

Foods.
The foods of the various classes of a nation were often regulated by law in the past. Two Roman laws, passed about 160 B. C., regulated the costs of meats at private houses, stating how much was to be eaten, and forbidding the fattening of fowls. Julius Caesar was very strict with regard to foods, and used to send his soldiers to confiscate forbidden luxuries offered for sale in the market-places, and to private houses to see that the legal dietary was properly observed. These diet laws were probably necessary in ancient Rome remembering the gluttony of the Romans. Coming down to the Middle Ages, laws of Charles VI. of France and of Edward III. of England decreed the diet of the French and English according to their rank, both as to quality and quantity. The Parliament of Scotland in 1433 passed a similar law. In addition to these the laws regarding dress were particularly severe, and it is curious to notice that some of the English summary laws remained in force, nominally, until about thirty-five years ago.

New Mineral Substance.
Manjak is a new mineral substance found in the Island of Barbadoes, which is used as an intensifier of the illuminating power of coal gas. Its importance to the electrician, however, lies in the fact that it possesses many of the properties of an ideal insulator for electric wires. It is of a black color, and has a high luster and a bright, conchoidal fracture, resembling in appearance newly broken pitch. It is found very near and sometimes upon the surface of the ground in seams varying from one foot to two feet in thickness, running usually at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and in close proximity to rocks. It is supposed to have been formed by the drying up and consolidation of petroleum oil, which is found in abundance in the same localities and is often seen oozing out of the ground or floating down the streams. In composition it is not unlike Trinidad bitum, the Utah "glimonite" and the Mexican "albertite." The analysis of the best quality manjak is stated to be: 2.06; volatile organic matter, 8.5; non-volatile organic matter, 8.5; mineral matter, 0.18.

Safety Elevators.
An improved system has been adopted in respect to the new elevators for the Library of Congress. They are built with a special view to safety, and in addition to a safety catch are provided with what is termed the air cushion—the latter not a real cushion, inasmuch as it is not soft, nor is it made of put in position, being formed only from the shaft, and thus all wear and tear on the cushion is avoided. The principle is very simple: At the bottom of the shaft is a well about thirteen feet in depth, the sides of which are arranged as to come at the top with the sixteenth of an inch of the side of the elevator, this space gradually opening larger until there is a distance of one inch and a half between the elevator and the shaft. When the elevator dropped from the roof it pushes here it a quantity of air, and, dropping to the well, the air is compressed, and, rising very slowly, allows the elevator to settle easily.

Artificial Rubies.
Although minute diamonds can be made with the aid of the electric furnace, none large enough to be employed in jewelry have yet been produced. But rubies of large size, and as fine in color and appearance as the best natural ones, have been made. A certain method of detecting artificial rubies is examination with a microscope. The natural gem is always filled with minute cracks, invisible to the naked eye, perfectly discernible with a high magnifying power. The artificial rubies are cracked, but, on the other hand, filled with minute bubbles, or gas.

Lions Affected by Weather.
A peculiarity noticed by the keepers at the Zoo is that bad weather affects lions just as it does human beings. A rainy day will make them limp listless, and a glimpse of sunshine makes them happy as crickets. Bad weather, however, does not prevent them from remembering when meal time is hand, and they are as restless as kittens till their food is forthcoming.

Shake Into Your Shoes
Foot-Ease is a powder for the feet. It relieves the pain, swelling, smarting feet, and it takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It is the greatest comfort discoverer of the world. Foot-Ease makes itchy feet, itchy shoes, itchy feet, itchy shoes, itchy feet, itchy shoes. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot feet, achilles. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. If mail for 5c, in stamps, package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, 107 N. Y.

