THE COLUMBIAN, BLOOMSBURG. PA.

ST. PAUL'S IN LONDON.

dom, Site 13 Centuries Old. In the very heart of the city, con-

spicuously situated on a slight emi-nence stands London's most prominent building, the beautiful St. Paul's Cathedral. For nearly 1300 years a church has occupied this site, Ethelbert having founded one there as carly as 610. For 477 years this origninal church remained standing, or until it was destroyed by fire in 1087.

A new edifice then was commenced in the Norman style. It occupied 40 years in building, and, according to William of Malmesbury, "could contain the utmost conceivable multitude of worshipers." But what with additions of various kinds, the cathedral was not declared completed until 1315.

The height of the steeple then was 520 feet, and the total length of the church was 720 feet, a great many feet longer than the longest church now in England. At that time the spire was of timber covered with lead, and was eight feet higher than the world-renowned cathedral of Cologne, the largest specimen of gothic architecture in the world. In 1561 this spire was struck by lightning and was destroyed, and in the fire that ensued the church was damaged, and remained in a dilapidated condition until the reign of Charles L.

The work of restoration under the great architect, Inigo Jones, had not been completed when the structure was destroyed in the great fire of 1666. Before this the famous St. Paul's cross had been removed, where great religious disputations were held and papal bulls promulgated. Here the bull of the pope against Martin Luther was read in the presence of Cardinal Wolsey.

The present St. Paul's was erected in the years between 1675-97 from the designs of Str Christopher Wren. It is in the form of a Latin cross and resembles St. Peter's at Rome, though much smaller. It cost what would be computed in our money to-day as nearly \$3,740,000, but which represented a far greater purchasing power in those times. It is 500 feet long and its breadth at the transepts is 250 feet. It is the third largest church in Christendom, being exceeded in size only by St. Peter's at Rome and the cathedral of Milan.

The dome, which separates the two transepts and the nave and the choir, rises to a height of 365 feet, and is of wood covered with lead. It supports a lantern, on top of which is a ball surmounted by a cross, the ball and cross weighing 8,960 pounds, and bringing the extreme height of the structure to 404 feet. The ball is six feet in diameter and can hold from 10 to 12 persons.

The principal front to the west consists of a double portico of corinthian pillars, flanked by campanile towers 120 feet high. In front of the west facade stands a statue of Queen Anne, with England, Ireland, France and America at her feet. In the campanile tower is the largest bell in England.

Wren received £200 a year while working on St. Paul's, but his designs for the decoration of the vast interior were never carried out. The expense was paid by a tax on coal.

St. Paul's is famous for its numerous monuments, where also are the tombs of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Lord Nelson, Dr. Samuel Johnson, the Duke of Wellington, the painter Turner, and other distinguished men.

History of Coffee.

A pamphlet published by an Arab

CARING FOR PARROTS.

Expert Tells of Best Food and Con

ditions for the Bird. Women who are fond of parrots for pets should bear in mind the fact that to keep them well, birds from tropical countries must be protected from drafts and sudden changes of temperature, and under no consideration should they be left out over night, even in summer.

Miss Virginia Pope, who for twenty years has made a study of birds, their care and treatment, says that there is greater mortality among parrots for this reason than any other, Women, who through carelessness

or thoughtlessness, have left their pets hanging out in the dew over night, have found to their sorrow that if their birds were not dead by morning they were down with bronchial pneumonia, a disease that they are subject to.

There are certain do's and dont's which Miss Pope suggests, which, if followed, will go a long way to keep a bird of this sort in good health and plumage.

Much care should be exercised in their feeling and a most important rule to follow is to give the bird plenty of water.

This is entirely contrary to the advice of many bird fanciers, but Miss Pope, by personal experience, has found that it is most necessary. There should be one cup for seed and another for water, the latter to be changed twice a day. Some persons there are who will say that the bird will die if given water, but Miss Pope says that they will die without it.

Crackers which have been dipped and moistened well in condensed milk should be given them every morning. Condensed milk has been found to

be better than sweet milk for the reason that it is less likely to turn sour, and to affect the digestive or gans.

The milk should be thinned with hot water first, about one-half teaspoonful of water to one-half cup of milk. Toasted bread or swiebach can be substituted for crackers if desired.

