THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, PORTLAND, NOVEMBER 23, 1902.

PRESIDENT TAKES PROMINENT PART IN A DEDICATION.

Advised Teachers' to Build Good Character by Personal Example -Speech at the Union League.

(Continued from First Page.)

quarters where the playgrounds were needed most, did not need playgrounds at all; that it was a new-fangled idea, and should be frowned upon by practical people-the idea of having playgrounds. They expected to turn out good citizens They expected to turn out good citizens from the boys and girls who, when they were not in school, were put upon the streets in the crowded quarters of New York to play at the kind of games that

York to play at the kind of games that they could play at in the streets. "We have passed that stage. I think we realize what a good, healthy play-ground means to children. I think we understand that not only is the effect good upon their bodies, but good upon their minds. We need a healthy body, We need to have proper physical devel-opment. We need to have even more-the ucoper development of the mind; and the proper development of the mind; and then, as I have said before, we need to have a proper development of what counts far more than body, of what counts for more than mind, the sum of the characteristics, the sum of virtues, which we think of when we say that such and such a man or woman has a good character. Sometimes you can develop character by a direct inculcation of moral precept. A good deal more often ou cannot. A good deal more often you you chinci. A good deal more often you have to develop it less by your precept than by your practice, and let it come as incidental to the tone of the whole body, the ione which in the aggregate you all create. Now, isn't that your exrience, all of you, in Scaling with these persence, an of you, in draining with these children in the schools; in dealing with them in the family, in dealing with them in bodies anywhere? They are quick to take the tone of those to whom they look up to, and if they don't look up to w, you can preach virtue all you wish.

you, you can preach virtue an you wish, the effect will be small. "I have not come here to make an ex-tended speech to you, but I should hold myself a poor clizen if I did not wel-come the chance to be here, to wish you Godspeed in your work for yourselves, and to wish you Godspeed in your work as representatives of that great body upon whose success in efforts to train aright the children of today depends the safety of our institutions of tomorrow."

Talked to the Boys.

Immediately after concluding his ad-dress in the hall, the President was es-corted to the north balcony of the building, beneath which were massed the pu-pils. President Roosevelt addressed the boys briefly. He said in part:

"Boys, it is perfectly easy for me to see by the reception today that you fort happy over the football game of yesterday. I have but a word to say to you, and will sum it up with a bit of advice with which I think those concerned in the development of your team will agree. You are here to study, and while you are at it, study hard. Don't forget this-that in the long run the man who shirks his work will shirk his play. 'I remember a professor in Yale speak-

ing to me of a member of Yale, some years ago, and saying: That feilow is going to fail; he stands too low in his studies. He is slack there, and he will be slack when it comes down to the hard work on the gridiron.' And he did fail,

"You are preparing yourselves for the ig work of life in after life. I carnestly believe in each of you having as good time as possible, but making it come sec-ond to doing the best kind of work possible; and in your studies, as in your sports, here in school and afterward in life, in doing your work in the great world, it is a safe plan to follow this rule-a rule that I heard preached once on the football field: 'Don't flinch, don't foul, and hit the line hard."

At the conclusion of the exercises, the President and his party re-entered their carriages and were driven to the home of Ex-Postmaster General Smith, where luncheon was served. On the route to Mr. Smith's residence, the scenes of enthuslasm were repeated. Later in the afternoon the President repaired to Mr. olsbury's home, where he met many distinguished gentlemen.

TALKS TO SCHOOLBOYS generous nation. The stern but just rule of judgment for humanity is that each nation shall be known by its fruits, and if there are no fruits, if the nation has failed, it matters but little whether it has failed through meanness of soul or

has failed through meanness of soul of through lack of righteousness of char-acter. We must judge a nation by the net result of its life and activity. And so we must judge the policies of those who at any time control the destinies of Greatness and Prosperity.

