

Over 90 per cent. of the business of the country is done by checks.

The remarkable statement is made that the average Englishman uses 40 pounds of salt a year.

In England one man in 5,000 attends college, in Scotland one in 615, in Germany one in 213, in the United States one in 2,000.

It is estimated by the New York Advertiser that 117,000 people are out of employment in Chicago, and the city is overrun with penniless and homeless people. This is a part of the penalty of the Great Fair.

Explains the St. Louis Republic:—"Our entire new navy, including three tugboats, has cost only \$29,000,000. Some Englishmen are vowing that ten times that amount ought to be spent at once to secure their nation against France and Russia."

Says the New York Herald: "The Anarchists are a common danger. It is therefore the duty of every one to make common cause against them. Since it is a part of their creed that there is no frontier for their crimes, they must be made to understand that there is no frontier for their repression."

The posted list of most New York clubs is a business barometer. Such lists are unusually long and their items unusually persistent in times of depression. But with the return of business sunshine they melt like snow at the approach of spring. It is a point of pride with some men never to be thus posted for debt, but there are snobs who contemplate with satisfaction the appearance of their names once a month on the bulletin board along with the names of distinguished men in whose company they would be glad to be seen upon any terms.

The civil list or salary of King Humbert, of Italy, is the largest of all those paid by European nations to their respective sovereigns. This is so much more remarkable, because Italian finances are at the lowest ebb. Humbert's civil list is fixed annually at 14,500,000 francs, nearly \$3,000,000. The European sovereigns who receive the highest pay below that of Humbert are Emperor William, of Germany, with a civil list of 12,000,000 francs and Queen Victoria, with about 9,000,000.

Chicago is not contented with having made the World's Fair a success, but is reaching out for everything in sight, notes the New Orleans Picayune. Her latest scheme is to make herself the center of the waterways of the United States. This she thinks may be accomplished by the Hennepin canal, now under construction from that city to the Mississippi river, and by a ship canal from the south end of Lake Michigan to the western end of Lake Erie at Toledo. The distance is 140 miles, and this canal would cut off 550 miles of dangerous lake navigation, saving time, interest and insurance. The canal, it is estimated, could be built for \$50,000,000 the interest on which would be more than saved on freight charges. It is thought that the canal would be a profitable investment, and add greatly to Chicago's business and importance.

Remarks the New York Post: "The settlement of the Lehigh Valley Railroad strike by arbitration, so soon after the settlement of a much larger one (the coal miners' strike) in England by the same means is cause for both thankfulness and hope. The principles of arbitration are applicable to every conceivable dispute between employer and employe. This is not saying that the decision of arbitrators must perforce be accepted by both parties in every case. That might not be possible in every case, but in nine cases out of ten it would be accepted, and the result would be the saving of millions of dollars to this country every year, besides improving the temper and self-respect of all the parties concerned. It would undoubtedly improve the quality and amount of the work done also, by satisfying the employe that their rights were secured to them as well as possible under the circumstances. A very timely publication on this subject is a volume of 116 pages entitled 'Industrial Arbitration and Conciliation,' compiled by Josephine Shaw Lowell. It gives a detailed account of the working of arbitration in concrete cases in England, Belgium and the United States. Such illustrations are far more enlightening than any abstract argument could be. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Lowell will, in a future edition, add the details of the English coal-mine arbitration and that of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. All such literature should be kept in a handy place."

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

French builders make plaster floors. Butterflies are found in almost all countries.

Successful trials have been made at Havre, France, an electrical locomotive.

The earth, traveling at the rate of 1000 miles a minute passes through 550,000,000 miles of space in the course of a year.

Our earth has just passed through swarms of meteors, and of late no fewer than thirty brilliant ones have been noted within an hour.

The greatest depth recorded of Lake Michigan is 870 feet, or about one-sixth of a mile. The mean depth is about 325 feet or about one-sixteenth of a mile.

A scientist claims to have discovered that the eye of man is luminous to the extent that one can, in total darkness, see the movement of his own arm by the light of his own eyes.

The Chicago Telephone Company now makes claim to having the most complete, as well as the busiest telephone exchange in the world. Chicago has 10,400 telephones, with over 145 talks per day.

