

# PRESIDENT INGALLS.

## Waterloo Leads Head of the Big Four Railway.

Waterloo Leads Head of the Big Four Railway.

The Social Service Magazine has an essay upon the ruling conditions and current outlook in the United States from the president of the Big Four railway system, which says Mr. Waterson, in the Louisville Courier-Journal, is so suggestive, and drawn upon lines so Jeffersonian, as to invite the serious attention of intelligent readers and to justify more than passing comment. Mr. Ingalls is a democrat. Born, like so many successful Americans, a farmer's boy, he has merged the man of affairs enough with the man of books to evolve in one and the same personality both the thinker and the actor upon the stage of real life. Whatever he says is rightly because it springs from a mind richly endowed and highly trained, and fortified by varied experience.

In this latest contribution to the reservoir of contemporary thought, Mr. Ingalls recognizes the revolutionized elements no less than the momentous problems with which we have to deal. Upon the very threshold of the new century, as he clearly points out, political events and business conditions are crowding each other so fast that we stop and wonder what is to happen next. New developments, new methods, new conditions, new obligations, are upon us. To many the clouds in the horizon have an angry look and they fear for the future of the nation. While optimists, like Mr. Ingalls, may not share their fears, they agree that the national safety depends upon the virtue and integrity of our citizens, and it is just as well to look the situation over and make up our minds as to what should be done to meet the danger, if there be any. In fact, there is nothing better for an individual or a community than to stop and think. We rush along in our mad race, heedless of the future. To many people the close of the nineteenth century and the opening of the twentieth is not full of promise for the higher ideals of life; it seems to them that everything is being sacrificed to the desire of getting rich; that religion, conscience, truth and virtue are at a discount, and the world only thinks of who will win in the race of piling up millions. It is certainly a time for serious thought. Heretofore we have been a nation in isolation, a law unto ourselves, but fast ships, cables, the intercourse of people, the demands of commerce, circumstances over which we had no control, have forced us from this position and we stand forth to-day full grown and compelled to take our share of the responsibilities of the world.

The crisis, as Mr. Ingalls shows, is upon us. Our fleets and armies are in the orient; we are in possession of new lands and countries; we stand, as it were, sponsor for all the republics and nations of North and South America. When President Cleveland took his stand in the Venezuela case and the country supported him we were committed to certain duties and responsibilities in reference to all our neighbors, and we cannot get away from them. The Spanish war and subsequent negotiations placed on us the burden of controlling and developing other countries.

In connection with these imminent and overwhelming international issues, as Mr. Ingalls proceeds to show, we are confronted with a further serious question, which is continually raised and which must be considered—the struggle between capital and labor. The organization of the most immense trusts or corporations ever known has brought this to the front. Certainly there are grave issues to be settled by us as a people and as a nation. Are we prepared to assume all these responsibilities and can we successfully manage them and still maintain our republic, still preserve "a government of the people, for the people and by the people?"

We quote the following:

"Is there danger in the future from the great business combinations that are now being made—from the trusts? You hear it on every street corner. At every gathering men are inquiring and discussing it. Has the struggle between capital and labor actually commenced, and is the conflict irrepressible? My observation in the last 25 years has been that labor has steadily won, and capital lost in the struggle which always exists more or less. The compensation of labor has constantly risen, the cost of the necessities of life has decreased. On the other hand, the earnings of capital have grown less and less each year, and the responsibility and trouble of keeping it employed has increased. The rate of interest in this country is only about one-half what it was 25 years ago. A citizen who retired from business then and decided to live on his income to-day in comparatively poor circumstances. In other words, if he has stood still he has seen the interest upon his capital cut in two, while his expenses have at the best stood still.

"Capital has been able to exist and increase only when it has been actively employed, and if it has been active, it has had to employ labor in order to exist. Our law of equal distribution of estates and the prevention of entails scatters wealth. About the only large estate in this country to-day that I recall, which will not be separated and divided among heirs is Carnegie's, and it looks as though he might divide that up himself. It is rarely that large estates last long in a republic. Children left with large wealth soon dissipate it. The saying that it is only three generations from the millionaire to the clerk in shirt sleeves is generally true, and it is well for society and for the nation that it is true.

