A BLOOD TROUBLE

Is that tired feeling—blood lacks vitality and richness, and hence you feel like a laggard all day and can't get rested at night. Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure you because it will restore to the blood the qualities it needs to nourish, strengthen and sustain the muscles, nerves and organs of the body. It gives sweet, refreshing sleep and imparts new life and vigor to every function.

Tired Feeling—"I had that tired feeling and headaches. Was more tired in the morning than when I went to bed, and my back pained me. Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills have cured me and made me feel ten years younger." B. SCHEBLEIN, 274 Bushwick Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best Medicine Money Can Buy. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

In ten months of 1899 Bremen imported 1,045,035 bales of American cotton.

What Shall We Have For Dessert?

This question arises in the family daily. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in 2 min. No boiling! no baking! Simply add a little hot water & set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At grocers. 10c.

Three turpentine plantations af 10,000 acres each will soon be started in the South.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

The mortality in Rome has been reduced within a few years from 25 per 1,000 to 15 per 1,000.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, Smarting and Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

Pay telephones are to be put in all drug stores in Louisville and all deadhead talking will be abolished.

Carter's Ink Is the Best Ink

made, but no dearer than the poorest. Has the largest sale of any ink in the world.

The Americans in the Klondike have exactly the same rights and privileges and pay the same taxes as Canadians.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Charitable persons send £6,000,000 every year to the secretaries of charities and missions in London.

J. C. Simpson, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

More than half of the $1,921,000 gold imported into this country during March came from Canada.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Kissed Mrs. Cleveland's Hand.

"It has been my pleasure to meet newspaper reporters in all the cities of America that I have visited since my residence in this country, and but once have I had any occasion to regret my contact with them," said Rt. Hon. Charles B. Cahusac. "This was in Washington, D. C., when, by some chance that to me is still a dark and unfathomable mystery, a reporter learned that I was presented to President and Mrs. Cleveland, and that, ignorant of American customs, for it was the first time that I had been presented to the executive of a republic, I went down on my knees before Mrs. Cleveland and kissed her hand. Imagine my chagrin the next day, when, upon picking up the paper, my eye fell upon a headline reading, 'He Kissed Her Hand. A Titled Englishman Kneels Before Mrs. Cleveland.' Now, as I say, I did not know but the customs of Europe prevailed here."—Denver Republican.

Five cantons of Switzerland have admitted women to the business schools, and reported good results.

THE HEALTH OF YOUNG WOMEN

Two of Them Helped by Mrs. Pinkham—Read their Letters.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am sixteen years old and am troubled with my monthly sickness. It is very irregular, occurring only once in two or three months, and also very painful. I also suffer with cramps and once in a while pain strikes me in the heart and I have drowsy headaches. If there is anything you can do for me, I will gladly follow your advice."—MISS MARY GOMES, Aptos, Cal., July 31, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—After receiving your letter I began the use of your remedies, taking both Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier. I am now regular everymonth and suffer no pain. Your medicine is the best that any suffering girl can take."—MISS MARY GOMES, Aptos, Cal., July 6, 1899.

Nervous and Dizzy

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM;—I wish to express my thanks to you for the great benefit I have received from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered constantly from terrible sideache, had chills, was nervous and dizzy. I had tried different kinds of medicine but they all failed entirely. After taking three bottles of Vegetable Compound and three of Blood Purifier I am all right. I cannot thank you enough for what your remedies have done for me."—MISS MATILDA JENSEN, Box 18, Ogdensburg, Wis., June 10, 1899.

What do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee.

The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems.

Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

Try Grain-O!

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

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

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

THE OLD QUARREL.

We loitered where strains of glad music
Met the breath of the rose in the air;
The years had been kind since we parted—
Still, still she was girlish and fair;
We had gone from each other in anger
That night in the long, long ago—
I was wrong and was ready to own it—
The lights glimmered softly and low.

I caught her gloved hand and I held it:
"Forgive me," I cried, "you were right,
And I was a coward for saying
The things I said to you that night!"
She thought for a moment and asked me,
Half under her breath, half aloud:
"What was it you said? I've forgotten—"
And then we strolled back to the crowd.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.

HUMOROUS.

"I feel rather rocky this morning," remarked the infant in the cradle.

"She says her husband talks when he's asleep." "I think that must be a mistake. He talks when she's asleep."