The normal temperature of man is about 98.5 degrees; of the snail, 7.0 degrees; oyster, 82 degrees; porpoise, 100 degrees; rat, cat or ox, 102 degrees; sheep, 104 degrees; hog, 105 degrees; chicken, 111 degrees.

At the north pole there is only one direction—south. East and west have vanished. The hour of the day is a paradoxical conception, for that point is the meeting place of every meridian and the time of all holds good, so that it is any hour one cares to mention.

Dr. J. W. Gregory, of the British Museum, who has just returned from a tour in equatorial Africa, states that he ascended Mount Kenia to the height of 17,000 feet. He was alone and unattended during the ascent. All he carried on his back was a rope, a bundle of wooden pegs on which to fasten the rope, and some food. Mount Kenia has never before been ascended to this height.

A Good Guess. Another one of Detroit's nimrods home from a hunting expedition is denying the story, but it is true. He had been out all morning with a boy, who had seen him shoot several times before, and the birds had kept at such a distance that he couldn't get a shot.

"Well," he exclaimed in disgust after awhile, "I never saw birds so shy." "I guess they don't know it's you, sir," remarked the boy, and he went plunging right ahead through the field.—[Detroit Free Press.

His Objection. Butcher—"Sir, have you any fault to find with that sausage?" Customer—"Yes; the ends are not quite to my liking." "Why, every sausage has got two ends!" "True enough, but this one has them too near together."

A Cool Customer. "Mr. Slowpay, you owe me three weeks' board. There will have to be a change," said a New York landlady to one of her boarders. "Have patience, madame. There will be a change. In seven days more I will owe you four weeks' board."—[Texas Sittings.

A Cold Snap. "So you went and proposed to her in spite of my warning," "Yes." "And the result?" "The answer I got was so chilling that I fell several degrees in my own estimation."—[Indianapolis Journal.

Buttered Brick. Flossie was watching the masons lay brick, and the process interested her greatly. "Oh, mamma!" she exclaimed, as she saw the man putting on the mortar, "they're buttering the bricks, ain't they?"

His Reason. Annie—"You should be excused when you leave the table." Little Nephew—"Should I? I thought from the way you acted about that third piece of pie that you'd be glad to see me go."—[Good News.

Sign Language. "She's rich, but a deaf mute. Dodson proposed in writing." "Did she indicate her refusal in the same way?" "No, her father kicked him, and she applauded."—[Puck.

THE HAWAIIAN PUZZLE.

REFERRED TO CONGRESS

By The President in a Message Which Was Accompanied by Hitherto Unpublished Correspondence.

The President, in his message to congress accompanying the Hawaiian correspondence, states that he "transmits copies of all dispatches from our Hawaiian minister except those heretofore sent, and also a copy of the last instructions sent to minister Willis, dated Saturday and which are the only instructions to him not already sent to congress. One of the two dispatches heretofore withheld is also sent in, inasmuch as it is referred to in the dispatches of Minister Willis, but the other No. 70, is still withheld for the reason that such a course seems proper." This is the extent of the President's message.

The correspondence opens with a dispatch from Mr. Willis in which he gives details of the call made upon him at the legation by the ex-queen November 13, when she declined to grant amnesty to those now in the provisional government.

Mr. Willis quotes the Hawaiian penal code, under which the queen said she would commit the crime of treason, shall be put to death. Mr. Willis speaks of the excitement on the island, and asks for prompt action and urges that in view of the excitement, Mr. Blount's report be withheld.

The next dispatch is dated December 5, it notes the arrival of British and Japanese warships and refers to the excitement caused by Mr. Gresham's letter to the president urging restoration. Following this is noted the various communications between Mr. Willis and President Dole, which have already been made public.

Mr. Willis encloses a protest he received from citizens against interference by the United States government to restore the queen and also a letter from President Dole prohibiting the further landing of troops for landing purposes.

Latest instructions to Mr. Willis. The steamer Mariposa, which sailed on Saturday for Honolulu, carried instructions to Minister Willis. He is informed that he has rightfully interpreted his instructions and performed his duty in the premises. Nothing more is to be done as the subject is now in the hands of congress.

The correspondence of Minister Willis is given quite fully, in which he described his second interview with the queen, when she signed the agreement to grant amnesty to all those engaged in the revolt.