"Therefore, I ask you tonight to look at the results of the policies championed by President McKinley on both the occa-sions when he appealed to the people for their suffrages, and to see how well that appeal is justified by the event. Most certainly I do not claim all the good that certainty I do not claim in the good that has befallen us during the past six years as due solely to any human policy. No Logislature, however wise; no adminis-tration, however efficient, can secure prosperity to a people or greatness to a nation. All that can be done by the law-maker and the administrator is to give the best chance possible for the people of

a nation

the country themselves to show the stuff that is in them. No law can make a fool wise, a weaking strong, or a coward brave; but good laws and good adminis-tration of laws can give to strong, honest, brave men a chance to do well. President McKinley was elected in 1866, on the specific pledge that he would keep the financial honor of the Nation untarnished and would put our economic system on a stable basis, so that our people might be given a chance to secure the return of the prosperity. Both pledges have been so well kept that, as is too often the case, men are beginning to forget how much the keeping of them has meant. When people have become very prosper-cus they tend to become sluggishly indifferent to the continuation of the policies

that brought about their prosperity. "At such times as these it is of course a more law of nature that some men prosper more than others, and too often those who prosper less, in their jealousy dustrial or economic conditions never takes the form of stating that any of our people are less well off than they were seven or eight years back, before Presi-dent McKinley came in and his policies tad a home, and problems abroad, because

years ago, in the plaint was not then made that one had prospered too much-lit was that no one failure and despair. We know that the future is ours, if we have in us manhood to grasp it, and we enter the new century girding our loins for the contest behold and me being now with his standing pare his standing now with his standing eight years back, and then let him an-swer for himself whether it is not true that the policies for which William Me-that the conclusion of the banquet the At the conclusion of the banquet the bardential party proceeded to the Penn-Kinley stood in 1256 have justified them-seives thrice over by the results that they have brought out.

"In 1990 the issues were in part the same, but new ones had been added. Prosperity had returned; the gold standard was assured; our tariff was remodeled on the lines that have marked it at all periods when our well-being was the greatest. But, as must often happen, the President elected on such issues was obliged to face others entirely unforeseen. Rarely, in-deed, have our greatest men made issues -they have shown their greatness by meeting them as they arose. President McKinley faced the problems of the Span-

ish War and those that followed it, ex-actly as he faced the problems of out economic and financial needs.

Sequence of Spanish War.

"As a sequence to the war with Spain, we found ourselves in possession of the Philippines, under circumstances which rendered it necessary to subdue a formal insurgent insurrection which made it im-possible for us with honor or with regard to the weifare of the islands to withdraw therefrom. The occasion wis selzed by the opponents of the Fresident for trying to the welfare of the islands to withdraw therefrom. The occasion was scined by the opponents of the Fresident for trying to raise a new issue, on which they hoped likey might be more successful than on the old. The clamor raised against him was joined in not only by many honest riew or imperfect knowledge of the facts, but by all who feared effort, who shrank from the rough work of endeavors. The campaign of 1980 had to be fought largely upon the new issue thus raised. Prest-

greater safety for his life and property than he or his forefathers have ever before known. "Thus we have met each task that has

Thus we have more each tisk that has confronted us during the past six years. Thus we have kept every promise made in 1856 and 1990. We have a right to be proud of the memories of the last six years. But we must remember that each victory only opens the chance for a new struggle; that the remembrance of triumphs that the remembrance of triumphs achieved in the past is of use chiefly if it spurs us to fresh effort. No nation has ever prospered as we are prospering now, and we must see to it that by our own folly we do not mar this prosperity. Yet we must see to it that wherever wrong we must see to it that wherever wrong flourishes it must be represend. It is not the habit of our people to shirk issues, but squarely to face them. It is not the habit of our people to treat a good record in the past as anything but a reason for expecting an even better record in the pres-ent; and no administration, gentlemen, should be judged save on only those lines.

Growth of Industrialism.