The seed cup should contain sunflower seed mixed with hemp, about one-fourth of the hemp to threefourths of the sunflower.

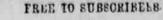
Parrots will not take a bath. A least it is said that not one in a hundred will of its own accord. This is a natural characteristic, as

in their own warm countries the heavy dews at night serve the purpose. But as some sort of bath is necessary it is best to spray them twice a week with an atomizer,

A spray bath is not disagreeable to the bird; on the contrary, they appear very grateful and will spread their wings and show every evidence of enjoyment during the process

The Curse of Flannels.

At the age of 6 I found myself-infelix!-removed to a town possessing a bleak climate and many woolen manufactories. It was the custom of the house mothers to buy flannel by the piece, direct from the factory; red flannel, hot, thick, felled like a Laplander, and the invention of Lucifer. Out of this flannel was cut a garment a continuous, all-embracing garment of neuter genter in which every child in that town might have been observed flaming Mephistophelian-like after the morning bath. A pattern was giv en to our mother. The hair shirt-I laugh when I read! By definition the hair shirt must have possessed geographical limits of attack, but my



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A Hint to Farmers.

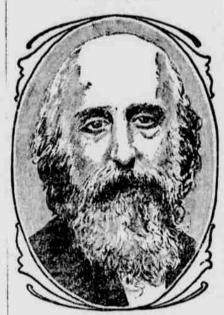
blood is an active threat against the very life-it makes the body a prepared breed-ing place for disease. It is part of Nature's plan for human safety that is many cases where the blood is impure or corrupt she sets a sign on the body in proof of the corrupt current that is flowing through the veins. Scrofula with its disfiguring sores and scars, eccema with its inritation, salt-facum, tetter, erysipelas, boils, pimples and other eruptions are only the outward signs of the impurity of the blood. But often in the earlier or simpler stages of the blood's impurity there are no outward signs of this condition, only dull, languid, sluggish feelings, which are com-monly attributed solely to the sluggishness of the liver. Of all preparations for purifying the blood Dr. Pierce's Goldan Medical Discov-ery easily takes the first place. It elimin-ates from the blood the elements which clog and corrupt it, and which breed and feed disease. It acts directly on the blood-making glands, increasing the'r activity, and so increasing the supply of rich, pure blood which is the life of the body. Accept no substitute for "Golden Med-ical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomash, blood and lungs. Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, paper cov-ers, is sent /rive on receipt of at one-cent The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is to plant 800,000 trees this year on 2,000 acres of its land along its principal divisions. This will be in addition to the setting out of 258,530 seedlings, which recently was completed. These trees are being planted to insure the road of sufficient ties.

When railroad companies find it necessary to give attention to tree growing it is time for farmers to bestir themselves in the same direction. There is a demand for all the timber that can be raised within the next 50 years.

Professor Stewart of the western N. Y. Horticultural Society gives this advice: "all forms of ill-treatment including bad planting, growth of weeds, and total neglect, is as harmful to fruit trees as to permit the grass to grow around them."

In the March "Arena" Rudolph Blankenourg describes the ripening and 'revealing of pulitical corruption in Pennsylvania under the Quay regime. This paper contains the startling expose of the criminal acts of Senator Quay which threatened to land him in the penitentiary; and the interest in the re-cital is much heightened by the reproduction of telegrams and autograph letters. There are also a number of portraits of men who figured conspicuously in this great drama of modern political corruption. Mr. Blanken-burg's series of papers is probably the most important contribution to the literature of the new crusade for political morality of the present year. Other papers of special value to people interested in the larger questions