The answer of President Dole to the notification of the president's demand that the queen be restored is also given in this President Dole expresses the disappointment felt at the action of the president of the United States in withdrawing the treaty of annexation, and while accepting the president's decision, in declining further to consider the annexation proposition, the provisional government was not inclined to regard it as the last word of the American government on the subject.

This conviction was emphasized by the favorable expression of Marcy, Seward, Fish and Blaine, all former secretaries of state and senators, by the Harrison administration. The provisional government would therefore continue the project of political union with the United States as a conspicuous feature of its foreign policy.

President Dole then enters into a long argument to demonstrate that the United States government has no right to interfere with the present government of Hawaii.

LATEST FROM HONOLULU.

Two steamers arrived from Honolulu at San Francisco. The City of Peking came first, but the Australia brought news down to January 6. As soon as the demands of Minister Willis upon the provisional government ran high and the government troops were under orders to assemble at a moment's notice.

The Australia also brought a statement from a correspondent in Honolulu that Liliuokalani has abandoned all hope of regaining the throne and is perfecting arrangements for bringing claim against the United States for the amount of money. President Cleveland's statements and those of Secretary Gresham are to be used in the suit. Mr. Blount's report will furnish much of the evidence required.

Among the passengers on the Australia were E. L. McFarlane, ex-F. Peterson and James Parker of the queen's advisers, and Minister L. A. Thurston and F. M. Hatch, the latter being vice president of the advisory council of the provisional government. Mr. Thurston declared that everything was quiet when he left the island.

Mr. McFarlane denies his visit to this country or of his friends having any political significance. He says the Royalists will not fight, but rely on congress to redress their wrongs.

It is claimed the American league and the Army club will withdraw their support from the provisional government if Walter G. Smith be not given a place on the advisory council.

SIX PERSONS DROWNED

By a Small Ferryboat Capsizing Near Baltimore. At Baltimore, Md., during a heavy gale a small ferryboat capsized. The following were drowned: Neal Finlayson, William H. Nelson, Robert J. Wilson, John Hughes, all of the British steamer Mareca; Peter Szafranski, the ferryman and an unknown sailor.

The British sailors had got Szafranski, the ferryman, and the unknown sailor to descend from the foot of Broadway. The boat had not got out 500 yards before it was swamped. The cries of the drowning men were heard on the police boat Lannon and one of its boats was launched.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES was born November 21, 1841.

SENATOR M. MILLAN, of Michigan, gave \$5000 to Detroit's poor.

The newly elected Mayor of Chicago was a Pullman employe some years ago.

POPE LEO XIII. is writing his memoirs for the personal use of one person only—the next Pope.

DURING President Dwight's seven years of administration Yale has received \$4,000,000 in gifts.

WILHELMINA, the child Queen of Holland, is an enthusiastic, if youthful, collector of postage stamps.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, the New York millionaire, has given \$50,000 in cash to Chicago University to purchase books.

FRANCE MAXIMILIAN, of Saxony, a nephew of King Albert, has been ordained a Catholic priest at Eichstadt by Bishop Leonard.

TRACKEY once pronounced the Baroness Thelphorus the best woman writer of novels in Germany. She died recently at an advanced age.

The body of Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, the philanthropist and defender of the rights of women, was interred in the crematory at Forest Hill, Mass.

Mrs. BETTY GREEN is more watched and dreaded in her ventures on the street than most of Wall street's kings. She is reputed to be worth about \$40,000,000.

SECRETARY OF WAR LAMONT is a remarkably good listener, but an infrequent smoker. And when he does smoke it is his facial muscles and not his eyes that change expression.

PRINCESS HELEN, of Orleans, is golden-haired, blue-eyed, tall and very lovely. She is a famous equestrian, and is a familiar figure on many an English hunting field with her favorite horse, Chocolate.

Mrs. CHARLES LAYTON, wife of the Chief of the Indian Police, died recently in Indian Territory. She was of the Chickasaw Nation, and was considered the most beautiful woman in the five civilized tribes.

