"Nature Abhors a Vacuum."

Nothing in the world stands still. If you are well and strong day by day the blood supplies its tide of vigor. If you are ill, the blood is wrong and carries increasing quantities of diseased germs. You cannot change Nature, but you can aid her by keeping the blood pure. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this as nothing else can. Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

THE BLACK WALNUT.

Our European Cousins Are Paying High Prices for It.

The great size often reached by this tree, the richness of the dark brown wood, the unique beauty of the grain sometimes found in burls, knots, feathers and in the curl of the roots, all conspire to make this the most choice and high-priced of all our native woods, says the Berea Quarterly. Twenty-five years ago walnut was extensively used in the manufacture of fine furniture and finishings in this country, but manufacturers adroitly drew attention to the beauty of darkly stained quartered oak and the use of the rarer wood has greatly declined. But all this time the search for fine black walnut logs has gone on systematically, though quietly, the trade attracting little attention, though the volume of lumber handled has been large. Though found to some extent in the Atlantic states from Massachusetts southward, the great source of supply has been the central portions of the Mississippi valley. The walnut is at home in the rich alluvial bottom lands of the western streams and in the stony limestone soils of the hills and mountains and in such localities the buyers have left few trees unsurveyed. Throughout eastern Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas, as well as the states along the Ohio and its tributaries, may be seen a few logs at this little station, a car or two at that, with carefully hewn sides and painted ends, ready for the market. If you ask where the market is you will find that the great bulk of this rare lumber goes to Europe. While we have been led into an enthusiastic admiration for fine oak, stained according to the degree of antiquity it is supposed to represent, our European cousins have been paying fancy prices for the rich black walnut that we have allowed to go "out of fashion."

Acceptable?

I should say so; they all say the same, too, when they get them. Who is there that would refuse such works of art when they can get them for almost nothing. Ask your grocer for a coupon book, which will enable you to get one large 10c. package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c. package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, as natural as life, or one Twentieth Century Girl calendar, the finest of its kind ever printed, all for 5c.

Absent-Minded.

It was an electric car, and a man was sitting between two women. The man left the car, and as he passed out an umbrella slid from the seat toward the floor and woman No. 1. She caught it, rushed to the door, had the car stopped and told the conductor to call the man back. The man, however, declined to take what was not his, and so the good Samaritan, leaving the "watershed" in the conductor's hands, regained her seat. Meantime woman No. 2, who had seen and heard the whole performance, suddenly came out of her trance and exclaimed, "Where is my umbrella?" You can imagine the rest of the tale; but it was very funny to see it all.—Milford Journal.

Disposed to Be Technical.

"Did you say this was a comic opera war?" asked the Filipino soldier who came into camp with a flag of truce.

"That remark has been made."

"Well, our general says he's willing to take you at your word. He wants to know if you can fix up the show so there will be fewer marches and more dialogue."—Washington Star.

Nervous Women

are ailing women. When a woman has some female trouble she is certain to be nervous and wretched.

With many women the monthly suffering is so great that they are for days positively insane, and the most diligent efforts of ordinary treatment are unavailing.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

comes promptly to the relief of these women. The letters from women cured by it proves this. This paper is constantly printing them.

The advice of Mrs. Pinkham should also be secured by every nervous woman. This costs nothing. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

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. ¼ the price of coffee. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

25 CTS — PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION — 25 CTS

COMMERCIAL SOUNDNESS

UNEQUALLED SHOWING OF PROSPEROUS CONDITIONS.

Record of Business Failures For 1899 Shows the Smallest Average of Defaulted Liabilities Ever Known in the History of the United States.

In spite of the casualties among financial concerns in the closing days of the old year, produced by purely speculative causes, the fact remains, according to Dun's Review, that the failures of 1899, the great year of Dingley tariff prosperity, were in amount smaller than in any other year of the past twenty-five, excepting 1880 and 1881, while the average of liabilities—$77.50 per firm—was smaller than in any previous year, and most important test of all, the ratio of defaults to solvent payments through clearing houses, ninety-seven cents per $1000, is not only the smallest ever known in any year, but smaller than in any quarter save one, the third of 1881. The failures for $100,000 or more in the past six years have ranged between $31,522,186 in 1899, and $98,503,932 in 1896, the decrease being more than two thirds, but the small failures ranged between $59,356,703 in 1899, and $127,592,902 in 1896, the decrease being more than one-half.