Millionaire (uncultivated, but proud of his wealth)—I tell you, I'm a self-made man! Stranger—I'm glad to hear it—so there's nobody else you can blame.

He—Why should you be so angry because I stole one little kiss? She—But I told you to stop. He—Yes, but that was after I had taken it. She—Yes, and you stopped!

Willie—I wonder what's the matter with my finger, mamma. It hurts every time I squeeze it. Mamma—Don't squeeze it. Willie—Huh! How am I to know if it hurts, then?

Saphead—This dog of mine is—aw—very intelligent, Miss Kostique. I couldn't begin to tell you all he knows. Miss Kostique—Surely you can't argue from that that the dog is intelligent.

"Wretch! There's a letter in your coat pocket I gave you to post three months ago." "It can't be possible, my dear." "Why do you say that?" "Because I'm pretty sure I haven't had that coat more'n ten weeks."

"My health must be declining,
I'm growing paler;
My work is too confining,"
Remarked the jailer.

"There's a man whom I envy." "Why, is he rich?" "No, not very; but he has acquired an ability to look interested and at the same time not hear a word while other people are telling him about their achievements."

Hotel Man (who thinks he is calling down his butcher)—Say, I am shy a heart and a liver, eight ribs and a shoulder. Now, I want 'em right away. Railway Office (which has been connected by mistake)—Sorry, sir, but the wreck has been cleared up.

"Always remember, children, said the stout teacher, "that 'most big things spring from some small thing.' Now, can any boy give me an example of that?" "Please, sir," said the bright boy, "like you sprung from that little pin on your chair yesterday."

"Before I give my answer," said the careful parent, "I would like to ask a question. Can you support a family?" "I can, sir," replied the trembling suitor. "That settles it. Take her at once, my boy. Her mother and myself will move in as soon as you set up housekeeping."

Prospective Tourist (at the booking office of a great ocean liner)—That stateroom is near the stern of the vessel, isn't it? Agent—Yes, sir. Prospective Tourist—You ought not to charge me full price for it. Agent—Why not? Prospective Tourist—Because when the steamer comes to land I'll have to walk half a mile to get ashore.

Men Who Charge with a Smile.

The mention of Kansas reminds me of a remark that General MacArthur made to me, when we passed a group of Kansas men one day at San Fernando. I asked him if they had not been peculiarly daring. "Yes," he said, "those fellows will put a toothbrush through their hat-band and charge with a smile straight to kingdom come, if it is necessary; but," added General MacArthur, "they are just the type of what all the rest of the soldiers out here are."

That phrase, "charging with a smile," is not a fanciful one, but the statement of a truth. I saw General Lawton order the Twelfth regulars to charge at Taytay. The defenses of this stronghold were known to be excellent, and it was also supposed that about 3000 of the best soldiers in the Filipino army were behind the intrenchments. Desultory firing had been going on. A little time before two men had been killed—shot through the head, on the very spot where General Lawton stood when he ordered the charge. It was across an open space, perhaps a third of a mile, and on level ground, interrupted only by little rice ridges. The men "charged with a smile."

The same phenomena has been noticed time and again. Some say it is a kind of a grin. I think not. It looked to me more like a smile of real pleasure. Fortunately, in this instance, the Filipinos had, a few minutes before, evacuated, and no casualties resulted at that time.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

A Revelation.

Castleton—Young Gallidet is a nice fellow, but he hasn't much nerve.

Miss Pinkerly—I shouldn't think that of him. He looks strong and big.

"Oh, I didn't mean in that way. I was thinking about his timidity in making love."

"Is he afraid?"

"Not only that, but he seems to be ignorant on the subject. He was going to call on a girl the other night when I ran across him, and said he felt sure he could kiss her, if he only knew how to go about it."

"What did you tell him?"

"Oh, I gave him some directions."

"How interesting! What were they?"

"I told him not to hurry too much—to take things easy. After a certain amount of necessary talk, he could draw up his chair and hold her hand for a while. Then, by gradual stages, but always, of course, in a masterly way—for girls like that—he could lead up to a plump, fair and square kiss."

"Do you mean to say you told him all that?"

"I did. Why shouldn't I?"

"Well, I hadn't the remotest idea that you knew anything about it."—Life.

To Outwit Manila Ants.

