Make It a Point

To Get the Best Every Time, When You Buy Medicine.

Health is too valuable to be trifled with. Do not experiment. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will have the best medicine money can buy — the medicine that cures when all others fail. You have every reason to expect it will do for you what it has done for others. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price $1

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed for ver. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St. Phila, Pa

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

After six years' suffering I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMSON, 239 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, 1894.

A London department store has a real estate department.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York

Harrison M. Seal, of Whitcomb, Ind., probably holds the voting record of that State. He voted for Jackson in 1828 and for each Democratic Presidential candidate since then.

Apt to Affect the Nerves.

Cold weather is just as apt to affect the nerves as any other part of the body, and neuralgia sets in. St. Jacobs Oil is just as certain to cure it as it cures all the general pains and aches of the body.

The Rev. Dr. Withrow, the venerable pastor of the Bark Street Church, Boston, which is commonly known as "Brimstone Corner," lives up to the old traditions of the church. "I do not see," he says, "how a man can be a Christian who rejects the doctrine of eternal punishment."

Knocks Coughs and Colds.

Dr. Arnold's Cough Killer cures Coughs and Colds. Prevents Consumption. All druggists. 25c

The last sister of the eminent painter Joseph van Lerins, died a few weeks ago at Antwerp, aged 87. She left to the city all the paintings and sketches of her brother remaining in her possession, besides the sum of $30,000, the interest of which is to be devoted to two annual prizes.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money

A Use for Liquefied Air.

It is reported that a new use has been found for liquefied air, the possibilities of which have been matters of discussion among scientific men for some time. According to the Mining Reporter, a discovery was made recently by which it is now practical to use liquefied air in underground work, such as mining, driving tunnels and sinking shafts. It is said that under proper conditions the liberation of air from the liquid can be effective in generating power with which to run drills under ground, pumps, hoists, etc., while cool air can also be supplied in the deepest mines. The liquid air can also be used in freezing soft ground, making tunnel cutting less hazardous and tedious. If there is any reliability in this reported discovery, and its success can be practically demonstrated, it will make a new departure in the lines of work named, and once again make the genius of science the soul of industrial progress.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

Daughters Should be Carefully Guided in Early Womanhood.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

The following letter from Miss MARIE F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa., shows what neglect will do, and tells how Mrs. Pinkham helped her:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity."

empire, whereby portions of its maritime provinces are passing under the control of various European powers; but the prospect that the vast commerce which the energy of our citizens and the necessity of our staple productions for Chinese uses has built up in those regions, may not be prejudiced through any exclusive treatment by the new occupants has obviated the need of our country becoming an actor in the scene.

Our position among nations, having a large Pacific coast and a constantly expanding direct trade with the farther orient, gives us the equitable claim to consideration and friendly treatment in this regard, and it will be my aim to subserve our large interests in that quarter by all means appropriate to the constant policy of our government. The territories of Kiao-Chow, of Wei-Hai-Wei, and of Port Arthur and Talienwan, leased to Germany, Great Britain and Russia respectively for terms of years, will, it is announced, be open to international commerce during such alien occupation, and if no discriminating treatment of American citizens and their trade be found to exist, or be hereafter developed, the desire of this government would appear to be realized. In this relation, as showing the volume and the value of our exchanges with China and the peculiarly favorable conditions which exist for their expansion in the normal course of trade, I refer to the communication addressed to the speaker of the House of Representatives by the secretary of the treasury on the 14th of last June, with its accompanying letter of the secretary of state, recommending an appropriation for a commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese empire and report as to the opportunities for and obstacles to the enlargement of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States. Action was not taken thereon during the late session. I cordially urge that the recommendation receive at your hands the consideration which its importance and timeliness merit.

Meanwhile, there may be just ground for disquietude in view of the unrest and revival of the old sentiment of opposition and prejudice to alien people which pervades certain of the Chinese provinces. As in the case of the attacks upon our citizens in Szechuan and at Kutien, in 1895, the United States minister has been instructed to secure the fullest measures of protection, both local and imperial, for any menaced American interests, and to demand, in case of lawless injury to person or property, instant reparation appropriate to the case. Warships have been stationed at Tientsin for more ready observation of the disorders which have invaded even the Chinese capital, so far as to be in a position to act should need arise, while a guard of marines has been sent to Peking to afford the minister the same measure of authoritative protection as the representatives of other nations have been constrained to employ.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FRIENDSHIP.