But for the nest of failures resulting from the speculative collapse in Boston in the latter part of December, the aggregate for the year would have been about $21,000,000 less than it was. As the record stands, however, and including the failures incident to overspeculation in New England and the brief but severe panic in Wall street; the failures in 1899 are the smallest ever reported since 1881, with the lowest average of commercial liabilities ever reported, and with greater evidence of commercial soundness and industrial prosperity than has ever before appeared in an annual statement. Not only have failures been smaller in the aggregate than in 1898 or previous years, but they have been smaller in every section of the country. Such uniformity of improvement throughout the country is extremely rare, and would scarcely be possible unless business of all sections was exceptionally sound and prosperous.

The Massachusetts manufacturing defaults, in spite of the influence of the late December banking collapses, were the smallest in any year, as were those of the other New England States, New York, and the Middle and Central States. The New England disaster swelled trading defaults by $3,920,000 in five provision failures, besides two banks with liabilities of about $13,500,000, and two brokerage firms for $250,000. In New York the manufacturing failures were only about a quarter of those in two years of the previous five, and not half those of two other years, while the trading failures were also much less than half those of four previous years, but in brokerage the liabilities were nearly as large as in two other years, and in banking larger than in any previous year.

But in other Middle States manufacturing and trading liabilities presented the same bright contrast, while in both other lines the failures would have been almost nothing but for that of a single large stock concern at Philadelphia wrecked by crime, and in no way caused by business conditions. The Central States also showed trading defaults from $3,000,000 to $11,000,000 smaller than in any previous year, though some brokerage and promoting failures at Chicago swelled the "other commercial" defaults above the returns of previous years except one.

The average of defaulted liabilities per firm is a test which serves better than most to show how the defaults compare with the extension of business, but this year that average is for the first time less than $80, the lowest in any previous year having been $93.63 in 1880. A much better test is the ratio of defaults to actual payments in solvent business through the clearing houses. Here the ratio for 1890 is less than $1 per one thousand, namely, only ninety-seven cents, the lowest by more than a fifth ever reported in any year, and the lowest ever reported until this year in any quarter, save the third quarter of 1881.

The failures for $100,000 or more were only 34.7 per cent. of the aggregate last year, 39.9 per cent. in 1898, and 35.0 per cent. in 1897, but 43.6 per cent. in the bad year 1896, and 42.2 per cent. in 1895, and 38.3 per cent. in 1894. The amount of such failures, and of the remainder for less than $100,000 each, are here shown for six years and deserve especial attention:

	Total.	Large Failures.	Small Failures.
1899	$90,879,889	$31,523,186	$59,356,703
1898	130,692,899	50,875,912	79,736,987
1897	154,332,071	54,005,987	100,326,084
1896	226,096,834	98,503,932	127,592,902
1895	173,196,060	73,166,109	100,029,951
1894	172,992,855	66,248,340	106,744,516

It will be seen that for four years there was comparatively little change in the small failures, but the decline of about a fifth in 1898, and the further decline of about a quarter in 1899, are highly significant.

It is in such facts and figures as these that we find the truth regarding the phenomenal improvement in business conditions that followed straight upon the election of William McKinley and the restoration of the American policy of preserving the home market to the domestic producer.

Everybody Should Be Satisfied.

End of the year reports confirm those made earlier and show that the woolen business, which was in desperate straits during Cleveland's free trade administration, and which showed only loss to those engaged in it, has quite redeemed itself under the more favorable conditions produced by the Dingley law. Business has been gratifyingly active, sale enormous, and, "for the first time in the history of the trade," says a dispatch from Boston, "wool has been exported, and in large quantities, too." The woolen manufacturers have profited, but the wage earners have not been forgotten. The American Woolen Company, which controls the production of worsted, advanced the wages of its operatives ten per cent., on January 1. And with all this the people in general have more and better clothes than they had before the present tariff law was enacted. There doesn't seem to be any reason why everybody should not be satisfied with the state of things—the consumer, as well as the producer. Everybody is satisfied in fact, so far as appears, except those who must have all their clothes from "Lunnon."

