HUGHES' PRIMARY LAW.

He Defines His Scheme For Direct Nominations.

COMMITTEES' GREAT POWER.

The Governor Replies to Objections Raised Against the System and Gives Details of His Scheme to a Brooklyn Audience—Would Have Universal Enrollment, Limit Expenditures, Provide For Official Primary Ballot and Proportional Representation.

New York, Feb. 22.—Governor Hughes, as the guest of honor at a dinner of the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn on Saturday night, outlined at length his propositions for a direct primary law and gave his answer to the objections raised to the system in states where it has been tried.

The proposed plan, he said, would make government more representative than it now is, would make it less necessary for the man to seek the boss and provided no more for a double election than the present primary system.

Many of the objections that are made reveal a distressed imagination with regard to possible consequences, while those who suffer from these forebodings seem strangely unimpressed by actually existing evils. Their hypothetical woes afflict them grievously, but the spectacle of a scandalous perversion of our representative system seems to give them slight qualms.

"Before suggesting some of the leading features of such a measure I desire to refer to certain matters which are not involved.

"It is not proposed in any way to affect the right to make independent nominations. This right to make nominations by petition distinct from party nominations is conferred by the election law, and it is not proposed to weaken or impair it. We are dealing exclusively with party nominations."

Enrollment In All Places.

Governor Hughes gave as the main features of the system he would advocate:

"First.—Enrollment. As the nominations are to be made by party members, there should be suitable provision for the ascertainment of such members. Grievous mistakes have been made in other states by failure to provide proper safeguards in this matter. Fortunately in this state we have the best enrollment system in the country, and it is already mandatory in our large cities. At the time of registration those who desire to enroll may I desire to see it strong, efficient and representative. I favor direct nomination not as a blow to parties, but as a means for bringing the best elements of parties into closer accord with the spirit of our institutions.

"The proper constitution of party committees is of especially great importance if they are to perform the functions to which I shall refer later in connection with the nomination of candidates. In this view it is particularly necessary that their representative character should be assured.

Committees Elected Directly.

"I suggest that the members of the party state committee should be elected in their respective districts directly by the voters of those districts. For example, if the members of the state committee be chosen from congressional districts the party voters in a given congressional district would vote directly for the member from that district.

"With respect to other committees it is important that there should not be an undue number of party representatives to be chosen, for the election of voters should be properly focused upon the choice of officers for their districts. This may readily be accomplished by having the voters choose directly those who are to represent them in the committees and by having the other committees built up from one so directly chosen.

"Thus the county committee may be made up of members coming from small unit districts and elected directly by the voters of such districts. Those members of the county committee who reside within a given unit district may constitute the committee of that district. Those members of the county committee who reside with in a given assembly district may constitute the assembly district committee. Where a city is within the county the members of the county committee who reside within the city may be constituted the city committee. The number of members of the county committee and the number of those to be chosen as members thereof from the respective unit districts may be determined upon such basis as will recognize the different situations in the respective counties, so that the county committee should neither be too large nor too small for a proper representation.

"Committees of larger districts than counties, as, for example, senatorial judicial and congressional district committees and the city committee of New York, could be made up from the respective county committees upon a basis permitting proportional representation.

"On such a plan the party voter at the primary would vote for a member of the state committee and for a specified number of members of the county committee. It would be simple and understandable. Where it is customary to choose an executive member of the assembly district he could also be voted for directly. I do not intend to be understood as suggesting an exclusive plan, but simply as pointing out the feasibility of perfecting a plan which would take proper account of custom and tradition and at the same time avoid the placing of a host of names upon the ballot for a great variety of committees and provide a simple, direct and representative party organization.

Naming Candidates by Committees.

"Suitable provision should be made for nominations for these party committees by petition. And the primary ballot should be so arranged that no advantage would be given to any candidate or group of candidates for membership in party committees.

"Fifth.—Nominations of candidates for elective offices. The cardinal principle is that these nominations should be made by the direct vote of the enrolled party members. This is the essential feature. The proposed method involves the right to present candidates by petition, and the number of petitioners should not be so large as to make such presentation unduly difficult. It has been objected that this privilege, however important it may be, would be illusory, for as a result we shall have a multiplicity of candidates, that many candidates presented will be unworthy and that there will be a dissipation of the attention of the voters. It is also said that opportunities for fair consultation and for due regard to questions of geographical distribution of candidates for state offices or representing large districts will be lacking.