Our relations with Great Britain have continued on the most friendly footing. Assenting to our request, the protection of Americans and their interests in Spanish jurisdiction was assumed by the diplomatic and consular representatives of Great Britain, who fulfilled their delicate and arduous trust with tact and zeal, eliciting high commendation. I may be allowed to make fitting allusion to the instance of Mr. Ramsden, her majesty's consul at Santiago de Cuba, whose untimely death after distinguished service and untiring effort during the siege of that city was sincerely lamented.

In the early part of April last, pursuant to a request made at the instance of the Secretary of States by the British ambassador at this capital, the Canadian government granted facilities for the passage of four United States revenue cutters from the great lakes to the Atlantic coast by way of the Canadian canals and the St. Lawrence river. The vessels had reached Lake Ontario and were there awaiting the opening of navigation when war was declared between the United States and Spain. Her majesty's government, thereupon, by a communication of the latter part of April, stated that the permission granted before the outbreak of hostilities would not be withdrawn, provided the United States government gave assurance that the vessels in question would proceed direct to a United States port without engaging in any hostile operation. This government promptly agreed to the stipulated condition, it being understood that the vessels would not be prohibited from resisting any hostile attack.

It will give me especial satisfaction if I shall be authorized to communicate to you a favorable conclusion of the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the dominion of Canada. It is the earnest wish of the government to remove all sources of discord and irritation in our relations with the neighboring dominion. The trade between the two countries is constantly increasing, and it is important to both countries that all reasonable facilities should be granted for its development.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

Pending the consideration by the senate of the treaty signed June 16, 1897, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of the republic of Hawaii, providing for the annexation of the islands, a joint resolution to accomplish the same purpose by accepting the offered cession and incorporating the ceded territory into the Union was adopted by the congress and approved July 7, 1898. Thereupon directed the U. S. S. Philadelphia to convey Rear Admiral Miller to Honolulu, and intrusted to his hands this important legislative act, to be delivered to the president of the republic of Hawaii, with whom the admiral and the United States minister were authorized to make appropriate arrangements for transferring the sovereignty of the islands to the United States. This was simply but impressively accomplished on the 12th of August last, by the delivery of a certified copy of the resolution to President Dole, who thereupon yielded up to the representative of the government of the United States the sovereignty and the public property of the Hawaiian islands.

Pursuant to the terms of the joint resolution and in the exercise of the authority thereby conferred upon me, I directed that the civil, judicial and military powers theretofore exercised by the officers of the government of the republic of Hawaii should continue to be exercised by those officers until congress shall provide a government for the incorporated territory, subject to my power to remove such officers and to fill vacancies. The president, officers and troops of the republic thereupon took the oath of allegiance to the United States, thus providing for the uninterrupted continuance of all the administrative and municipal functions of the annexed territory until congress shall otherwise enact.

Following the further provision of the joint resolution, I appointed the Honorables Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois; John T. Morgan, of Alabama; Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois; Sanford B. Dole, of Hawaii, and Walter F. Frear, of Hawaii, as commissioners to confer and recommend to congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian islands as they should deem necessary or proper. The commissioners having fulfilled the mission confided to them, their report will be laid before you at an early day. It is believed that their recommendations will have the earnest consideration due to the magnitude of the responsibility resting upon you to give such shape to the relationship of these mid Pacific lands to our home Union as will benefit both in the highest degree, realizing the aspirations of the community that has cast its lots with us and elected to share our political heritage, while at the same time justifying the foresight of those who for three-quarters of a century have looked to the assimilation of Hawaii as a natural and inevitable consummation, in harmony with our needs and in fulfillment of our cherished traditions.

The questions heretofore existing between Hawaii and Japan, growing out of the alleged mistreatment of Japanese treaty immigrants, were, I am pleased to say, adjusted before the act of transfer by the payment of a reasonable indemnity to the government of Japan.

