

LATEST HAPPENINGS ALL OVER THE STATE.

Killed by a Train While Pulling His Companion Off the Track.

WONDERFUL NERVE OF W. WESTCOTT

Pensions Granted—Killed Himself, But Failed to Poison Her Husband—Thieves Used a Minister's Implements to Force a Door—Farmers' Exposition Attended by Thousands at Mt. Gretna—Other Live News.

These pensions were granted Pennsylvania: William Glenn, Brookston, \$10; John H. Miller, Trent, \$14; Horace Robinson, Warren, \$8; Henry Kelly, West Lebanon, \$10; Sarah M. Dobson, Harrisville, \$8; Susan A. Cole, Rochester, \$8; Rachel Morgan, Trackville, \$8; Mary A. Black, McKeesport, \$8; Elizabeth R. Galbraith, Indiana, \$8; Sarah J. Green, Ferry Station, \$8; Mary A. Rager, Derry Station, \$8; Martha P. Leinbach, Regelsville, \$8; William Hillmer, Sabula, \$6; William I. Brown, Pittsburgh, \$6; Alexander Denny, Huntingdon, \$8; Lewis Ridout, Johnstown, \$8; A. Hendricks, Phoenixville, \$8; John Barndt, Erie, \$2; Lewis Brewer, Erie, \$8; Wealthy A. Spaulding, North Orwell, \$8; Elizabeth McFeeley, Ashville, \$8; Susan Rouse, Wattsburg, \$8; Martha G. Meals, Desaio, \$8; Mary B. Hazzard, Monongahela, \$8.

Ten-year-old Harry Schweitzer sacrificed his life to save his playmate, Fred Disque, at Wilkes-Barre. The little fellows were playing on a railroad track after a storm, and amusing themselves by damming a stream of water running between the ties. As Schweitzer went to get a shovelful of earth a train dashed around a sharp curve. Disque had his back to the oncoming train and was kneeling down. Seeing Disque did not heed the approach of the train Schweitzer sped back to him and pulled him off the track, but though he got Disque clear of the rails, he was struck and ground to pieces. The engineer said it was as brave an act as he ever saw.

A cloudburst swept the valley in which Hallstead is located, doing great damage to property and nearly drowning several families. The cloudburst came shortly after 10 o'clock during a heavy thunder shower in which houses were struck and barns destroyed and much damage done. The waters rushed down the hillsides and Wiley creek rose ten feet in a few moments, flooding cellars and imprisoning sleeping families in their dwellings. Stock of all kinds was washed into the torrent and drowned. Barns were undermined, collapsed and went down with the flood.

Miss Mary Let Hill, aged 60 years, of Mt. Gretna, purchased a box of Parisian and carefully mixing a large dose of coffee, swallowed the contents. In another cup of coffee she shed an equally large dose and left it on the table of her husband. The husband did not appear for dinner, but arrived just in time to see his wife die in great agony.

As William Westcott, of Roysterford, lay beside the Philadelphia & Reading tracks, a train ran over his left hand, severing it at the wrist. The young man walked a long distance carrying his severed hand to inform the night operator of an accident. He was placed on an engine and taken to the Phoenixville hospital.

James C. Solinger, Russell, \$6; Francis Spitzer, Osceola Mills, \$8; Wilber F. Moore, Corydon, \$8; John Fitch, Brown Hill, \$12; Gilbert S. Gullen, Pittsburgh, \$8; Ransom F. Cole, Tioga, \$24; Mary N. Canon, Pittsburgh, \$8; Agnes B. Hubbard, New Castle, \$8; Elizabeth Griffin, Henderson, \$12.

Thieves stole a horse from the stable of Mrs. Lizzie Kreider's farm near Lancaster. The tools used in forcing the stable door were stolen from the premises of Rev. Benjamin Hertzler, close by. The police found the stolen animal in a localivery stable, where it had been left by a stranger who said he would call for it.

Probably the largest crowd of sight-seers ever in Mt. Gretna attended the Mt. Gretna agricultural, mechanical and industrial exposition at that place. One of the incidents of the exposition was the entertainment of delegations from fair associations from different counties in the State, who made notes of points for their annual assemblies.

Henry Hunsicker, a farmer of Saegersville, had a thrilling experience during a thunderstorm, and the fact that he escaped death is attributed to a rubber coat which he wore. While driving home lightning struck the horses and they were both instantly killed, but Mr. Hunsicker was uninjured.

The First Defenders' Association of the old Worth Infantry Rifle Company celebrated the 52d anniversary of its organization at Dallas town, where a reception and banquet were given the members and their guests. Samuel H. Spangler presided at the banquet and delivered an address.

The one hundred and twenty-eighth annual business meeting of the Society for Propagating the Gospel Among the Heathen was held in the Moravian chapel at Bethlehem.

William Smith, of Lebanon, may lose his sight as a result of being struck by flying glass in a Cornwall & Lebanon passenger train. A boy threw a stone through a car window.

Milton M. Butz, of Schuylkill Haven, a painter, fell from a scaffold in Pottsville and sustained injuries from which he died.

These fourth-class postmasters for Pennsylvania were appointed: D. S. McCurdy, Paunetsburg; R. E. Robinson, Walnut.

William Westman, of Lancaster fell from the third floor of a stable down an elevator shaft, sustaining fatal injuries.

Rudolph Chiocek, of Turkey Run, committed suicide at Shenandoah by drowning himself in a mine branch.

Thirty girls employed as knitters at Dobbins' hosiery mill, South Bethlehem, struck for higher wages.

John A. Dotter, aged 74 years, and one of the best known millers in Lebanon county, died at his home in East Hanover Township.