A Washington mill has taken an order from the United States government for 500,000 feet of cedar for use at Manila. The first government buildings were built of fir, but the white ants which infest that country ate it with apparent relish, and with so disastrous effects to the buildings that cedar will be substituted, it being claimed that the ants will not attack cedar. It is also claimed by some that hemlock is ant-proof. Should this fact be proved, the question of a market for hemlock has been solved.—Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

GEORGE N. WISWELL.

One of the most important personages about a convention is the sergeant-at-arms, and this position at the National Republican Convention will be held by George N. Wiswell, of Wisconsin. He has had a great deal of experience in handling political assemblages, having been assistant sergeant-at-arms at the National conventions at Chicago in 1888, Minneapolis in 1892, and St. Louis in 1896. He is a Wisconsin man by birth, and is now forty-eight years old. He learned the trade of tinner and plumber, and established himself in business. In 1886 he was elected sheriff of his county, and in 1889 President Harrison appointed him United States marshall for the eastern district of Wisconsin, and he held the office until 1893. During his term of office he effected the breaking up of several notorious and dangerous gangs of robbers and counterfeiters. Since 1893 he has been secretary and general manager of the Fraternal Alliance Insurance Company. He is a popular politician, and his friends are pleased at his selection for this responsible position.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

Senate.

NINETY-SECOND DAY.

In the House the Senate bill to amend the general pension laws so as to provide for aggregating disabilities under the act of 1890 without regard to service origin and to increase the net income a widow may have without destroying her right to a pension from $96 to $250 was passed without a dissenting voice. The purposes of the bill is to modify rulings of the pension office in accordance with the recommendations of the G. A. R.

The bill to increase the appropriation for the national guard from $400,000 to $1,000,000, also was among those passed. Mr. Steele, of Indiana, in supporting the bill, paid the militia of New York, Pennsylvaia and Ohio a high compliment.

NINETY-THIRD DAY.

The House devoted most of the time to the consideration of private bills reported from the committee on claims, and ten bills were passed. The most important was a bill to remit the penalties imposed by the government on the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, the builders of the monitor Monterey, for her failure to make contract speed.

The detailed statement sent to the Senate of the cost of the Paris exposition commission from the date of its organization to December 31, 1899, shows that the total amount paid for salaries was $167,768, and for traveling expenses, $53,397.

NINETY-FOURTH DAY.

The House committee on interstate and foreign commerce submitted a favorable report on the Brosius pure food bill, which is intended to prevent the adulteration, misbranding and imitation of beverages, foods, candies, drugs and condiments and to regulate interstate commerce in such commodities. The bill proposes to create a chemical bureau of the agricultural department to be charged with the inspection of foods and drug products.

NINETY-FIFTH DAY.

The House passed a bill to allow travel commutation of four cents per mile to discharged officers and soldiers. All records were broken by the passage of 180 private pension bills, among them one for $100 a month to the widow of Gen. Guy V. Henry.

BOER-BRITISH WAR NOTES.

A batch of Boer prisoners is expected at Colombo, Ceylon.

Cecil Rhodes will join Sir Frederick Carrington's force in Rhodesia.

It is announced that no more Boer prisoners will be sent to St. Helena.

General Roberts now has a much larger mounted force than the entire Boer army.

The soldiers in South Africa have contributed a large sum to the Ottawa fire sufferers.

There is a feeling of utter weariness in England and there is no real enthusiasm over successes in South Africa.

One hundred and twenty British subjects, including fifty-nine women, are allowed to remain in the Transvaal.

President Kruger, in opening the session of the Volksraad, declared the two republics were in a position to continue the war.

Lord Roberts, in transmitting General French's report of his operations around Colesburg, warmly praises the brilliant cavalry leader.

The wife of Boer General Lucas Meyer visited the grave of General Sir William Penn Symons a few days ago and decorated it with flowers.

Colonel Baden-Powell has protested to the Boer commander against the burghers shooting native women who are trying to escape from Mafeking.

The Liberals in both houses of parliament championed General Buller and denounced the government for publishing "edited" dispatches about Spion Kop.

Major Cooper, of the Grenadier Guards, sailed from Cape Town for England to assume command of the new Irish Guards, which the queen has ordered organized.

General French's report on the disaster to the Suffolks at Colesburg has just been published, the defeat being attributed to the panic which seized four companies.

Lord Roberts has divided the Free State south of Bloemfontein into districts. Each district is under control of a military commissioner, who has a free hand in the administration of affairs.

