

THE COXEY ARMY STARTS.

ONLY ABOUT 200 IN THE RANKS

Leaving Massillon It Proceeds Eight Miles to Canton and Camps.

The army of the Commonwealth is a reality. The march to Washington has been taken up. One hundred of the toughest looking boys that ever graced a station house or a box car made the start from Massillon, O., at noon Sunday and arrived at Canton, eight miles distant, before stopping. Like a rolling snowball the ranks were increased and when the circus reached Canton about 200 crusty hoboes were marching under the Commonwealth banner.

Most of the army are tramps. A few are cranks of the Dr. Kirtland order, who have a variety of ideas about the money question and other live topics. The army is on its way to Louisville, six miles beyond Canton. The police are watching the army very closely. There have been desertions, but the accessions more than counterbalance the losses. The deserted have gone as they came—on the bumpers of freight trains and on to Louisville, six miles beyond Canton. The police are watching the army very closely. There have been desertions, but the accessions more than counterbalance the losses.

Coxey does not sleep in camp. He rooms at the hotels along with the newspaper correspondents. He says that it is true that he will leave the army Tuesday night at Alliance for the purpose of going to Chicago to attend a horse sale, at which some of his blooded stock will be sold. And he says he shall leave the army again on April 23 at Ridgeville, Md., and go to New York on business. After Coxey leaves the army Tuesday night the likelihood is that it will stand closer watching than ever. Browne, the Wayne trainer, says the entire distance from Massillon, O., to Allegheny, Pa., is lined with hoboes waiting for the army to appear.

WHO THEY ARE AND WHAT THE "CRUSADE"

A dispatch from Massillon says: Owing to the time and money devoted to the cause by its chief promoter, J. S. Coxey, the opinion obtains in many quarters that he is immensely wealthy, being rated frequently as a millionaire. There is no basis for this belief, for among business men here he is rated far below the average. The reason is how he has been able to carry his literary bureau up to this point. Those who know him best are willing to accord him credit for honesty of conviction, but they do not credit him with being practical enough to have made so much a business success as to have amassed a fortune.

Carl Browne is not known here except in connection with the Coxey movement, of which he has been secretary. But if the March 21st rally he will occupy the position of field marshal of the procession. He claims to be a theosophist as well as a reformer. "Do you see anything singular?" he asks, "in the coming together of Brother Coxey and myself?" "I believe that a part of the soul of Christ happened to come into my being by reincarnation. I believe also that another part of Christ's soul is in Brother Coxey, by the same process and that is what has brought us closer together than two brothers. I believe, the remainder of the soul of Christ has been fully reincarnated in thousands of people and that accounts for the tremendous response to our call to try to bring about peace and plenty to take the place of panic and poverty. To accomplish this means the second coming of Christ, and I believe in the prophecy that He is come, not in a single form, but in the whole people. This explains our banner of peace, with His figure as a central painting.

The official language to which so much significance is attached, is the design of Carl Browne. It bears in the center what is intended to be a large oil painting of Christ, and across it the inscription, "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men; But Death to Interest and Bondage." This banner is to be carried by Jesse A. Coxey, the promoter's eldest son, who will ride horseback and be dressed in a suit of "blue and gray," typical of reunited North and South in the struggle of the people to free themselves from the thraldom of interest slavery.

The purpose of the crusade is to "protest against any further robbery by interest upon paper notes (bonds) based on the public credit, when that credit is not used to issue other pieces of paper (national tender) without interest or profit to National (so called) banks. The plan of organization provides that the procession shall be composed of five groups, each with its own march. Each group may be federated into companies or communes, of not less than 30 nor more than 100 men. Companies may be federated into regiments or committees of not less than 216 nor more than 1,955. Committees may be federated into cantons. Each such division is to have five marshals. Banners having designs prepared by Field Marshal Browne are to be furnished free by Commander Coxey. The procession is to be known by the unique designation of "The Commonwealth."