Spiral armlets of copper form good protection for the arm in battle, and the king of Dahomey uses his as defensive weapons.

There are fourteen Harvard graduates in the Fifty-sixth Congress, now in session, of whom four are Senators and ten Representatives.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

TWENTIETH DAY.

This was the last day of the debate in the House on the Roberts case. Mr. Sims (Tenn.) was the first speaker. He made a legal argument in favor of seating and then expelling Mr. Roberts. Other members followed in the discussion which occupied the entire day.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

The case of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon representative-elect from Utah, which has occupied so much of the attention of the house since the assembling of Congress, was decided today by the adoption of a resolution to exclude him, by a vote of 278 to 59. The exact language of the resolution is as follows: That under the facts and circumstances of the case, Brigham H. Roberts, representative-elect from the State of Utah, ought not to have or hold a seat in the house of representatives, and that the seat to which he was elected is hereby declared vacant.

The urgent deficiency bill, carrying about $9,000,000, was passed without division and practically without debate.

Representative Jenkins, of Wisconsin, introduced a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress the power to create corporations for the purpose of commerce between the States, including railroad, telegraph, telephone, transportation, express and sleeping-car companies, and giving Congress power of control over such corporations, applicable to all territory over which the United States has sovereignty and jurisdiction.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

In response to the Senate's resolution calling for further information as to his dealings with the officials of the National City bank of New York, Secretary Gage quotes in full the Senate resolution and adds that it might be considered as fully answered by his communication of January 10.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Edwin N. Gunsaulus, of Ohio, to be consul at Pernambuco, Brazil; Samuel H. Hurst, postmaster at Chillicothe, O.

The Senate, in executive session, decided by a vote of 21 to 38 not to reconsider the vote by which the Samoan treaty was ratified.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

The charges against Senator M. A. Clark, of Montana, were resumed for further investigation.

A resolution offered by Mr. Hoar, Republican, Massachusetts, was adopted directing the committee on rules to consider some plan for the enlargement of the Capitol. Mr. Bacon, Democrat, Georgia, spoke in behalf of his resolution declaring that the United States should guarantee independence to the Philippines.

The Senate passed a bill increasing the cost of the Cumberland, Md., public building from $75,000 to $125,000.

Representative Mahon has introduced a bill appropriating $2,000 for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Navy to have a thorough test made of the McAlister system of built-up armor plate.

Senator Warren, of Wyoming, introduced the following joint resolution: "That the rights of a citizen of the United States shall not be abridged by the United Staes or by any State on account of sex."

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

Debate in the Senate, ordinarily calm and dignified, burst into passionate utterances and bitter recriminations. Senators hurled denounciations at one another until the adjuters quivered with excitement. The debate grew out of a phase of the Philippine question and no scene has been witnessed since the discussion of the war resolutions in the last Congress which, in sensational features, compared with that of to-day.

Pettigrew, who has precipitated nearly all the debate upon the Philippine question during the present session sought to have read a resolution embodying a document written by Emilio Aguinaldo upon the Filipino insurrection containing his version of the alleged recognition of the Filipino republic by Admiral Dewey.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, protested against printing the document in any form and read a letter from Admiral Dewey in which that portion of Aguinaldo's statement relating to the admiral was denounced as "a tissue of falsehoods."

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

Representative Elkins created a big sensation among his Democratic friends by an out and out expansion speech, in which he not only defended the administration's policy in the Philippines, but also declared that the islands must be held by the United States forever.

The Senators favoring action on the part of the United States to bring an end to the war in South Africa have agreed upon a new plan of action. They will insist upon an executive session every day until there is a vote on The Hague peace conference treaty. Senator Mason, of Illinois, is to make the necessary motion each day.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs reported adversely upon the bill authorizing the removal of the charge of desertion from all soldiers of the Civil War who failed to secure an honorable discharge.

The Senate committee on commerce has practically decided upon a favorable report on the bill creating a department of commerce.

TWENTYY-SEVENTH DAY.

