

MAINE MARTYRS.

Americans in Havana Decorate Their Graves.

The First Anniversary of the Great Disaster is Appropriately Observed in the United States—Keel of the New Battleship Maine is Laid in Philadelphia.

Havana, Feb. 16.—The sun shone brightly yesterday when the wreck of the battleship Maine was decorated with a large American flag. At 9 o'clock the stars and stripes were hoisted at half-mast by Capt. Eaton, of the auxiliary cruiser Resolute, who with Mrs. Estes Rathbone and Mrs. Dudley and ten sailors of the Resolute, rowed to the sunken battleship. The only others taking part were a battalion of the First Maine heavy artillery. An immense rope of green was festooned about the fighting top, each loop hung with laurel wreaths four feet in diameter, and tied with red, white and blue ribbon. The Cuban club of Havana had placed an artificial wreath on the boat crane and this Capt. Eaton transferred to the peak of the gaff.

At 10 o'clock high mass was celebrated in memory of the Maine victims in the Merced church, at which Gen. Ludlow and several of his staff officers were present. The ceremony, which was very impressive, was attended by Gen. Ernst, representing Gen. Brooke; Commodore B. J. Cromwell, captain of the port, and other naval officers, the city council, the executive committee of the Cuban assembly and other members of the assembly, the secretaries of the civil departments and many officials, together with representatives of the Havana fire brigade and other local organizations.

In the afternoon the graves at Colon cemetery were decorated in the presence of American officials, military and naval details participating.

The graves were thickly covered with flowers. Father Sherman had been invited by Mrs. Rathbone, who is president of the women's association, to read prayers at the grave, and he appeared at the American club, from which the procession started, in full vestments and with the assurance that Monsignor Santander, the bishop of Havana, had given his consent. Commodore Cromwell said that as the bishop was not willing that a Protestant chaplain should officiate, he (Cromwell) would not consent to the reading of prayers by Father Sherman. The latter thereupon went to his hotel.

Commodore Cromwell said that the sailors felt deeply on the subject, regarding the ceremony of decoration as distinctly a naval affair. Therefore he could not permit any except a naval chaplain to officiate.

New York, Feb. 16.—A year ago last night the battleship Maine was blown up in the harbor of Havana and 261 American seamen lost their lives. The event was remembered in this city yesterday. Flags flew at half-mast on the city hall, the public schools and all other public buildings.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 16.—The house yesterday adopted unanimously the following resolution commemorating the destruction of the battleship Maine:

"This house looks with pride upon the bravery and patriotism of the American soldiery and seamen in annihilating the power of Spain in the East and West Indies, and most heartily commends the promptness and energy with which the national administration and national congress prosecuted the war against Spain and terminated her power in the West Indies."

Pittsburg, Feb. 16.—Yesterday the naval reserves and the Duquesne Grays commemorated the blowing up of the Maine by special services at the grave of Lieut. Friend W. Jenkins, of Allegheny, who was a victim of the Maine horror.

At the grave the services were simple. Prayer was offered by Right Rev. Cortland Whitehouse, bishop of the diocese of Pittsburg, flowers and wreaths were placed on the graves and "Aps" sounded.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16.—The anniversary of the blowing up of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor was marked here with the beginning of work on the powerful man-of-war which will bear the name of the historic battleship, the destruction of which did much to precipitate the war with Spain.

The new Maine will be built by the Cramp Shipbuilding Co., and at the company's yards yesterday the first piece of the keel of the vessel was laid. There was no formality in the proceedings, but the ship yard was thrown open to the public and a great cheer was given by the crowd as the group of workmen set in place the first steel piece of the keel. Other pieces of the steel keel were immediately hoisted and placed by the side of the first and thus was started what will be one of the most powerful fighters of the new navy.

The Maine will be a sister ship to the Ohio and Missouri, the contract price of each being \$2,885,000. She is to have a speed of 18 knots, with a length on load water line of 288 feet and a beam of 72 feet 2 1/2 inches. She will have a normal displacement of 12,300 tons and a draught of 23 feet 6 inches. Her bunkers will be large enough to carry 2,000 tons of coal and her complement of officers, seamen and marines will be about 600 men.

