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GREAT OLD ENGINEER.

An Eastern Veteran Railroader Who Ran a Mile a Minute Fifty Years Ago.

"Speaking of the locomotives of the olden time," said a veteran railroader, "reminds me of the greatest one of the day, the Carroll of Carrollton, named for the great Maryland signer of the declaration of independence. She was built by Ross Winans in Baltimore for the Boston & Worcester railroad in 1849. She was the first locomotive in this country to have wrought-iron driving wheels, and the first one in the world with drivers seven feet in diameter. And she was a coal burner, the very first of her kind. Jimmy Jackson was the engineer who ran her, and he saw every bit of her machinery made and put together, a good many of the appliances being of his own suggestion. He thought nothing of running her a mile in 60 seconds, and a mile in 63 seconds was a common and easy task for her. Those were the days of single tracks, mind you, and hand brakes, and cast-iron rails, liable to 'snake heads,' and other primitive appliances, so to run a locomotive at a mile-a-minute rate, which to-day is considered a feat worthy of talking about and boasted of, required nerve and judgment in an engineer that few engineers have to-day.

"And speaking of 'snake heads,' that is something the present-time railroader or railroad traveler knows nothing about. One of the most important employees of a railroad in the old days was the 'snake spiker.' When the rails were simply iron straps spiked to wooden stringers the straps in time worked loose, and the ends where they were joined together would curl up and look like a big snake with its head raised a few inches from the ground. Hence the name. The snake spiker was a trusted man, who had a certain section of the track which he was detailed to patrol, with a sledge hammer and a leather bag with new spikes in it slung by a strap over his shoulder. He was to keep a sharp lookout for snake heads, for they were dangerous things for a car to come into contact with, and, when he found one, spike it down flat to the stringer again. The safety of life and property on railroads depended in a great measure on the vigilance of the snake-spiker. And it was over such rails as those that the boys of the old days had the nerve to push their engines a mile a minute."—N. Y. Sun.

SEP WINNER AND HIS SONGS.

Author of "Listen to the Mocking Bird" and Other Well Known Songs Is Still Alive.

Septimus Winner, who wrote "Listen to the Mocking Bird" and other standard American melodies, celebrated his seventy-second birthday the other day at his home in Philadelphia.

Mr. Winner makes a writer of having been a writer or composer of classical music, but he has written compositions which have thrilled American audiences. He occupies the unique position of having been the only author that wrote a song which was suppressed and its author threatened with imprisonment. The greatest of all his melodies, in point of circulation and merit, was "The Mocking Bird," written almost 50 years ago, and which has been translated into the languages of the principal nations of the earth. Its effect as a revenue producer to the author lost its worth many years ago, as the copyright had expired. Some other selections which Mr. Winner composed were "Whispering Hope," "What Is Home Without a Mother?" "Ten Little Inns," and "Give Us Back Our Old Commander."

It was a few days after Gen. Burnside had superseded McClellan in the command of the Army of the Potomac that the "Give Us Back Our Old Commander" was composed by Mr. Winner. He received his inspiration from the outburst of popular indignation which was sweeping over the land, particularly among the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, in opposition to the removal of McClellan. "Give Us Back Our Old Commander" could be heard at night from one end of the union lines to the other, and at Chancellorsville, where Hooker displayed his inability to cope successfully with Lee, it was sung with renewed vigor.

But at this point the commotion created by the song reached its climax when the war department issued an order suppressing its sale and prohibiting the singing of it. The government, however, did not stop at this, for Julia Mortimer, one of the greatest of American singers, who was then filling an engagement at Ford's theater, was informed that imprisonment awaited her if she persisted in making the objectionable song a part of her role. Actors in Baltimore were enjoined by the government from singing it in the theaters.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Oldest Nun in America.

At the abbey of Gethsemane, in Kentucky, the home of the Trappist monks in America, was celebrated recently the diamond anniversary of Sister Generose Mattingly, the oldest nun in America. Sister Generose, who belongs to the Lorentine order, took the veil 75 years ago, when she was but 20 years old. To celebrate her anniversary the pope's prelate, Archbishop Martinelli, came to Kentucky. Others in attendance were Archbishop Spalding, of Peoria, who is a relative of the venerable sister, all the Catholic clergy of Kentucky and a number from the east. Sister Generose is related to several of the oldest and most prominent families of Kentucky. Though in feeble health she still retains all her faculties.—Chicago Tribune.

Dignity.

Any man who can deliberately pass a dog fight on the street without glancing at it possesses true dignity.—Chicago Daily News.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Items of Information in General Which May Prove of Present Use.

To rid the house of flies have a window garden of geraniums and calceolarias, and the flies will not trouble you.