General Jan Prinsloo, the former commandant of the Orange Free State forces, who retired to his farm, where he was arrested by the Boers and charged with treason, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

A census of the Klondike district gives a total population of 8,306, of whom 5,539 are citizens of the United States.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

A Weekly Review of the Happenings Through-the Labor World in This and Other Countries.

Over 100 stokers are required to feed the fires of a fast Atlantic liner.

The granite polishers in Barre, Vt., struck for an eight-hour day.

Building operations in East St. Louis, Ill., are at a standstill and 1,000 men are out.

Eleven hundred woodworkers in Minneapolis, Minn., struck for an increase of wages.

Six hundred men employed in the zinc factory at La Salle, Ill., have struck for an advance in wages.

The working population of New York City is estimated at about 1,700,000, in a total of 3,000,000 persons.

Cutters in seven granite quarries in Maine have struck on being refused a new scale of hours and wages.

One hundred and seventy-five union coremakers at Detroit, Mich., struck for an increase from $1.75 to $2.25 per day.

Building trades contractors in Kansas City, Mo., refused demands for increased wages and about 1,000 workingmen struck.

Union granite cutters in Cleveland, O., were granted their demand for an eight-hour day and twenty per cent. increase in pay.

All the freight conductors and brakemen on the Montana Central Railroad, Montana, went out as a protest against a new time schedule.

The strike in the building trades in Chicago has been on now for more than four months, and has cost the laborers alone $2,000,000.

Waiter girls in Munich restaurants seldom receive any pay from their employers. Their fees amount to from 50 cents to $5 a day.

Striking union carpenters in Boston, Mass., who asked for eight hours and $2.50 a day, had their demands acceded to by forty-five firms.

New York City is on the verge of a "help" famine. Employment agencies declare that it is impossible to supply the demand for servants.

At New Brunswick, N. J., the masons and bricklayers struck for forty cents an hour and an eight-hour day. They have been getting $3 for a nine-hour day.

A table prepared by the Indiana bureau of statistics shows that the average annual earnings of journeymen in the State in 1899 were $577.72, a daily average, on a basis of $12 working days, of $1.86.

The railroad telegraphers have, according to the agreement with the railroads, sent notice that within sixty days they will expect an advance in wages from $45 to $55 per month as the minimum rate.

Trades unions hitherto have been but little known in Paris. It now is announced that the 3,000 assistants employed in the three great shops, the Bon Marche, Louvre and Samaritaine, are meditating the organization of an association of this kind.

In restoring the White House recently while the workmen were painting the doors they discovered that they were of solid mahogany, but owing to some mistake the original wood had been painted in imitation of walnut. The paint was at once scraped off and the doors restored to their pristine state.

The Nova Scotia Southern Railway, now being built, will be 117 miles long; including New Germany to Shelburne, 77 miles; Indian Gardens to Liverpool, 20 miles; Sable River to Lockeport, 20 miles.

Stop Treating.

Stella Maris, the monthly parish paper of St. Francis de Sales Church, Charlestown, had some excellent temperance doctrine in a recent issue. Here is what it says about that foolish custom of "treating," which we have so often condemned in these columns:

"'Treating' is a curse. Many of our young men think that they will be considered mean if they don't take their turn at treating. This is a barroom lie—an idea originated by old topers and drunkards who hope in this way to get drunk cheaply.

"Don't go with fellows who have the habit of treating; they are the teachers of drunkenness. The road from treating to drunkenness is straight; there is no retreating.

"Self-respect is not learned in a barroom. You don't find the cream of manhood before the bars of liquor saloons; you find there the dregs of humanity. A self-respecting man will avoid touch with such degraded manhood. Especially young Irish fellows have got into this bad, deplorable habit of showing their generosity and friendship by 'treating' their friends. Generosity is a fine trait in the character; but do not show generosity by making drunkards. We have too many of these already among our sons and fathers and brothers.

"Stop treating."

In every Siberian city the most conspicuous and finest buildings are the churches and the government buildings.

The California gold output for 1899 amounted to $15,336,031.

MINES AND MINERS.

Immense Veins of Fullers Earth Discovered in Florida—Coal Product of the South. Coal in Abyssinia.

In seven counties in Southern Missouri rich fields of minerals have been found, and there is great activity there at this time.

Three-fourths of the world's gold production comes from placer mines and a goodly share of the total last year came from Alaska.