A Sharp Skirmish with Filipinos. Manila, Feb. 16.—Several rebels having fired from houses bearing white flags on the American outposts, Col. Smith, with three companies of the California volunteers, proceeded to clean out the enemy along his front. The rebels opposed him from the brush and several skirmishes occurred, during which nine Californians were slightly wounded before the rebels were driven out. The work proceeded yesterday in a systematic manner, a gunboat shelling the villages and working her guns very effectively on the jungle.

FARMERS LOSE MILLIONS.

Crops in Southern States are Ruined by Zero Weather—Live Stock Owners Also Lose Heavily.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 15.—Letters from Florida tell of the direful effect of the freeze in that state. The orange growers' letters are recitals of ice-bound trees and fruit that is ruined by the cold. The price of Florida oranges advanced yesterday in one hour from the receipt of the Florida mail from \$3 to \$5 per box. The crops about Savannah are a total loss. Early vegetation was blackened and killed by the freezing weather.

New Orleans, Feb. 15.—Throughout the state it has been bitterly cold and heavy damage has been done to the vegetable and orange crops, in spite of the warnings that were sent before the approach of the cold wave. Bayous Terrebonne and La Fourche are frozen, for the first time since the war. Lake Providence, in northern Louisiana, is likewise frozen. Such an event has not been noted before in the past 25 years.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 15.—The thermometer has made a new low record mark in south Texas, reaching 4 degrees above. The loss to stock will be very heavy. Early vegetables are damaged to the amount of at least \$1,000,000. There has been no great amount of human suffering, but cattle are in a horrible condition, having no place to lie, as the prairies are wet and the marshes frozen over.

Waco, Tex., Feb. 15.—For the first time in its history Waco and vicinity has experienced zero weather. Oats are ruined and wheat so seriously injured as to amount to destruction. The fruit crop is not injured. The Brazos river is frozen from bank to bank and all streams and ponds are covered with ice thick enough for skating. Great damage has been done to live stock.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 15.—Reports from all over north Texas are that the blizzard was the most severe in the history of the state. Loss of cattle in Indian Territory and on the Pan-Handle ranges will likely be very large, though accurate figures are not yet forthcoming. This is the longest cold spell for 14 years.

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 15.—All records for the temperatures in Arkansas have been broken and February 12, 1899, will be treasured up in the memory of the oldest inhabitant for years to come. The lowest record here was 12 below zero.

Fayetteville, Ark., Feb. 15.—The thermometer on Sunday registered 24 degrees below zero, which is 15 degrees colder than has ever been known here. In the large orchards many trees have bursted from the cold and several horses and cows froze to death.

PINGREE'S PET MEASURE.

It Gets a Black Eye from Michigan's Legislature.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 15.—At least a temporary victory was won by the anti-Pingree representatives yesterday when the Cheever-Atkinson equal taxation bill was referred by a vote of 41 to 45 to a joint committee, composed of the regular standing committees on taxation, with three representatives added. This bill is Gov. Pingree's greatest legislative hobby and has for its object the taxation of railroads and other corporate property on their actual valuation, the same to be determined by a state board of assessors. The bill is aimed particularly at the railroads, which at present are taxed on their earnings. The Pingree men wanted the bill brought before the committee of the whole and passed at once. It is claimed by the anti-taxation object of the reference was to get all taxation bills before a joint committee, and from them evolve one upon which all factions can agree.

ON SCANT RATIONS.

People in Colorado Towns Suffer from a Food Shortage.

Denver, Col., Feb. 15.—Seven men on snowshoes arrived at Leadville yesterday from Kokomo. They say that Kokomo, Carbonville, Robinson, Climax and surrounding towns are out of provisions except a small quantity of flour and potatoes, which is doled out sparingly. The coal supply is also exhausted. While the people are not yet starving, they are in serious straits.

All the available men from the towns along the South Park high line are shoveling a road from Robinson to Pando, on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, which place they hope to reach by Friday or Saturday. The distance is only about ten miles, but the snow is packed so hard that only two or three miles a day can be cleared. Provisions will be taken to Pando from Leadville and will be rushed to the famine-stricken towns as soon as possible. All the mines in the district have shut down for lack of fuel.

Flour Mill Syndicate Is a Go.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 15.—The Evening Wisconsin says: "It is admitted here that the flour mill syndicate of which Thomas A. McIntyre is the head has carried the day. All the Duluth mills except Freeman's and a small concern are reported to have been secured, in addition to the majority of the mills in Minneapolis. It is also learned that the largest mills in New York and Buffalo, in addition to several large Milwaukee plants, have been captured. It is believed that when the concern is fully organized a large majority of the spring wheat mills in the country will be found in the deal. The capitalization of the trust will be about \$35,000,000."