The President to-day transmitted to Congress the first volume of the report of the Philippine Commission. It is a volume of 264 pages, including the appendix, and is signed by Professor Schurmann, Admiral Dewey, Colonel Denby and Professor Worcester. The principal subject dealt with is the plan of government proposed by the Commission, which includes a discussion of the Spaish government existing prior to the war, the various reforms desired by the Philippinos, and the constitutions proposed by them, together with the conclusions and plans suggested by the Commission.

The defense in the case of Senator Clark, of Montana, before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, to-day began the presentation of its side of the controversy.

House.

The House took up the Roberts case. The galleries were crowded and three-fourths of the spectators were women. Mr. Taylor, Republican, Ohio, opened the proceedings with a speech in favor of the report of the majority of the committee that Roberts should not be sworn in as a member.

Senator Tillman, from the Senate committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably the bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to permit the repair of the old frigate Constitution and to recommission it.

The investigation directed by the House concerning the charges that certain Federal appointees in Utah were polygamists at the time of their appointment was resumed to-day before the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads.

The river and harbor committee of the House has decided not to report a river and harbor bill at this session of Congress as a balance of $30,000,000, approximately, was already available for river and harbor improvements.

Elections and lynching in the south were the subject of debate at one period in the House. Mr. Linney, of North Carolina saying that the lack of free elections is the only infirmity in our governmental system. He said that since 1891 there has been an average of 40 lynchings each year in the south.

In France and Italy it is believed that the maiden who buries a drop of her blood under a rosebush will be rewarded with rose-tinted checks.

MINES AND MINERS.

Suit to Test the Validity of the New Law on Mine Ventilation.

Suit will be brought in the courts of Allegheny county, Pa., to test the law requiring that gaseous mines be provided with 150 cubic feet of pure air per minutes for each person employed or so much more as the inspector may deem necessary. The question of the right of inspectors to require more than 150 cubic feet of air has been raised by an Allegheny county corporation. James E. Roderick, chief of the Bureau of Mines, says the number of mines in each inspection district must be limited, or the number of inspectors increased.

A Bremen dispatch says: A representative of the American Coal Trust who has been in Bremen has been overrun with orders, owing to the scarcity which the Austrian strikes have produced. The American producers, however, are unable to supply half of the quantity demanded, because transportation facilities are lacking, and the American coal syndicate declines to furnish such facilities.

The unprecedented activity in mining the famous brown hematite iron ores of the Anniston, Ala., district continues and increases. Over 1,000 cars a week are now being mined, but the demand still far exceeds the supply.

Somers Coal Company, at Dennison, O., has purchased Union township block of coal land, paying $25 and $30 per acre. Tests of the No. 6 vein, which is four and one-half feet thick, increasing as it goes north, have been made.

An eight-foot vein of coal has been struck in shaft No. 1 of the Ellsworth Coal Company, at Bentleysville, near Monongahela, Pa., at a depth of 280 feet. Shaft No. 2 is down 200 feet.

Orrman & Williams are beginning the extensive development of brown-ore property recently purchased by them at Iron City, Ala.

England's coal output last year was 222,000,000 tons.

The miners at the Yorkville, Ohio, mines are on a strike. The operators just introduced electrical machinery and refused to sign the machine scale when presented by the men.

No scale for the 70,000 miners in the competitive field is yet in prospect. This condition is brought about by inability to reach an agreement in the joint scale committee. That body closed its deliberations Wednesday, without an agreement.

The South's New Light.

Whether or not the administration is opposed to the carrying out this year of Congressman Payne's proposition to change the system of representation in Republican national conventions, basing the representation upon the number of votes cast for the Republican candidates in 1896 rather than upon political divisions, the arguments which are said to inspire this opposition are certainly worthy of attention. It is claimed that such a change in the representative system at this time would injure Republican prospects in the South, which is becoming a possible field for Republican success. The trade interests of the South, it is claimed, are opposed to any more tinkering with the standard of value, and that territorial expansion has become very popular, especially along the Atlantic seaboard, where great quantities of goods are seeking an Oriental market. The South is beginning to look more favorably upon protection and high tariffs, and that the break up of the solid Democracy in the South is approaching seems certain. By constitutional devices many of the Southern States have managed to disfranchise large numbers of negroes, and as this in a measure removes the race question from politics it will tend to loosen the political ties which have held the whites to the Democracy. Whatever may be the weight of these arguments, the persistent report that the South is abandoning its old position is highly significant, and if such is the case this complete transformation will be one of the most remarkable of the changes which have taken place in the past two years and an important result of the national policy.—Peoria (Ill.) Journal.