Fuller's earth is a soft clay and it has many uses. Half a century ago it was little mined in England, and was so valuable there that exportation of it was prohibited.

Imports of coal into Spain in the two months ending February 28 were 271,995 tons, and of coke 35,000 tons. The exports of iron ore in 1899 were 1,257,750 tons, an increase of 59,265 tons. The exports of copper ore were 142,796 tons, an increase of 19,403 tons.

Alabama raised 13,200 tons of coal in 1870. In 1890 the State's product was, in round figures, 7,000,000 tons. One company, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, produced about 3,600,000 tons of coal in Alabama, and including its output in Tennessee it raised 4,151,000 tons.

mining engineer. The latter had samples of this coal shipped to France, and it is said that tests showed it to be of excellent quality.

It is reported at Newport News, Va., that a contract has been made for the movement through that port of 600,000 tons of West Virginia coal for the Russian government.

Nothing has been more remarkable in the history of the West than the entire change in Colorado in a few years from a silver-producing to a gold-producing State. Just a little while ago the gold output of Colorado was $3,000,000 a year; it is now more than $30,000,000, the greater part of it coming from Cripple Creek.

Advices received in France from Abyssinia report that extensive deposits of coal have been discovered in four different districts of that country. When Emperor Menelik was advised of the discovery of indications of coal he took great interest in the new prospect opened up to his country and had the regions closely examined by a French

There has just been brought to light near the Ocklockonee river, fourteen miles west of Tallahassee, Fla., what is believed by experts to be one of the most wonderful pure veins of fuller's earth ever discovered in any country. It is said to yield, at the expenditure of very little labor, immense quantities of fuller's earth, which stands the 100 test—that is to say, there is no waste. Nearly all mines of the kind contain, besides the valuable commodity, rock, flint, gravel, sand, etc., but this is absolutely free of all such substances.

The development of timber and coal and oil properties in the southern part of Kentucky, and especially in Wayne and Pulaski counties, continues, and, in fact, the development is greater than ever before experienced in this part of the State. The Cogar Creek Coal Co., recently organized with $25,000 capital stock, is putting in new equipments, and will start operations soon.

The output of native coal in Russia has enormously increased of late years. At the same time the import of the foreign article has steadily risen, and this in spite of duties, till at the present moment the import of foreign coal has become of such necessity that the duties have had to be temporarily reduced or remitted altogether.

Pirates of the Philippines.

The Moros are born pirates. The sea seems more their home than the land. They fairly revel in the water, for wherever possible they build their houses in the sea, raising them on piles sunk in the shoal waters of the coast. This mode of building has been followed in all the Philippine islands, the houses, even if miles from the sea, being built on piles. It seems to suggest a time when the Malays were water-dwellers. In truth, a backward glance through time shows us the Malay sea-rovers setting out in their war-praus to conquer the multitude of islands in the South seas and haunting the coasts, so as to be ready to take to the water again at a moment's notice.

Not Hampered by Russia.

The opponents of Russia generally close the door of discussion by the statement, "Russia has already taken possession of Manchuria." Facts, however, do not support this charge. Manchuria is still under Manchu rule and the people pay taxes to China, not to Russia. There is even less interference in internal affairs than China complains of in other parts of China from other countries. Nothing has been done to frustrate the work of either Protestant or Catholic missionaries. The port of Newchang is still an open port, and it is yet to be proved that foreign trade in Manchuria has been hampered by Russia.

A NINE-CENT MEAL.

Prince and Princess of Wales Dine at the People's Restaurant.

A touching incident, simple in its character, but invested with almost historical interest, marked the opening a couple of weeks ago of the first of the poor men's restaurants which the Princess of Wales has succeeded in establishing in London. No formal ceremony inaugurated the opening day's business at the establishment founded by the Alexandra Trust in the City-road, London. Something much more telling than prosaic speeches, more impressive than votes of thanks, occurred to draw attention to the cooked meals which are served at a cost below anything previously attempted in London. One day the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Hon. Sydney Greville, drove down to the City-road on a surprise visit to the Alexandra restaurant. Luncheon tickets were bought in the ordinary way at 4½d. (9 cents) each. Whilst thousands of toilers, workmen, factory girls, shop boys and needy clerks were consuming the luncheon provided in the big dining halls, the royal visitors sat down to a similar meal in an adjoining room. There were six in the royal luncheon party. Three courses were served. The bill for the whole party came to 2s. 3d. (54 cents). Needless to say, the presence of the heir-apparent and the princess in the restaurant was the occasion of a singularly interesting demonstration on the part of the people.