He Drew the Color Line.

Havana, Feb. 15.—Holman's Washington cafe in Central park has been ordered closed by Fedorico Mora, civil governor of Havana, because of the refusal of the proprietor to serve drinks to a mulatto, the Cuban general Duquesne. As the existing Spanish laws prohibit race distinctions, Mora, to whom complaint was made, consulted Gen. Ludlow as to the action to be taken. Gen. Ludlow told him to enforce the law. Holman, who is an American, says he will reopen. It is considered that the controversy will raise the race question.

A BIG LOSS TO UNCLE SAM.

A Portion of the Brooklyn Navy Yard is Destroyed by Fire—Valuable Models Consumed by the Flames.

New York, Feb. 16.—Over \$1,000,000 worth of government property was destroyed by fire which started in the large machine shop of the Brooklyn navy yard known as machine shop No. 28, last night, and the workings of the navy yard have received a serious setback. Many fine models and patterns of battleships, their parts and plans, were destroyed and some of them can not be obtained again except by going over the work mapped out in the beginning. A great number of the models were simply copies of plans, drawings and specifications now in the store rooms of the department at Washington, and these can be replaced at any time.

The fire was first discovered at 6:30 p. m. by the man on the watch of the battleship Massachusetts. He immediately notified the fire department. The men of the Massachusetts scurried down to the shop about 200 yards away and with the aid of a hose reel got a small stream playing on the fire. The building was about 100 feet in width and 325 feet long. It was four stories in height and built of stone and brick. The wooden inside was saturated with oil and the flames rapidly gained headway. It was seen that the Massachusetts men could do but little against the blaze and an alarm was turned in for the engines in the neighborhood.

The flames had then developed the great machine shop and attention had to be paid to the foundry and other buildings in the vicinity. Several times the flames got a start on the foundry roof, but the firemen quickly put them out. A small corrugated iron building in the rear of the machine shop was burned, but the loss on this is insignificant. The firemen pumped huge streams of water into the blazing machine shop, but all efforts were fruitless. The fire made such rapid progress in the machine shop that by 8:30 the officials of the navy yard pronounced it an utter loss.

Machine shop No. 28 was occupied by the copper-smiths, boiler makers, carpenters and machinists. About 600 people were employed there, but only two watchmen were in the building at the time of the outbreak of the fire. Aside from being filled with a great mass of machinery, more or less used, the building was occupied as a pattern and model shop.

CASTAWAYS RESCUED.

Missing Members of the William Lawrence's Crew are Brought Into Port.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 15.—Every member of the crew of the wrecked steamship William Lawrence has been saved, but only after the greater number of them had suffered terrible hardships. The tugs Cambria and Cynthia came in last evening from the sea islands of South Carolina, bringing with them Capt. Willis and 13 men, constituting those who had been missing since Sunday morning, when the ship was abandoned in the breakers off Port Royal bar. The tug Cambria left here Wednesday morning and searched every island and inlet northward until the castaways were found. At 9 o'clock the party were discovered on Hunting Island and taken on board the Cambria. Capt. Willis and his men had suffered greatly. They left the ship at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. After 12 hours at sea in a freezing gale the two boats under the captain and the first officer made land on Capers Island, a desolate little sand spot. In beaching both of the boats were smashed and the men thrown into the surf. Though almost exhausted and numb they managed to scramble beyond the reach of the waves.

There was no fresh water, no shelter and little fuel on the island. The captain had a few matches and a fire was made under the lee of a sand dune. The limited fuel kept the men from freezing to death. They hovered over the little blaze all during the snow storm of Sunday night and Monday, when the mercury was only 8 above zero. On Tuesday one of the boats was repaired and both crews got into it to try to reach Port Royal. The men had been without food since Sunday morning and without water since Sunday afternoon. After desperate efforts they reached Hunting Island. Some soldiers were stationed there and the mariners were soon nursed back to life.

ON THE ROCKS.

The Steamer Admiral Dewey Is Ashore at Cuttyhunk, Mass.