Under the provisions of the joint resolution the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian islands with the United States and with other countries remain unchanged until legislation shall otherwise provide. The consuls of Hawaii, here and in foreign countries, continue to fulfill their commercial agencies, while the United States consulate at Honolulu is maintained for appropriate services pertaining to trade and the revenue. It would be desirable that all foreign consuls in the Hawaiian islands should receive new exequaturs from this government.

The attention of congress is called to the fact that our consular offices having ceased to exist in Hawaii, and being about to cease in other countries coming under the sovereignty of the United States, the provision for the relief and transportation of destitute American seamen in these countries under our consular regulations will in consequence terminate. It is proper, therefore, that new legislation should be enacted upon this subject in order to meet the changed conditions.

THE CZAR'S DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL.

The proposal of the czar for a general reduction of the vast military establishments that weigh so heavily upon many people in time of peace was communicated to this government with an earnest invitation to be represented in the conference which is contemplated to assemble with a view to discussing the means of accomplishing so desirable a result. His majesty was at once informed of the cordial sympathy of this government with the principle involved in his exalted proposal, and of the readiness of the United States to take part in the conference. The active military forces of the United States, as measured by our population, territorial area and taxable wealth, is, and under any conceivable prospective conditions must continue to be, in time of peace, so conspicuously less than that of the armed powers to whom the czar's appeal is especially addressed, that the question can have for us no practical importance save as marking an auspicious step toward the betterment of the condition of the modern peoples and the cultivation of peace and good will among them, but in this view it behooves us as a nation to lend countenance and aid to the beneficent project.

A NAVAL RED CROSS.

Immediately after the outbreak of the war with Spain the Swiss government, fulfilling the high mission it has deservedly assumed as the patron of the International Red Cross, proposed to the United States and Spain that they should severally recognize and carry into execution, as a modus vivendi, during the continuance of hostilities, the additional articles proposed by the international conference of Geneva, October 29, 1868, extending the effects of the existing Red Cross convention of 1864 to the conduct of naval war. Following the example set by France and Germany in 1870 in adopting such a modus vivendi, and in view of the cession of the United States to those additional articles in 1882, although the exchange of ratifications thereof still remains unaffected, the Swiss proposal was promptly and cordially accepted by us, and, simultaneously, by Spain.

This government feels a keen satisfaction in having thus been enabled to testify its adherence to the broadest principles of humanity even amidst the clash of war, and it is to be hoped that the extension of the Red Cross compact to hostilities by sea as well as on land may soon become an accomplished fact, through the general promulgation of the additional naval Red Cross articles by the maritime powers now parties to the convention of 1864.

VICTORY FOR ARBITRATION.

The arbitral tribunal appointed under the treaty of February 2, 1897, between Great Britain and Venezuela, to determine the boundary line between the latter and the colony of British Guiana, is to convent at Paris during the present month. It is a source of much gratification to this government to see the friendly resort of arbitration applied to the settlement of this controversy, not alone because of the earnest part we have had in bringing about the result, but also because the two members named on behalf of Venezuela, Mr. Chief Justice Fuller and Mr. Justice Brewer, chosen from our highest court, appropriately testify the continuing interest we feel in the definite adjustment of the question according to the strictest rules of justice. The British members, Lord Herschell and Sir Richard Collins, are jurists of no less exalted repute, while the fifth member and president of the tribunal, M. F. de Martens, has earned a world-wide reputation as an authority upon international law.

PRIVATE PROPERTY EXEMPT IN WAR.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire in common with most civilized nations to reduce to the lowest possible point the damage sustained in time of war by peaceable trade and commerce. It is true, we may suffer in such cases less than other communities, but all nations are damaged more or less by the state of uneasiness and apprehension into which an outbreak of hostilities throws the entire commercial world. It should be our object, therefore, to minimize, so far as practicable, this inevitable loss and disturbance. This purpose can probably be best accomplished by an international agreement to regard all private property at sea as exempt from capture or destruction by the forces of belligerent powers. The United States government has for many years advocated this humane and beneficent principle and is now in a position to recommend it to other powers without the imputation of selfish motives. I therefore suggest for your consideration that the executive be authorized to correspond with the government of the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerent powers.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, including $64,751,223, received from sale of Pacific railroads, amounted to $405,321,335, and its expenditures to $443,368,532. There was collected from customs $149,575,662, and from internal revenue $170,900,641. Our dutiable imports amounted to $324,635,479, a decrease of $58,156,690 over the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounted to $291,414,175, a decrease from the preceding year of $96,524,068. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by $24,212,067.