"The tremendous growth of our indus-trialism has brought to the front many problems with which we must deal; and I trust that we shall deal with them along the lines industrial the lines indicated in speech and in ac-tion by that profound jurist and upright and fearless public servant who represents Pennsylvania in the Cabinet, Attor-ney-General Knox. The question of the so-called trusts is but one of the questions we must meet in connection with our industrial system. There are many of them, and they are serious. But they can and will be met. Time may be need-ed for making the solution perfect, but It is idle to tell this people that we have not the power to solve such a problem as that of exercising adequate supervision over the great industrial combinations of today. We have the power, and we shall find out the way. We shall not act hastily or recklessly, but we have firmly made up our minds that solution, and a

right solution, shall be found, and found those who prosper less, in their jeanousy it will be of their more fortimate brothers, forget that all have prospered somewhat. I ask you soberly to remember that the com-right made at the present day of our in-

seven or eight years back, before the dent McKinicy came in and his policies had a chance to be applied; but that the complaint is that some people have re-sun ever yet played a part worth play-the fit the fourth of the production of the production of the sun ever yet played a part worth play-the fit the production of the sun ever yet played a part worth play-the fit the production of the sun ever yet played a part worth play-the fit the production of the production of the production of the sun ever yet played a part worth play-the fit the production of the production of the production of the sun ever yet played a part worth playceived more than their share of the good ling if if feared its fate overmuch-if it things of the world. "There was no such complaint eight years ago, in the Summer of 184. Com-plaint was not then made that one had prospered teo much-it was that one had

> Presidential party proceeded to the Penn-sylvania Railroad station and bourded their special truin. Notwithstanding the late hour at which the distinguished guest reached the station, more than 1000 persons were in and about the big building. The President acknowledged the plaudits of the crowd by several times lifting his hat. The train pulled out of the station on route to Washington at 11:55 o'clock.

On Way Back to Washington. BALTIMORE, Nov. 23 .- President Roosevelt passed through here en route to Washington at 1:59 A. M.

REFORM IN ADVERTISING The National Capital Best-Kept City

Improved.

in the Union.

borders, its appearance will be still more

And the reform proposed for Washing

ton ought to be carried out in every city and town in the country. The method

of advertising mentioned are always and everywhere offensive and abominable,

men they would make every thorough-fare impassable and convert every street into a huge public signboard. As a mat-

Leslie's Weekly. The authorities of the City of Washing



YOU ARE CORDIALLY IN-VITED TO AN INSPECTION

TOPCOATS

And so are all those who

see them.

Indeed we are about

OUL

You will also become an enthusiast. The small price will help you enthuse



BEN SELLING LEADING CLOTHIER

is hard,' which the same it certainly thermore, you can't make gray hair out ' tal, so valuable for fine lenses. This is a WAYS was in her case, ma'ain, "On long hair the dye will last from three to six months, but the roots need

to be touched up every month or oftener. according to the growth of the hair. This the lady can do for herself. The on. "The Paris buyers go around Europe which practically the whole of the world's dyeing process begins with the shampes, which must be as thorough as possible. Then the hair may need bleaching in or-

of any other kind of hair-it has to be gray to start with. "Paris is the headquarters of the whole-" Mr. Rhodes would probably never have

once or twice a year buying hair from the peasant women; then they ship goods to the wholesale houses in New York, and out volcano. A diamond is only a bit of

FOUNDERS' DAY SPEECH.

Chief Event of Union Lengue's Annual Banquet.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.-After a brief rest, President Roosevelt was escorted to the Union League, arriving there at 6:29 o'clock, where he participated in the Founders' day banquet and made the principal address of the evening. At the President's table were seated the members of his party, Major-General John R. Brooke, Congressman Dalzell. Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, and Charles Emory Smith. The President's speech was as follows:

Forty years ago this club was founded, in the dark days of the Civil War, to uphold the hands of Abraham Lincoln and give ald to those who battled for the Union and for human liberty. Two years ago, President McKinley came here as your guest to thank you and through you all those far-sighted and loyal men who had supported him in his successful effort to keep untarnished the National good faith at home and the National honor abroad, and to bring back to this country the material well-being which we now so abundantly enjoy. It was no accident which made the men of this club@who stood, as in a sense, the champions and upholders of the principles of Lincoln in the early '50s, stand no less stoutly for those typified in the person of McKinley during the closing of the century. The qualities apt to make men respond to a similar call of duty in one crisis are also apt to make them respond to a similar call in a crisis of a different character.