MEN OF GENIUS.

First-Born Sons Do Not Monopolize Greatness.

Professor Axenfeld, an eminent European physiologist, has brought about an interesting dicussion by the statement of his belief that men of genius are always the oldest of families. "Second or third sons, may be eminent men," he adds, "and sons born later may be men of talent, but they can never be great." Dr. Cyrus Edson, a physiologist of New York, undertakes to controvert these statements, and furnishes the following names of men of genius who were not the first-born: Benjamin Franklin, fifteenth; Sir R. Arkwright, thirteenth; Joseph Butler, eighth; Sir Joseph Reynolds, seventh; Alfred the Great, fifth; Sir Charles Bell, fifth; Prince Bismarck, fourth; Gladstone, fourth; Cecil Rhodes, fourth; Wellington, third; Charles James Fox, third; Sir Robert Walpole, third; Shakespeare, third; Beaumont, third; Fletcher, third; Lord Lytton, third; Philip of Macedon, third; Tennyson, third; Simon de Montfort, third; Napoleon Bonaparte, second; Turenne, second; Solomon, second; Sir William Wallace, second; John Wesley, second; Sir F. Baring, second; Montaigne, second; Carlyle, second; Brian Boru, second; Christopher Huggens, second; R. B. Sheridan, second.

WESTFIELD, MASS., Nov 27, 1899.

The Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—Having used your GRAIN-O for the past 3 mos. I thought I would write and let you know how much good it has done me. When I was on my vacation last summer the people I visited asked me to try GRAIN-O, and I drank some, but I didn't like it; but the more I drank the better I liked it, and now I wouldn't drink anything else. I never weighed over 145 lbs. and last winter I was down to 103, and now I weigh just 120. I never felt better in my life. It gives me an awful appetite and makes me strong. It is doing more good than anything I ever took. I recommend it to everybody.

Yours truly, MRS. GEO. R. BROWN.

"How Do You Do?"

The Germans say "Wie befinden sie sich?" (How do you find yourself?) or "Wie gehts?" (How goes it?); the Dutch "Hoe vaart gij?" (How do you fare?); the Italians, "Come state (How do you stand?); the French "Comment vous portez-vous?" (How do you carry yourself?). In Spain, as in Germany, the usual greetings are "Como esta usted?" (How are you) or "Que tal va?" (How goes it?). The Greeks say "Ti Kamete?" (What do you do?), while in China the expression is, "Have you eaten your rice?" in Russia, "Be well!" or "How do you live on?" and in Arabia, "May your morning be good!" or "God grant thee big favors." The Turk's greeting is, "Be under the care of God," and that of the Persians, "Is thy exalted condition good? May thy shadow never be less!" The briefest and at the same time most expressive salutation is the North American Indian's "How!"—Collier's Weekly.

Mysteries of a Toilet.

Every man has a theory against and an apparent abhorrence of a woman's use of artificial means in the way of producing a bloomy complexion, and yet as surely as the needle to the magnet you will invariably find him gravitating toward the girl or woman with a made complexion. The fact of the matter is men don't know face powder and rouge when they see it, they are not prone to recognize it even on a face as near as that of their own wives. So despite that much is being said and more written about the latter day woman's frank use of rouge, powder and pencil, as long as one of her most appealing charms is vested in a rose and cream complexion, just so long will she make use of the means whereby to build it.

Jell-O, the New Dessert,

Pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts.

Free lunches in saloons have been forbidden by the Des Moines council.

The Best Prescription for Chills

and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Thus far in 1900, England has exported $17,075,000 less than in 1899.

LANGUID

How are the children this spring? Complaining a good deal of headache, can't study as well as usual, easily fall asleep, and are tired all the time? And how is it with yourself? Is your strength slipping away? Do you tremble easily, are your nerves all unstrung, do you feel dull and sleepy, and have you lost all ambition?

That's Spring Poisoning

Nearly every one needs a good spring medicine; a medicine that will remove impurities from the system, strengthen the digestion, and bring back the old force and vigor to the nerves. A perfect Sarsaparilla is just such a medicine; a Sarsaparilla that contains the choicest and most valuable ingredients; a Sarsaparilla accurately and carefully made, and one that experience has shown is perfect in every way.