The itinerary of the procession is as follows: Leave Massillon at noon of Easter Sunday and camp near Canton at night; hold a meeting on the main street, Monday night, near Louisville. Tuesday, Alliance, Wednesday, Salem; Thursday, Columbus; Friday, East Palestine; Saturday, New Gallies; Sunday, Beaver Falls; Monday, Sewickley; Tuesday, Allegheny; Wednesday, Pittsburg; Thursday, Whitehall; Friday, Finleyville; Saturday, Eagleville; Sunday, Brownsville; Monday, Uniontown; Tuesday, Laurel Summit; Wednesday, Somersfield; Thursday, Gratsville, Md.; Friday, Frostburg; Saturday, Cumberland; A gap extending to the next Wednesday (April 8) occurs here, when Hancock is scheduled, followed by Williamsport, Hagerstown, Boonsboro, Frederick, Ridgeville, Damascus, Laytonsville, Olney, Rockville, closing with Washington on Tuesday, May 1, when a meeting is to be held at noon on the Capitol steps. At all meetings en route Coxey is to explain his bills and Browne is to "lecture and exhibit his financial panorama and draw off hand cartoons on local and national subjects, as is Thomas Nass."

And the ostensible object of all this is to further two bills before Congress. And these bills are as impracticable as the methods in their behalf are visionary. One provides that the secretary of the treasury be instructed to have engraved and printed \$500,000,000 in treasury notes, in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10. These notes are to be legal tender for all debts and are to be placed in a fund to be expended for road construction. The secretary of war is to have charge of a general country road system and shall supervise the improvements contemplated by the bill, expending \$20,000,000 per month per rate with the number of miles of road in the State and territory. All labor is to be by the day and the rate of wages shall not be less than \$1.50 per day for common labor and \$3.50 for team and man, eight hours to constitute a day. The other bill provides that whenever any State, territory or municipality shall deem it necessary to make public improvements it shall deposit with the secretary of the treasury a non interest bearing 25 year bond not to exceed the assessed value of its property whereupon it becomes the duty of the secretary of the treasury to issue treasury notes for the face value of the bond and deliver to the municipality 10 per cent of the note issue and retain 1 per cent to cover the cost of engraving and printing. Such is the scheme so promulgated by its

promoters and should Coxey's dream be realized so far as affects the procession alone he will be greeted by 100,000 or more men at the capital meeting, and Washington will be with wheels in their heads did not break into the present congress.

Charlotte Smith, president of the Woman's National Industrial League of America, says she has been appointed to represent the league and wants to have an army of women bearing white flags meet the commonwealth at Washington. She says they represent half a million women.

MEET WITH SIX SHOOTERS. DEMING, N. M.—The so-called Industrial army under command of Col. Abrey, reached Deming Thursday afternoon. A number of the army started for the business portion of the town, but were driven back at the point of six shooters in the hands of local authorities. Nearly 200 have left the ranks since starting from Los Angeles.

GOV. MCKINLEY NOT ALARMED. COLUMBUS, O.—Gov. McKinley made an official statement that he believed the stories of alarm over Coxey's army exaggerated. If trouble results he believes the local authorities competent to handle it, but he will give State aid if it is asked for.

LIQUOR IN IOWA. Provisions of the New Law Making Iowa a Non-Prohibitive State.

Following are the provisions of the liquor measure that has just passed the Iowa legislature: A tax of \$600 per annum is to be issued against every one engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors except registered pharmacists; assessments are to be made in December, March, June and September and returned to the county auditor by the assessor of each township. If the assessor fails to perform his duty any three citizens of the county can procure the listing of names and places by a verified statement addressed to the county auditor. Any person so assessed shall have the right of appeal to the board of supervisors. Either the petitioner or the county attorney may appeal to the district court. The tax shall be levied by the board of supervisors in September and shall be payable semi-annually on the first day of April and October of each year, and in case of failure a penalty of 20 per cent shall be added together with 1 per cent per month; tax sales shall be held by the county treasurer the first Monday in June and September, at which time all property on which taxes for the sale of liquor have become a lien shall be offered for sale; revenue from this tax shall be paid into the county treasury and one half shall go to the general county funds and one half to the municipality.

It is made the duty of the county auditor to see that this act is enforced, in cities of 5,000 or more the tax may be paid quarterly, and such payment shall be a bar to proceedings under the prohibitory law; it is required that a resolution consenting to such sales must be adopted by the city council and it together with a written statement of consent of resident freeholders owning property within fifty feet of the premises where the business is carried on must be filed with the county auditor; no saloon shall be located within 200 feet of a church or school house; a bond of \$3,000 must be filed with the county auditor, the sale of liquors must be in a single room with but one entrance and that opening on a public business street. No games are to be allowed in this or adjoining rooms. Provision is made for towns of less than 5,000 whereby the act may become operative by 75 per cent of the voters signing a statement of consent. City councils or a majority of voters may suspend the clause which makes the payment of the tax operate as a bar under the present law.

