of our foreign re-lations, sliuations which make war inperialism and militariam, and the subts seemed peculiarly popular with audience of German-Americans. He is interrupted frequently with proevitable. It may happen that on such an occasion Congress, having opposed war, would not consent to it if con-sulted beforehand; but it may be conforward and shook Judge Parker by the hand and thanked film for his words. The audience stood up and fronted by things already done, by ac-complished facts, which make the esfrom war exceedingly difficult, if shouted its approval. Judge Parker's not impossible.

#### PRESIDENT COULD FORCE WAR.

"The president may then force a war upon the country in space of the ad-verse opinion of Congress. He may do this, keeping, as to the exercise of his powers, within the letter of the Coninformalistic tendency in this country we do not mean that we have, or care to have, a ruler with the title of em-peror at the head of the government, or a political constitution abolishing the resulting of the second second second stitution, although flagrantly violating its spirit and intent. And he may do this, almost sure of the subsequent approval and support of Congress, which when an accomplished fact has put out country in an attitude more or less hosistle policy while Napoleon Bonaparte still called himself the citizen consul of tile to a foreign power, is usually very reluctant to disayow our government. We have an illustration of this in the history of the Panama canal, it being very doubtful whether Congress, ever the Republican part of it, would have approved the policy pursued by the ad-ministration, while the accomplished populations, not only without their consent, but distinctly against their fact easily commanded the acceptance of the majority. This power of the will, and when, correspondingly, the principles and ideals we had inherited from the founders of the republic gave way to ideaa us to the powers of our government which differed widely from the back of the second executive is evidently a very dangerous one-dangerous to the peace of the country as well as to the integrity of our institutions-unless the president cherishes a conscientious respect for the constitutional limitations of his the people, for the people and by the power and an overrailing desire religiously to observe the spirit and intent as well as the letter of the Constitu-When we annexed the Philippine islands it was done not only with com-plete disregard of the rights and wishes of the people thereof—a disregard as ion, as well as an innate love of peace and fair dealing. You may judge for yourselves how dangerous is such a power under the influence of the impe-rialistic tendency with the lust of con-

quest and dominion, its love of adven-ture and military achievement and its progress to impulsive action and dramatic display

# DANGER OF MILITARISM.

"The imperialistic tendency, armed with that power, will be all the more dangerous when it is at the same time ed with an ample supply of fighting material ready for action. a very recent period we enjoyed the priceless blessing of living in perfect peace and security without bearing the burden of a large army and navy cost-ing untold millions a year-a unique privilege of which other nations, groaning under heavy military and naval expenditurese, envied us most heartily, Our imperialists now tell us that this must cease to be so. According to them, we must have a much larger army in porportion than before and our secretary of the navy assures us that we must have the biggest navy in the world, whatever the cost. "Have you ever seen anybody able give you an intelligent and satisfactory reason why we must have them to protect our commerce. I ask, then, has there ever been a single moment since the year 1810 when our commerce suffered in the least from the want of a big navy to protect it? Others say e must have it to enforce the Monroe doctrine. Was there ever, before or since the Civil war, a single occasion when the Monroe doctrine was, so to speak, unable to enforce itself without a big army or navy?

# GROWING UP

There's something the matter with the child that fails to grow up. A child that grows up too much, however, without proper filling out of flesh, is almost as badly off. Nothing will help these pale, thin "weedy" children like Scott's Emulsion. It supplies the rounding out of flesh and the rich inward nourishment of blood and vital organs which insures rapid growth a healthy and uniform development.

"That taught the Republicans a les-

"Now, what was that lesson? That nore guns should be mounted? But did t not occur to the secretary that the cal and far more important lesson was a very different one? Only recall the circumstances under which the incident took place. Great Britain, engaged in a boundary dispute with Venezuela, urged her contention with character-istic positiveness. The president of the United States stepped in and substantially said to Great Britsin: 'Stop, You will not be permitted to impose your will upon the little American re-

your will upon the fittle American re-public by main strength without a word from this republic. This matter will have to be arbitrated.' "Great Britain, the mistress of the seas, by far the greatest naval power of the world, proud and touchy, with a tory government supposed to be the special champion of that pride, was certainly not used to that some of treatortainly not used to that sort of treat-She probably knew, too, that we nënt. had only one gun mounted on a coast several thousand miles long. No won-der that a good many people expected the British lion to break out in a war-like roar. But what did Great British dea do? The tory government took Pres-ident Cleveland's remonstrance into re-spectful consideration and with grace-ful kindness assented to the arbitra-tion acid for tion askd for.