"The traits which enabled our people to pass unscathed through the flery ordeal of the Civil War were the traits upon which we had to rely in the less serious, but yet serious, dangers by which we naced in 1896, 1898 and 1907. From the very beginning our people have markedly combined practical capacity for affairs with power of devotion to an ideal. The lack of either quality would have rendered the possession of the other of small value. Mere ability to achieve success in things concerning the body would not have atomed for the failure to live the life of high endeavor; and, on the other hand, without a foundation of those qualties which bring material prosperity there would be nothing on which the higher life could be built. The men of the Revolution would have failed if they had not prosessed a like devotion to liberty, and ability, once liberty had been achieved, to show common sense and self-restraint in its use. The men of the great Civil War would have failed had they not possessed the business capacity which developed and organized their resources in addition to the stern resolution to expend these resources as freely as they expended their blood in furtherance of the great cause for which their hearts leaped. It is this combination of qualities that has made our people succeed. Other peoples have been as devoted to liberty, and yet, ba-cause of lack of hard-headed common sense and of ability to show restraint and subordinate individual passions for the general good, have failed so signally in the struggle of life as to become a byword among the nations. Yet other peo-ples, again, have possessed all possible thrift and business capacity, but have been trampled under foot, or have played a sordid and ignoble part in the world, because their business capacity was unac-companied by any of the lift toward no-bler things which marks a great and cach of them has a greater presente of pellets-fits the yest pocket. a sordid and ignoble part in the world,

cimpaign of 1200 had to be fought largely upon the new issue thus raised. Presi-dent McKinley met it squarely. Two years and eight months ago, before his second nomination, he spoke as follows: these advertising abominations within its

We believe that the century of free government which the American people have than not rendered them irresolute and fa but has fitted them for the great task of lifting up and assisting to better conditions and larger erty those distant people who, through the uses of battle, have become our wards. Let insues of battle, have become our wards. Let us fear not. There is no occasion for faint hearts, no excuse for regrets. Nations do not rrow in strength, the cause of illerty and jaw is not advanced, by the doing of easy things. The harder the task the greater will be the result, the benefit and the honor. To doubt our power to accomplish it is to lose faith in the soundness and strength of our complication the strength of the sound the the the result, the benefit and the honor. To doubt our power to accomplish it is to lose faith in the dness and strength of our popular institutions. We have the new carse and connot shift it. And breaking up the camp of case and isolation let us bravely, hopefully and soberly continue the march of faithful service and fai-ter not until the work is done. Burden is our optortunity, the opportunity is greater than the burden. the burden.

shoddy wares, to fly-blown restaurant "There spoke the man who preached the or places of amusement of which it is gospel of hope as well as the gospel of duty; and on the issue thus fairly drawn better that no one should know. No worthy and genuine business interest, in between those who said we would do our new work well and triumphantly, and those brief, would be injured in the least by the absolute prohibition of all such ad-vertising schemes along with huge bill who said we would fall lamentably, we won. And now I ask you, two years after hoards and the street-car signs, while the pleasure and comfort of the public would be greatly increased thereby. Since a the victory, to look across the seas and judge for yourselves whether or not the promise has been kept. The prophets of disaster have seen their predictions so rement is now on foot to beautify New York, and develop its artistic side, an excellent beginning can be made by paisin completely falsified by the event that it is actually difficult to arouse even a passing an ordinance aimed at the advertising nuisances. This would relieve the city interest in their failure. To answer them now, to review their attack on our Army, is of merely academic interest. They one of its ugliest and most offensive features at one stroke. played their brief part of obstruction and clamor; they said their say, and the cur-rent of our life went over them, and they After Train Robbers. * TRINIDAD, Colo., Nev. 22-Word

sank under it as did their predecessors, who, 35 years before, had declared that eached this city tonight that Guy Laroix, the man who the officers believe another and greater war was a failure; ed the gang that attempted to hold up that another and greater struggle for true liberty was only a contest for subjugathe Colorado & Southern train near here, had been seen in the vicinity of Clayton, N. M., and at \$:30 this evening a posse tion, in which the United States could never succeed. "The insurrection among the Filipinos has been absolutely quelled. The war has been brought to an end sooner than even the most, manguine of us dared to hope. The world has not in recent years soon any military task done with more soldier.