THE BIG GUN A SUCCESS.

The New 13-Inch Rifle Comes Up to Expectations. The new big 13 inch gun, the largest ever made in the United States, was fired twice at the Indian Head proving ground, near New York City in the presence of a company of distinguished officials and proved to be a success. The rifle weighs 65 tons, the brass saddle upon which it rests 10 tons and the carriage upon which is mounted 25 tons. The first firing for the gun was made in 1890, and that the weapon has been four years in building. Before firing the gun an experiment was made to determine whether a Harveized nickel steel armor plate 12 inches thick could be demolished by a 10 inch cast steel projectile. The first shot fired was what is known as the Johnson cast steel shell. It weighed 600 pounds, was propelled by 171 pounds of powder and struck the target about 300 feet from the gun's muzzle, with a velocity of 1,600 feet a second. About five inches of the projectile was driven into the plate, the remainder being broken into fragments, some of which rebounded to the three hundred yards. The plate was cracked to the two edges nearest the point of impact to an apparent depth of about five inches. The second shot fired was a Carpenter armor plate projectile of the same weight and with the same charge as the Johnson shell. It penetrated the plate to about the same depth and was also completely shattered, but the shock opened the crack made by the Johnson shot clear through the plate, loosening the portion of that shot which had been imbedded in the mass and pretty thoroughly demolishing it. Then a 1,100 pound projectile was fired into the big gun, upon 403 pounds of hexagonal brown powder and fired. The chronograph showed that the shot traveled at the rate of 1,720 feet a second. The second shot the charge of powder was increased to 480 pounds, increasing the velocity to 1,975 feet per second.

COXEY'S BILL INTRODUCED.

Presented to the Senate by Peffer of Kansas. J. S. Coxey, of Massillon, O., has at last found a friend in congress. Senator Peffer, the Kansas Populist, introduced the bills for the issuance of treasury notes on state, municipal, county and town non-interest bearing bonds and for the issue of one hundred millions of absolute fiat money. When he introduced them he gave them a semi endorsement, although he said he did not entirely agree with their provisions. The bills are the same as those which were introduced last week by Representative Sweet, of Idaho, and afterward withdrawn by him when he was made acquainted with their character. The five hundred millions of fiat money proposed to be issued is to be expended by the secretary of war at the rate of \$20,000,000 a month in the construction of roads throughout the country. The bill provides that any one applying for work shall be employed at the rate of \$1.50 per day of eight hours. A man owning a horse and cart shall receive \$3.50 a day for the use of the same. The other bill provides that any state, city, county or town by depositing non interest bearing bonds representing but one half their assessed valuation shall have issued to them treasury notes up to 98 per cent of the face value of the bonds, the notes to be reduced at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

A Blood Street Duel.

At Entwah, Ala., Sheriff Hennagen attempted to arrest the street two separate characters named Reid and Russell, who were wanted for safe cracking. They began firing at the officer, who returned the fire. Two or three shots were exchanged and all three were killed and a bystander badly wounded.

LATEST NEWS SUMMARIZED.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

What is Transpiring the World Over. Important Events Briefly Told.

Washington News. Senator Colquitt of Georgia, has again been stricken with paralysis, this time in his throat, and his condition is serious. It is impossible to give him nourishment or for him to speak. Representative De Armond of Missouri introduced a resolution amending the Constitution so as to empower the president to veto any one or more items of an appropriation bill.

Senator Colquitt's bowels are said to be paralyzed and the physicians say his death is but a matter of short time. The net gold in the treasury at the close of business Thursday was \$107,064,483 and the cash balances, \$135,250,101. Secretary Smith has approved the application of "Pawnee Bill" for the loan of thirty five Sioux Indians to be exhibited at the Antwerp exposition.

Mr. Terry, of Arkansas, introduced a bill in the House providing that no federal court or judge thereof upon application for writ of habeas corpus shall grant such a writ for the purpose of releasing any person held by authority of a state court where such persons may have an appeal to a higher court and ultimately to the supreme court to test the validity of the judgment under which he stands committed or sentenced.

Capital, Labor and Industry. Four hundred employes of the Benwood (W. Va.) steel and iron company returned to work and during the week several more will start. The works have been idle several months. The striking miners at Wampum, Pa., have at last yielded to a 10 per cent. reduction and went to work. They have been out over a month. At Harrisburg, Pa., the Chesapeake rail works, which have been idle several weeks, resumed operations, giving employment to 25 men.