### POWER OF THE REPUBLIC.

"Now, what is the lesson of this? Not that we need big armies and navies for the defense of our rights and the enforcement of our just demands, but that, whether we are armed or unarmed, every European power, even the greatest and proudest, will go to the very extreme of possible concession to void a serious quarrel with this republic. Every sensible man knows that there is not one of those powers which entertains the slightest idea of attacking us; that they will readily omply with whatever we can decently ask for, and that if we are to have any conflict with any one of them we shall have to bring it on ourselves by un-endurable provocotion. The simple reason is that, aside from what moral love of peace they may cherish, they can hardly afford to have a serious struggle with so resourceful and perinacious an antagonist as this republic, in view of the possibility of dan-gerous complications at home,

"Our absolute safety from foreign aggression, as every reasonable per-son will admit, being thus assured, I may ask my sober-minded countrymet for what purpose large armles and big avies-the characteristic tool and favorite ornament of empires-may be wanted by us. Being entirely unneces-sary for defense, is the greatest navy in the world, or any big navy, the cost of construction and maintenance of which will run, into the hundreds of millions, needed or intended for any other pur-pose? If not, then the building and naintenance thereof is a wanton waste of the people's money, wicked and un-pardonable. But if it is designed for any other purpose, what is that pur-pose? The world abroad will but too plainly see in it a design of aggressive movements on our part. This would have a most unfortunate effect. Whether we entertain su plans or not-and I am confident such large majority of the American people do not entertain them-the world will always be distrustful of our professions of a peaceable disposition. Howeve smooth our speech may be in favor of peace congresses and arbitration courts, the world will see in the building of large navies, utterly unnecessary for defense, a threat of armed aggressiona transformation of the old republican policy into an empire preparing for war. The result will be disquiet among nations. Every sea power will watch with nervous anxiety each unnecessary addition to our naval strength, to see in it a reason for making a corresponding addition to its own. And thus the mad race in the augmentation of war forces, which has become an oppressive burden to mankind-the curse of the age-will be stimulated by this republic instead of being discountenanced and checked by its good example of a truly pacific policy.

boy child, not to shield him from harm, not to ward off evil, but to be certain by no chance should he go into the great, wide, open free world with-out escaping the drill master. Nobody needs to ask whether you and yours shrink back from the faintest shadows, however distant, which may reveal the fatal presence of the man on horseback. I ask you now in all soberness, is it "I ask you now in all soberness, is it not best for the peace, well-being and happiness of our people and for the preservation of our free institutions, to which we owe so much of our growth in content, wealth and power, that in-stead on indulging our ambition in se-venturous policy of empire and domin-fon over foregat countries and alien manufations, instead of sourandering and opulations; instead of squandering our substance in wholly unnecessary war establishments at immense cost; instead of sacrificing the great conserva-tive principles and high ideals we inherited from the fathers to the false glitter of imperial greatness, which at all periods of human history has marked the decay and perdition of re-publics: instead of provoking the dis-trust of all mankind by the display of irmed force on every possible occasio which raises a suspicion of vague and hazardous schemes of restless ambition lurking in the background-we should return to the principles and ideals which during the first century of our national existence have proved so just and beneficent so that government by the people and for the people may no perish from the earth. Should we no divert our material as well as our men tal resources to the huilding up of ou great country, which is capable of in finitely greater development than has so far attained, and to the solution of the political and social problems which surge upon us? Should we not cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, scrupulously respecting their rights as well as their legitimate feel ings, spreading our commerce over th world, not at the cannon's mouth, but by intelligent and industrious striving for superiority in friendly competition as to the quality and proportionate price of our goods? By so doing we should present to the world the inspiring example of a truly free people, peaceful and orderly, self-respecting and happy in their freedom and pros-

perity Such an example will do infinitely more to advance our own welfare, as well as the peace and civilization of mankind, than any number of battle-ships and all the spiendor of imperial power

#### AT CARNEGIE HALL.

Judge Parker was driven from Cooper Union to Carnegle hall, where he ad-dressed a meeting under the auspices of the Westside Parker Independent

Judge Parker arrived at Carnegie hall at 9:46 and was most heartily received. The hall was filled, nearly one-third of the audience consisting of women, and when the candidate entered he was given a demonstration. Amid a burst of patriotic music and to the waving of banners and handkerchiefs and shouts of his nume, Judge Parker bowed his acknowledgments. He was cheered for 10 minutes, while he waited to speak. In his address he said: "What are the issues upon which you

are called to adjudge in this campaign In very fact they are both few and simple. We have grown tired of seeing individuals made rich by legislation and we fear the results which have arisen and will arise from famillariz-ing our citizens with the idea that wealth is to be acquired through gov ernmnetal favoritism.