Twenty five women have been hanged in England during Queen Victoria's reign.

There are as many shades of face powder as there are shades of color, almost.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Grain, Flour and Feed.		
WHEAT—No. 2 red	$ 65@	66
WHEAT—No. 1 new	66	67
CORN—No 2 yellow, ear	41	47½
No. 2 yellow, shelled	37	37¾
Mixed ear	39	39½
OATS—No. 2 white	29½	30
No. 3 white	29	29½
FLOUR—Winter patent	3 50	3 65
Fancy straight winters	3 40	3 50
Rye—No. 2	64	66
HAY—No. 1 timothy	14 00	14 50
Clover, No. 1	13 00	13 25
FEED—No. 1 white mid., ton	18 00	18 50
Brown middlings	16 25	16 75
Bran, bulk	16 25	16 75
STRAW—Wheat	7 00	7 25
Oat	6 75	7 25
Dairy Products.		
BUTTER—Elgin creamery	$ 27	27½
Ohio creamery	23½	24
Fancy country roll	16	17
CHEESE—Ohio, new	10	12
New York, new	13	14
Poultry, etc.		
HENS—per pair	55	65
CHICKENS—dressed	10½	11½
TURKEYS—dressed	11½	12
EGGS—Pa. and Ohio, fresh	19	20
Fruits and Vegetables.		
BEANS—Green ℔ basket	$ 1 50@	2 00
POTATOES—Fancy White ℔ bu	55	60
CABBAGE—100 heads		2 00
ONIONS—per bu	50	50
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR	$ 3 65@	3 85
WHEAT—No. 2 red	66¾	67
CORN—Mixed	37	38
OATS	30	31
EGGS	24	25
BUTTER—Ohio creamery	24	30
PHILADELPHIA.		
FLOUR	$ 3 55@	3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	70¾	71
CORN—No. 2 mixed	37½	38
OATS—No. 2 white	31½	32
BUTTER—Creamery, extra		25
EGGS—Pennsylvania firsts		19
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—Patents	$ 3 35@	3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red	..	70½
CORN—No. 2	..	40½
OATS—White Western		31½
BUTTER—Creamery	20	26½
EGGS—State and Penn		21

LIVE STOCK.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa.

CATTLE.		
Prime, 1300 to 1400 lbs	$5 40@	5 70
Good, 1200 to 1300 lbs	5 15	5 35
Tidy, 1000 to 1150 lbs	4 70	5 10
Fair light steers, 900 to 1000 lbs	4 00	4 65
Common, 700 to 900 lbs	3 00	3 70
HOGS.		
Medium	5 10	5 12½
Heavy		5 00
Roughs and stags	4 35	4 50
SHEEP.		
Prime, 95 to 110 lbs	5 10	5 25
Good, 85 to 90 lbs	4 90	5 10
Fair, 70 to 80 lbs	4 25	4 75
Common	2 25	3 50
Veal Calves	6 00	8 00
LAMBS.		
Springer, extra		7 00
Springer, good to choice	6 80	6 90
Common to fair	6 50	6 80
Extra yearlings, light		4 25
Good to choice yearlings	4 50	5 50
Medium	3 85	4 50
Common	2 50	2 75

LAKES FAR ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

Mysterious Bodies of Water Found in the Cordilleras.