Never omit regular bathing, for unless the skin is in an active condition the cold will close the pores and favor congestion or other disease.

When hoarse speak as little as possible until the hoarseness disappears, else the voice may be permanently injured or troubles of the throat be produced.

To keep moths out of carpets and rugs keep the rooms well lighted and take a little carbolic acid and water and apply on the edges of the floor and you will never be troubled with moths.

Before putting carpets and rugs away for the summer shake thoroughly to free them from dust, then sprinkle with powder composed of gum camphor and powdered tobacco. Roll tight and hang them away in clean flour sacks.

When going away for the summer see that fine chairs and upholstered pieces are preserved from dust and moth by covering them with soft old muslin sheets. After being well beaten and dusted, put camphor in paper at corners and then tie brown paper tightly over.

To keep moths from furs and woolen line trunks with cedar cigar boxes. Pull the boxes apart and tuck on with some nails or throw them in loosely and lay between your goods. Cigar boxes can be had for the asking at any cigar store, and when you close your house for the summer put a row of cigar boxes around the rooms, also in rooms not used for some time.

Fruit, instead of flowers, often serves as a table decoration at this season. A unique conceit seen at a pretty dinner the other day was the substitution of a bunch of cherries for the bouquet that usually lies beside each plate. The fruit was of the brilliantly red variety, and each one was, of course, a perfect specimen of its kind. Six of the cherries were fastened to a stout straw, at the top of which several green leaves had been secured. The straw was then cut short and a bow of ribbon covered the ends. Pale green was the color used for the bows, and as the other decorations were green and white, the vivid tint of the cherries was enhanced.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

HEALTH NOTES.

What to Do for Nettle Rash, Insect Stings and Cutaneous Eruptions.

Some people are very subject to nettle rash, and it will suddenly appear on them when they are overheated or even when excited. It often localizes itself between the shoulders and below the nape of the neck and becomes very annoying. The heat, itching and stinging sensations may be relieved by bathing the affected part with borax and water, or soda or lime water.

Nettle rash is generally indicative of nervous weakness and gastric disorder. Weakly people who are subject to this disorder find that fright or sudden exertion will bring it on momentarily, so will a fit of indigestion. Simple diet, a quiet life, regular habits, bathing, plenty of sunshine and fresh air are necessities toward a cure.

In ordinary cases of nettle rash some error in diet causes the attack. A soothing remedy that helps some people is composed of one part carbolic acid to 30 parts of water with a little glycerine. The cause of nettle rash, hives, or urticaria must be discovered and removed; it varies according to the subject and the condition of the subject, and prevails more in warm weather than in cold.

The stings of mosquitoes affect different people in different ways. Equal parts of baking soda and common salt dissolved in warm water and well rubbed in relieve the annoyance and pain caused by insect bites or stings.

The eruption caused by contact with poison may be cured by painting over the part with fresh lime-water; or by rubbing wet salt over the part; or by both the parts freely with spirit of niter. If the blisters caused by the niter are broken, one application of niter is generally quite sufficient.—Ladies' World.

Gowns for Young Girls.

For girls of from 14 to 16 the flowered organizes are the daintiest and most attractive things that can be worn. These need not of necessity be very expensive, for there is a wonderful range of designs in the cheaper materials. It is best not to make them in too elaborate a fashion, although they do require considerable lace and ribbon. A very attractive little frock just finished is of pink organdie flowered with deeper pink. It is made up over a lawn skirt, the skirt of the frock itself being gored and trimmed with bands of insertion and one ruffle edged with narrow lace. The body of the waist is full at the back, but the fullness is drawn down under the belt. In front it is full that fullness shirred in on the shoulders, and is trimmed with insertion, and on the other side of the insertion is a little edge of the same lace. This little edging on either side of the insertion gives a much softer look than when the ordinary entre-deux is used. The sleeves are small, but have some fullness at the top, and are strapped with bands of the insertion, with the little edging on either side, the whole way from the shoulder to the wrist.—Harper's Bazar.

The Woman of It.

Longchump—Did she give any reason for refusing you?

Hardit—Reason? No, that's the woman of it. Simply said she didn't love me.—Philadelphia North American.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

Of 33,000 children in Edinburgh schools, 20,000 are connected with Bands of Hope.

The graduating class at Yale has voted strongly in favor of compulsory attendance at chapel.

Trenton (N. J.) Methodist ministers have inaugurated a crusade against Sunday ice cream and soda water.

By the system of combining weak schools and conveying the pupils to a central school, one town in Iowa is saving \$486 a year for each discontinued school.

The vogue in the west of Greek letter college fraternities is shown by the fact that at the University of Minnesota alone there are chapters of 25 fraternities. Eight of these societies occupy handsome clubhouses of their own.