"Now, I believe that these fears are largely exaggerated and that in any event the play of public opinion and natural correctives in the light of experience would suffice to prevent these results to any serious extent. But I am heartily in favor of seeking the needed improvement of our present system the aim should be to provide a reasonable and workable plan which will commend itself to the judgment of fair minded and conservative men and that we should endeavor to avoid jeopardizing an important reform by needlessly revolutionary methods.

"I therefore favor the adoption of a plan which will permit the presentation of names of candidates and furnish opportunities for open and fair consultation by the party committees which have been duly chosen and whose representative character has been reasonably assured in the manner already stated. Thus, the state committee would present the names of those whom they propose as candidates for state offices, the county committee those proposed as candidates for county offices, etc. Provision should be made strictly regulating the meetings of the committee at which action will be taken with regard to the names to be presented. The committees would not have the right of final choice of candidates. The names they certify will be placed upon the ballot; other names may be presented by petition, and the party voters will choose between what they want as candidates.

"As to this plan it may be noted:

"First.—It provides for a responsible and open consultation of the party voters.

"Second.—It permits proper consideration by these representatives of the from all parts of a given district, of questions relating to geographical distribution of candidates.

"Third.—Those influential in party affairs will in any event have their candidates, and their wishes will be known to their followers. Under the proposed plan party committees would be required to express their preference openly and the ordeal of candidacies could be properly traced.

"Fourth.—Where the representatives of a party are actuated by honorable motives and are true to its interests they would be enabled to present candidates in a responsible manner, standing to the public the reasons for their choice.

"Fifth.—Where, however, party representatives are either corrupt or disposed to make the candidacies are the result of deals or represent favored interests they would be more readily marked and more easily opposed.

"Sixth.—Instead of tending largely to reduce the number of candidates. Probably many would be nominated without contest, for the fact that other nominations could be made by petition and that the final decision lay with the party voters would tend to insure the presentation by the committees of acceptable names and make opposition unnecessary and fruitless.

"Seventh.—On the other hand, if an unworthy man were presented the tendency would be to concentrate the opposition by uniting upon the strongest opposing candidate.

"Eighth.—It would permit responsible fusion movements and allow representatives of party committees to confer together and with other citizens and to agree upon the presentation of names. Fusion movements must depend for their strength upon the honesty of their purpose and the support of public opinion. Not only would fusion be possible, but the necessity of ratification by the voters at the primary would be a check against a abuse, ment which did not have public sentiment behind it.

"Ninth.—So also with regard to judicial nominations opportunity would be afforded for proper consideration and the presentation of names upon which a general agreement could be had. Public sentiment would have its influence in the first instance with regard to the names presented by party committees, but if it was outraged by refusing, for example, a renomination to a judge because of his want of subserviency to a political leader or because of narrow or partisan grounds the question would be referred to the voters. And it must not be forgotten that the sentiment in favor of recognizing worthy judges without regard to partisanship is the sentiment primarily of the members of the parties themselves.

Direct Vote Still Necessary.

"Tenth.—Finally the principle of the choice of the party nominee by direct vote is not sacrificed. The direct vote is still necessary before the nomination can be made. The principle is applied in a way which will guard against dangers now justly or unjustly feared.

"If experience proves that presentation of names by party committees is unwise, the next step will be a simple one, and this privilege of the committees can be taken away. In the meantime the party voters will have become accustomed to direct votes for party candidates and to the use of the machinery for direct nominations.

"Proportional representation and an official primary ballot were also a part of the governor's propositions.

"In the case of candidates for membership in party committees, for the reasons I have already given, no contest or group of candidates should have any advantage by preferential position upon the ballot.

"In the case of candidates for nomination for elective offices, however, there are grounds which justify the presentation of names by party committees in the first instance. In this view it would not be improper, but would appear to be natural, to have such names placed first under the respective offices. These names are the first in the field and are presented for the purpose of being supported or opposed, according to the view of their merit or demerit. Other names, presented by petition, may appear either in alphabetical order or in the order in which the petitions are filed.