The instant it is recognized as ac cepted doctrine that the government of the United States is a dispenser of favors, that instant it becomes, I had al most said, 'the duty of every grea combination of capital to seek to con-trol government.' The seeds of disease were implanted among us by the undue expansion of the idea of a protective tariff. The vicious circle-undue pro-tection, that riches may be unfairly acquired, contribution of riches so ad

ing sergeant watch the young life of the I unfair advantage, it was provided that the results of the department's investi-gations into the affairs of any corporaon should be confidential. and are to be placed in the first in-stance at the disposition of the president.

# CORTELYOU'S MISSION.

"Extraordinary powers these and marking an extraordinary faith of a people in its elected chief executive, And how has this administration responded to this trust? It placed at the head of this new department as the first secretary of the department of the commerce of the United States, the private secretary of the president When the present campaign opened the recretary ratigned his office and at the request and as the personal representa-tive of the president, became the chairman of the Republican national com-mittee to bring about, if it might be so the election of his patron to the presi-dency. And lest any should err it was at the time of his resignation authori-tatively announced that at the termination of the campaign be would be commoned again to the cabinet to fill

other cabinet office. "I leave it to you to say whether or not in your estimation the vicious cir-

cle is exempt. "Now all of these are not conditions Now all or these are not conditions under which free institutions can be preserved. We are not yet prepared for empire. We still intend that this shall be a republic, but it behoeves us to guard jealously the liberties which were gransmitted to us. And if the unscrupulous use of power by any par-ity or by any person becomes apparent. y or by any person becomes apparent behaves us to check it by the exer ise of the ballot, the constitutional The exercise of unconstitutional powers y an individual be malicious or temperamental

"What have we then before us in this lection? We, the plain people of the inited States, stand ranged upon one ide. Upon the other, as I view it, tand the trasts. We find the exaggered tariff aggrandizing the few, and he trusts grinding the many; there he extravagance that is their bedfel-ow; there the insolent disregard of the ights of the weak, and there the greed

empire. Behind them stand, not those citizens f the United States who are the Republicans, but those few who have or their own purposes selzed upon the power of the people and who rely of the traditions of the Republican party and the delusions created by their astuteness for the perpetuation in their hands of the powers which they have nisused.

Judge Parker was frequently inter-rupted with applause. He made only a few attempts to emphasize his remarks and none at oratorical display. He concluded at 10.15, and after shak-ing hands with a number of those on the platform left for the Democratic

club, where hearly all the prominent Democrats of the city had gathered to greet him. President Fox of the club, in introducing Judge Parker to those present, said:

"I take great pleasure in introducing our next president, Alton B. Parker. We want to go to Washington to attend Judge Parker's inauguration March 4

When the applause that followed had subsided, Judge Parker said: "I now invite you all to attend the inaugural, and a little later I shall in-vite you in writing." The candidate then shocks hands with

veryone present, greeting each person with a few words.

Folowing the reception Judge Parker was conducted upstairs by Charles F. Murphy and supper was served.

#### ----Home Treatment For Cancer.

Dr. D. M. Bye's Balmy Oils, for cancer, is a positive and painless cure. Most cases are treated at home, with out the service of a physician. Send for book telling what wonderful things are being done by simply anointing ired that undue protection may be with oils. The combination is a secret ntinued and extended became but gives instant relief from pain, destroying



of Forest Dale. For Representatives-George H. Dern, ef Salt Lake; John E. Clark, of Sugar; Joseph W. Stringrellow, of Salt Lake; Samuel E. Hamer, of Salt Lake; C. H. McCoy, of Balt Lake; Culbert L. Olsen, of Salt Lake; George C. Risor, Jr., of Salt Lake; Dr. C. I. Douglas, of Salt Lake; Mabouri Spancer, of Taylorsvills; Tony Jacobson, of Alta.

#### COUNTY TICKET.

For County Commissioners-For Long Term, William J, Horne, of Granger, For Short Term, Stephen Hays, of Salt Lake, For County Clork-Albert J. Seare, of Salt Lake.

For County Recorder-Orson P. Rumel, of Salt Lake.

For County Assessor-Barney B. Quinn. of Sait Lake. For County Attorney-Henry C. Lund, of Salt Lake.

For County Sheriff-Arthur F. Cum-For County Treasurer-L. H. Young, of Salt Lake.