The total tax collected on distilled spirits was $92,230,522, and on fermented liquors, $39,515,421. We reported merchandise during the year amounting to $1,231,482,330, an increase of $180,488,774 from the preceding year.

It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the government for the year ending June 30, 1899, will be $577,874,647, and its expenditures $689,874,647, resulting in a deficiency of $112,000,000.

On the 1st of December, 1898, there was held in the treasury gold coin amounting to $138,502,545, gold bullion amounting to $138,502.54; silver bullion amounting to $93,359,250, and other forms of money amounting to $451,693,981.

On the same date the amount of money of all kinds in circulation, or not included in treasury holdings, was $1,886,879,304, an increase for the year of $165,794,866. Estimating our population at 75,194,000 at the time mentioned, the per capita circulation was $25.09. On the same date there was in the treasury gold bullion amounting to $138,502,545.

BENEFITS OF THE GOLD STANDARD.

The provisions made for strengthening the resources of the treasury in connection with the war has given increased confidence in the purpose and power of the government to maintain the present standard, and has established more firmly than ever the national credit at home and abroad. A marked evidence of this is found in the inflow of gold to the treasury. Its net gold holdings on November, 1, 1898, were $229,885,162 as compared with $153,573,147 on November 1, 1897, and an increase of net cash of $207,758,100, November 1, 1897, to $300,238,275 November 1, 1898. The present ratio of net treasury gold to outstanding government liabilities, not including United States notes, treasury notes of 1890, silver certificates, currency certificates, standard silver dollars, and fractional silver coin, November 1, 1898, was 25.35 per cent., as compared with 16.96 per cent. November 1, 1897.

I renew so much of my recommendation of December, 1897, as follows: "That when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from the government, he should not receive back from the government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the government issues an interest-bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes—a non-interest bearing debt. Surely it should not pay them out again except in demand for gold. If they are put out in any other way they may return again, to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them, another interest-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest-bearing debt."

This recommendation was made in the belief that such provisions of law would insure to a greater degree the safety of the present standard, and better protect our currency from the dangers to which it is subjected from a disturbance in the general business conditions of the country.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION NEEDED.

In my judgment the present condition of the treasury amply justifies the immediate enactment of the legislation recommended one year ago, under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks would be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

It is not to be inferred that other legislation relating to our currency is not required; on the contrary there is obvious demand for it. The importance of adequate provision which will insure to our future a money standard related as our money standard now is to that of our commercial rivals, is generally recognized.

The companion proposition that our domestic currency shall be kept safe and yet be so related to the needs of our industries and internal commerce as to be adequate and responsive to such needs is a proposition scarcely less important. The subject, in all its parts, is commended to the wise consideration of Congress.

WANTED—A MARITIME POLICY.

The annexation of Hawaii and the changed relations of the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines resulting from the war, compel the prompt action of a maritime policy by the United States. There should be established regular and frequent steamship communication, encouraged by the United States, under the American flag, with the newly acquired islands. Spain furnished its colonies at an annual cost of about two millions of dollars, steamship lines communicating with a portion of the world's markets as well as with trade centers of the home government. The United States will not undertake to do less. It is our duty to furnish the people with facilities, under national control, for their export and import trade. It will be conceded that the present situation calls for legislation which shall be prompt, durable and liberal.

The part which American merchant vessels and their seamen performed in the war with Spain demonstrates that this service, furnishing both pickets and the second line of defense, is a national necessity, and should be encouraged in every constitutional way.

Details and methods for the accomplishment of this purpose are discussed in the report of the secretary for the treasury, to which the attention of Congress is respectfully invited.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

Under the act of Congress approved April 26, 1898, authorizing the President in his discretion "upon a declaration of war by Congress, or a declaration by Congress that war exists," I directed the increase of the regular army to the maximum of 62,000 authorized in said act.