"Whatever position any candidate may have upon the ballot, practical means are provided in the contest can be secured by numbering the names of the candidates consecutively from the top to the bottom of the ballot so that each candidate will have a different number, no matter for what office he may be presented. This would include both the candidates presented by the party committees and the candidates presented by petition, and it would furnish in a simple manner a corrective for disadvantages which might be supposed to inhere in any arrangement of names that has been suggested. We are seeking to reach the honest judgment of the people through the party relations in which they so largely appear for the purposes of political action. We must consider these relations as we find them and study the best means of correcting existing evils. If we can establish the practice that party nominations are to be held accountable by methods which can easily be pursued, that party candidates must have the seal of approval by the party voters and that public officers may appeal directly and effectively to their constituencies, we shall do much to improve political administration and to buttress representative government."

Not Opposed to Governor Hughes.

"I want to enter an earnest protest against being placed as personal or political opposition to our deservedly popular chief executive if I have been sufficiently impressed with what I have heard and read about the operations of this direct primary system to question its efficacy and if, while listening to and carefully considering his carefully presented arguments, I also give ear to the words of five of the foremost leaders of independent thought and action in our state, every one of whom is a most loyal friend of Governor Hughes—United States Senator Elihu Root, Jacob G. Schurman, president of Cornell university, Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university; Charles H. Young president of the Republican Club of New York, and ex-Mayor Seth Low, one of the founders and first president of this club.

"This is not a moral question. It is as President Schurman says, 'purely one of expediency concerning the working of a piece of political machinery.'

"Nor do I think I am called upon necessarily to follow Governor Hughes in this matter of direct primary nominations lest I otherwise be placed in the category of his enemies, because he publishes to substantiate his position a letter from the speaker of the house of representatives of the state of Kansas in which politicians are characterized as 'highwaymen' or because he points to the fact that many other western states and the southern states generally have adopted the system. Why, it is not many years since the novelty and change seeking people of these states demanded of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the other eastern commonwealths that they should assist them in overturning the government of the United States to issue greenbacks flat money, and many of us were eye witnesses of the spectacle of the delegates from a number of these states, in response to the demands of their constituents, bolting with standards and banners waving, the national convention that first nominated as our party's candidate for president the beloved William McKinley—bolting because New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the other conservative states of the east would not subscribe to the financial heresy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver."

Improve Present System.

Chairman Woodruff cited greenbackism, free silverism, anti-imperialism and populism as samples of the new and strange doctrines which have in turn swept western and southern states and quoted James Bryce, who says, "It is the newer states, without a past to revere, with a fluctuating population, that are most prone to change their forms of government," and said:

WOODRUFF'S PRIMARY LAW.

Republican Chairman Against Direct Nominations.

THE SYSTEM WORKS BADLY.

It Is the Entering Wedge Against Our Constitutional Form of Government. The Party Platform Stands For Convention System—Scandalous Results In Other States—Would Create Rather Than Destroy Bosses—Not Suited to New York's Populaiych.

New York, Feb. 23.—Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff of the Republican state committee, in a speech at a dinner of the Young Republican club in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Saturday night, declared emphatically against the direct primary system advocated by Governor Hughes. Governor Hughes was present as the principal guest of the club and followed Mr. Woodruff in advocacy of his plan.

Mr. Woodruff began by saying that two years ago he had favored a mandatory direct primary bill, while Governor Hughes had favored a permissive bill. "The tentative attitude I took then is the governor's announced attitude today," he said. "Just after the almost successful campaign of Hearst for the mayoralty and the poor showing made by the Republican party throughout the Greater City of New York I suggested to the Kings county Republican committee the adoption of a plan either for direct primary nominations or for an increase in the representation on party committees, in order to insure greater participation on the part of the average party voter, for the purpose of minimizing the danger of the success of some other such movement outside of and directed against existing parties, or the success of some other such alluring proposal as municipal ownership, both of which have since disappeared beyond the pale of serious consideration.

"Notwithstanding my suggestion of wider participation, and if the direct primary would insure it and prove a panacea for the evils of which it should be of a mandatory character, I must admit that in comparison with what I have recently learned and considered concerning this tremendously important subject my knowledge then was most meager and my ideas imperfect.

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Improve Present System.

Chairman Woodruff cited greenbackism, free silverism, anti-imperialism and populism as samples of the new and strange doctrines which have in turn swept western and southern states and quoted James Bryce, who says, "It is the newer states, without a past to revere, with a fluctuating population, that are most prone to change their forms of government," and said:

"Had the Republican convention decided to denounce the system of direct nominations the English language was adequate to the expression of that intent. Parties have their obligations to their candidate as well as candidates to their party. And if the party desires to express its disapproval of a policy it is very easy and proper for it to do so in unmistakable terms. This is particularly desirable when it presents as a candidate for re-election one who has already in office expressed his approval of the policy in question. I was not compelled to read into the platform a denunciation which the convention did not see fit unequivocally to express."