Crime and Penalties. H. G. Baldin, a wealthy land owner in Matagorda county, Texas, criticised his negro laborers for not doing their work. Later fifty of them went to his house and killed him. Sixteen of the ringleaders have been captured. At Rose Hill, Ia., the bodies of John Reed aged 20, and Etta Shaw, were found hanging to a tree, the couple having committed suicide. No cause is known. They were both members of respected families. Five years in the penitentiary at hard labor was the sentence imposed in the United States court in the case of Leroy Harris, the Buffalo, N. Y., money order forger.

At Follerton near Hammond, Ind., James Conroy and William Cleary, employed as watchmen on the Follerton "Shooting club ground, quarreled with Albert Tucker and the latter drew a pistol and fired six shots killing both men. Tucker took to the woods. A vigilance committee has been organized and farmers armed with shot guns and rifles are scouring the woods. Tucker will be lynched if captured.

Blizzards, Accidents and Fatalities. Three persons were fatally injured by an explosion of an ironer in a laundry at Chicago. The injured are C. M. Moore, foreman; Peter Guibranson, employe; Mrs. Mollie Evans, employe. All scalded by steam. Reports received by Secretary Coburn of the Agricultural Department at Topeka, Kansas, indicate that the Kansas wheat crop is in excellent condition. A few unfavorable reports have come from the southwest, but generally they are very encouraging. The farmers have commenced to plow for spring crop.

At Philadelphia Helling's barrel manufactory and 18 residences burned; loss, \$150,000. BEYOND OUR BORDERS. At Patzcuaro, Mexico, six young women were drowned in Patzcuaro lake by the sinking of a rowboat which sprang a leak. A bold attempt in Corea to blow up the king and his family by dynamite has just been frustrated. One thousand pounds of powder were found under the palace floor. Twenty seven plotters will be put to death.

LATER NEWS. CRIMES AND PENALTIES. At Chicago, Thomas Higgins, a murderer, died on the scaffold Friday. His neck was broken by the fall and in a short time the attending physician pronounced him dead. He is the man who raised an objection to being hanged on the same gallows with Assassin Prandergast. Higgins murdered Peter McCoony, an aged city employe, after having been discovered burglarizing the latter's house. At Kalamazoo, Mich., Stonewall Jackson De France, formerly of Mercer, Pa., convicted of swindling the First National bank out of \$5,000 on a forged draft, was sentenced to 11 years in the penitentiary.

WASHINGTON. The Pollard Breckinridge case having developed the fact that there is no law in the District of Columbia for the punishment of betrayal, Congressman Morse, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill which contains the text of the Massachusetts law on this subject which fixes the maximum imprisonment at three years and the fine at \$1,000.

FOREIGN. Capt. Wilson, an aeronaut, lost control of his balloon at Cannes, France, and was drowned in the sea. Two Killed While Stealing a Ride: John Mulqueen and Harry Leroy, stealing a ride, were killed by a freight train breaking in two, two miles west of Fort Wayne, Ind., and tele-cable.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Summarized Proceedings of Our Law-Makers at Washington.

SEVENTY SEVENTH DAY. BUSINESS.—No important business was transacted in the senate, the entire day being consumed in the consideration of bills on the calendar. The senate received from the president a message in regard to the occupation of Bluefields, Nicaragua, and also a message relative to Hawaiian affairs. At 5:05 o'clock an executive session was held, and soon afterward the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House went into committee of the whole today and the consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed and continued until adjournment. SEVENTY EIGHTH DAY. SENATE.—The senate today fairly launched on its way in the senate, the chairman of the finance committee, reporting it and giving notice that on April 2 he would move to take it up for consideration. The rest of the day was taken up by Senator George of Mississippi, in a discussion of the legal aspects of the Hawaiian question, defending the action of the president.

HOUSE.—The House today passed the Sundry Civil bill, the amendments agreed to increase the appropriations to \$214,747,000, making the total \$22,521,124. A resolution was passed resolving leaves of absence and directing the Sergeant at Arms to request the presence of absent members and the House adjourned.