For County Surveyor-A. H. Rock, of Biogham Junction,

For County Auditor-G. B. Blakely, County Supt of Schools-James E. Moss

CITY JUDICIAL TICKET. A. S. FOWLER, MORRIE SOMMER,

## PRECINCT TICKET.

Justice of the Peace-Willard Hamer. For Constable-Samuel E. Allen,



We are threatened with another small-pox epidemic. Be wise and use Sulphur Candles, Chloride of Lime, Formaldehyd Fumigators. We sell them all.

ign. He said in part: CARL SCHURZ' SPEECH.

When 44 years ago I first stood on the platform to advocate the election is the presidency of Abraham Lincoln, we to break the power of the save baron which sought to secure rol of the government. Now the isse is to break the power of another which is seeking to enrich itself rough the protective tariff, a force all seeks to perpetuate the benefits cured by a system of stupendous cortion-for corruption it is-corrup-reaching into the far corners of being and spreading demoraliza-

is natural that an old fighter of slave baron should again enter the It is but a few years since we country living in harmony with I nations because we sought to do astice to all mations. We were the ly nation free from a standing army d secure in our own laws. What are now? Under Republican rule we ve reached out for possessions. We ave shot down those who were allies a the Spanish war, people who did not wrong us in any way. This party has reduced our country to the depth of

It has helped to rob a weak southin territory in the Panama affair: has commenced a policy which if car-ried out will place us on a par with the European pations, of whom it is each workman carries a soldier on his back.

We are asked to elect a president who is the embodiment of force: a candidate who tells us that those who do not agree with him are dishonest. He divides us for the terms of terms of the terms of the terms of term He divides us into two classes; those who vote for him and who are patriots ind these who vote against him and are traitors. Such a speciale has never bine here. sfore been presented by a president, and yet how has he changed his posi-

When we contemplate the moral ef ects of the policy of conquest and sub ugation, as it has been carried on and a now defended by the Republican party, we cannot but feel serious anxiety as to the permanency of democratic in-stitutions among us. The great princi-ples proclaimed by the Declaration of independence, that 'government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed,' stood substantially unquestioned among us until the imperialistic policy of conquest and arbitrary rule over the conquered was entered upon. It was recognized as the very essence of democratic institutions. Now it is f democratic institutions. scoffed at by many of the leaders of

the Republican party as a glittering generality that has no practical mean ng and application; as baby talk, fit for the infancy of this nation, but ri-ficulous in its present state of power. Indeed, it is perfectly logical for them to deride and reject it if they mean to justify and maintain their policy o conquest and dominion.

TRUE SOURCE OF GOVERNMENT. "But let me ask them as citizens of a

democratic republic what the true source of the just powers can be if not the consent of the governed? Is it force? That would be despotism. Is it wealth? That would be plutocracy

Is it the privilege of birth or position in society? That would be aristocracy society? That would be aristocracy. What remains, then, as the source of the just powers of free government but the consent of the governed in its range and effect regulated by self-made

law? You deny that and you deny the vital principle of democratic institutions. And imperialism does deny it, "It denies it first with regard to the subjugated alten populations. If the imperialistic tendency continues we shall soon have the same experiences at home. In fact, they are already begin-ning to appear. You cannot full to no-Non? At one time a free trader, now ciples proclaimed in the Declaration of continued:

CATARRH

### ANSWER TO TAFT.

"Our worthy secretary of war, in a recent speech before the Union League club illustrated-without thinking of -how unnecessary a big army and navy are to us for any of these purposes. He said: "Under the second Cleveland ad-

ininistration we were, by President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan boundary question, brought to the brink of war with Great Britain, Now, how many guns do you think there were on the coast? There was just one modern gun mounted." "After the laughter called forth by

that remark had subsided, Secy, Taft

A LEADER BACKWARDS.

"This republic will thus be a leader of backward and most baneful move-ment, instead of leading in humane projects. It will be apt to produce another perilous effect. It has often and not unjustly been observed that the frequency of homicide in our country coming in great part to the habit of many persons in carrying unneces-sary pistols on their persons. Likewise a great war fleet, especially a new one that is not employed in necessary du-ties, may become a seductive and dan-gerous plaything. While its advocates say that it is to prevent trouble, it is just as apt, by impulsive and reckless handling, to cause mischlef. When war ships are too liberally flung about the world they are occasionally exposed to seductive temptations and troubles. It may become a risk rather than a protection

You, Mr. Chairman, have had rea sen to know what militarism is and what it means. You have seen and fel its blighting power. The glowing im pulses of your young manhood, you attachment to the spirit of liberty which has characterized Germany from the days of Tacitus, your yearning better things for your country and the world-all these would clash with martial glory and power, the inevitable accompaniments of empire, whether real or only in shadow. 'Your devotion to high ideals soon

earned you the admiration of your na-tive land, and it has been given to you to live in a time when your warning voice has been raised to avert the first faint suggestion that the love of martial glory and its dangers are not ubsent from the greatest republic in the world's history.