A Representative Body of Men.

"The governor is right in saying that there is no statement in the platform condemning direct nominations; but, inasmuch as he has brought forward at this time the question of our party platform for public consideration, it is of the utmost importance that the plank on the subject of primaries and conventions should be read and understood by all. Right here let me say for the benefit of those who are not aware of it that the unit of representation in a state convention is the assembly district, so that there were in that convention 150 separate delegations, averaging about seven each from a minimum of four to a maximum of twelve, according to the vote cast at the last preceding national election, and that there were in many of the assembly district conventions which elected these state delegations more than a hundred delegates. Thus the thousand state delegates who unanimously adopted this platform were elected by about 15,000 district delegates straight from the legalized primaries and caucuses of the party. The plank thefe adopted unanimously by the convention read as follows:

"It is of the highest importance for the preservation of our representative form of government that primaries and conventions should truly express the will of the voters in every political party. That there may be the freest action in the selection of the delegates we favor legislation which will fully protect every voter against fraud or coercion and secure to him the fullest opportunity to vote at his party primary.

"This platform does not condemn direct primaries, but it does in unmistakable terms advocate a retention of the convention system in the selection of delegates, which the direct primary would abolish. But far more significant than even this unequivocal declaration of the platform in favor of the representative system is the fact that no one appeared before the committee on resolutions or before the convention itself in support of any provision for direct primaries. No proposal was presented notwithstanding the fact that Governor Hughes had previously advocated the adoption of the system."

Governor Hughes on Democracy.

Mr. Woodruff quoted from Governor Hughes' speech of last year in which he declared his principles as a presidential candidate and laid down the proposition that "this is a representative government and not a pure democracy." At that time Governor Hughes said:

"I believe in the responsibility of party administration in accordance with the political principles of the Democratic party. It has been maintained by some that because the governor has advocated direct nominations and was re-elected by a large vote he is thus displacing the plank in the Republican platform declaring for delegates and conventions and came importance upon him and the party. That argument might be given some weight had the governor been the only state candidate who was elected and all the others been defeated, it being well known that not one of them was in favor of direct primaries, but what force is there in the argument when the facts are that the average pluralities of the other six state candidates were over 120,000, or 50,000 more than the governor received; that he alone of the seven fell short of a clear majority of all the votes cast and that the candidate for comptroller, who was held up to scorn as the candidate of the machine bosses in Albany, who was characterized as the enemy of the people because he was determinedly opposed to direct primaries, ran ahead of the governor in every county and in every assembly district, and that he received a majority in every county, which until recently was sufficient generally to determine the result of an election in this state."

Compared With Other States.

Quoting from Governor Hughes' speech at the Hughes alliance dinner, in which he said that the interposition of delegates in choosing party nominees is largely a sham, Mr. Woodruff asked:

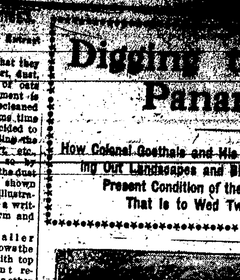
"Are we to understand that the state conventions of the Republican party for the past fourteen years, during which the party has been continuously in power, have been sham and that the delegates have been ignored or made the subject of merry jests?

"It is my understanding that Governor Hughes has never participated in or, for that matter, ever attended a political convention. Certain party for the selection of such candidates for gov-

Digging the Panama Canal

How Colonel Goethals and His Army of Workers Are Shoveling Our Landscapes and Blowing Up Mountain Sides.

Present Condition of the Lock Type Waterway That Is to Wed Two Mighty Oceans.



OATS CLEANER WITH FRONT REMOVED.

The oats are stored in a bin located in the barn loft. The bin is as simple and easy to build as it is easy in removing the dirt from the oats.

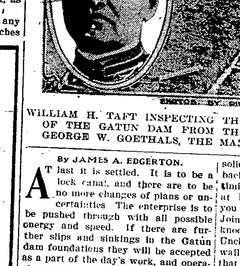
The bin shape should be about twelve inches square and from four to six feet long. The longer it is the better it will clean the oats. As shown, the interior arrangement is made by shaping two pieces like A and two pieces like B in the right hand picture.