SEVENTY NINTH DAY. SENATE.—The senate settled down to routine business and a number of bills were taken from the calendar and passed. No business of further importance was had. At 5:30 o'clock the senate adjourned. HOUSE.—Not in session. EIGHTIETH DAY. SENATE.—The bill for the purchase of a site for a new government printing office consumed nearly the whole morning hour. Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota sought to secure immediate consideration of the bill to provide for the destruction of the Russian insule. The bill was read in full, it was also the report of the committee. At 3:50, and before final action could be taken on the bill, the senate went into executive session, the bill being read in full, it was also the report of the committee. At 4:05 the senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—The House spent the entire day filibustering over the O'Neil Job contest. The House refused to adjourn over Good Friday. SEVENTY FIRST DAY. SENATE.—Not in session. HOUSE.—Without disposing of the Neal-Job contest, the house disposed of the Whitley-Cobb contest from the Fifth Alabama district, confirming Mr. Cobb's title to his seat. A bill appropriating \$10,000 for the further enforcement of the Geary Chinese Exclusion and Registration act was passed and the house adjourned.

TRADE INCREASING. But No Proportionate Increase in Profits. Prices of Commodities Are Lower Than Ever. R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" New York says: It is perplexing to be obliged to report that business grows larger in volume at the same time not more profitable. Uncertainty does not diminish but has rather increased, in the judgment of many commercial bodies which have urged the President to veto the emergency bill. Prices of commodities do not rise, but are in the whole about 1.5 per cent lower than last week, though the lowest ever known in this country (and are 12.9 per cent. lower than a year ago. No more gold has gone abroad and stocks average only 3 cents higher than the railroads last week and exactly the same for trust stocks, but some foreign purchases and the intervention of a holiday explain the steadiness.

More mills are at work, though the proportion of productive force unemployed is still from a fifth to a third in different branches of industry and many mills are stopping because their orders have run out even while a larger number are starting new orders for a time. The prospect of getting constant or remunerative employment for works and hands does not change. The fact that orders keep only part of the force at work while both prices and wages tend downward through spring is nearly a hand, renders present business less profitable and the future less promising. The volume of domestic trade measured by clearings of the week has been 22 and 1-10 per cent smaller than last year and outside New York 7.9 per cent higher. The decrease being there less, but at New York greater than for the previous week. The failures this week number 244 in the United States against 217 last year, and 50 in Canada against 26 last year. It is not true that Canadian failures are considerably increasing.

FIVE LIVES LOST. Awful Explosion of Ten Thousand Pounds of Dynamite. Ten thousand pounds of dynamite blew up at Black's Run, near Hulton, Pa., Friday morning, and the only four people who knew anything about it are scattered in fragments over a quarter of a mile of territory. The dead are: William Arthur, aged 28; Arthur Sada Remaly, aged 21, sister of Mrs. Arthur; Charles Robbins, aged 19, of Allegheny city; Nellie Remaly, aged 19, sister of the other women. The Acme powder works, the scene of the disaster, were situated in a ravine about one mile above Hulton on the A. V. R. There were four houses down near the creek bottom. The employes began work at 7 o'clock and 20 minutes later the first explosion occurred, blowing the two young women and two men into eternity. About 100 yards away from the packing house where the explosion occurred, was the boarding house where the victims lived. Nellie Remaly, the injured girl, was housekeeping for the rest. The boarding house was blown down, and resembles a heap of broken lumber, and from the debris the young woman was rescued, but she was hurt too badly to live. The scene of the disaster resembles a battle-field, debris and cartridge wrappers being scattered all over the vicinity. The ground was torn into a bowl shaped depression, trees stripped of their branches and buildings were blown to splinters. The warehouse of the company, 500 yards away beside the railroad track, was crushed in and the roof was blown off.

The remains of the four victims were picked up on the hillside in pieces. One fragment could not be identified from the other, and the men are not known from the bones. Part of the upper leg of a man torn and stripped of all clothing, was found on top of a bluff nearly a quarter of a mile away. It is supposed that a match had been carried into the works, contrary to orders and in some way caused the explosion. The loss is estimated at \$15,000. The work of rebuilding will commence as soon as the debris is cleared away.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON is sixty-four years old. The Earl of Dudley's diamonds are worth \$2,500,000. BERT HANTS has not been in the United States since 1878. The yearly salary of the President of Mexico is \$90,000. RICHARD CRONIN, the New York politician, is to buy a ranch in Texas. SENATOR BRUCE'S income is not less than \$800,000 a year, and probably more. LORD ROSEBERRY, the English Premier, is largely interested in Florida lumber lands. SENATOR COKE, of Texas, will retire from public life at the end of his term, March 3, 1895.

GEORGE E. PLATT, still hale and athletic, is the last survivor of Phil Sheridan's headquarters scouts. SUNDAY morning the German Emperor goes reverently to church, and Sunday evening to the opera. SENATOR ALDRICH, of Rhode Island, said he contemplates the resignation of his senatorship, but not in the immediate future.

