

## "Do It and Stick to It."

If you are sick and discouraged with impure blood, catarrh or rheumatism, take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully and persistently, and you will soon have a cure. This medicine has cured thousands of others and it will do the same for you. Faithfully taken.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

**A remarkable ring.** Mrs. William Astor has discovered a wonderful Egyptian snake ring, which literally writhes in constant movement on her finger. The ring is constructed of flexible gold wire, in which a ruby or an emerald or an amethyst is firmly set. The slightest movement of the fingers sets the wires quivering, and the ring scintillates and seems to go round and round the finger with a weird, serpentine movement.

**Like Finding Money.** The use of the Endless Chain Starch Book in the purchase of "Red Cross" and "Hubinger's Best" starch, makes it just like finding money. Why, for only 50 cents are enabled to get one large 100 package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 100 package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, or one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, embossed in gold. Ask your grocer for this starch and obtain the beautiful Christmas presents free.

**Small Sins.** There are three crimes which, no matter what may be the degree of their venality, are regarded by the world as venial. They are lying at poker, smuggling, and understating the age of a 4-year-old child. Where breathes the mother who will not fudge a little when it comes to the question of paying 5 cents for her boy or stealing for him a free ride? If the boy be large for his years, her period of mendacity lasts but a short time, but if he be undersized her equivocation extends far into the seventh year. Such a mother never hands more than a nickel to the conductor when she and Tommy travel together; he might keep a dime for the two, or take change out of a quarter. The railroad companies are beaten out of many thousands of dollars by the darling mothers who cannot see more than four years when paying fares.—New York Press.

**and Lang says.** Who can say, after reading the following, taken from the Baltimore News, that man's memory for feminine wear is not discriminating and accurate. A southern family, not overburdened with wealth, was blessed with six daughters. They were all ingenious—the kind of girls to make a dress in the midst of fun and chaff, and dance in it at night. The cleverest daughter recently made a beautiful shade for the piano lamp from a pink evening dress, and trimmed it with roses from her last summer's hat. The same evening a young man called on her, and to low-toned music they chatted. "How do you like our new lamp-shade?" she asked, demurely. The young man studied it for a moment. "The last time I saw it," he replied, "I was dancing with it!"

## Sick Women Advised to Seek Advice of Mrs. Pinkham.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 2453.]  
"I had inflammation and falling of the womb, and inflammation of ovaries, and was in great pain. I took medicine prescribed by a physician, but it did me no good. At last I heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after using it faithfully I am thankful to say I am a well woman. I would advise all suffering women to seek advice of Mrs. Pinkham."—MRS. G. H. CHAPPELL, GRANT PARK, ILL.

"For several years my health was miserable. I suffered the most dreadful pains, and was almost on the verge of insanity. I consulted one of the best physicians in New York, and he pronounced my disease a fibroid tumor, advising an operation without delay, saying that it was my only chance for life. Other doctors prescribed strong and violent medicine, and one said I was incurable, another told me my only salvation was galvanic batteries, which I tried, but nothing relieved me. One day a friend called and begged me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I began its use and took several bottles. From the very first bottle there was a wonderful change for the better. The tumor has disappeared entirely and my old spirits have returned. I heartily recommend your medicine to all suffering women."—MRS. VAN CLEFT, 416 SAUNDERS AVE., JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, N. J.

## What do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more healthy you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

### Try Grain-O!

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

## MR. BRYAN ON PAPER.

### NATIONAL BANKERS' CONSPIRACY LAID BARE.

The Gold Standard Enables Them to Retain Their Issue of "National Currency"—Shall Government or Bank Directors Issue Our Money?

The advocates of the gold standard have a double purpose. First—they desire to make gold the only legal tender for the payment of debts, public and private. I have discussed this question on former occasions and pointed out that the necessary effect of such a law would be to create a greater demand for gold, which would then be the only money legally available for the payment of debts, and thus aid the money-owning class and injure the wealth-producing class.

The second purpose of the advocates of the gold standard is to make bank notes the only credit money.

In response to your invitation I beg to submit a few arguments in support of the greenback as against the bank note. The greenback is issued by the government, and the volume of such money is determined by the people, acting through their representatives. The Supreme court has held that such a money can be made a legal tender. When a man has greenbacks in his pocket he has money which is available for the payment of his debts; if he has bank notes, his money is only good when the creditor is willing to accept the money.