The world has not in recent years seen any military task done with more soldler-ly energy and ability; and done, moreover, in a spirit of great humanity. The strain on the Army was terrible, for the condi-tions of climate and soil made their work harassing to an extraordinary degree, and PNEUMONIA harassing to an extraordinary degree, and the foes in the field were treacherous and cruel, not merely toward our men, but to-ward the great multitude of peaceful isl-anders who welcomed our rule.

Soldiers in the Philippines. "Under the strain of well-nigh intoles

never succeed.

able provocation, there were shameful instances as must happen in all wars, where the soldiers forgot themselves and retallated evil for evil. Every effort has made to detect such cases, to punish the offenders, and to prevent any recurrence of the deed. It is a cruci injustice to the gallant men who fought so well in the Philippines not to recognize that these instances were exceptions, and that the American troops who served in the far-off to Increase. tropic islands deserve praise, the same in kind that has always been given to those

who have well and valiantly fought for the honor of our common flag and com-mon country. The work of civil administration has kept pace with the work of military administration, and when, on July 4 last, amnesty and peace were de-Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and soreness in clared throughout the islands, the civil the head and chest, Cough, Sore Throat, government essumed complete control. Peace and order now prevail, and a great-

Ancients-The Present and the Future.

HAIR AND ITS

In the museum of Roman antiquities at York, England, one of the chief treasures is a coll of woman's hair, says the New York Tribune. It was found in the grave of a Roman woman, the wife or daughter of some military or civil official sent out from the seven-hilled city to extend or maintain the imperial power in the third century after Christ. The nameless head upon which it once grew so luxuriantiy fell away centuries ago into the dust whence, as Scripture grimly reminds one, all are born, and whither all return. But the cruel hand of time has left the woman's hair as thick and lustrous and richly chestnut as on the day when last its owner braided it smoothly, then wound it round and round into the noble coronet

that graces the museum. From the ghostly Roman woman to the flesh and blood New Yorker of the present moment may seem a far cry, while dynasties have waxed and But and races have arisen only to fall back and races have arisen only to fail back into oblivion, the coquetries of women have remained pretty much the same as when Eve first "did" her hair in the Garden of Eden. In the eyes of the up-to-date hairdresser a thousand years are

Hair is today a most absorbing topic with women, and hairdressing "parlors" and faise-hair experts are busy supply ing the demand for dyes, wigs and smart colffures.

"More American women than ever are coloring their hair," was the opinion of a leading hairdresser with a French name and an English accent. "And more false hair is being bought and worn than in the last 30 years-since the days of waterfalls and chatelaine braids, ma'am." After the hairdresser had taken time to rearrange a false front that had fallen into crooked ways on the forehead of a wax young man, she resumed: "The fashonable shade in hair is still Titian' red. but of this there are several tints, rang-ing from a bright, bricky red to a browner, darker color. Women choose the tint they like best or that they ill best suit their complexions. Dyeing the hair has been brought down pretty fine these days, but although it is possible to guarantee a given shade, cometimes we decline to undertake a sometimes we decline to undertake a head at all. For example, there was a lady in here yesterday. She wanted her hair dyed dark Titian. Well, she'd been trying one cheap dye after another on her hair till it was every color and all colors, striped and spotted like a zebra and a tiger in a composite photo. On the right temple it was a dull sea green, with one dye, and down behind her left car she was a rich violet, with the effects of some other decotion she'd been using. In order to get her hair

been using. In order to get her hair into shape for successful dyaing I should have had to bleach it anywhere from one to four times before applying the Titlan coloring, and she wouldn't stand for the expense. Dyeing costs from \$7 up to according to the length of time and the amount of work involved. Never very cheap, you see, but vanity makes one pay the piper some outrageous bills.