There are now in the regular army 57,862 officers and men. In said act it was provided "that at the end of any war in which the United States becomes involved the army shall be reduced to a peace basis by the transfer in the same arm of the service or absorption by promotion or honorable discharge under such relations as the secretary of war may establish of supernumerary commissioned offices and the honorable discharge or transfer of supernumerary enlisted men; and nothing contained in this act shall be construed as authorizing the permanent increase of the commissioned or enlisted force of the regular army beyond that now provided by the law in force prior to the passage of this act, except as to the increase of 25 majors provided for in section 1 thereof."

The importance of legislation for the permanent increase of the army is therefore manifest, and the recommendation of the secretary of war for that purpose has my qualified approval. There can be no question that at this time and probably for some time in the future, one hundred thousand men will be none too many to meet the necessities of the situation. At all events, whether that number shall be required permanently or not, the power should be given to the President to enlist that force if in his discretion it should be necessary; and the further discretion should be given to him to recruit for the army within the above limit from the inhabitants of the island with the government of which we are charged.

It is my purpose to muster out the entire volunteer army as soon as the Congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. This will be only an act of justice and will be much appreciated by the brave men who left their homes and employments to help the country in its emergency.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

The following recommendations of the secretary of the navy relative to the increase of the navy have my earnest approval:

First—Three seagoing sheathed and coppered battleships of about 13,500 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor, powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $3,600,000 each.

Second—Three sheathed and coppered armored cruisers of about 12,000 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $4,000,000 each.

Three—Three sheathed and coppered protected cruisers of about 6,000 tons trial displacement; to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to carry the most powerful ordnance suitable for vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $2,150,000 each.

Fourth—Six sheathed and coppered cruisers of about 2,500 tons trial displacement; to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities, great radius of action, and to carry the most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armament, $1,141,800 each.

I join with the secretary of the navy in recommending that the grades of admiral and vice admiral be temporarily revived, to be filled by officers who have especially distinguished themselves in the war with Spain.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

ENDLESS CHAIN LETTER.

Money Still Coming in for the Red Cross Ice Fund.

The endless chain started in an idle moment by Miss Adelaide Schenck of Babylon, L. I., is nearing its end. More than 200,000 letters and more than $22,500 have been received, although only $1,000 was asked for by the originator. This sum, it was hoped, would start an ice fund for the poor soldiers in Cuba. Winter is here, ice has become a drug on the market, but the fund still grows.

Miss Schenck meant well when she sent out the first ten letters asking for 10 cents each from the recipients and a continuance of the circle, but she little knew what the result would be.

In addition to the envelopes containing money there were envelopes containing no money, which had been robbed en route, and envelopes directed to the postmaster of Babylon asking about the commercial standing of Miss Schenck, who is the granddaughter of Matthew Morgan, a retired New York banker, whose winter home is at No. 284 Lexington avenue. The receipt and answer of those letters of inquiry by Postmaster Dowden of Babylon netted the government considerable revenue.

Day by day the mail for Miss Schenck grew. In vain she appealed to the press to stop the flow of silver. The pool of charity was first rippled in July, but the ripples have augmented and are still widening. The letters are still coming in at the rate of 100 a day. Miss Schenck has fled to New York and her grandfather yesterday declared that neither he nor his charming granddaughter would have anything more to do with it.

The money has been turned over to the Red Cross society. Some of it was used for the ice fund for the soldiers, the rest has been used in other ways for the relief of the veterans of the Spanish-American war.

Christmas Gifts for Sensible People.

PRICE, $1.67.

This Solid Oak or Walnut Commode mirror, when closed, that's it in. It comes complete with China Pan. The entire Commode is strongly constructed and well finished. Retail price $1.00. Orders filled promptly.

This Commode is but one of thousands of bargains to be found in our 400-page catalogue of Christmas suggestions. Our collection of sensible presents include Fancy Furniture, Silverware, Clocks, Pictures and Lamps, but these are but five of the 50 lines we manufacture. We are careful, reliable and prompt in filling Holiday orders. Our 50 years' of valuable experience is at your disposal. Perhaps you thought of giving a Carpet, some Rugs, Lace Curtains or Portieres for a present. We publish a lithographed catalogue which shows the actual patterns of these goods in hand-painted colors, and we also pay freight on Carpets, Rugs and Curtains. Sew Carpets and furnish lining FREE.