During the war, when gold and silver were at a premium, bank notes circulated on a level with greenbacks, and were never worth any more; the reason being that national bank notes are payable in lawful money, and the greenback being lawful money (and at that time the cheapest money) was used by the banks for the redemption of bank notes. It is interesting now to hear these same bankers, who redeemed bank notes in paper when gold and silver were at a premium of over 100 per cent, talk about the dishonesty of a debtor, whether the debtor be an individual or the government, who would redeem his obligations in anything but the dearest money.

The bank note has been good because it had behind it the bonds and the greenbacks issued by the government. If the greenback is good enough to stand behind the bank note, it is good enough to stand alone without any bank note in front of it.

A national bank currency is objectionable because it is gross favoritism extended to a few. A bill reported by the house committee on coinage, weights and measures in the last congress provided: First—That the treasurer of the United States pay out gold coin in redemption of greenbacks and treasury notes; second, that the secretary of the treasury have authority to issue gold bonds, drawing not more than 3 per cent, to secure the gold to maintain gold redemption; third, that national banks be allowed to deposit bonds and receive bank notes up to the par value of the bonds so deposited; fourth, that the tax on national banks be reduced. If this plan goes into operation, the difference in its effect upon the individual and the national bank may be stated as follows: The greenbacks are to be retired and bonds issued. This will mean an increase in taxes to pay the interest upon the bonds. The individual who enjoys no special privileges will find his taxes increased, while the national bank, that enjoys special privileges, will find its tax diminished. Second—If the individual buys a bond at par, he will lose the use of his money and must content himself with the 2 per cent interest. If a national bank invests its capital in bonds at par it can deposit the bonds and secure bank notes to the face value of the bonds, thus securing a return of its investment and in addition to that it can draw 3 per cent interest upon the bonds. In other words, the individual parts with his money and draws interest while the national bank gets its money back and draws interest besides. The individual must eat his cake or keep it. The national bank both eats its cake and keeps it. This is favoritism that ought not to be tolerated in a government which recognizes the doctrine of equality before the law. The moment the government begins to confer special privileges, those in a position to profit by favoritism begin to clamor for legislation immediately in their interest, and as a result the instrumentalities of government are used for private gain and the true purpose of government forgotten.

There is another objection to national bank currency, namely: That the national banks are given control over the volume of credit money. Power to issue money should never be entrusted to private individuals or private corporations. Jefferson was an opponent of banks of issue, and in one of his letters declared that his opposition was so persistent that he had been denounced as a maniac by those bankers who desired to secure this privilege from the government. Benton, in summing up the work of Jackson, gave emphasis to his fight with the national bank, and compared his work with the work of Cicero, saying that, when he destroyed the bank conspiracy, he saved America, as Cicero had saved Rome by overthrowing the conspiracy of Catalina.

Wendell Phillips has so well described the danger of allowing private individuals to control the volume of money that I quote from a speech made by him a few years before his death: "In other words, it was the currency which, rightly arranged, opened a nation's well springs, found work for willing hands to do, and filled them with a just return, while honest cap-

ital, daily larger and more secure, ministered to a glad prosperity. Or it was currency, wickedly and selfishly juggled, that made merchants bankrupt and starved labor into discontent and slavery, while capital added house to house and field to field; and gathered into its miserly hands all the wealth left in a ruined land.

"The first question, therefore, in an industrial nation is, Where ought control of the currency to rest? In whose hands can this almost omnipotent power be trusted? Every writer of political economy from Aristotle to Adam Smith, allows that a change in the currency alters the price of every foot of land. Whom can we trust with this despotism? At present the banks and the money kings wield this power. They own the yardstick, and can make it longer or shorter, as they please. They own every pound weight, and can make it heavier or lighter, as they choose. This explains the riddle, so mysterious to common people, that those who trade in money always grow rich, even while those who trade in other things go into bankruptcy."

The third objection to national banks of issue is, that the moment the national bank is permitted to issue money, that moment it becomes, for pecuniary reasons, the enemy of any government paper.

The banks are now urging that the issue of paper money is a function of the banks, and that the government ought to go out of the banking business. Our answer is that the issue of money is a function of government, and that the banks ought to go out of the governing business. The government cannot afford to build up a strong financial interest hostile to the exercise, by the government, of the right to issue and control both the metallic and paper money of the nation.—W. J. Bryan.