Boston, Feb. 16.—The Boston Fruit Co.'s new steamer Admiral Dewey, bound from Port Antonio, Jamaica, to this port, ran on the rocks at Cuttyhunk yesterday morning and is in great danger of being a total wreck. The 18 passengers on board were safely transferred to the steamer John J. Hill, and with their baggage and the mail were taken to Newport, R. I., from which point they were brought to this city. The cause of the wreck has not as yet been fully determined, although all the passengers agree that there was a mist on the water at the time the vessel struck. The Dewey left Port Antonio February 10, having on board besides the passengers a large cargo of fruit. She experienced good weather until off the Delaware capes, when the storm of Sunday struck her and for 36 hours she had a fearful battle with the terrific sea. On Monday a terrific wave boarded the steamer and the quartermaster was swept overboard and lost.

Plaques and Shields Come High.

New York, Feb. 16.—The first sale of art objects of the private collection of Thomas B. Clark took place Wednesday at the American art gallery. The receipts were \$12,588. The sale began with a collection of plaques. The highest amount paid for a single one was \$1,200, purchased by W. R. Hearst. It was 18 1/2 inches in diameter. The next highest price paid was \$650 for a plaque 16 1/2 inches in diameter, of brilliant sapphire lustre. Shields of Persian and Indian origin and extremely rare brought large figures. Some of them brought as high as \$500.

TRADE EXPANDS.

Influence of Trusts Cannot Check Business.

PRODUCTS RISE IN PRICE

An Advance of \$1 a Ton is Noted in Steel Rails.

HEAVY EXPORTS OF GRAIN.

Wheat and Corn Have Advanced in Price During the Past Week—A Much Better Demand for Wool and Cotton.

New York, Feb. 18.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Beyond question business is expanding, and in many branches it is larger, notwithstanding speculative combinations which tend to reduce it. All monopolies or attempted monopolies stimulate business while they are coming, but tend to stifle it after they come, and the throng of combinations and trusts which have been formed have given a temporary but very questionable impetus to trade. But beyond the influence of this there is a genuine enlargement of business.

The week's output of pig iron February 1 was 237,629 tons, against 243,516 January 1, and 235,528 December 1. The average weekly production thus indicated was about 1,000 tons greater in January than in December. The stoppage of several furnaces for repairs at a time when the demand is most pressing has caused some fear of famine, although quite a number of other furnaces have started since February 1, or are about to start. Pig iron has advanced, but the largest consumption ever recorded in any month is in part due to the hasty purchases of products about to be advanced in price by a combination. But the rise of \$1 in steel rails, with the entire capacity of all works engaged until after July 1, is not unnatural, nor the strength in plates, and the same is true of bars.

No fictitious demand has caused the rise in grain, for the exports continue so heavy in wheat and corn that the advance of 3/4 cents in wheat is abundantly justified and the rise of 1/2 cents in corn seems scarcely enough for the occasion.

Nor does the foreign demand for cotton abate, though the price has again been raised three-sixteenths during the past week. The exports have decreased some.

There is much more inquiry for wool and the manufacturers have a larger demand for heavy weight goods, but they maintain that they cannot pay prices now demanded, for wool and most of the purchases made appear to have been at some concessions.

Failures for the week have been 178 in the United States, against 295 last year, and 18 in Canada, against 35 last year.

Must Pay for Riot Losses.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 18.—The supreme court has affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the case of Chicago vs. the Manhattan Cement Co. The question involved was the constitutionality of the law which provides that cities and counties are liable for three-fourths of the value of property destroyed in riots. The cement company had a lot of cement in a car in Chicago during the railroad riots in July, 1894, which was destroyed by the burning of the car. They recovered three-fourths of its value from the city, from which judgment the city appealed. This decision establishes the constitutionality of the law.

Found No Trace of Acids.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Samples of the canned beef American soldiers in Cuba and Porto Rico said was unfit for food were tested chemically and analyzed with respect to fitness for food by expert chemists employed by the Chicago Tribune. The result of the analysis shows that in the cans submitted there was no trace of either boric or salicylic acid or any other chemical preservative in the meat, aside from salt, and that the high temperatures of the Cuban climate in all probability accounted for its apparent unfitness for food when opened by the soldiers.

Adds to River and Harbor Bill.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The senate committee on commerce has completed its consideration of the river and harbor bill, the last act of the committee being the addition of the provision for the construction of the Nicaragua canal. Aside from the Nicaragua canal the committee increases the cash appropriations to the extent of about \$2,000,000 over the house cash appropriation, while the amount of continuing contracts is increased to the extent of about \$20,000,000.