DR. THORNTON'S SUNDAY SERMON.
AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE.
Eloquent Exposition of the Way Saul Won a Flock and Lost a Kingdom—Impressive Lessons Drawn From Old Bible Story—The Utter Futility of Fraud.
Text: "And Samuel said, What meaneth this bleating of the sheep in mine ears and the lowing of the oxen which I hear?"—1 Samuel xv. 14.
The Amalekites thought they had conquered God and that he would not carry into execution his threats against them. They had murdered the Israelites in battle and out of battle and left no outrage untried. For four hundred years this had been going on, and they say, "God either does not punish us or he has forgotten to do so." Let us see, Samuel, God's prophet, tells Saul to go down and slay all the Amalekites, not leaving one of them alive; also to destroy all the beasts in their possession—ox, sheep, camel and ass. Hark, I hear the tread of 210,000 men, with monstrous Saul at their head, ablaze with anger, his shield dangling at his side, holding in his hand a spear, at the waving of which the great host marched or halted. I see smoke curling against the sky. Now there is a thick cloud of it, and now I see the whole city rising in a chariot of smoke behind steeds of fire. It is Saul that set the city ablaze. The Amalekites and Israelites were engaged in battle before him, and there is a signal wave, swords out and back, javelins ring on shields, arms fall from trunks and heads roll into the dust. Gash after gash, the frenzied yell, the gurgling of throttled throats, the cry of pain, the laugh of revenge, the curse hissed between clenched teeth—an army's death groan. Stacks of dead on all sides, with eyes unshut and mouths yet grinning vengeance. Huzza for the Israelites! Two hundred and ten thousand men wave their plumes and clap their shields, for the Lord God hath given them the victory.
Yet that victorious army of Israel is conquered by sheep and oxen. God, through the prophet Samuel, told Saul to slay all the Amalekites and to slay all the beasts in their possession, but Saul, thinking he knows more than God, saves Agag, the Amalekite king, and five droves of sheep and a herd of oxen that he cannot bear to kill. Saul drives the sheep and oxen down toward home. He has no idea that Samuel, the prophet, will find out that he has saved these sheep and oxen for himself. Samuel comes and asks Saul the news from the battle. Saul puts on a solemn face, for there is no one who can look more solemn than your genuine hypocrite, and he says, "I have fulfilled the command of the Lord." Samuel listens, and he hears the sheep bleating a little way off, and he has no idea that the prophet's ear would be so acute. Samuel says to Saul, "If you have done as God told you and slain all the Amalekites and all the beast in their possession, what meaneth the bleating of the sheep in mine ears and the lowing of the oxen that I hear? Ah, one would have thought that blushing would have consumed the cheek of Saul. No, no! He says the army—not himself, of course, but the army—had saved the sheep and oxen for sacrifice, and then they thought it would be too bad anyhow to kill Agag, the Amalekite king. Samuel takes the sword, and he slashes Agag to pieces, and then he takes the skirt of his coat in true oriental style and puts it in twain, as much as to say, "You, Saul, still like that, shall be torn away from your empire and torn away from your throne." All the other words, let all the nations of the earth hear the story that Saul, by disobeying God, won a flock of sheep, but lost a kingdom.
I learn from this subject that God will fulfill the divine commission by slaying all the beasts belonging to the Amalekites, and at the very moment he is telling the story and practicing the delusion the secret comes out, and the sheep bleat and the oxen low.
A hypocrite is one who pretends to be what he is not, or to do what he does not. Saul was only a type of a class. The word on hypocrite looks awfully solemn, when he prays and during his public devotion shows a great deal of the white of his eyes. He never laughs, or, if he does laugh, he seems sorry for it afterward, as though he had committed some great indiscretion. The first time he gets a chance he prays twice a day, in public, and when he exhorts he seems to imply that all the race are sinners, with one exception, his modesty forbidding the stating who that one is. There are a great many churches that have two or three ecclesiastical Uriah Heeps.
When the fox begins to pray, look out for your chickens. The more genuine religion a man professes, the more comfortable he will be, but you may know a religious impostor by the fact that he prides himself on being uncomfortable. A man of that kind is of immense damage to the church of Christ. A ship may outride a hundred storms, and yet a handful of worms in the planks may sink it to the bottom. The winds blow and the waves are in danger of the cyclones of trouble and persecution that come upon it as of the vermin of hypocrisy that infest it. Wolves are of no danger to the fold of God unless they look like sheep. Arnold was of more damage to the army than Cornwallis and his hosts. Oh, we cannot deceive God with a church certificate. He sees behind the curtain as well as before the curtain. He sees everything inside out. A man may through policy hide his real character, but God will after awhile tear open the whitened sepulcher and expose the putrefaction. Sunday faces cannot save him. Long prayers cannot save him. Psalm singing and church-going cannot save him. God will expose him just as thoroughly as though he branded upon his forehead the word "Hypocrite." He may think he has been successful in the deception, but at the most unfortunate moment the sheep will bleat and the oxen will low.
One of the cruel bishops of olden time was going to excommunicate one of the martyrs, and he began in the usual form—"In the name of God, Amen," says the bishop. "Don't say in the name of God!" Yet how many outrages are practiced under the garb of religion and sanctity. When in synods and conferences ministers of the gospel are about to say something unbrotherly and unkind about a member, they almost always begin by being tremendously devout and solemn in their usual correspondence to the heavenly Father of the people. Standing there, you would think they were ready to go right up into glory and that nothing kept them down but the weight of their boots and overcoat, when suddenly the sheep bleat and the oxen low.
Oh, my dear friends, let us cultivate simplicity of Christian character! Jesus Christ said: "Unless you become as this little child you cannot enter the kingdom of God." We may play hypocrite successfully now, but the Lord God will after awhile expose your true character. You must know the incident mentioned in the history of Ottobas, who was asked to kneel in the presence of a king, and when before him he refused to do it, but after a while he agreed to come in private and then he would kneel down before him and worship, but the servants of the king had arranged it so that by drawing a cord the tent would suddenly drop. Ottobas fell on his knees, and the king, supposing he was in entire privacy kneeling before Randolphus. The servants pulled the cord, the tent dropped, and two armies surrounding looked down on Ottobas kneeling before Randolphus. If we were really kneeling to the world while we profess to be lowly subjects of Jesus Christ, the tent has already dropped and all the hosts of heaven are gazing upon our hypocrisy. God's universe is a very public place, and you cannot hide hypocrisy in it.