B is covered on the step shape portions either with tin or thin boards. The top sides of A are covered with screen wire and the lower sides covered with tin or boards. These pieces A and B, should be cut from 1 by 6 inch boards and should be about six inches wide at the widest points and about two inches at the narrowest place. This will leave about two inches behind A for the dust, etc., to pass down and out at C.

The oats are fed in at the top through the spout F by moving the lever E, which controls the slide in spout F.

The step shaped projections of A and B toss the oats back and forth over the screen wire, and the dust and dirt come out at D cleaned, while the dust and dirt fall to the ground or in a box, as shown in the right hand figure.

The cleaner may be made almost any size, from eight to eighteen inches square, and the arrangement for feeding the oats into the cleaner may be built to suit your fancy. The top is hailed tight, but the front should be hung on hinges and fastened in front with two hooks. It will surprise you the amount of dirt and dust that you will get out of your oats. The device has been used for separating the fine dust from corn chops when it was necessary to feed the same to small chickens.



OATS CLEANER IN OPERATION.

DIPPING SHEEP.

Steel Vats Best, Says a Breeder—Destroying Ticks on Lambs.

Where sheep swim ten or fifteen feet through a solution I find it quite satisfactory, says a breeder. When sheep swim through the dip it seems to work into the wool better than if they were simply held in it and then taken out.

Some years ago I built on my farm a wooden tank twenty-five feet long, twenty inches wide at the top, four feet deep and six inches wide at the bottom. I made it out of plank, tongued and grooved and painted well. It gave me good satisfaction, but the trouble with the wooden vat is that it soon rots where the ground touches it.

Since I have been using my steel vat I would not think of making another wooden one, as the steel vat is much more durable and therefore causes much less trouble. I have used many kinds of standard dips, and the results have been very satisfactory where the instructions were carefully carried out.

I always give my ewes a dipping in the fall before they are to drop lambs in order to have them free from any parasites that the young lambs will not be bothered with for a time. In case the lambs do need dipping I think they should not be dipped too young. However, I do not hesitate about dipping mine when they are five or six weeks old.

On the shearing of the ewes the ticks will pass to the lambs. Then by dipping the lambs the ticks are effectively destroyed.

If it's to be printed, bring it to the office.

Brundage & Rogers.

Washington Once Gave Up

to three doctors; was kept in bed for five weeks. Blood poison from a spider's bite caused large, deep sores to cover his leg. The doctors failed, then "Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured me," writes John Wiington, of Bosqueville, Tex. For eczema, boils, burns and piles its supreme. 25c. at

BRUNDAGE & ROGERS.

A Musical Bird.

Judge Wheeler of Bath has a parrot that sings "The Red White and Blue," carrying both the air and the words, all of which shows that the parrot lives in a patriotic family.

The Secret of Long Life.

A French scientist has discovered one secret of long life. His method deals with the liver. But long ago millions of Americans had proved Electric Bitters prolongs life and makes it worth living. It purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, regulates weakened nerve cells, imparts life and tone to the entire system. Its a godsend to weak, sick debilitated blighted my life for months," writes W. M. Sherman, of Cumberland, Me., "but Electric Bitters cured me entirely." Only 50c. at

BRUNDAGE & ROGERS.

New Irish Society.

At a recent meeting in Chicago of eighty enthusiastic Irishmen a new Irish society was formed. It will be known as the Irish-American union, and its purpose will be to "develop the higher racial ideals of the Irish character and to propagate a knowledge of Irish history and the achievements of Irishmen in the founding and preservation of the American republic." The officers elected are Daniel L. Madden, president; John McKeon, vice president, north side; Timothy O'Sullivan, vice president, west side; Michael McMahon, vice president, south side; J. J. Touhy, recording secretary; J. P. Fitzpatrick, financial secretary.

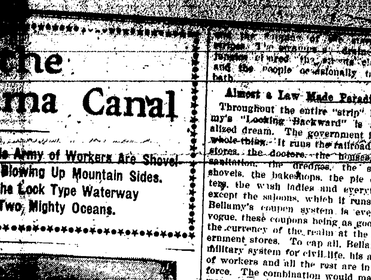
C. B. Kulger, the Jeweler, 1060 Virginia Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., writes, "I was so weak from kidney trouble that I could hardly walk a hundred feet. Four bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy cleared my complexion, cured my backache and the irregularities disappeared, and I can now attend to business every day, and recommended Foley's Kidney Remedy to all sufferers, as it cured me after the doctors and other remedies had failed."