Cuban Harbor Taxes.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn has directed that the following harbor improvement taxes be levied at all the ports of Cuba: Each steamer entering, \$8.50; each sailing vessel entering, \$4.25; each ton of cargo landed from a steamer, 25 cents; each ton of cargo landed from a sailing vessel, 12.25; each ton of coal landed from a steamer \$1.25, each ton of coal landed from a sailing vessel, \$1.

Bounty Legislation Killed.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 18.—The house by a vote of 51 to 62 has killed the bill providing for a bounty on pig iron manufactured in the state. Gov. Lind has vetoed the bill appropriating \$20,000 to pay the best sugar bounties earned under a law enacted two years ago.

Life Sentence for Train Robbery. Oklahoma City, O. T., Feb. 18.—A. L. Jennings, a former prosecuting attorney of Canadian county, Oklahoma, was convicted of train robbery in the federal court here Friday and sentenced to life imprisonment.

CURRENCY REFORM.

Chicago's Comptroller of the Currency on Gold Standard.

President McKinley's Position on the Question Clearly Reflected—Wisdom of the Present System.

At the Lincoln day celebration of the Marquette club of Chicago, the city's comptroller of the currency, Charles Gates Dawes, one of the principal speakers of the occasion, took for his topic "Currency Reform," speaking as follows:

"The question of the changes in our present law which should be made in order to carry out the will of the people, as expressed in 1896, in favor of sound governmental money and the gold standard, is one which confronts the country, and which, now that the clouds of war have lifted, is again receiving careful and general consideration. The year 1893 had demonstrated that our present monetary system, when subjected to the severe test of commercial panic, and a deficiency in governmental revenues, had an inherent weakness which, before that time, had not been generally recognized.

This weakness resulted chiefly from two causes. The first cause was the disproportion existing between the demand for currency and the gold in the treasury with which to redeem them. The second cause was the fact that when these demand liabilities were once redeemed in gold they could be paid out again for the same amount of currency. This enabled the public, coming again into their possession, to again present them for redemption, and thus was created what was known as the 'endless chain.'

Recognizing the duty of action incumbent on him and his party, the president of the United States, in his first annual message to congress, made the following recommendation: 'That when any of the United States notes are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty.'

"In his last annual message to congress he repeated the recommendation in the following words: 'In my judgment the present condition of the treasury amply justifies the immediate enactment of the legislation recommended one year ago, under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund, from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not therefore be paid out except for gold.'

The speaker then reviewed the course of monetary discussion subsequent to the president's first recommendation. He maintained the proposed preference of the noteholder over the depositor, as indicated in the later plans, would be most injurious to the general business community, saying: "As a fundamental principle of inherent justice the rights of a note-holder and depositor against the common assets of the bank to which their money has alike contributed should be equally sacred." He continued:

"What will be the effect of enactment into law of his principal recommendation? Its simplicity should not obscure its great value and importance. It will accomplish the following results, all of which relate directly to the safety of the gold standard: 'With this trust fund in existence, deficient governmental revenues cannot cut into the foundation of governmental currency. The practical effect of the inability of the secretary of the treasury to use the trust gold fund for currency expenditures will be to require the adjustment of emergency laws by congress to meet the emergency. In the second place, with this trust fund in existence, if it is necessary for the government to borrow money before congress can change the revenue laws so as to provide for a deficiency, it will borrow under more favorable conditions.

Preserving Gold Standard.

"In the third place, with this trust fund in existence, the preservation of the gold standard by the direct act of the president and the secretary of the treasury, which occurred of necessity several times in the years 1894, 1895 and 1896, would not be absolutely necessary until the trust funds were exhausted by the redemption from it of an equal amount of currency liabilities.

"In the face of the unquestioned ability of the United States to furnish at all times, through currency legislation, revenues sufficient to pay current expenses, the absorption of a portion of the present surplus gold holdings into a fund for the better protection of the demand currency liabilities of the treasury can incite no reasonable opposition.

"The early segregation of this fund, which cannot be drawn upon for the current governmental expenses, increasing, as it will, the immediate importance of adequate revenues, cannot but have a beneficial effect in making more prominent that relation, which, more than any other, is vital to the success of both governments and individuals—the relation of existing income to existing expenditures."