### Monstrous Perversion of the Taxing Power of the Government.

From the Philadelphia Ledger (Republican): When the government lends the taxing power to individuals to permit them to make money at the expense of the consumer it expects them to use this great privilege judiciously and to refrain from stifling competition, the only means left to protect the consumer against oppressive exactions. But when the manufacturers destroy competition by buying in plants or forcing them out of business, the consumer becomes the helpless victim of commercial highwaymen before whom he must "stand and deliver." The St. Louis platform of the Republican party declared in favor of a protective tariff equally opposed to foreign control and to domestic monopoly. The Tin Plate Trust is an absolute monopoly which employs its opportunity to satiate its greed at the expense of the community. The tariff under which it practices its extortion is un-American, because it violates a corollary of the protective principle, namely, unrestricted home competition. Honest protection affords the American manufacturer a margin equivalent to the higher wage rate of the American workman that he may meet the competition of Europe. It also implies that men desirous of engaging in such industries shall have an opportunity to do so. But while fattening on the profits of protection the trusts crush out competition, thus denying the consumer his natural rights. The most radical protectionist cannot justify the use of the tariff to sustain a rapacious monopoly. Proper and reasonable protection for American industry is right, but a tariff which enables a selfish combination to impose an outrageous tribute upon the whole American people is a monstrous perversion of the taxing power.

### Labor and Finance.

The money that labor earns is not the property of labor, but a mere loan granted him to sustain life. If the money is his, why can he not keep it? He must pay it all over to a common fund or starve. If he has a small surplus, and keeps what he earns, his wages are reduced by the amount he withdraws from circulation. How could labor exist without returning to capital the money earned in wages? If labor kept all it earned, there would be none in circulation to pay more wages. This is true and it always will be true until labor is permitted to produce money, which will become an accretion to the circulating medium, and an increase of wages by the amount of the increase. This is the whole financial question in a nutshell so far as labor is concerned.

### Specimen of Hanna Logic.

From the Kansas City Star: Doubtless Mark Hanna is a skillful political manager and organizer, but his greatness does not go to the extent of showing to himself what his limitations are. He is not a good speaker. He probably never delivered an address that did not harm the cause he advocated. He made some foolish remarks on trusts at Cleveland, the purport of which were: "Trusts are all right; they are good things and need to be fostered rather than restrained. But even if they are bad, the Republican party is the best one to give the country relief from them." That is genuine Hanna logic.

### Changing the Executive Mind.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal: Before McKinley went on that stupping trip he went out of his way to say that he intended to leave the future of the Philippines to the judgment of congress; now he says that he intends to tell congress in his annual message that the Philippines must be ours for keeps. As it is only about six weeks to the opening of congress he will probably not have time to change his opinion again, although he has been known to do the trick in less than six hours.

## CHRISTMAS SHOPPING BY MAIL.

We have made preparations for taking care of the wants of our two million customers who write us in every portion of the world. Our 304 page Catalogue is full of suggestions about everything you can wear and use, and offers particular bargains in—

Bookcases, Bicycles, Brass Goods, Cabinets, Candles, China Closets, Cigars, Clocks, Couches, Commodities, Desks, Draperies, Fancy Caskets, Fancy Tables, Football Pads, Gold Pencils, Groceries, Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, Mufflers, Lamps, Musical Instruments, Neckties, Ornaments, Pocket Knives, Pictures, Rockers, Shoes, Silverware, Sporting Silver Novelties, Stools, Tables, Watches, etc.

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**JULIUS HINES & SON,**  
BALTIMORE, MD., Dept. 213

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 13, 1904.

**When They Grew Up.**  
Bobby—"I think Tommy Jones is the meanest boy I ever knew." Mamma—"What has Tommy been doing now?" Bobby—"I said I was going to be a poet when I grew up, and he said he'd be an editor, and wouldn't print any of my poems unless I'd be his horse every time."—Harper's Bazar.

**Save the Nickels.**  
From saving, comes having. Ask your grocer how you can save 13c by investing 5c. He can tell you just how you can get one large 10c package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two beautiful Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, or one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, for 5c. Ask your grocer for this starch and obtain these beautiful Christmas presents free.