CONGRESSIONAL.
July 5. In the Senate the stamp amendment, as agreed to, fixes the following rates on bonds, etc.: "Bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness issued after September 15, 1897, by any association, company or corporation, on each hundred dollars of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents, and on each original issue, whether an organization or reorganization, of certificates of stock by any such association, company or corporation, on each hundred dollars of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents." Exemptions from the stamp tax are made in the case of State, county and municipal bonds, and the stocks and bonds of cooperative building associations.
July 6. Without any preliminary business the Senate proceeded with the consideration of the tariff bill. Mr. Bacon made a personal explanation of his vote yesterday for Mr. Mills's amendment to impose a tax of 5 per cent. on all manufactured products. He had, he said, given the amendment his vote without due deliberation. If the imposition of such a tax could be confined to the sugar trust and other gigantic concerns existing in open violation of the law, it would, upon meditation, commend itself to his judgment, but as it would touch every village and hamlet in the land, and lay its hand upon the most humble, he frankly avowed his regret for the vote cast yesterday.
Mr. Bate then took the floor and delivered a set speech against the bill. July 7. The tariff bill was taken up and some slight changes were made at the suggestion of Mr. Allison. The committee amendment to put a duty of ten cents a pound on tea, which had not heretofore been formally acted on, was disagreed to. Mr. Allison moved to strike out paragraph 551, putting raw hide cuttings and all other glue stock on the free list, which was done. Mr. Stewart of Nevada, offered an amendment for purchase and retirement of U. S. bonds, with any surplus in the treasury over and above the reserve of a hundred millions. He said that there was now in the treasury a year and a half \$240,000,000 of idle money in the treasury, entailing a loss of between \$9,000,000 and \$10,000,000 a year interest. That certainly was bad financing, and it produced an unhealthy contraction of the circulating medium.
July 8. The session of the senate was uneventful, the deficiency appropriation bill being considered. Among its provisions is one accepting the invitation of France to participate in the Paris exposition of 1900. The bill was not completed up to the time of adjournment. During the day Mr. Herry (Ark.) offered a resolution requiring the president to demand of Spain the release of Ona Melton, one of the competitor prisoners. The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations.
A new committee amendment was agreed to, the appropriation bill appropriating \$5,000 in full indemnity to the heirs of three Italians lynched in Louisiana in 1896, as well as one appropriating to the widow of the late Representative Cooke, of Illinois, \$5,000.
Mr. Butler (N. C.) offered an amendment limiting the cost of armor plate for new battleships to \$300 per ton, and providing for a government armor plant if private bids were not within \$200. The amendment went over.
July 12. In the senate the general deficiency appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on a point of order against an amendment offered by Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, for the payment of findings of the court of claims under the Howard bill. Hark took the ground that these were private claims, and not in order as an amendment to an appropriation bill. After discussion Vice President Hobart sustained the point of order, and the amendment was excluded.