WHAT "MARTIAL GLORY" MEANS.

"And you, too, the men who listen to me, know either by your fathers or grandfathers what martial glory means. It forced many of you from home in the tender years of your lives, when care-ful nurture was both your need and your due. Within the little circle into which fate sent you you have seen the natural ties that bind men together supplemented by another scarcely less watchful and jealous. With you, as elsewhere in the world, the father and mother fondly welcomed the newborn babe, but you also saw a sight commen in military countries, but unknown in this, your adopted land. From birth to 18 years old you have seen the recruit-

continued and extended-became but too soon established. Contrast this for a moment with the ideal of a republic and do not wonder that imperialism has followed in its due course.

"The Philippines as we have admin-istered them, the Panama canal as we and send it to seme suffering one. have acquired it, the impossibility of our suzerainty over the South Ameri-can republics are but the blossom of Co., Box 462 I, Dallas, Texas. the tree which we have watered and

tended.' EXACTIONS OF THE TRUSTS.

Judge Parker dwelt upon the exac-"There is still another page to the story. An example is before us of how the effort of the people to free themselves from a burden can be selzed upon by the unscrupulous and itself made the agency whereby the burder is bound more firmly upon their backs "The clamor of the people against the trusts rose to the point where recog-

nition was necessary. A new depart ment of the government was created by the department of commerce. To that department was intrusted inquisitorial power over the great corporations. Its head, the secretary of commerce, was made a cabinet officer. But lest honest business interests should suffer, lest





and has been made under his per-Chart H. Tlitcher. sonal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of

# What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea-The Mother's Friend.





Gentlemen :--- I wrote you some time ago, giving you an account of my sufferngs with an awful case of Catarrh. J had all the symptoms that accompany this disease, such as mucus dropping in the throat, a constant desire to hawk and spit, feeling of dryness in the throat,

cough and spitting upon rising in the morning, scabs forming in the nose, which required much effort to blow out; sometimes causing the nose to bleed and leaving me with a sick headache. I had thus suffered for five bottles, I noticed a change for the better. Thus encouraged, I continued to take it, and in a short while was entirely cured. 224 Randolph St., Richmond, Va. JUDSON A. BELLUM.

I contracted Catarrh and suffered ter-

As soon as I heard from you, I commenced to take as you advised, and after I had taken three large

ribly with it for 25 years. It was so had that I had lost my hearing, sense of taste, as well as being nearly blind. I tried various medicines and specialists, spending a large sum of money with them, but with large sum of money with them, but with no perceptible results, so I abandoned all other remedies and doctors and began

using your S. S. S. I took three large bottles and one small bottle, when much to my joy I found myself a well man. All my senses were fully recovered, and after fifteen years I am happy to relate that I have never had the slightest return of the ailment. I am now 75 years old and enjoy good health for my age. I cheerfully and gratefully recommend S. S. S. as the remedy that cured me of Catarrh. L. S. LOCHRIDGE. Fordyce, Ark.

If winter is to be dreaded for its snows, icy, cutting winds and damp, unpleasant weather, it is more to be dreaded because it brings with it the most annoying and disgusting of diseases-Catarria. The changed condition of the weather brings on "bad colds" which irritate the inner skin and tissues, and they secrete an unhealthy matter that is a secret of the first sign of matter that is absorbed by the blood and scattered all through the system in its circulation, and at the first sign of whiter the system in its circulation, and at the first sign of winter the patient begins to "hawk and spit." All the mucus membranes and tissues of the body are affected by this disease this disease, and the filthy, poisonous matter finds its way to every part of the body, making the sufferer dull and half sick all the time. The head and eyes have blinding aches, the stomach bloats, the hearing is often affected and



in its worse forms the soft bones of the nose and head are destroyed. Local applications such as sprays, washes and inhalations can do no more than give temporary relief, because the blood is constantly circulating through the system loaded with these filthy catarrhal poisons, and it must be purified and cleansed before a cure can be effected. S. S. S., a purely vegetable remedy, cures Catarrh by its invigorating, purifying action on the blood, and the catarrhal poisons are carried off through the proper channels. S. S. S. makes the blood rich and

the unhealthy secretions cease, and the whole system is renewed and built up by it. Don't let a "bad cold" book on The Distarch, but at the first symptom begin the use of S. S. S. and fortify the system against it. Our book on The Blood will be mailed free, and our physicians will give special advice to all catarrh sufferers who write, without charge.

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