of life are David Graham Phillips' interesting description of Socialism in Europe today; "A Pen-Picture of a Great Radical Meeting in Faris," by Frances Hardin Hess, "The Arena's" Paris commissioner; "The Present Status of Cooperation in Great Britain," a compact and lucid story of the rise and present status of the great cooperative movement of Great Britain, by J. C. Gray, General Secretary of the Co-operative Union of Great Britain; and "The Nevada Referen-dum Victory," by Eltweed Pomeroy, Presi-dent of the National Direct-Legislation must marry and find love and pence or die. He was very angry about a very favorable review of him. Said tions of Professor Munsterberg in his notable work, "The Americans," The other is concerned with the rise, domination and over-throw of the Tweed Ring, and is illustrated with reproductions or cartoons drawn by Thomas Nast during the famous battle be tween entrenched political corruption and good government. The strongest purely literary feature of the issue is Professo Archibald Henderson's discriminating and thoughtful criticism of the dramas and social ideals of Gearhart Hauptmann. Another view of the divorce question is presented by the well known educator, Professor Hawn, thou gh a strong champion of the home and the family, is not in favor of restrictive di-vorce legislation. He makes some admirable suggestions not altogether unlike those which have been so successfully introduced in the Swiss Republic. Among the full page pictures printed on Indua-tint paper sepia ink, which are features of this number. are portraits of Mr Jaures, the great French statesman, David Graham Phillips, the britliant young novelist and essayist, J. C. Grav, head of the co operative work in England, and a remarkably beautiful half-tone photograph of Will am Ordway Partridge's cele-brated "Madonna," Altogether this issue of "The Arena" is one of exceptional strength and cannot fail to prove indispensable to the more thoughtful people wish to keep in touch with the vital problems of the day.



Dr. Lyman Abbott. The celebrated preacher, who, on his sixty-ninth birthday, created a sensation by declaring that he no

GRAND JURIES ABOLISHED. **RE**CRUITING THE ARMIES Radical Action Taken by the People

of Minnesota.

of the electors of Minnesota, who

have adopted a constitutional amend-

act to amend the general laws, which

had for its object the changing of a

law adopted in the Constitution and

organic act of the State. It was in

the nature of an amendment and was

submitted to the electors at the elec-

tion on Nov. S, and adopted by an

Attorney-General W. J. Donnahow-

er, one of the leading attorneys of

the State, interprets the amendment

abolishing the Grand Jury system in

be to give the Legislature the power

to determine the manner and form of

charging persons with the commis-

sion of criminal acts. As the Consti-

tution now reads, the procedure by

which a person is held to answer for

a criminal offense is by presentment

or indictment of a Grand Jury, or by

criminal warrant issued by a Justice

of the Peace. In place of a Grand

Jury, or a warrant issued by a Justice

of the Peace, it is proposed to sub-

stitute any procedure which the Leg-

islature may deem due process of

nating the Grand Jury system. Crimi-

nal court statistics for twenty years

prove that thirty-five per cent. of

those indicted have proved their inno-

cence and have been acquitted in the

trial by jury. While there are no

statistics available to determine the

bribery effected or friendship ex-

pressed by members of the Grand

Juries, for corporations and individu-

als during the last decade, there is

ample evidence in the way of civil ac-

tions, which have been successfully

carried on by the State, to show that

corruption has prevailed and no

"bills" have been returned in crimi-

nal actions, where afterward the

same parties have been convicted of

the same offenses.

Now, as to other reasons for elimi-

"The effect of this amendment will

The Legislature of 1902 created an

ment to this effect.

overwhelming vote.

Inw.

the following legal terms:

St. Paul, Minn .- The Grand Jury Russia's Unlimited Supply of system of indictment for criminal offenses has been abolished by a vote

Trained Military Men.

JAPAN'S STANDING ARMY

Every Man in Russia is a Soldier-Japanese Considered by Experts to Be the Better Fighters-Japan's Strong Point is in Caring for Her Men.

Washington .- Russta has an almost unlimited supply of men with military training, and the size of the army which she can gather in wartime is estimated at 4,500,000, including about 75,000 officers.

Every man in Russia is a soldier, that is, every man between the ages of 21 and 43. With the exception of educated persons, those who have been graduated from universities, colleges and grammar schools, five years with the colors or in active service is required. A graduate of a university is required to serve actively for a year only. Those in the active service are, of course, receiving training continually.

The reserves are trained for a fixed number of weeks periodically. Regimental barracks are scattered from one end of the empire to the other, and the mobilization of the troops, although a vast undertaking, is systematically carried out. Besides the perlodical drill to which the reserves are subjected, there are many companies and regiments which are called out for active duty in quelling riots.

In Japan the total of available reserves falls far below that of Russia. Some experts, however, believe the Japanese are better fighters.