That's AYER'S

"The only Sarsaparilla made under the personal supervision of three graduates: a graduate in pharmacy, a graduate in chemistry, and a graduate in medicine."

$1.00 a bottle. All Druggists.

"I am perfectly confident that Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Pills have saved my life by taking them every fall and spring. I have kept them in the house for the past twenty years."—EVA N. HART, Buffalo, N. Y., March 29, 1900.

BARB WIRE TELEPHONE LINE.

Two Indiana Towns, Fifteen Miles Apart, Successfully Connected.

An Anderson, Ind., correspondent writes: One of the most novel telephone systems in the world is the "barbwire" line, which connects the towns of Anderson, Pendleton and Ingalls. It is fifteen miles in length. Its inventor, builder and sole owner, Cassius Alley of Pendleton, Ind., now has six subscribers at $50 a year each. The time is not far distant when there will be ten-fold this number. One clothing company at Anderson with branch stores at Pendleton, and the Wagner Glass Works, with offices at Anderson and factory at Ingalls, are using this barb-wire system in their business affairs exclusively. They use the line frequently. They can convert it into a private line by plugs so arranged that when one party is using the line he can cut out all others except in Mr. Alley's residence, which is used as a central station. It is no exaggeration to say that this barb-wire telephone system is quite as satisfactory as the copper circuit of the Bell. Ordinary phones are used with no special strength of battery and there is very little trouble with the lines. In constructing the line Mr. Alley used the top strand of the barb-wire fence of the Big Four railway, making the connections with the offices of his subscribers with ordinary telephone wire. In some instances where the posts had rotted it was necessary to paint the wire and posts with rubber paint to insulate the wire. The whole line of fifteen miles was built at a cost of about $100, and the outfit for each house, consisting of receiver, transmitter, battery, call, etc., costs not over $10. The line has been in operation since December 22, and has not been out of order except for a few hours when a fast train on the railway track struck a cow, threw her body against the fence and broke the wire.

A new automatic machine gun is being tested by the United States army. It weighs only twelve pounds, can be carried by one man, and fires 450 shots a minutes.

1900

There is every good reason why

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for the rest of the century. One paramount reason is—it does cure,

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PILES If you have got the PILES, you have not used DANIELS SURE PILE CURE, or you would not have them NOW. The only Guaranteed Cure. No detention from business, no operation, no opium or morphine. 12 Suppositories 50c., or 24 and box of ointment $1.0., postpaid by mail. Send for book of valuable information on Piles, FREE, whether you use our remedy or not.

THE DANIELS SURE PILE CURE CO., 284 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

ALABASTINE Is a durable and natural cement base wall coating. In 5 lb. paper packages, made ready for use in white and fourteen beautiful tints by mixing with cold water. It is a cement that goes through a process of setting, hardens with age, and can be coated and recoated without washing off its old coats before renewing.

ALABASTINE Is entirely different from all the various kalsomines on the market, being durable and not stuck on the wall with glue. Alabastine customers should insist on having the goods in packages properly labeled. They should reject all imitations. There is nothing "just as good."

ALABASTINE

Prevents much sickness, particularly throat and lung difficulties, attributable to unsanitary coatings on walls. It has been recommended in a paper published by the Michigan State Board of Health on account of its sanitary features; which paper strongly condemned kalsomines. Alabastine can be used on either plastered walls, wood ceilings, brick or canvas, and any one can brush it on. It admits of radical changes from wall paper decorations, thus securing at reasonable expense the latest and best effects. Alabastine is manufactured by the Alabastine Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Instructive and interesting booklet mailed free to all applicants.

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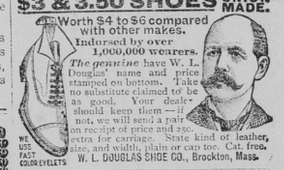

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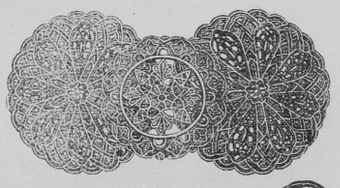

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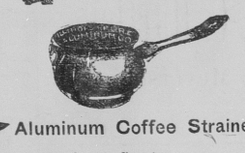

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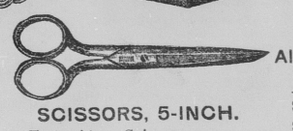

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