"In his second annual message the president omitted the specific recommendation that National banks should be allowed to issue currency to the par of the United States bonds deposited as security, but renewed in strongest language his recommendation for securing the safety of our governmental currency system by setting aside a trust fund in gold from which, when once redeemed in gold, greenbacks shall not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

"It is impossible, under all the circumstances, to construe this otherwise than as an evidence of the great importance attached by him to this special step in governmental currency reform, and an intimation that no projected measures involving national bank currency or branch banking extensions should be allowed to interfere with the passage of a law embodying this great safeguard to governmental currency credit.

"Each of these latter propositions can be considered independently and should be so considered, if either, attached as a rider to the provision providing for governmental currency reform, tends to lessen its prospect for enactment into law.

"Let us remember that under the present system, in which government bonds stand as security for bank notes, every bank note is as good as a government note, whether one bank or all the banks issue them. In no class of laws are experiments more dangerous than in currency laws. With existing prosperity, increasing confidence, and growing credits, it is easier to be conservative than radical, and to provide treasury reserves for the day of panic rather than bank asset notes for the day of speculation."

"The stock of gold in the treasury is going slowly downward. There are several reasons, however, why nobody is alarmed at this condition. The gold fund is higher than it ever was before until a few months ago. It is likely to start upward again when, a few weeks or months hence, the gold importation sets in. All the currency in the country is as good as gold, and will be kept so while the republicans remain in power. These and many others which could be cited are the reasons why nobody is paying any attention to the figures of the treasury gold fund these days.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat."

"Better Be Wise Than Rich."

Wise people are also rich when they know a perfect remedy for all annoying diseases of the blood, kidneys, liver and bowels. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is perfect in its action. It so regulates the entire system as to bring vigorous health. It never disappoints.

Coltre.—"For 42 years I had coltre, or swellings on my neck, which was discouraging and troublesome. Rheumatism also annoyed me. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me completely and the swelling has entirely disappeared. A lady in Michigan saw my previous testimonial and used Hood's and was entirely cured of the same trouble. She thanked me for recommending it." Mrs. ANNA SUTHERLAND, 406 Lovel Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Poor Health.—"Had poor health for years, pains in shoulders, back and hips, with constant headache, nervousness and no appetite. Used Hood's Sarsaparilla, gained strength and can work hard all day; eat heartily and sleep well. I took it because it helped my husband." Mrs. ELIZABETH J. GIFFELS, Moose Lake, Minn.

Makes Weak Strong.—"I would give \$5 a bottle for Hood's Sarsaparilla if I could not get it for less. It is the best spring medicine. It makes the weak strong." ALBERT A. JAGNOW, Douglastown, N. Y.



Hood's Pills cure liver ills, non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Some persons have done a great deal to run down cyclists and, on the other hand, some cyclists have done a good deal to run down other persons.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Disagreeable February. The discomforts of this month can be escaped by taking advantage of the winter excursions of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad to one of the many pleasant resorts of the South. This line offers unsurpassed facilities for reaching the cities in the South, the winter resorts of the beautiful Gulf Coast, of Florida and California, and of the West Indies. Write G. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., for folders descriptive of Florida or the Gulf Coast.

There are too many of you who imagine that an iron-clad resolution, born every few hours, is all there is to being economical.—Aitchison Globe.

Crescent Hotel, Kureka Springs, Arkansas.

Opens February 23. In the Ozark Mountains. Delightful climate. Beautiful scenery. Unequaled medicinal waters. Cheap excursion rates. Through sleepers via Frisco Line. Address J. O. Plank, Manager, Room H, Arcade, Century Building, or Frisco Ticket Office, No. 101 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

It is surprising how well a homely girl looks in a picture.—Aitchison Globe.

Florida is America's Winter Garden. No Ice. No Snow. Conveniently reached from all points via Plant System. For particulars write L. A. Bell, 205 Clark Street, Chicago.

Advertisement for 'It Hangs Oil' with a large illustration of an oil can.

Advertisement for 'Ayer's Cherry Pectoral' with a large illustration of the medicine bottle.

Advertisement for 'Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster' with a large illustration of the plaster.

Advertisement for 'Ayer's Cherry Pectoral' with text 'draws out inflammation of the lungs.' and 'Advice Free.'

Advertisement for '1000s of UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS SAY T. HILL MANFIELD'S CAPILLARIS' with a large illustration of the product box.