"Has the danger to labor increased by the organization of the vast combinations of to-day? The trust is no new danger. It is an aggregation of capital under a new name. It may be a greater one, but it is only a large corporation—the big growth of business and competition. How to control it is the question.

"Publicity and taxation, all agree, is one

way of controlling and keeping the trusts within the limits. Let the full light of day be turned on all their actions, and their statements and all their accounts, and provide either by franchise or license tax that they shall pay their fair share of the burden of the people. Our case is somewhat different from that of England or other countries, and therefore precedents do not always apply. In England, for instance, they have practically free trade, and there is nothing which the trusts want from parliament. Here we have a tariff, and to a certain extent it is used as a protection for the corporations, and the great danger to our institutions is that these great aggregations of wealth may endeavor to control legislation and do things that smaller bodies would not attempt.

These are pregnant words. They touch the marrow of the question treated. Here is another passage which is full of wise suggestion. Again we quote:

"All this, this danger must be met, as all dangers in the republic must be, and must be overcome by the virtue of the people. We must, so far as possible, protect our small land holders. In their hands is the future of the republic. If you will read the history of the empires and republics that have perished, you will find that their failure dates from the time when the lands drifted into large holdings and were cultivated by tenants or slaves. So far, therefore, as it can be done by legislation our small property holders should be encouraged, and they should be protected; their burden should be made as light as possible, and capital should be made to pay its fair share of the burdens of the state. Large ownership of land should be discouraged and prevented.

"Our system of taxation is the crudest on the civilized earth, with possibly the exception of Turkey and some of the oriental countries. The laws of every state are different, and by means of this large aggregations of capital avoid paying their share of the cost of government. We are just learning that a franchise tax is the easiest collected of any, and probably one of the fairest ways of raising revenue. Of course, those who manage corporations will object, as everybody does, to paying taxes, but, nevertheless, it is right and proper. Those that have the protection of the state should bear their share of the burdens."

### LEARNING A LANGUAGE.

It Does Not Require Much Time, If One Has Patience and Perseverance.

"It doesn't require any great length of time to learn a language if one has patience," said a man who has mastered several languages, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "and when I hear a man regret that he is unable to speak French or German, or Spanish or some other language unknown to him, I cannot conceal my amusement. In nine cases out of ten I might say that the man who expresses regret of this sort handle English very poorly if that happens to be their language. The chances are that their vocabularies are extremely limited, and it would probably surprise them to know that, despite the advantages of birth and education, they could not command more than 600 or 700 words in English if their lives depended upon it. Yet they are able to carry on intelligent conversation and many of them may become foreboding and even axiomatic in their sayings, and they plunge into discussions of literature, art, music and other subjects of such fine elegance, and do it rather successfully, too. Now, how long ought it to take a man to learn 600 or 700 or even 1,000 words in any language?"

"Certainly it ought not to take any great length of time, and from my own experience I know that it does not. Of course I am not speaking now of mastering so that one can get the full benefit of all the refinements of speech in a particular tongue. But I have in mind the idea of speaking intelligibly in a given language and being able to understand perfectly what is said in return. I have a system which I have worked out, and it has been of vast benefit to me, and has enabled me to learn a number of languages. It occurred to me while I was in Mexico a few years ago on important business. I could not speak a word of Spanish and could not understand the language. I concluded that I would learn the language. My plan was simply this: I made up my mind that I would not retire at the close of any day as long as I was there without learning at least three words in Spanish, how to pronounce them and what they meant. That would give me 90 words per month, or something over 1,000 in a year's time. I stuck to the task, and I was there nine months, and as a result of my system I was not only able to converse in Spanish, but I carried on my correspondence in Spanish. I don't suppose I could write an essay in the language, but I can speak it, write it and understand it and it was all brought about by the three words a day system."