A church society in Islington, London, has established a public laundry, where any poor woman is supplied with soap and every convenience for accomplishing a big wash, at a cost of five cents. The clothes are dried quickly by steam.

Some German cities are considering the question of appointing physicians to have charge of the health of school children. In Charlottenburg, a suburb of Berlin, five have already been appointed, each having in charge from 1,800 to 2,900 children.

The largest Sunday school in London, numbering about 2,000 scholars, is connected with the Tower Hamlets mission, Mile End road. At a recent anniversary celebration F. N. Charring-ton, the superintendent, entertained about 1,600 members at tea.

In connection with his church work a pastor in Leavenworth, Kan., has organized a people's evening college, which has a faculty of ten professors. There are classes in German, Spanish, shorthand, music, telegraphy, book-keeping and arithmetic. About sixty students are in attendance.

HOPE TO INVADE ENGLAND.

The French Expect Some Day to Land a Conquering Army on British Soil.

Since Napoleon's day the idea of invading England has never left the French mind. Weary of war and armaments, exhausted by the terrific struggle in which she had so nearly succumbed, England forgot her navy and turned to the arts of peace. A like lassitude had seized the continent after a generation of bloodshed, so that at first this neglect brought no evil result except a general lowering of the national tone and spirit. Cobden's delightful idea that "the French, being the most domesticated and affectionate people on the face of the earth," would never dream of war was given a trial. We who have seen the downfall of Cobden's foreign policy and the complete discomfiture of his economic prophecies know that he was a faddist wandering in Utopia. But the instructive fact that the Cobden policy was tried remains. What, then, was the attitude of the "lamblike," "domesticated," "affectionate," French nation? From the accession of Louis Philippe in 1830 dates the beginning of what has been, no doubt, ironically described as the entente cordiale between England and France, but what might with more accuracy be described as a period of secret hostility on France's part and blind friendliness alternating with frenzied alarm on England's.

Talleyrand came to England with the full intention of maintaining a close alliance with England, and returned to France proclaiming that the English were arrogant and detestable, and that friendship between the two powers was impossible. Thiers in 1840 attempted to get hold of Egypt; secret information was given the British government of a plot to burn our ships in the dock yards, and next day two ships at Devonport took fire, the French admiral in the East Indies, Lelonde, was in favor of attacking our fleet without a declaration of war, and it was certain that he could have destroyed it. A squadron was assembled at Toulon to seize the Balearics, but Louis Philippe had not the requisite courage, and Thiers fell and was replaced by Guizot. In 1842 came the Tahiti affair, when France openly threatened war and England did not venture to insist upon full satisfaction.

All through 1842 and 1843 war between France and England—these two cordial friends—seemed imminent. "Even the quietest and most peaceful among us are beginning to look forward to a war with France as an event which no prudence on our part can long prevent," wrote Palmerston in August, 1844. In 1846 came the breach of faith on Louis Philippe's part in the matter of the Spanish marriages, and profound uneasiness throughout this country. The duke of Wellington in 1847 startled England by his letters, pointing out, in the then decrepit state of the fleet, the extreme danger of invasion by the French.—National Review.

Summer Costuming.

"I don't believe in girls a-dressin' in stiff clothes durin' the hot weather," said the adipose elderly lady with the large diamond earrings and finger-rings, at the boarding-house breakfast table the other morning. "I make my two daughters dress in negligent costumes all summer, no matter where they're a-goin'."

"Maw!" said her daughters, warningly, from the other side of the table; and the fox terrier pup turned a fit out in the basement vestibule.—Washington Post.

Test of Beauty.

Gladys—I am afraid you aren't as pretty as nurse.

Mamma—What makes you think so? "We've been walking in the park a whole hour and not a single policeman has kissed you."—Boston Traveller.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for January 23, 1900—Baptism and Temptation of Jesus.

GOLDEN TEXT.—This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.—Matt. 3:17.

LESSON TOPIC.—The Endowment of Christ.

THE LESSON TEXT.
(Matt. 4:1-11.)

1. Then was Jesus led up of the spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil.
2. And when He had fasted forty days and forty nights, He was afterward an hungred.
3. And when the tempter came to Him, he said: If Thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread.
4. But He answered and said: It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.
5. Then the devil taketh Him up into the holy city, and setteth Him on a pinnacle of the temple.
6. And saith unto Him: If Thou be the Son of God, cast thyself down: for it is written, He shall give His angels charge concerning Thee; and in their hands they shall bear Thee up, lest at any time Thou dash Thy foot against a stone.
7. Jesus saith unto him: It is written again, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God.
8. Again, the devil taketh Him up into an exceeding high mountain and showeth him the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them;
9. And saith unto Him, All these things will I give Thee, if Thou wilt fall down and worship me.
10. The sixth Jesus unto him. Get thee hence, Satan; for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve.
11. Then the devil leaveth Him, and, behold, angels came and ministered unto Him.