The Japanese standing army consisted before the war of only 167.629 officers and men, while Russia's peace quota was 1,000,000 men and 42,000 officers, according to figures supplied by each Government. The organization of the Japanese army is rather complicated, but its efficiency has been fully tested in the mobilization and transportation of the troops to the field.

In Japan all men from 17 to 40 are liable to military service. In addition to the standing army are the reserves; then what is known by the German term landwehr, and the first and second depots.

The reserves consist of those who have quitted the active service. They are enlisted in four years and four months and are considered part of the standing army.

The landwehr, which is brought into service after all the reserves have been called to the colors, is composed of those who have guitted the standing army, active and reserve, and the enlistment period is five years. The first depot comprises all those who have not enlisted in the active army for a term of seven years and four months. Those who had not previously enlisted in the first depot comprise the second depot, the term of service of which is only a year and four months.

These divisions are called out in regular order. Training of three or four weeks each year is given to all those not in the active service, much after the manner of our own State nilitia organization.

Third Largest Church in Christian-

In war times the reserves are put into active training, and a depleted regiment can easily and quickly be alled with trained and experienced men. There is also a fifth division called the landsturm, which consists of those who have gone through the landwehr or first depot, but who have not been in other service. In this manner the ranks of the army are quickly filled.

Aside from all these there are thousands in the empire who can be called upon for active service and, counting every man eligible for the service, the total military strength of Japan would be upward of 1,000,000 men.

On paper this number compares poorly with the Russian figures. The main problem which each nation must face is that of feeding her soldiers and this is Japan's strongest point.

The All-America Football Team.

Walter Camp announces in Collier's the following names as his selection for the first, second, and third all-America teams:

First Eleven-End, Shovlin, Yale; tackle, Cooney, Princeton; guard, Piekarski, Pennsylvania; centre, Tipton. West Point; guard, Kinney, Yale; tackle, Hogan, Yale; end, Eckersall, Chicago; quarter, Stevenson, Pennsylvania; half, Hurley, Hasvard; half, Heston, Michigan; full, Smith, Pennsylvania.

Second Eleven-Weede, Pennsylvania: Thorpe, Columbia: Climan, Dartmouth; Roraback, Yale; Tripp, Yale; Curtiss, Michigan; Gillespie, West Point: Rockwell, Yale; Reynolds, Pennsylvania; Hubbard, Amherst; Mills, Harvard.

Third Eleven - Glaze, Dartmouth; Butklewicz, Penusylvania; Short, Princetoon; Torrey, Pennsylvania; Thorpe, Minnesota; Doe, West Point; Rothgeb, Illinois; Harris, Minnesota; Hoyt, Yale: Vaugha, Dartmouth; Bender. Nebraska.

Largest Cat in Indiana,

Harry Gwinnup of this city owns a two-year-old cat which weighs eighteen pounds. The cat is named Jim Kiley, in honor of a citizen of Coving-The cat is supposed to be the ton. largest in the State of Indiana .- Covington Indianapolis Star.

He who is the picture of health should be in an enviable frame of mind.

longer believed in a great God. Dr. Abbott qualified his statement, however, by declaring his belief in a great and everpresent force which manfests itself in all the activities of man and the working of nature.

"God is energy," he says, "intelligent energy. The Bible no longer can be accepted as the ultimate truth. Science tells us man was not created, but is the creature of evolution. Even the Ten Commandments were the result of a gradual growth, not the inspired word of Moses. God is great, yet personal, everywhere, yet near-nearer than hands and feet."

Is Mr. Lawson Jealous?

The suggestion that Mr. Lawson has been stirred to ebullitions of special activity by jealousy of the large place temporarily occupied in the public eye by Mrs. Cassie Hoover Chadwick is not entirely incredible. Mr. Lawson's aspirations after - notoriety are of a monopolistic quality, and there is no doubt that Mrs. Chadwick was making a considerable figure in a field where he might be expected to resent intrusion. But who can tell how Mr. Lawson's mind really works? Does he work it, or does it work him? Has he got it under control, or is it running away and dragging him after it? Our little world would really like to know, and if the commonwealth of the State of Massachusetts should see its way to send a committee of alienists to wait on Mr. Lawson and report upon his mental condition, the report would undoubtedly command the best place in the news columns of most of the papers .- Harper's Weekly.