MARKETS.
PITTSBURGH.
Grain, Flour and Feed.
WHEAT—No. 1 red, 79@ 80
No. 2 red, 77 3/4
No. 3 red, 75 1/2
No. 2 yellow, ear, 81 3/4
No. 2 yellow, shelled, 80 3/4
Mixed ear, 79 3/4
DAYS—No. 1 white, 24 25
No. 2 white, 23 24
Rye, 43 44
FLOUR—Winter, 4 40 42
Fancy straight winter, 4 30 40
Rye flour, 2 65 2 75
HAY—No. 1 timothy, 10 50 11 00
Mixed clover, No. 1, 7 50 8 00
Hay, from wagons, 12 00 13 00
FEED—No. 1 White Mt., ton, 12 00 12 50
Brown middlings, 9 50 9 75
Bran, bulk, 9 00 9 50
STRAW—Wheat, 5 50 5 75
Oat, 5 50 5 75
BEEDS—Clover, 60 lbs., 4 75@ 5 00
Timothy, prime, 1 45 1 55
Blue Grass, 1 75 2 00
Dairy Products.
BUTTER—Eggs Creamery, 16@ 17
Fancy creamery, 16 17
Fancy country roll, 8 9
CHEESE—Ohio, new, 7 8
New York, new, 8 9
Fruits and Vegetables.
BEANS—Hand-picked, 90 95
POTATOES—In car, bu., 30 35
CABBAGE—Home grown, bbl., 1 50 1 60
ONIONS—per sack, 1 25 1 50
Poultry, Etc.
CHICKENS, 7/2 pair, 50@ 60
TURKEYS, 7/2 lb., 12 14
EGGS—Pa. and Ohio, fresh, 9 10
CINCINNATI.
FLOUR—No. 2 red, 3 75@ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 4 40 4 75
No. 3 red, 4 25 4 50
CORN—Mixed, 27 28
OATS, 20 22
EGGS, 7 8
BUTTER—Ohio creamery, 12 15
PHILADELPHIA.
FLOUR—No. 2 red, 4 15@ 4 55
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 28 29
CORN—No. 2 mixed, 25 28
OATS—No. 2 white, 25 28
BUTTER—Creamery, extra, 15 18
EGGS—Pa. firsts, 11 12
NEW YORK.
FLOUR—Patents, 4 30@ 4 65
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 4 75 5 00
CORN—No. 2, 27 28
OATS—White Western, 25 28
BUTTER—Creamery, 15 18
EGGS—State of Penn., 11 12
LIVE STOCK.
CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, PA.
CATTLE.
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., 4 90@ 5 00
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., 4 40 4 75
Tidy, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs., 4 50 4 60
Fair light steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., 4 00 4 20
Common, 700 to 800 lbs., 3 60 3 75
HOGS.
Medium, 3 55 3 60
Heavy, 3 50 3 55
Loughs and stags, 2 00 2 75
SHEEP.
Prime, 95 to 105 lbs., wethers, 4 00@ 4 10
Good, 85 to 90 lbs., 3 75 3 90
Fair, 70 to 80 lbs., 3 25 3 50
Common, 3 25 3 50
Culls, 1 00 2 00
Choice lambs, 4 50 4 85
Fair to good lambs, 4 00 4 30
Veal cwt., 6 00 6 75

Will Buy Their Machines of Us.
Three representatives of the Russian government who have been sent to this country to study farming, forestry and cattle raising problems in America are now in Chicago. "It is our intention to abandon the machinery now used by us," said one, "and buy our implements exclusively from America."
When a man first appears without his mustache, he has a sort of immodest look, as if he had left some of his clothes off.

How Old are You?
You need not answer the question, madam, for in your case age is not counted by years. It will always be true that "a woman is as old as she looks." Nothing sets the seal of age so deeply upon woman's beauty as gray hair. It is natural, therefore, that every woman is anxious to preserve her hair in all its original abundance and beauty; or, that being denied the crowning gift of beautiful hair, she longs to possess it. Nothing is easier than to attain to this gift or to preserve it, if already possessed. Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray or faded hair to its original color. It does this by simply aiding nature, by supplying the nutrition necessary to health and growth. There is no better preparation for the hair than

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.
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1897 Lovell Diamond, \$65.00
1896 Lovell Diamond, 40.00
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Making the poison move on and out, and purifying the blood. The effect is ALMOST INSTANTANEOUS.
LADIES whose sensitive organism is especially prone to sick headaches, DO NOT SUFFER, for you can, by the use of CASCARETS, be Relieved Like Magic.
ALL DRUGGISTS, 10c, 25c, 50c.

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Keep Cool-Drink HIRES Rootbeer
Keep Well-Drink HIRES Rootbeer
Quenches your thirst HIRES Rootbeer

Say nothing; it is the only way to avoid being misquoted.
Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O! Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of Grain-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. Grain-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. One-quarter the price of coffee, 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. bottle.

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1897 COLUMBIAS at \$75
STANDARD OF THE WORLD.
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1897 Hartford's . . . at 50
Hartford Pattern 2 . . . at 45
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