$3.95 buys this Desk made of Quartered Oak or finished in polished Mahogany. 52 in. high, 29 in. wide, 9 in. French beveled mirror and good interior of pigeon holes and drawer. Usual price is $10.00.

Would you like to save 50 per cent on your Holiday purchases? Our catalogue will tell you. Address this way.

Price, $3.95.

JULIUS HINES & SON,

Dept 305 BALTIMORE, MD.

America consumes more eggs than any other nation.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Bishop Watson, of Eastern Carolina, is said to bear so striking a likeness to Lincoln as to be popularly known as the former President's "double."

ST. JACOBS OIL cures Rheumatism.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Neuralgia.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Lumbago.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Sciatica.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Sprains.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Bruises.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Soreness.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Stiffness.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Backache.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Muscular Aches.

It is said that the peasant of the south of France spends on food for a family of five an average of twopence a day.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

More Equipments for Baltimore & Ohio

The improvements that have been made on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad during the past two years have rendered it possible to operate cars of a heavier capacity than have been in use in the past and the Receivers have just ordered from the Schoen Pressed Steel Company of Pittsburg 1,000 steel coal cars of a capacity of 100,000 lbs. each. These cars will be used for the Seaboard trade and are expected to be in service during the early part of 1899.

In addition to these cars, the Receivers have also ordered from the Pittsburg Locomotive Works 50 more of the Consolidated locomotives with 22x28 inch cylinders.

His Sarcasm.

Farmer Grout (sourly)—Them city relatives of ourn 'per to believe my name is "Misery." Mrs. Grout—Pshaw! what makes you git off seech a foolish sayin' as that, Lyman? Farmer Grout—It ain't foolish—it's sarcastic! I jedge they do by the way they seem to think I love company.—Harper's Bazar.

A Champion.

Mrs. Ipsley—"They say your husband is one of the best golf-players in this town." Mrs. Wanston—"Oh, yes, he is a thorough master of it. Why, he can actually talk the language in his steps."—Chicago News.

How London Lives.

There are, according to the latest returns, at present in London 37,000 people living five in one room; 17,000 people living six in one room; 6,000 people living seven in one room; 1,800 people living eight in one room; 32,000 people living eight in two rooms, and 14,000 people living nine in two rooms.

The Triumph of the Season.

A crop of sprains and bruises is harvested from outdoor sports. The cure is the crop St. Jacobs Oil delights in as the triumph of the season, the one that beats the record.

Why does pointless conversation always bore the quickest?

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

General Ferdinand P. Earle, owner of the famous Jumel mansion on Washington Heights, New York, has decided to sell the place and move the house. This is where Washington stopped and where Hamilton and Burr met before their duel.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The Scotch forefathers of President McKinley spelt the name MacKinley, the first instance of the present spelling occurring in the signature of James McKinley in the last century.

SYRUP OF FIGS

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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It has been said of Americans that they are "a nation of dyspeptics" and it is true that few are entirely free from disorders of the digestive tract, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Stomach and Bowel trouble, or Constipation. The treatment of these diseases with cathartic medicines too often aggravates the trouble.

THE LOGICAL TREATMENT

is the use of a remedy that will build up the system, thereby enabling the various organs to act as Nature intended they should. Such a remedy is found in Dr Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People Here is the proof.

In Detroit there are few soldiers more popular and efficient than Max R. Davies, first sergeant of Co. B. His home is at 416 Third Avenue. For four years he was a bookkeeper with the wholesale drug house of Farrand, Williams & Clark, and he says: "I have charged up many thousand orders for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but never knew their worth until I used them for the cure of chronic dyspepsia. For two years I suffered and doctored for that aggravating trouble but could only be helped temporarily.

"I think dyspepsia is one of the most stubborn of ailments, and there is scarcely a clerk or office man but what is more or less a victim. Some days I could eat anything, while at other times I would be starving. Those distressed pains would force me to quit work. I have tried many treatments and remedies but they would help only for a time. A friend induced me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and after taking a few doses I found much relief and after using several boxes I was cured. I know these pills will cure dyspepsia of its worst form and I am pleased to recommend them."—*Detroit (Mich.) Journal.*

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