White Bear Killed in West Virginia.

Two hunters, who were driven by rain to take shelter in a cave in the mountains of Nicholas county, roused a perfectly white bear, with pink eyes, which had quarters in the cave. When roused from its slumber the bear attacked the men with ferocity and severely injured one of them. Mr. Wilson Graves, who fired the

shot that killed the animal, has the skin, and will have the same properly prepared and mounted. The hide has the texture and the head the appearance of the common black bear, except that the skin is snow white and the eyes pink.

The man who was born great may not die that way.

sheik in 1566 sheds light upon the origin and early use of coffee. This Arab sheik asserted that coffee was in. troduced into Arabia from Abyssinia about the opening of the fifteenth century and that it had been known as a beverage in the latter country from the most remote period. Its peculiar properties were taken advantage of by the Mohammedans in connection with their prolonged religious cere monies but its use as a devotional antisoporific stirred up' the fiercest opposition on the part of the orthodox element of the priests. Coffee was declared to be an intoxicant and was accordingly prohibited in the koran, but in spite of this the coffeedrinking habit spread rapidly. For two centuries the world's supply of coffee was obtained from the province of Yemen in southern Arabia, where the well-known Mocha is still cultivated. Knowledge of the taste and value

of coffee spread but slowly, so that it was not until the middle of the sixteenth century that it reached Constantinople. Here it also incited the bitter hostility of the priests. An excessive tax was imposed upon coffee houses, notwithstanding which they flourished and extended. After the lapse of another hundred years coffee reached Great Britain, where it was introduced by one Edwards, a British merchant long resident in Turkey. The first coffee house in London was opened by his Greek servant, Pasqua Ressie, in 1652, and the introduction of the beverage into England met with the same opposition as in the east.

In 1675 King Charles II, attempted to suppress coffee houses by royal edict, in which it was said that they were the resort of disaffected persons, 'who spread abroad divers false, malicious and scandalous reports, to the defamation of his majesty's government and the disturbance of the peace and quiet of the nation." In England, as well as other countries, the most effective check on the consumption of the beverage was found to be a high duty, which led to much smuggling. Coffee was used in France between 1640 and 1660.

Atmospheric Effect of Icebergs. The fishermen of Newfoundland possess the curious faculty of being able, as they say, to "smell" icebergs, and thereby escape many encounters with them. Really the approach of a berg is heralded by a sudden and decided cooling of the atmosphere.

Many an obese man has lost flesh by trying to shave himself

flannels left no pore untickled, untor tured: they heated the flesh until scarlet fever paled into a mere pleasantry. and they soured the milk of amiability within me forever. The rotation of the autumn, when the happy fowls and foliage alike moulted, shed the superfluous, when bracing October set the body in a glow, I alone of living things must be done up in flannel!

And spring, that season of vernal bourgeoning, was the time when I, too. like any other seedkin, slipped free of all stuffy incasings, and could aprout and spring in air and sun, clad in blessed muslin. I shall never forget the corroding bitterness induced by flannels. At times they absolutely re duced me to fisticuffs with my religion, so that filial piety, the ordaining of the seasons, and the very catechism itself, hung in the balance of the conflict. I believe I can hardly overestimate the spiritual detriment done me by my flannels.-Atlantic Monthly.

Newly Discovered Facts.

A good deal of secrecy has been of served as to just what of scientific value was learned by the recent voyage of the British ship Discovery into the antarctic regions. The geographical results of the exploration are well known but the scientific results will, take a long time to work out. It is said, however, that a secret has been brought back which will shake the foundations of many a scientific belief. Certain fossils have been found which prove beyond doubt that once -no one yet can tell how long agomammals, and perhaps even men, lived upon the land where now are utter desolation and life-destroying ice and snow. These treasures were packed into tin boxes and brought to London under special escort to the British museum, where they will await inquiry by specialists. In speaking of the matter Sir Clements Markham was most guarded. Still, he admitted that the fossils must in any case mean much. They may upset all the theories as to the polar system and the geograpical origin and age of the world.

Eating Reptiles and Insects.