Different Shades. "However, this woman I'm talking about said she'd take a bottle of dye and apply it herself. This morning in she

came again, guite humble and weeping. And wasn't she a sight! One side of her head was five shades lighter than the other, and on the nape of her neck it was carrots just carrots. She had done it all wrong, and then she wanted to

der to clear it of other preparations and get il uniform in color. Then comes the Set il uniform in color. Then comes the dye. With long, thick hair or strong, wiry, it may take four hours to com-plete the process; with fine, soft hair, two wiry, it may take four hours to com-plete the process; with line, soft hair, two heurs. A great many women ruln their hair with cheap dyes. Of these wainut stain comes off, while the various sul-phur dyes smell and are sticky and greasy

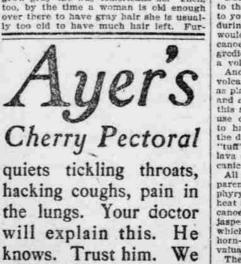
greasy. "As to the tints that go with the hair becomingly, very dark brown or black requires a bright color in the checks. In nature they often are found in company with a class barrent company with a clear brunette complexion, but the ladles who dye their hair commonly go for a white skin and rosy cheeks, this being regarded as most captivating. Red hair combined with a bright, light com-plexion may be quite ravishing, as you may say, particularly if blue eyes go with them." "And what is the color of hair to go

with a pale, sallow complexion?"

"Ah, my dear, the ladies who dye their hair never have paie, sallow complexions. Women who dye their hair generally rouge a bit and powder a bit more. "As for the false hair that New York adies are going to wear this sesson there are two-no, three-reasons for it. In the first place, the low styles of doing the hair call for a great deal more hair to look well than the high. There is that hollow in the head, you see, that has to be filled up with something: but whatever hair you've got shows for all it's worth, as it were, when you mass it on top of your head. Then, again-this is reason number two-the American la-dies as a rule have not got hair enough of their own to make a low colffure satinfactorily. Their hair is not so strong

or so heavy as the average English woman's head of hair. Convenience of False Hair.

"Lastly, false hair is often much more convenient to wear' than one's own hair, being easier to manage and more easily adjusted. You can pin on a curl or a puff in a second, where to make the curl or the puff would be a matter of time and may be out of the question. Lusterless, dark brown hair is the cheapest shade to buy, and natural blond and nat-ural gray the dearest. A good, well-made switch of the former can be bought from \$3 up to 529, while the same thing in nat-ural gray starts at \$25, and from that soars as high as you like. The reason why gray hair is so expensive is that it is hard to get. European women don't grow gray the way Americans do. Then,



American women did grow hair fine

enough for the tradesman, they wouldn't part with it, I'll go ball. There is a widespread superstition that dead people's heads are shaved to obtain switches and wigs. That's nonsense. It wouldn't be allowed by any country, and if it was allowed nobody would want the hair, be-cause it would be as dead as the corpse it came from. It would have lost its brilliancy and luster."

VIRTUES OF VOLCANOES.

They Furnish Mankind With Some Important Needs.

Pearson's Weekly.

The crops of the country round Vesavius were spolled last Spring by rain charged with hydrochloric acid. But it is the first time such a thing has happened for more than 30 years, and this very add in the small amounts which the volcano usually gives off has been largely responsible for

the enormous crops which this district usually yields. The slopes of Mount Vesuvius produce in fact, nearly treble the crops which other neighboring parts of Italy can be made to yield, and this is only one of a hundred such districts which owe their fertility to the soil being composed of

crumbled lava. Even the dust which volcanoes eject is often extremely valuable to the farmers upon whose land it falls. In 1812 a violent eruption of La Souffriere, the great St. Vincent volcano which has recently given so much trouble, covered the whole of Barhadoes with some two inches of ashes. At the time Barbadoes was suffering from a fearful plague of red ants, which ren-dered some parts of the island almost uninhabitable. The dust absolutely de-

stroyed these pests, and not only that, but doubled the crop of sugar cane the next year. The fertilizing effects of that dust were visible up to the year 1830. Not even the great rivers of the world

can compare in fertilizing powers with volcanic outbursts. Tombora, at its lact great eruption, emitted enough dust to have covered the whole of Germany two feet deep, and the dust greatly improved the land it fell upon. But others besides farmers owe much

to the action of volcances. Does it occur to you that warfare and sport as practiced during the past three or four centuries would have been impossible but for vol-cances? Gunpowder's most important in-

gredient is sulphur, and sulphur is purely volcanic product. Another most indispensable product of

wolcanic action is gypsim, better known as plaster of paris. Sculptors, cast-makers and surgeons alike would be logt without this substance. Builders, too, make great use of stones which owe their hardness to having been brought up molten from the dentia of the earth by volcances. The the depths of the earth by volcances. The "tuff" of which Naples is built is an old lava of Vesuvius. Easalt is another vol-

canic stone.