### The Volcano Bird.

One curious result of the Soufriere's eruptions has been the loss on the island of St. Vincent of the beautiful bird known as Guilding's Amazon parrot. This bird was formerly found only on the slopes of the Soufriere and was called the "volcano bird" by the inhabitants of the island. It was driven away by the eruptions of 1718 and sought shelter in other parts of the Antilles. The great hurricane of 1898 still further reduced its numbers, hardly leaving a single bird in St. Vincent, and now it is feared that whatever survivors there may have been were destroyed by the recent eruptions or have fled from the scene. Not a bird can be found anywhere within the range of the volcano's activity. Unlike man, birds and beasts did not risk returning to such a dangerous zone.—Detroit Free Press.

### Trick of Dutch Anglers.

Dutch fishermen make astonishing catches by means of a very simple expedient. They put a number of live worms and insects into a bottle partly filled with water, which is then securely corked. The bottle is dropped into the water, and the fisherman sinks his line alongside. It appears that the wriggling contents of the bottle so tempt the fish that they fall easy victims to the baited hooks.—N. Y. Sun.

# SOME HOSPITAL PETS.

## Odd Creatures That Are a Source of Great Comfort to the Little Patients.

Of army, navy and other semipublic pets much that is entertaining has been written. Hospital pets are not so well known, but it is easy to imagine the pleasure they give to a ward full of little patients, and no one could doubt the statement of a nurse, in the Hospital, that they brighten many a weary hour of convalescence and materially help toward a cure.

The first pet of which the nurse tells is Jumbo, a wise old tortoise, which lived, moved and had his happy being in a children's ward in a New York hospital. His curious wanderings about the ward, his clumsy gait, his air of antiquity and wisdom caused many a child to forget pain; and to have Jumbo on the bed was the highest reward the staff nurse could promise to a little patient for good behavior during the surgeon's visit.

"Nurse Judy" was a fox-terrier which, for 15 years, was a close and lovingly compassionate friend to every little inmate of a children's ward in a London hospital. None knew better than Nurse Judy that a dog that lives in a hospital must not bark, for there were little sick ones whose sleep must not be disturbed. Barking was the only canine privilege denied her, and she was always cheerful under this ordeal of silence, and more than most of her kind she learned to express her joy by wagging her stumpy tail.

"Gypsy," another terrier, has taken Nurse Judy's place, and is already so well a probationer that some of the nurses say they "could almost trust her to take a temperature!" Gypsy plays ball with the convalescents, and always has a Santa Claus pocket of her own at Christmas. The only liberty she will not tolerate for the children is the attempt to "commandeer" any of her own special property from the top drawer, where it is kept.

A monkey named Giovanni was once a ward pet in a little hospital in Leghorn, Italy. Originally he had belonged to an Italian, whose dying wish was that his monkey might stay with him to the last. The good sisters who acted as nurses did not quite know what to do with the awkward legacy bequeathed them by the friendless sick man, but Giovanni's big eyes said as plainly as possible: "Don't send me out to face a friendless world! I can't do it enough for a monkey to lose his loving master without losing the home he has found here!"

His mute simian eloquence prevailed. Giovanni was adopted, and became known as the "Count." The sisters grew very fond of him. He amused the children, and at length became as much a fixture as one of the pillars of the hospital gate.

Two chameleons lived and died in a children's ward in a London hospital. They did not live long—chameleons in captivity never do—but they were a great source of interest and wonder while they lived, and their changing color under the children's very eyes was a constant mystery and delight. A wise little boy patient once informed the ward that it was "only conjuring like that chap did at our school treat." But it was never quite clear to the others whether the conjuring was done by the chameleons or was a trick of the nurse who owned them.

### COLORS IN WOOD.

The Various Kinds That Are Used to Supply the Demands of Various Trades.

An amateur collector of woods for ornamental work recently stated in Science and Industry that he had bog oak from Ireland that is almost as black as ebony.

Brown is well represented in his collection by walnut from this country, and cocobola and snakewood from the tropics. The last named variety has the remarkable property of showing its mottled spots on all four sides, instead of two, as is usually the case. It is very dense and hard to cut. When it is cut it gives out an odor similar to that of scorching wood.

In reds he has mahogany, cedar, California redwood, African vermillion and tulip wood, the last mentioned variety being striped. Bluish tints can be obtained from amaranth and heart of lilac. Very few people know that near the heart of this common flowering shrub are the most beautiful streaks of a purplish hue, variegated with white. It is difficult to obtain in large pieces, as the trunk rots and dies almost as soon as it begins to attain a large diameter.