MR. MENONCA, the Brazilian Minister at Washington, was an editor before he entered the diplomatic service, and published a republican paper in Brazil twenty years ago. His wife is a New England woman.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER, the well-known explorer, who commanded the expedition to suppress the slave trade in Central Africa, 1859 to 1874, died a few days ago at Newton Abbot, England. He was born June 8, 1821.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, sometimes called the Railroad King of Brooklyn, but more popularly known as Donkey Richardson, is dead. He began life as a printer's devil, and made \$5,000,000 in street railroad enterprises.

SIGNOR CRISTI, the Italian Premier, is a man of robust physique, with an extraordinary capacity for work. He rises early, does not waste a moment of the day, and puts all his time to the best possible use. He is most abstemious in eating and drinking.

THE SERVANT GIRL.

She Occupies an Envious Position in the World. Ashamed of being a servant? No, indeed! Let no honest woman be ashamed of that. If she is able to earn her living and be fairly and squarely independent as cook or chambermaid or nurse girl, let her take that path in life and hold up her head with any one; that is, if she is a good servant, honest, faithful, and respecting herself too much to be disrespectful to her employers, remarks a writer.

Many and many a painted beauty, who would have scorned domestic service in her girlhood, wishes to-day that she had the honest hands and comfortable conscience of a respectable domestic.

Many an idle though reputable young woman, who folds her hands while a bent old father earns her living, would show a proper spirit if she went cheerfully into some one's kitchen, and brought home all she could spare of the high wages domestics now command.

Of course, education, talent and peculiar opportunities render it better that many working women should take other walks of life.

But there is always a good opportunity for any one with common strength and common sense to become independent as a household servant. Stores, workrooms, factories overflow. Good workwomen are often destitute. Did any one ever hear of servants going to the almshouse?

No woman who has been brought up to housework dislikes it. It is only the name of servant from which she shrinks. And what unutterable folly it is, since we are all servants. No man who is unselfish, no woman who does her duty, but is at service all his or her life for some one or something. A clergyman, a lawyer, a physician, a soldier, a sailor—each acknowledging the name. Surely, a wife must serve her husband and children, and a child its parents; and a hired servant, who gives good value for value received, can hold up her head with any lady in the land.

Unemployed Demand 15 Cents an Hour. The Willing Workers, an organization of the unemployed at Cincinnati, decided not to accept the associated charities offer of work at \$1 per day on the ground that it lowers working men's wages. Fifteen cents an hour is demanded as the lowest which can be accepted.

Chinese Laborers May Pass Through. Secretary Carlisle received from Attorney General Olney an opinion in which he holds that the Chinese exclusion act and prior acts regarding the Chinese, permit Chinese laborers coming from or going to China to countries other than the United States to pass to the country of destination through the United States.

Murdered Sitting at a Window. P. P. Hubbard, a prominent farmer living eight miles north of Princeton, Ky., was assassinated the other night. He was sitting near a window where the light from a lamp shone on him, and some one on the outside, without warning, emptied two loads of buckshot into his breast, killing him instantly.

The Treasury Balance. The net treasury balance at the close of business Saturday was \$92,068,177 less \$6,739,596 paid on account of interest and bonds. This leaves a clear balance of slightly over \$85,000,000. The gold in the Treasury is stated at \$74,109,149 and the currency at \$17,900,028.

30 Days Without Food. Mrs. Catharine Blacketer, aged 70 years, died at her home eight miles from Danville, Ky., after existing twenty-eight days without nourishment of any kind.

The tower, 325 feet high on the Board of Trade building at Chicago is too heavy for its foundation and has sunk eight inches. It will be taken down.

St. Louis Flooded With Counterfeits. The Federal officers say that never before has there been so much spurious coin about in St. Louis. The material used is about \$5 and contains.

AGAIN IN TRADE.

A Distinct Improvement in Business Noted. More Industries Start Up Than Shut Down Last Week.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Business has distinctly improved since the new year came, and the gain is no longer visible only in speculative markets. It is the only kind of improvement that has in its possibilities of lasting, because it is based upon actual increase in the production by industries. As all rejoice to see it, there is perhaps a little disposition to reckon the gain greater than it is as yet, but several large establishments have started with part force, hoping to increase, and more smaller works have started than have stopped.

Orders from dealers whose stock approach exhaustion form a prominent cause; another is the widely prevalent impression that action at Washington will be more satisfactory than many have expected; and a belief that in any case the situation will not be changed until goods now in the works can be marketed has weight in some trades. Whatever the causes, even a moderate gain is most cheering.