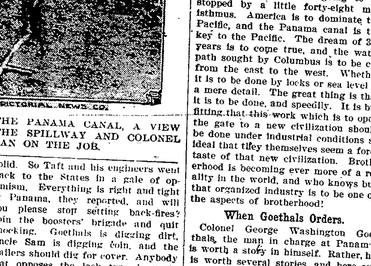
Brundage & Rogers.

Very Few Businessmen Realize that they feed a Large Quantity of Dust From the Road.

Very few businessmen realize that they feed a large quantity of dust, dirt, etc., along with everything they feed. The above statement is true, even with the so called recleaned oats sold by feed dealers. Some time ago I decided to stop feeding the dust, dirt, etc., and did so by building the dust extractor shown in the illustration, says a writer in Farm and Ranch.

The smaller picture shows the cleaner with top and front removed; the other shows the cleaner complete and in operation.





WILLIAM H. TAFT INSPECTING THE PANAMA CANAL, A VIEW FROM THE SPILLWAY AND COLONEL GEORGE W. GOETHALS, THE MAN ON THE JOB.

BY JAMES A. EDGERTON.

A lock canal, and there are to be no more changes of plans or uncertainties. The enterprise is to be pushed through with all possible energy and speed. If there are further slips and sinkings in the Gatun dam foundations they will be accepted as a part of the day's work, and operations will proceed. If there are criticisms at home or abroad they will be allowed to pass as wind, and no more attention will be paid to them. If the cost springs up to $400,000,000, which it probably will, though the amount is twice the original estimate, Uncle Sam will be expected to dig down in his pocket without even a wry face, for what is a little matter of expense that it should stand in the way of wedding the two oceans? A lock canal it is, and that is all about it. Those of us who held different opinions may as well swallow twice and prepare as good Americans to cheer for the officially adopted program. The lake, the dam, the three levels and all the rest of it, are ours! Let Colonel "Vanilla-Bean" Goethals rave as he pleases, the president, the president elect and the engineers say that the lock type goes, "sovereignty" more or less, surrendered into line. Moreover, Colonel Goethals, the man on the job, states that the canal will positively be finished by Jan. 1, 1915, and Taft, who is to be the man on the bigger job and who has just been down at Panama to see for himself, has a secret hope that the first ship will go through by March 4, 1913. That sounds fine and may or may not come true. We can only wait and see. In the meantime this much is certain—that a American efficiency, sanitation and spirit have transformed Panama and that the dirt is flying in the big ditch. Sufficient unto the day are the goods delivered thereby. Despite all natural obstacles and regardless of the walls of the pessimists, the Panama canal will be built, and the builder will be your Uncle Sam. That will be story enough for us all.

The More Slides the Better.

It was the slip in the Gatun dam foundations which caused the trouble and sent Taft scurrying down there to see what it was all about. Arriving on the scene, he found the imperturbable Goethals and his army of helpers shoveling out landscape and blowing up mountain ranges as though nothing had happened. What was a little slip and squashing of mud to them? They had had four or five such slips before and expected others in future. The more the better. They would only make the dam foundations the more solid. So Taft and his engineers went back to the States in a gale of optimism. Everything is right and tight at Panama, they reported, and will you please stop setting back fires? Join the boosters' brigade and quit knocking. Goethals is dizzing ditt. Uncle Sam is digging coin, and the wallers should dig for cover. Anybody that opposes the lock type is "agin the government" and an obstruction on the face of the universe generally. Be good. Everything is over at Panama except putting up the money and sailing the ships. People who insist on getting windy and advertising themselves at the expense of the canal will be severely ignored and their noise will be sent to jail. Let the ditch itself, it is as good as finished. So there you are.