All those beautiful veined or semi-trans-parent stones known as chalcedany, por-phyry and jasper have been formed by heat and thrown up into our reach by vol-cances. Clay has been found turned into jasper simply by the heat of a lava stream which has presed over it. Felspar and horn-blende are other well-known and

valuable volcanic products. The domestic use of pumice stone is too well known to need description. Pumice is also employed in many of the arts and crafts, for instance, by painters to remove old paint from timber. Hundreds of people gain a livelihood digging pumice from the volcanic district of Middle Italy. Mention must also be made of rock crys-

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A Year's Building at Harvard.

Boston Transcript, Harvard is so big that one building more or less hardly attracts any ettention. But the briefest roview of the ma-terial progress of the past year reveals an almost stacing rate of expansion. Six new buildings have been completed, three additions made, and a part of the fence with its gates built, within that time; while one building is still in pro-cess of construction, almost finished, as is also a new addition. The agregate cost of this enlargement of the housing space is more than a million and a quarter of dollars, And the plana for the near future purpose the creation of four other expensive buildings.

SUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and uss that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup, for children teething. It southes the child softens the guing, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhosa.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS

Of a New Catarrh Cure.

A large and constantly increasing majority of the American people are catarrh sufferers. This is not entirely the result of our changeable climate, but because modern investigation has clearly proven that many diseases, known by other names, are really catarrh. Formerly, the name catarrh was applied almost exclusively to the common nasal catarrh, but the throat, stomach, liver, bladder, kid-neys and intestines are subject to catarrhal diseases he well as the nasal passages. In fact, wherever there is mucous mem-brane there is a feeding ground for catarrh.

The usual remedies, inhalers, sprays, douches or powders have been practically failures, as far as anything more than temporary relief was concerned, because they simply dry up the mucous secretions. without having the remotest effect upon the blood and liver, which are the real sources of cutarrhal diseases.

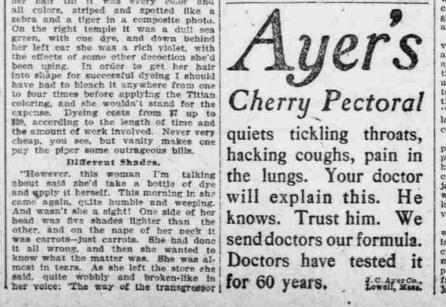
It has been known for some years that the radical cure of catarrh could never some from local applications, but from an internal remedy, acting on the blo expelling the catarrhal poison from the system

A new internal preparation which has been on the market only a short time has met with remarkable success as a genuine, radical cure for catirrh.

It may be found in any drug store, sold under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tab-lets, large, pleasant-tasting lozenges, composed principally of antiseptic ingrdients, Blood Root, Red Gum and similar eaturn specifics. Dr. Ainslee, in speaking of the new

catarrh cure, says: "I have tried the new catarrh remedy, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, upon 30 or 40 patients, with remarkable satisfactory results. They clear the head and throat more effectually and lastingly than any douche or inhaler that I have ever seen, and although they are what is called a patent medicine, and sold by the druggists, I do not hesitate to recommend them, as I know them to be free from cocaine and oplates, and that even a little child may use them with ea-tire safety." Any sufferer with nasal catarrh, throat

or bronchial trouble, catarrh of the stom-ach, liver or bladder, will find Stuart's Catarrh Tablets remarkably effective, pleasant and convenient, and your druggist will tell you they are absolutely free from any injurious drug.



ATTACKS THE FIRELESS CITY Scarcity of Fuel and Lack of

Heat Cause Grip, Colds, Bronchitis and Pulmonary Ills

The use of "Seventy-seven," Dr. Humphreys' Specific, breaks up Colds, Grip,

General Prostration and Fever, and pre-"T" consists of a small vial of pleasant