Bank clearances, indicate that no large gain had occurred as yet in the volume of business, being 21 per cent smaller than a year ago. Money continues to pour into this city as it would not if trade approached normal activity, and the demand is so narrow that loans are \$100,000,000 below deposits. Foreign exchange has risen 2 cents in a fortnight, and some look for gold exports again. Sales of stock turn the balance although foreign houses are offering loans here on long time.

The aggregate of sales by 1,148 concerns was \$319,759,080 in the last half of 1893, against \$315,299,346 in the last half of 1892; a decrease of 30.3 per cent.

The failures for the past week have been 474 in the United States against 286 last year and 57 in Canada, against 20 last year.

Racing Dead in Jersey. The Supreme Court of New Jersey decided that the racing legislation enacted last winter is unconstitutional. This saves the present legislature from repealing those laws and practically closes the gates of Gloucester, Guttenberg, Clifford, Elizabeth and Monmouth Parks forever.

A BILL to prohibit the running of railroad trains, freight, passenger, or even in South Carolina on Sunday has been introduced in the legislature of that state.

MARKETS.

THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVEN BELOW.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Red.....	64 @ 65
No. 2 Red.....	62 63
CORN—No. 2 Yellow ear.....	44 45
High Mixed ear.....	43 44
No. 2 Yellow Shelled.....	41 41 1/2
Shelled Mixed.....	39 40
OATS—No. 1 White.....	34 35
No. 2 White.....	34 34 1/2
No. 3 White.....	33 33 1/2
Mixed.....	31 32
RYE—No. 1.....	56 57
No. 2 Western, New.....	53 54
FLOUR—Fancy winter pat.....	3 75 4 00
Fancy Spring patents.....	4 00 4 25
Fancy Straight winter.....	3 10 3 25
XXX Bakers.....	3 10 3 25
RYE Flour.....	3 25 3 50
Buck wheat flour.....	24 34
HAY—Haled No. 1 Timothy.....	15 50 14 00
Baled No. 2 Timothy.....	12 50 13 00
Mixed Clover.....	10 50 11 50
Timothy from country.....	16 00 18 00
FEED—No. 1 W. Hd. M. T.....	17 50 18 00
No. 2 White Middlings.....	16 00 17 00
Brown Middlings.....	15 50 16 00
Brn. bulk.....	15 75 16 00
STRAW—Wheat.....	5 50 6 00
Oats.....	6 50 6 75

DAIRY PRODUCTS.	
BUTTER—Elgin Creamery.....	28 29
Fancy Creamery.....	24 25
Fancy country roll.....	20 22
Low grade & cooking.....	10 15
CHEESE—Ohio, new.....	11 11 1/2
New York, new.....	12 12 1/2
Wisconsin Swiss.....	15 15 1/2
Limburch (New make).....	13 14

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.	
APPLES—Fancy, 3/4 bbl.....	4 50 5 00
Fair to choice, 3/4 bbl.....	2 25 3 50
BEANS.....	
N Y & M (new) Beans 3/4 bbl.....	1 70 1 75
Lima Beans.....	3 1/2 4
POTATOES.....	
Fancy 3/4 bu.....	63 65
Sweet, per bbl.....	2 00 3 50
CABBAGE—per hundred.....	5 00 6 00
ONIONS—Yellow Globe 3/4 bu.....	50 55
Mixed Country.....	40 50
Spanish, per crate.....	90 1 00
TURNIPS—purple tops.....	40 50

POULTRY ETC.	
Live chickens 3/4 pr.....	55 60
Live Ducks 3/4 pr.....	60 65
Live Geese 3/4 pr.....	1 00 1 10
Live Turkeys 3/4.....	7 1/2 8
Dressed chickens 3/4 lb.....	10 11
Dressed ducks 3/4 lb.....	11 12
Dressed turkeys 3/4 lb.....	11 12
Dressed geese.....	8 9
EGGS—Pa & Ohio fresh.....	20 21
FEATHERS.....	
Extra live Geese 3/4.....	55 60
No 1 Extra live geese 3/4.....	48 50
Mixed.....	20 25