Speaking private, I know nothing against the Panama canal program, I desire to know nothing against the Panama canal program, and if I did know anything against the Panama canal program I would not tell it. I have no yearning to be joe-quitterized and tried for libeling "the government" and its brother-in-law." Moreover, the lock type is good enough for me. All the ships I have seen sail through the canal will gladly, even eagerly, go up three flights of locks or even seven flights if that accords with the collective wisdom of those who are doing the trick. They go whether to make this thing a regular water stairway without any protest of mine. I do not even belong to a district of Columbia jail or a membership in the Ananias club. As for that Gatun dam foundation, it may be mud all the way down, the bottom may fall out of it, it may suddenly subside throughout its more than a mile of length and half mile of thickness, and as a consequence the blue chay may erupt all over the free and independent republic of Panama. It may do all these things, and more, and never get an "I told you so" from me. never said it. My own opinion is that it is as solid as the rock of ages. That is the official verdict, and it gets my vote. Roosevelt has said it, Taft has said it, and that settles it. The lock type forever. Hooray!

Let us drink to the skip-stripped "to be more precise, it has begun to look like a scarecrow of God's own country. It has had its face washed and its clothes ironed. Its chief products are no longer dirt, disease, "graves" and revolutions. The Yankee dag, the Yankee doctor, the Yankee a hooting'am and the Yankee trouble have made it a place fit for the habitation of man. In place of the musical stop-and-go mosquitoes, each with its burden of yellow fever or malaria, there are now heard the chug of the American locomotive, the voices of school children

way being stabilized, the Chagres river, purse being made to behave, excavation, concrete, etc., are going forward with more speed than ever. Nothing like this has ever been done in the history of the world. Never before could a death rate as low as that of the average Southern city be also found on the Isthmus. Not only the canal organization, all of them, are filled with one spirit and intent on one end, that of carrying through the greatest engineering feat of the centuries to success. In the highest sense of the term it was an army of peace working with perfect military discipline to win a battle with nature, and behind it all was the quiet man who would stay until he was told to quit.

George Washington Goethals was born in Brooklyn in 1858. He graduated from West Point, where he was an instructor in military and civil engineering for many years. Afterward he was in charge of the Musselshoals canal construction on the Tennessee river, member of the board of fortifications in the coast and harbor defense, and chief of engineers during the Spanish-American war.

This is the man in charge at Panama, and when he gives his word that ships will be passing through the canal by Jan. 1, 1915, we can rest assured that he will make good.

Bald Heads Not Wanted

BALDNESS IS TOO OFTEN CONSIDERED A SIGN OF ADVANCED AGE.

A bald headed person does not have an equal chance with one blessed with a healthy head of hair, because baldness is too generally accepted as an indication of age. Many large corporations have established an age limit, and refuse to take men over 35 years of age as new employees.

Almost 65 per cent of bald headed people may regain a good head of healthy hair if they will follow our advice and accept our offer. We have a remedy that we positively know will grow hair on any head, unless the roots of the hair are entirely dead, or the hair follicles closed, and the scalp has become glazed and shiny. We want people to try this remedy at our risk, with distinct understanding that unless it does exactly what we claim it will, and gives satisfaction in every respect, we shall make no charge for the remedy used during the trial.

We know exactly what we are talking about, and with this offer back of our statement no one should scoff, doubt our word or hesitate to put our remedy to an actual test.

We want everyone in Andover who is suffering from any scalp or hair baldness to try our Rexall "93" Hair Tonic. We want them to use it regularly—say until three bottles have been used—and if it does not eradicate dandruff, cleanse and freshen the scalp, tighten the hair in its roots, and grow new hair, we will return every cent paid us for the remedy for the mere asking. There is no formality expected, and we exact no obligation from the user whatever.

We are established right here in Andover and make this offer with a full understanding that our business success entirely depends upon the sort of treatment we accord our customers and we would not dare make the above offer unless we were positively certain that we could substantiate it in every particular. Two sizes 50c. and $1.00

J. D. Cheesman, Andover, N. Y.

Much Metal Even on Shirt Waists.

Metallic effects are creeping in everywhere, even on the washable shirt waists. Swirlged lawn for the spring and summer may be decked in silk braid and buttons. The dull effects in braid are seen in the shirt waist that comes from Europe. This season a material much favored is chiffon in mode and fawn color. Rows of buttons are used even for outlining small tucks in the front and back. One idea is to have the buttons take up the tucks in the waist. Paris tried to put off the shirt waist, but in vain. New the dressmakers of the Rue de la Paix are exerting themselves to make the suit of this spring the most radiant ever on the market.

Hoarse coughs and stuffy colds that may develop into pneumonia over night are quickly cured by Foley's Honey and Tar, and it soothes inflamed membranes, heals the lungs, and expels the cold from the system.

Brundage & Rogers.

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