Different shades of yellow are afforded by lancewood, orangewood, sandalwood and Spanish satinwood. Sumach is greenish, and has a pretty grain. Very light tints can be obtained by using quarter-sawn maple and sycamore. White holly is even more effective in getting contrasts of color.

### Hardy Vegetarians.

In India, China, Japan, and adjacent countries are about 400,000,000 people who rarely eat meat; yet they are strong, active and long-lived. Darwin is the authority for the statement that the Andean natives perform twice the work of ordinary laborers, and subsist almost entirely on a diet of bananas.—Albany Argus.

### Had Not Won Fame.

Duff—Howley is always bragging about his son, Tom, who worked his own way through college.

Wedge—Howley, Tom Howley? Never heard of him in college. Guess he couldn't have belonged to either of the ball teams or the boat crew.—Boston Transcript.

There are plenty of people who have become depressed and discouraged, because that dry, hacking cough hangs to them continually. They have taken much medicine, mostly of the advertised quick sort, nothing like Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Brest Tea, the discovery of a noted German physician. We do not say that this will cure a case where the lungs are badly diseased; for it will not, and up to this date, there is nothing that will cure under these conditions; but on the other hand, if the lungs are not hard hit, the patient should take Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Brest Tea, a cup full every night on going to bed, have it hot, drink slowly, then every other night, rub the throat and top portion of the lungs with St. Jacobs Oil, cover with oil silk, let it remain an hour, then remove. Eat good, plain, nourishing food, live in the open air as much as possible. By all means sleep as near out of doors as possible, that is, windows wide open, except in the very severe weather. Take a cold sponge bath every morning; then immediately rub the body vigorously with a coarse towel. Take Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Drops every other day according to directions. One can buy the three remedies for \$1.25 of any reliable druggist. Begin the treatment at once, and see how much better you will be almost within a week's time.

We call our readers' attention to the two advertisements of the Northwestern Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn. This is an old and reliable company, dealing in hides, pelts, etc., and to buy wool growers and trappers supplies. They have a national reputation for getting up that which is instructive to the stockman, farmer, hunter and trapper. Their picture of the wild fur-bearing animals in natural colors is the finest ever produced. This and a 24-page trap book, illustrated, also gun and knife catalogues, also a price list of hides and furs, will be sent you free if you mention this paper. Do it today and you will be delighted with what you get. Northwestern Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

A man cannot live a broad life if he runs only in one groove.—J. S. White.

A 50-Cent Calendar for 6 Cents. If you want one of the handsomest calendars you ever saw, send 6 cts. postage to the Boston Rubber Shoe Co., Calendar Dept., 9 Murray St., New York. It is 10x20 inches, printed in 12 colors, and a perfect beauty. There are plenty of 50-cent calendars not nearly as pretty.

Whisky straight made crooked path.—Chicago Daily News.

Briefly, especially in the opinion of some, one of the persons who do about the least to make these illustrations.—Punch.

How My Throat Hurts!—Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Sore Throat Drops? It cures in one minute.

No one finds it so hard to frequently mistakes as the person who most frequently makes them.—Indianapolis News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c