MISCELLANEOUS.	
TALLOW—Country, 3/4.....	4 40
City.....	5 60
SEEDS—Clover.....	7 35 7 45
Timothy prime.....	2 25 2 50
Blue grass.....	1 40 1 70
RAGS—Country mixed.....	2 1
HONEY—White clover.....	14 16
Buckwheat.....	10 12
MAPLE SYRUP, new crop.....	50 1 00
CIDER—country sweet 3/4 bbl.....	6 00 6 50

CINCINNATI.	
FLOUR.....	\$2 05 @ \$2 70
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	58 54
RYE—No. 2.....	53 54
CORN—Mixed.....	36 36 1/2
OATS.....	32 32 1/2
EGGS.....	14 14 1/2
BUTTER.....	19 20

PHILADELPHIA.	
FLOUR.....	\$1 90 @ \$3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	65 65 1/2
CORN—No. 2, Mixed.....	41 41 1/2
OATS—No. 2, White.....	35 35 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery Extra.....	24 25
EGGS—Pa., Firsts.....	17 20

NEW YORK.	
FLOUR—Patent.....	2 00 4 35
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	63 63 1/2
RYE—Western.....	50 52
CORN—No. 2.....	42 42 1/2
OATS—Mixed Western.....	34 34 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	15 15 1/2
EGGS—State and Penn.....	20 21

LIVE STOCK REPORT.	
EAST LIBERTY, PITTSBURGH STOCK YARDS.	
Per 100 lbs.	
CATTLE.	
Prime Steers.....	\$ 4 50 to 5 25
Good butcher.....	4 75 to 4 40
Common.....	3 50 to 3 70
Bulls and dry cows.....	2 00 to 3 00
Veal Calves.....	5 00 to 6 61
Fresh cows, per head.....	30 00 to 45 00

SHEEP.	
Prime 95 to 100-lb sheep.....	3 50 to 3 80
Common mixed.....	3 10 to 3 30
Common 70 to 75-lb sheep.....	1 50 to 2 00
Choice Lambs.....	3 00 to 4 00

The Comma bacillus.

Much gratitude is owing to the six doctors of the Institute of Experimental Pathology in Vienna who have been trying risky experiments upon themselves with the comma bacillus in the interest of science. It is satisfactory, however, to know that, although each person swallowed a large number of the bacilli contained in fluid, in no case did Asiatic cholera ensue. Dr. Haerlik and his assistant remained in their normal condition; Dr. Stockmayer suffered from headache, slight fever and insomnia; Herren Schuetz and Graf, two medical students, had slight purging, and Herr Rose, a gentleman of a somewhat weak constitution, who also volunteered, suffered from nausea and vomiting, but was perfectly well again within a week. The conclusion drawn by Prof. Stricker, who directed the experiments, is that in persons not physically strong the comma bacillus causes various symptoms of illness, but not necessarily cholera.

Which Won the Prize?

Three students of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Marseilles, were talking in a cafe. "My dear fellow," said one; "I painted the other day a little piece of pine wood in imitation of marble so perfectly that it sank to the bottom of the water." "Pooh!" said another. "Yesterday I suspended my thermometer on the easel that holds my 'View of the Polar Regions.' It fell at once to twenty below zero." "That's nothing," said the last; "my portrait of the marquis is so lifelike that it has to be shaved twice a week."

Somebody's Good.

To make our own troubles the means of helping the troubles of others is a noble effort for good. A well illustrated instance of this kindly sympathy is shown in a letter from Mr. Enoch L. Hanson, School Agent, Marshfield, Me., an old Union soldier. He says: "It may do somebody some good to state, I am a man of sixty and when forty had a bad knee and rheumatism set in. I was lame three years and very bad most of the time. I got St. Jacobs Oil and put it on three times and it made a cure. I am now in good health."

Married His Nurse.

Lieutenant Saitos, a Spanish officer, who was severely wounded while fighting beside his chief, General Margallo, who was killed during the Spanish hostilities between the Spanish troops and the Riff rebels, at Melilla, was carried to the residence of the General and nursed by the latter's daughter. The tragedy has rounded off with a romance, in the marriage of the Lieutenant and Miss Margallo.—Picayune.

There is more CARRH in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven that there is a constitutional