FRANCIS THORNTON, who is the latest addition to the ranks of the English poets, sold matches in the streets of London four years ago. "MARR TWAIN" has absolutely no regard for neatness in his apparel. His clothes look as if they had been pitchedforked onto him at long range. The King of Portugal has just effected an insurance on his life of \$200,000 with an English office, the risk being subdivided among several companies. DR. HARRIS, of the University of Chicago, holds more offices and is in the enjoyment of more honors and emoluments than any other man in America.

JUSTICE WHITE is one of the largest individual sugar planters in Louisiana. Last year over 3,000,000 pounds of sugar were manufactured on his plantation. The richest German is considered to be M. Albert Hoesch, the principal owner of the great Hoesch steel works near Dortmund. His annual income is a little over \$2,000,000. J. S. T. STRANAHAN, of Brooklyn, is the only living American to whom a public monument is erected. He drives to Prospect Park to take a look at his statue every pleasant day.

200 Mohammedans Killed. Advice received at Madrid from Mindanao, capital of the island of that name in the Malay archipelago, show that a large body of Mohammedan natives made an attack upon the Spaniards on the island of Panar. One Spaniard was killed and many were wounded. The natives had 200 killed.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH. THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVEN BELOW.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, FLOUR, HAY, STRAW, BUTTER, CHEESE, APPLES, BEANS, POTATOS, CABBAGE, ONIONS, TURNIPS, POULTRY, EGGS, FEATHERS, MISCELLANEOUS, TALLOW, SEEDS, RAGS, HONEY, MAPLE SYRUP, CIDER, FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, EGGS, BUTTER, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, LIVER-STOCK REPORT.



Miss Katie Rosengramm, Uster, Penn.

Scrofula

The Worst One the Doctors Ever Saw

Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"Dear Sirs—I wish to testify to the great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For some time I had been troubled with scrofula, which early last winter assumed a very bad form.

Sores Appeared on My Face and hands and gradually increased in number until they reached to my shoulder. The doctors said it was the worst case of scrofula they ever saw and also went so far as to say it was incurable. I tried ointments and other remedies but to no avail. A friend recommended

Hood's Sarsaparilla, and although I was completely discouraged, as a last chance I resolved to give it a trial. After taking one bottle I noticed the sores had commenced to heal. After the sixth bottle they were all healed.

They Were All Healed. I continued to take it however until I had used nine bottles, and now I am perfectly well. Miss KATIE ROSENGRAMM, Uster, Penn.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy on action. Sold by all druggists, 25 cents.

Mary and Her Little Lamb.

Is there a boy or girl in all this broad country who has not heard of Mary and her little lamb? The one, you know, who followed her to school one day, and made the children laugh. Of course everybody knows about the little creature, and perhaps has sighed to think that it went the way of all mutton years and years ago.

Perhaps the great majority of readers, when they grew up to be men and women, came to the conclusion that Mary and her lamb were both fictions, as such as the old woman who lived in a shoe, or Cinderella; but, strange to say, there was a Mary, and also a lamb, and the world-famous ditty was founded on fact. The author was Sarah J. Hale, who died in Philadelphia, some years ago, at the age of eighty-six. The lamb, as previously remarked, must have died long ago, and on December 10, 1890, the heroine of the poem breathed her last.

Her name was Mary F. Sawyer. She was born in Sterling, Mass., in 1806, and in that town the famous lamb episode is said to have occurred.

It does not appear that Mary otherwise distinguished herself in writing the lamb, but the poem gives us the assurance that she was a kind-hearted girl, and in that respect she maintained her reputation until the day of her death.

Her married name was Tyler, and as Aunt Mary Tyler she was known by everybody and esteemed by all.

This famous trio disappear from the earth. Mary and her lamb and the woman who made them both renowned. The poem itself is one of those unimishable things like the "Iliad," which generations yet to come will read with undiminished pleasure. There is no use speculating as to the cause of its popularity—it has come to stay.—Golden Days.

Pictures.

The preservation of pictures has become a topic of much consideration in London. Probably the most successful experiment that has been tried is placing the surface of the picture, be it of canvas or paper, in a vacuum, thus protecting it from the usual atmospheric action which is so deteriorating.

WHEN it comes to conversation the carter has the edge on us.—Galveston News.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

P. N. U. 13 '04