**SIBERIA.**  
Destined to Become a Great Agricultural and Mining Country.

The hope of Russia in developing Siberia is that the harvests of the gigantic province will supply Russian grain needs. The efforts, therefore, recently put forth toward attracting Siberian immigrants have been great, but it appears that the province is worthy of such inducements. Its five million square miles have at present a population of four million people, but, owing to Russian energy, last year's addition amounted to no less than four hundred thousand persons. Mr. Monaghan, United States consul at Chemnitz, Germany, reports to the state department at Washington, that this movement is unequalled anywhere except in the records of past immigration into the United States. He says that Siberia, long looked upon as a barren waste, is destined to be one of the world's richest and most productive sections. "In northern France wheat ripens in 137 days; in Siberia, in 107 days. Even strong night frosts do not injure the young seed. I may add that oats require 76 days, and in the regions of the Yenisei only 97 days in the Irkutsk country. Speaking of the Yenisei, it may be not known that ten steamers carry the mail regularly on that river. The Obi has already a hundred steamers and two hundred tugs in service. As to the other important development in Siberia, namely, mining, Mr. Monaghan reports that between Tomsk and Kuznessk there lie over twenty-three thousand square miles of coal lands which have never been touched. The iron mines are particularly good in quality, yielding as high as 60 per cent. In eastern Siberia alone there are over four hundred places yielding gold.

### Horses for the English Army.

The purchase of a large number of horses in the United States for the use of the English army in South Africa is made necessary by the fact that even with the elaborate horse registration system in force in Great Britain it is impossible to secure all the animals needed for immediate service at home. In time of peace the military establishment of England requires for its use a total of 13,599 horses. In time of war this total jumps at once to 28,749. Horse buyers for the army are now at work, not only in this country but also in Canada, in Australia, and in Austria. Under the present arrangement in Great Britain a sort of horse militia is kept always at the disposal of the government in time of war. Persons having a number of horses at their disposal apply to the war department, which sends an officer to examine them. Such horses as are found suitable are registered and a price set upon them. Their owners agree to hold them always ready at the call of the government and receive in return an annual subsidy of \$250 a horse. Under this provision 14,000 horses are registered, but even with this large supply upon which they may draw it has been found necessary to go abroad for a majority of the heavy draft and artillery horses.

### Chinese Do Not Want Opium.

The Chinese on the west coast of New Zealand have united with English colonists to hold meetings, form a committee and petition parliament to suppress the import of opium into the country. The Chinese are fewer in number there than they formerly were, almost all the opium used is consumed by them for smoking purposes, and this degrading habit is increasing not only among themselves, but among the European youths of the colony. They, therefore, beg the government to limit and control the import of the drug. Almost all right-thinking men and women feel sympathy with these people in their endeavor to check the use of the vile drug. We do not want to have upon our conscience any of the reproach that still clings to the mother country concerning the forced introduction of opium into China.—Correspondence in Chicago Record.

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## THE PARSON'S LIMIT.

He'd been preaching and exhorting For a score of years or so In a portion of the Vineyard Where the harvesting was slow; Where the temporal inducement For his ceaseless diligence Was a promise of four hundred For his yearly recompense.

Unrelenting was the ardor He devoted to the cause, And though slowly came the dollars Still he labored without pause, Till one day they came and told him, As he kicked against the pricks That they'd raised their offered stipend From four hundred up to six.

Then the good man sank exhausted As he feebly made reply, "Don't, I pray you, men and brethren, Thus my private ovation, For to glean the four you've promised Hath so warped my vital store, That 'twould kill me if you taxed me To collect two hundred more."

—Boston Courier.

## HUMOROUS.

A note of great interest—L. O. U. \$100 at 8 per cent.

"Don't you admire football, Clara?" "I detest it. Percy's got his collarbone broken, and I can't put my head on his shoulder for a month."

Hicks—There is one thing you can say with truth about Pinchker. He always keeps his word. Wicks—And anything else he gets hold of.

Ethel (studying grammar)—Say, Reggie, if a man druggist is a pharmacist, what would you call a woman druggist? Reggie—A pharmacist, of course.

"What we need," said the editor, "is higher criticism." Thereupon he issued orders to have the book reviewer and the dramatic critic given offices on the top floor.

"I bought a poor tramp some coffee and doughnuts this afternoon," said the shoe-clerk blundering, proudly. "Very good idea. Buying snicker for a floater," said the Cheerful Idiot.

Life is but a little story, Punctuated in the main, With commas of our happiness And periods of our pain.

He (telling a hair-breadth adventure)—And, in the bright moonlight, we could see the dark muzzles of the wolves. She breathlessly—Oh, how glad you must have been that they had the muzzles on!

"Do you," said the notary, "swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and—"

"Oh, how lovely!" the fair witness interrupted. "Shall I really be allowed to talk all the afternoon if I want to?"

Grimes—See here, Smith, why didn't you call last night? I told you my daughter was going to sing some of her new songs, and you seemed delighted. Smith—I was delighted—to know she was going to sing.