In Arizona Indian children may be seen catching ants and eating them and in Mexico the honey ant is eagerly sought after by the natives, who eat the well-rounded, currant-like abdomen. In South America the large lizard, the iguano, is a delicacy, not to speak of the larger snakes, which in taste are like chicken. The ordinary rattlesnake. it is said, is very good eating if one can overcome the inborn prejudice.

that he could not stand the chattering and concelt of clever men or the worry of society or the meanness of tuft-hunters or the trouble of poverty or the labor of a place or the preying of the heart on itself. He complained much about growing old, and said he cared nothing for fame and that his life was all thrown away for want of a competence and retirement. Said that no one had been so much harassed by anxiety and trouble as himself. I told him he wanted occupation, a wife and orthodox principles, which he took well."

Keep your blood clean as you keep your body clean. You don't wait until your body is foul before you cleanse it. It is a matter of surprise that many peo-

It is a matter of surprise that many peo-ple who are so careful to have clean bodies make no effort to keep the blood clean. Everyone knows that uncleanness breeds disease: that those who do not keep their bodies in a wholesome condition and who dwell in filthy surroundings are the first to fall when some epidemic of disease sweeps the country. But foul blood is more dan-gerous to the individual than a foul body. An unclean body is rather a passive than an active hindrance to health. But unclean blood is an active threat against the very life—it makes the body a prepared breed-ing place for disease.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, paper cov-ers, is sent free on receipt of st one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Some Curious Caves.

hunting. There is a society for that

purpose with headquarters in Paris

which recently investigated the caves

in the Mendip hills in England, These

caves are of vast extent, perforating

two masses of limestone, lying on el

ther side of a core of old red sand-

stone, forming the center of the Men-

dips. Some are "swallet holes," ab-sorbing rivers, others stalactite cav-

erns. One, called Wookey hole, marks

the emergence, in the form of the

river Axe, of two streams "swallowed"

some miles away. One of these swal-

lets is 500 feet deep. Another cave, called Swildon's hole, is draped with

wreaths and festoons of pure white

stalactite. Lamb's Lair, on the noth-

ern side of the hills, is the most mag-

nificent stalactite cavern in Great

Britain; while adjoining Wookey hole

another chamber has just been found

with 1,2000 stalactite pendants, all of

dazzling whiteness. The famous

spring which gives its name to the

town of Wells is believed to come

through hidden caverns from the

Tennyson's Worries.

Aubrey de Vere has written some

interesting lines concerning a period

In Tennyson's life of which the public

knows but little. He says concerning

an unexpected morning call: "On

my way in paid a visit to Tennyson,

who seemed much out of spirits and

said he could no longer bear to be

knocked about the world and that he

higher parts of the Mendips.

"Spelaeology" is scientific cave

Founding German East Afrca.

At the international geographical congress meeting in New York recently Dr. Joachim Graf von Pfeil un Klein Ellguth, a noted German explorer, stated that he and two companions, while traveling in East Africa in 1884, seized all that territory in the name of Germany. They had borrowed \$10,000 to finance the enterprise, struck across Zanzibar to the African coast, signing treaties of cession with the native chiefs as they went along, and when they reached the coast the doctor's companions went to Germany to negotiate, leaving him alone, the only white man within 1.000 miles to await their return. The proposition submitted by his companions was eagerly accepted by the German government, warships were sent to the scene, the region, equal to Germany in area, was seized, and thus according to the story, German East Africa came into being.

A Canine Jag.

A beer wagon collided with an ice cream cart at Providence, R. L, recently, and the beer and ice-cream became generally mixed in the gutter. Some dogs started in to eat the mess and two became so drunk that they could not stand.

Not Much To Know.

Wise-That's young Van Gilder who just passed.

Strange-You seem quite familiar hereabouts. I suppose you know more than half the swell young fellows of the town.

Wise-Huh! If I didn't know more than all of them put together I'd go to school again .- Catholic Standard and Times.

It is easier to be satisfied with yourself than it is to satisfy others.

Electric fans are again being called into circulation.

Harduope-"You ought to keep on the right side of old Gotrox." Borrowell-"Wrong, old chap. He carries his money in his left-hand pocket."

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