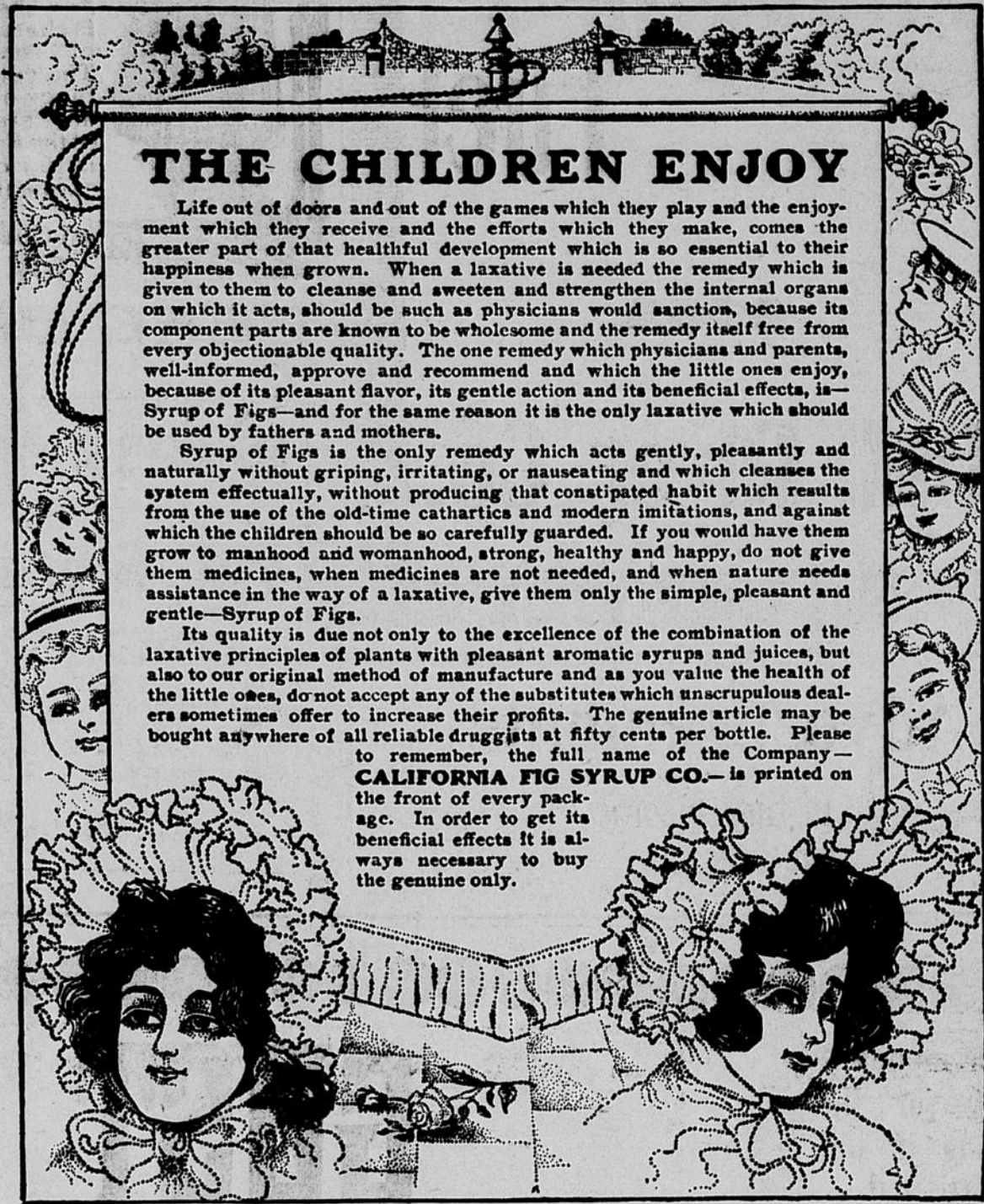
Tourist—"When does the next train start for Cork, porter?" Irish Porter—"She's just gone, sorr!"—Punch.

Pico's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 222 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Some love letters are too soft to file.—Chicago Daily News.

Iowa Farms 94 Per Acre Cash, bal. 1/2 crop till paid. Mulhall, Sioux City, Ia.

Boasting is only begging for praise.—Ram's Horn.



## THE CHILDREN ENJOY

Life out of doors and out of the games which they play and the enjoyment which they receive and the efforts which they make, comes the greater part of that healthful development which is so essential to their happiness when grown. When a laxative is needed the remedy which is given to them to cleanse and sweeten and strengthen the internal organs on which it acts, should be such as physicians would sanction, because its component parts are known to be wholesome and the remedy itself free from every objectionable quality. The one remedy which physicians and parents, well-informed, approve and recommend and which the little ones enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects, is—Syrup of Figs—and for the same reason it is the only laxative which should be used by fathers and mothers.

Syrup of Figs is the only remedy which acts gently, pleasantly and naturally without griping, irritating, or nauseating and which cleanses the system effectually, without producing that constipated habit which results from the use of the old-time cathartics and modern imitations, and against which the children should be so carefully guarded. If you would have them grow to manhood and womanhood, strong, healthy and happy, do not give them medicines, when medicines are not needed, and when nature needs assistance in the way of a laxative, give them only the simple, pleasant and gentle—Syrup of Figs.