From Crucero Alto, the highest town in the world, the Southern railroad of Peru drops into Lake Lagunillas, or lake region of the Cordilleras, where, group of large lakes of very cold pure water without inlet or outlet, says the Boston Journal. They receive the drainage of the surrounding hills, and conceal it somewhere, but there is no visible means of its escape. A fringe of ice forms around the edges of the lakes every night the year round, yet they contain an excellent variety of fish called the pejerray, which is caught near the shore and sold at Puma and in other neighboring towns. The two largest lakes, Sarachocha and Čachipascana, with several smaller ones in the same neighborhood, are owned by the family of Mr. Romania of Arequipa, who has just been elected president of Peru. He owns immense tracts of land in this locality, with thousands of sheep, cattle, lamas, alpacas and vicunas, which are herded upon it. A curious phenomenon about the lakes is that they keep at the same level all the time, regardless of dry and rainy seasons. No amount of rain will make any difference with their depth, which, however, in the center is unknown. And this adds to the awe and mystery with which they are regarded by the Indians. There are no boats upon the lakes except a few small balsas, or rafts, made of bundles of straw, which keep very close to the shore for fear of being drawn into the whirlpools that are said to exist in the center. There is some foundation for this fear, for only two or three years ago a balsa containing five men disappeared in the darkness, and it was never heard of again. Of course, it may have been tipped over and its occupants have been paralyzed by the cold water in an ordinary way, but their bodies were never recovered, nor did the balsa ever float to shore. Therefore the people think the whole party was lured into a maelstrom and swallowed up by the mysterious waters. The whirlpool near the center of Lake Popo, which receives the waters of Lake Titicaca, is well known, and hundreds of men have lost their lives by venturing too near it. Boats that are drawn into the current are whirled around swiftly a few times and then disappear. For the protection of navigators the government of Bolivia has anchored a lot of buoys in Lake Popo, and boatmen who observe them are in no danger. There is supposed to be an underground outflow from all these lakes. It is claimed that articles which have been thrown into their waters have afterwards been picked up on the seacoast near Africa, and careful observers say that on the beach in that locality are frequently found cornstalks, reeds and other debris which do not grow on the coast, but are found in great abundance among the interior lakes.

BURR FOUND THE ASSASSIN.

Famous Lawyer Once Cleared His Client of Murder.

"I was particularly interested," said an old Washington lawyer the other day, speaking of the Manhattan well crime, "in the paragraph that described Aaron Burr's dramatic act in holding a pair of lighted candles in the face of a spectator in the courtroom and shouting, 'Gentlemen, here is the real murderer.' I do not question this, but I remember that Jere Clemens, once a famous United States senator from Alabama, told of a trial in which Burr appeared for the defense of a man charged with murder. My recollection is that the trial was in the southwest. When Burr addressed the jury it was night. The guilty man was in the room. He had been the principal witness for the prosecution. but Burr had learned that this witness was the assassin, and in closing his address for his client he picked up two lighted candles from the table and holding them in the face of the witness referred to, he exclaimed: 'Gentlemen of the jury, there is nature's verdict. Now write yours.' At that moment the witness fled from the room. After Clemens told this story he wrote an historical novel called 'The Rivals; or, The Times of Hamilton and Burr.' In that book he wove the incident into one of the chapters. The book is out of print and has been for many years. But it had a great sale, particularly in the south, before the civil war, for Clemens was a typical southern orator, and a man of wonderful personal magnetism. The object of the novel was to make Burr a hero, and to besmirch Hamilton's character. In one chapter where Burr was high in the esteem of Washington, the latter is represented as reading a letter from Hamilton in which Hamilton detailed some scandalous gossip about Burr. Burr was standing behind Washington during the reading of the letter. Washington incensed at the contents of the letter, turned quickly and saw Burr, to whom he said: 'How dare you read my letter over my shoulder?' Burr, as Clemens represents, stung to the quick, drew himself up and replied with all the hauteur of his nature: 'When your majesty addresses such an inquiry to me in the manner you have, the only reply deceny can prompt is, Aaron Burr dares to do anything.' This, Clemens avers, was the cause of the break between Washington and Burr."

When It Was Dark.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer says an educated colored man addressed the students of Adelbert college the other day. He told about his experience in his chosen profession, that of a lawyer, asserting that on but one occasion had he ever met with discourtesy at the hands of white men during his legal experience in his native state, Virginia. This happened in a backwoods hamlet, where the general ignorance of the inhabitants was some excuse for their boorishness. In the course of his remarks he perpetrated an unconscious bit of humor that brought a smile to the students' faces and drew a laugh from the speaker himself as soon as he realized the suggestion in his statement. "I started out in my profession with somewhat gloomy anticipations," he said. "When I reached Alexandria, where there were 7,000 colored people, everything looked dark." It was at this point that the smile ran around.