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS.

Jesus' Baptism.—John had been baptizing, probably for about six months, when Jesus presented Himself as a candidate for the rite. He set out from His home in Nazareth to be baptized—not to hear John preach or to determine the nature of John's mission. It seems to be hinted in Luke 3:21 that Jesus presented Himself somewhat privately, at the close of a day's work. If so, we may find in the fact an explanation of what appears to be the truth that the visible coming of the Holy Spirit was evident only to John and to Jesus, and that only they heard the voice from the sky. As to the reason for the baptism, it seemed necessary to Jesus in order that He might "fulfill all righteousness." The righteousness which He wished to fulfill may well be understood as equivalent to the rites of initiation into the priesthood. Those rites included baptism, anointing with oil, and sacrifice. Jesus was baptized by John rather than by a priest, His anointing was in the descent of the Spirit upon Him, and His sacrifice was to come when He should offer Himself upon the cross.

The Temptation.—The first evidence of this presence of the Spirit was Jesus' departure into the wilderness to be tempted. The temptation consisted not merely in the three attacks of which we have record, but doubtless in many an unrecorded suggestion to Jesus during the 40 days in which He fasted. The purpose of the retirement to the wilderness was, of course, to give Jesus opportunity for concentrated thought upon the public work to which He felt Himself called—its purpose, its method, and its results. If we may insist upon the exact meaning of Matt. 4:2; Luke 4:2, the abstraction of Jesus during the 40 days was so great that He was not conscious of hunger. The pangs, of which the devil tried to take advantage in the first temptation, must have been very severe. The account of the temptation must have been given by Jesus to His disciples in the course of the private teaching which occupied much of the last six months of His life. The order given in Matthew is the more logical one, though the temptations probably framed themselves to Jesus less separately and distinctly than they appear in the account. It is not necessary to suppose that Jesus was bodily transported, nor yet that the temptation was entirely within Himself. The truth may lie between these two extremes. Note the plausibility of the temptations. The first promised relief from hunger and the other two assured success in work by a manner much easier than that which it was proper to take. Observe that the quotations from Scripture with which Jesus repels the temptations are all from the book of Deuteronomy. The first two temptations enticed to a misuse of Divine power; the third to a concession that the devil holds the world as by right. The freedom from temptation which followed the great conflict here described was only "for a season." (Luke 4:13.)

The Place of Temptation.—A tradition, said to be no older than the time of the crusades, fixes the scene of the temptation at a mountain not far from Jericho, which from this circumstance has received the name of Quarantania. Naked and arid like a mountain of malediction, it rises precipitously from a scorched and desert plain, and looks over the sluggish, bituminous waters of the Sodomitic sea—thus offering a sharp contrast to the smiling softness of the Mount of Beatitudes and the limpid crystal of the Lake of Gennesareth. (Imagination has seen in it a fit place to be the haunt of evil influences—a place where, in the language of the prophets, the owls dwell and the satyrs dance.—Canon Farrar.

PRACTICAL.

Those who would be the children of God must be baptized with the Holy Spirit.

The Holy Spirit is like a dove. That heart must be sinful indeed that would keep him out.

He is well prepared to resist temptation who is full of the Holy Spirit.

He will be victor over temptations who has a sincere desire to do the will of God.

The small courtesies sweeten life; the greater enable it.—Boove.

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Orphan's Court Sale of Valuable REAL ESTATE

And Administrator's Sale of Grain in the Ground.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of Snyder County, Pa., the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Jacob H. Steingard, in care of Franklin Township, County and State aforesaid, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises the following described real estate, to-wit:

Valuable farm, message or tract of land situated in township, county and state aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of Mrs. Moses Fry, James G. Crouse and Mrs. John Beachel, east by lands of Mrs. Harry Bowersox and Alexander Bowersox, south by lands of G. M. Vonz, Frederick Smith and George Smith, and on the west by lands of Charles Meyer and C. H. Steingard, containing one hundred and six acres and sixty perches more or less, with the appurtenances, well water, stone walls, a 90-foot WEATHER-BOARDED HOUSE and a BANK BARN and OUTBUILDINGS, a well of GOOD WATER at the house and a never failing spring in the barn, and also a well of WATER with first class timber and the balance in a fair state of cultivation. It is close to good schools and to markets, being the first farm building on the north by the county and about 1/2 of a mile north of Middleburg.

Terms will be made known on day of sale. At the same time and place the undersigned administrator will sell 1/2 interest in ten acres of wheat and six acres of corn, to-wit: DAVID A. STEINGARD, Administrator.

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