"These dialect stories make me tired," remarked Noorich. "What's the matter now?" asked his wife. "Why, when a man writes 'sich' or 'sech' for 'such' that's all right, but I draw the line at 'Psyche'."

Mr. Bragg—I got a wireless message from San Francisco this morning. Mr. Wise—But I didn't know Marconi's system would carry so far. Mr. Bragg—Marconi didn't have anything to do with it. It came by mail.

"What do you charge to wash a shirt?" inquired the man at the counter in the laundry. "What kind of a shirt?" asked the clerk, with his mind on outing shirts, dress shirts, negligees, and the various other possibilities in that line. "A dirty shirt," replied the man.

The Feminine Observer. A woman's club is made up of "don'ts" and dues.

Which is worse the bicycle face or the football hair? A woman is always reading the fashion hints and then giving her husband a few.

We often wonder what other sort of trouble would trouble us as much as the sort we have.

A widower always argues that the reason he marries a second time is out of compliment to his first wife.

Fashionable sleeves are so small that it would be an utter impossibility for women to wear their hearts in them.

A man never feels that he is really getting old until he has lost his desire to run to every fire in the neighborhood.

No matter how loudly a man snores, he never acknowledges that he is sleeping; he is only thinking with his eyes shut.

Small eyes are said to indicate cunning, particularly when they are in needles and must be threaded with coarse cotton.

With the coming of winter a man has the joyous satisfaction of knowing where his neckties are to be found, as his shirtwaist wife and sister have no special use for them at this season.—Philadelphia Times.



Some grocers are so short sighted as to decline to keep the Ivory Soap, claiming it does not pay as much profit as inferior qualities do, so if your regular grocer refuses to get it for you, there are undoubtedly others who recognize the fact that the increased volume of business done by reason of keeping the best articles more than compensates for the smaller profit, and will take pleasure in getting it for you.

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## A Pathetic Experience.

John W. Page, of Stokes, Pitt county, who was in town on Friday to consult Congressman John H. Small, has had quite a romantic and pathetic experience with his son, Alphonso C. Page, Alphonso ran away from home six years ago and enlisted in the navy under the assumed name of George W. Pollard, and gave John W. Pollard as his father's name. He served in the Spanish war, and later was ordered to the Philippines, where he was promoted to chief master-at-arms in the marine service. And although the father has not heard from his son for over a year, since May there has been an unclaimed letter lying in the Greenville postoffice, addressed to John W. Pollard, and stamped upon it the name of U. S. steamship Monadnock and the government frank. By some means it was supposed to be intended for Mr. Page, and he was notified to call and open it. This he did, and it proved to be a letter from Commander Nichols, of the Monadnock, dated April 1, 1899, informing him of the death of his son in the hospital. The letter was complimentary to the young man, and stated there was \$150 to his credit on the ship's books. Mr. Page came to town to see J. H. Small, to whom he made the above statement, and Mr. Small at once took steps to procure the money and if possible to have the body returned to Page's old home.—Washington (N. C.) Gazette.

## How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollar Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him by his firm. WEST & THURAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, setting directly upon the blood, and cures all mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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## W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Worth \$4 to \$6 compared with other makes. Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. The genuine have W. L. Douglas's name and price stamped on bottom. We do not substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep lined up with our stock, we will send you our receipt on price. State kind of shoe you want, width, plain or cap toe. Catalogue C free. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

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WANT YOUR MONASTERY OR BEARD A BEAUTIFUL BROWN RICH BLACK? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR WHISKERS. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR WHISKERS, N. Y.

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY.

The first five persons procuring the Endless Chain starch Book from their grocer will each obtain one large 10c package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, as natural as life, or one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, the finest of its kind ever printed, all absolutely free. All others procuring the Endless Chain Starch Book, will obtain from their grocer the above goods for 5c. "Red Cross" Laundry Starch is something entirely new, and is without doubt the greatest invention of the Twentieth Century. It has no equal, and surpasses all others. It has won for itself praise from all parts of the United States. It has superseded everything heretofore used or known to science in the laundry art. It is made from wheat, rice and corn, and chemically prepared upon scientific principles by J. C. Hubinger, Keokuk, Iowa, an expert in the laundry profession, who has had twenty-five years' practical experience in fancy laundering, and who was the first successful and original inventor of all fine grades of starch in the United States. Ask your grocer for this Starch and obtain these beautiful Christmas presents free.