One Good Point.

Jimmy—Yes; I got a licking for swiping jam! But there's one good thing about a licking! Johnny—What's that? Jimmy—It makes you forget all about your conscience!—Puck.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP
Cures Croup and Whooping-Cough
Unexcelled for Consumptives. Gives quick, sure results. Refuse substitutes.
Dr. Bull's Pills cure Biliousness. Trial, 20 for 5c.

THE SIRDAR.

Acts of Barbarity Due to Defects in Lord Kitchener's Character.

From "The River War," by Winston Churchill: Kitchener's wonderful industry, his undisturbed patience, his noble perseverance, are qualities too valuable for a man to enjoy in this imperfect world without complimentary defects. The general, who never spared himself, cared little for others. He treated all men like machines—from the private soldiers, whose salutes he disdained, to the superior officers he rigidly controlled. The comrade who had served with him and under him for many years in peace and peril was flung aside incontinently as soon as he ceased to be of use. The sirdar looked only to the soldiers who could march and fight. The wounded Egyptian and latterly the wounded British soldier, did not excite his interest and of all the departments of his army the only one neglected was that concerned with the care of the sick and injured. The stern and unpitying spirit of the commander was communicated to his troops and the victories which marked the progress of the river war were accomplished by acts of barbarity not always justified by the harsh customs of savage conflicts or the fierce and treacherous nature of the dervish.

Orange Free State.

The coat of arms of the Orange Free State shows an orange tree in the middle of the field; on one side stands a lion, on the other a lamb. The motto beneath is "Freedom, Immigration, Patience, Courage." The emblem of the lion and the lamb has a scriptural reference to the peace and harmony within its borders, and does not glance at the geographical position of the republic between the domain of the British lion and the pastoral Boers of the Transvaal, as an American joker might assume.

Sailors' trousers, or "trombone pants," as they have sometimes been called, expand in bell-shape at the bottom so as to be the more easily kicked off in case of the wearer's falling into the water.

I am Past 80 and Not a Gray Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a great many years, and although I am past eighty years of age, yet I have not a gray hair in my head."—Geo. Yelott, Towson, Md., Aug. 3, 1899.

Have You Lost It?

We mean all that rich, dark color your hair used to have. But there is no need of mourning over it, for you can find it again.

Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair. We know exactly what we are saying when we use that word "always."

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Ivory Soap is so pure that it can be used as often as necessary, without causing chapping or roughness.

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TRUE AND FALSE PROPHETS.

An Extraordinary Scene Which Took Place in Paris.

An extraordinary scene was enacted by a real and a mock Mussulman outside a boulevard cafe in Paris, says the Birmingham Post correspondent. A law student, having had himself photographed in the costume of a Mohammedan mosque dignitary walked about the streets in the strange garb, and then sat outside the refreshment establishment with a glass of absinthe before him. Soon there passed that way a genuine follower of the prophet, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw a person dressed as an imaum imbibing strong drink. Rushing at the student the Mussulman knocked the glass out of his hand and smashed a bottle also on the table at which the apparent imaum sat. The student was not backward in defending himself, and as the two men were grappling with one another the police intervened and took them both to the station. There Ali Ben Mahommed, the real Islamite, finding that he had only an imitation imaum to deal with, excused his fury. The pair were then sent away, the law student having been severely reprimanded by the police official for his disrespect toward the religion of the prophet.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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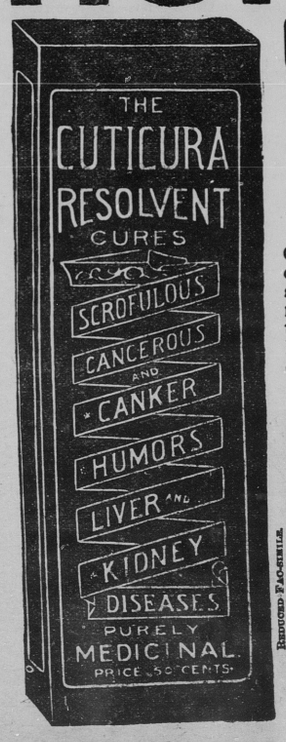

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