Its quality is due not only to the excellence of the combination of the laxative principles of plants with pleasant aromatic syrups and juices, but also to our original method of manufacture and as you value the health of the little ones, do not accept any of the substitutes which unscrupulous dealers sometimes offer to increase their profits. The genuine article may be bought anywhere of all reliable druggists at fifty cents per bottle. Please to remember, the full name of the Company—**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**—is printed on the front of every package. In order to get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine only.

## JANUARY BUYING

There is no time like January for satisfactory buying. The holiday trade has not yet begun. In January you always get first pick of all the earliest spring goods and there is ample time to fill and ship your orders with greater promptness.

Send 10 cents TODAY for our large General Catalogue No. 1. It gives you descriptions and prices on almost everything you eat, wear or use. Save 10¢ on every order you purchase by sending your orders to

**MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.**  
CHICAGO  
"The House that Tells the Truth."

## PILES ANAKESIS

Send 10 cents TODAY for our large General Catalogue No. 1. It gives you descriptions and prices on almost everything you eat, wear or use. Save 10¢ on every order you purchase by sending your orders to

**MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.**  
CHICAGO  
"The House that Tells the Truth."

## WINCHESTER

FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS  
"New Rival" "Leader" "Repeater"

If you are looking for reliable shotgun ammunition, the kind that shoots where you point your gun, buy Winchester Factory Loaded Shotgun Shells: "New Rival," loaded with Black powder; "Leader" and "Repeater," loaded with Smokeless. Insist upon having Winchester Factory Loaded Shells, and accept no others. ALL DEALERS KEEP THEM

## WESTERN CANADA

HAS FREE HOMES FOR MILLIONS.

Upwards of 10,000 Americans have settled in Western Canada during the past five years. They are contented. Happy and prosperous, and there is room still for millions. We are now offering you the best grazing lands on the continent. Magnificent climate, plenty of water and fuel. Good schools, excellent churches, splendid railway facilities. All in the Free Homestead lands of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Send to the following for an Atlas and other literature telling of the great resources of the country, as well as for certificates giving you reduced rates, etc., etc. Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or **BREITMAN BROTHERS**, 215 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.; T. O. CURRIE, Callahan Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. FOSTER, Box 10, Waterloo, South Dakota; **WILLIAM BIRCHIE**, Graham North Dakota; Canadian Government Agents.

A. N. K.-G 1900

## TRY MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

THE GREATEST REMEDY FOR PILES

## SKUNK MINK

AND ALL OTHER FURS

W. H. WHITE & FUR CO. Minneapolis, Minn.

## Libby's Mince Meat

In our mammoth kitchen we employ a Chef who is an expert in making mince pies. He has charge of making all of Libby's Mince Meat. He is told to make the

**BEST MINCE MEAT**

Ever sold—and he does. Get a package at your grocer's—enough for two large pies. You will never use another kind again. Libby's Atlas of the World, with 32 new maps, size 11 inches, sent anywhere for 10 cents in stamps. Our booklet, "HOW TO MAKE GOOD THINGS TO EAT," mailed free.

**LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY, CHICAGO.**

## WESTERN CANADA

HAS FREE HOMES FOR MILLIONS.

Upwards of 10,000 Americans have settled in Western Canada during the past five years. They are contented. Happy and prosperous, and there is room still for millions. We are now offering you the best grazing lands on the continent. Magnificent climate, plenty of water and fuel. Good schools, excellent churches, splendid railway facilities. All in the Free Homestead lands of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Send to the following for an Atlas and other literature telling of the great resources of the country, as well as for certificates giving you reduced rates, etc., etc. Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or **BREITMAN BROTHERS**, 215 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.; T. O. CURRIE, Callahan Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. FOSTER, Box 10, Waterloo, South Dakota; **WILLIAM BIRCHIE**, Graham North Dakota; Canadian Government Agents.

A. N. K.-G 1900

## PICO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Best Cough Syrup. Cures Spots. Use in Time. Sold by Druggists.