Charles R. Reed, of Schrader, was found dead with his face in a mud puddle on the public road near Siglersville. It is supposed he had an attack of epilepsy.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Nucleus of Cuban Army.

Cuba has begun the organization of an army, the details of which have been received at the War Department. The nucleus has already been organized and comprises 150 Cubans, who are to be stationed at the Cabana Fortress.

Capt. D. E. Aultman, of the Artillery Corps, has been in charge of the recruiting, discipline and training of the men, who have now become capable soldiers. The requirements for the recruits are the same as are applied to men enlisted for the American army, except that the period of service is for two years instead of three, while the chest measurement of recruits may be lower.

The pay of these Cuban soldiers will be the same as that of soldiers of the Artillery Corps of the army, and payments are to be made monthly from the island funds. The recruits will be instructed in the school of the soldier and, when thoroughly proficient therein, will be trained and disciplined in the coast artillery defenses. This is the first step toward the formation of a Cuban army.

The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that for July, 1901, the total receipts were \$20,343,890, a decrease, as compared with July, 1900, of \$77,494. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Spirits \$10,234,432, increase \$867,472; tobacco \$3,475,673, decrease \$1,687,623; fermented liquors \$9,970,418, increase \$1,838,166; oleomargarine \$406,002, increase \$71,881; special taxes not elsewhere enumerated \$3,381,598, increase \$414,977; miscellaneous \$2,055,771, decrease \$1,430,399.

Receipts Show a Decrease.

The bids for supplying postal cards to the Government for the next four years were opened in the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Seven bids were made, the lowest being that of the present contractor, Albert Daggett, of Piedmont, W. Va. He agrees to supply 3,000,000,000 large size cards at the rate of 21 75-100 cents per 1000, the small size cards at 17 50-100 cents per 1000 and the double cards at 42 cents per 1000.

Post Card Bids Opened.

A comparative statement of iron and steel and their manufactures imported into Cuba, prepared at the War Department, shows that in the year 1900 the value of iron, steel and their manufactures from all countries was \$4,753,395, as against \$2,930,845 during the preceding year, an increase of 62 per cent. The imports of these commodities from the United States in the year 1900 amounted in value to \$3,685,829, as against \$2,395,209 in 1899, an increase of 54 per cent.

Iron and Steel Trade With Cuba.

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Testimony in Neely Case.

The War Department has directed Attorney H. C. Lewis, special agent of the department in the prosecution of Charles Neely, accused of postal frauds in Cuba, to turn over to Gen. Leonard Wood the testimony of 24 witnesses if the Department of Justice has no objection. Among the witnesses whose testimony has been taken is that of the president and cashier of the Seventh National Bank of New York.

Wholesale Descriptions From Navy.

Mail advices received at the Navy Department say that 45 sailors from the New York and the New Orleans took French leave during the stay of these vessels in Japan ports at the time of the Perry ceremonies. Twenty were arrested and the remainder returned voluntarily.

Capital News in General.

Capt. James McQueen Forsyth, U. S. N., says in reference to the Schley-Sampson controversy that the placing of a junior man in command above his seniors was responsible for the whole business.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett received the reply of Admiral Schley to the letter recently submitted to him by the department declining to question Rear Admiral Howison as to the authenticity of the alleged interview with him reflecting upon Admiral Schley. The reply was sent to Captain Lemley, judge advocate of the court of inquiry. This means that, so far as the department is concerned, further action on the Howison incident will not be taken, that being left to the court.

The collector at Nogales, Ariz., William M. Hoey, and Deputy and Chinese Inspector B. F. Jossey, Frank How and another Chinaman, who lives at Clifton, Ariz., have been arrested on the charge of being implicated in smuggling Chinese into the United States.

Striking bricklayers at the Washington Navy Yard returned to work, their demand for union wages having been granted.

The battleship Alabama has been accepted by the Navy Department.

Important dispatches bearing upon the Schley controversy are missing from the Navy Department records. One of the missing documents was important, in that it proved dereliction on the part of Admiral Sampson. Acting Secretary Hackett had a conference with Admiral Schley's counsel.

Our New Possessions.

Owing to the extreme difficulties of communication and the diversified languages in use the Philippine Commission found it impossible to unite the civil governments of Isabela De Luzon with that of Nueva Viscaya. For this reason special legislation had to be adopted for the Province of Nueva Viscaya.

Pitcher's first dispatch from Mindora tells how Lieutenant Hazzard, of the 1st Cavalry, commanding a troop of Scabebbe scouts, captured the American deserter Howard, who, as a leader of the Filipinos, had been annoying the Americans for many months.

Capt. Harold Jackson, of the First Infantry, recently surprised General Lukban at Pantabunan, in the mountains of the Island of Samar. Three of the General's guards were killed and Lukban was wounded, but escaped. His family was captured. A captain and a lieutenant were also made prisoners.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

New York (Special).—R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: "Through the winter some drawbacks, notably the troubles in the iron and steel industry, business is of well-sustained volume to which fact payments through the country's clearing houses, railroads, earnings and the strength of the staple and partly manufactured commodities offer ample testimony. Except in certain branches of the textile markets, sellers of merchandise have an advantage over buyers, and distribution is as large as stocks will permit.

"Slightly better terms asked for staple woolen and worsted goods in no way diminished the volume of sales, and the light weight season promises to be one of activity.

"Grain quotations eased off somewhat during the week, though the net decline was small. Corn is still close to the highest price since 1892, even with a host of important influences militating against such inflated figures. Weather conditions steadily improve, making the outlook bright for late planted corn.

"Failures for the week numbered 205 in the United States, against 171 last year, and 35 in Canada, against 29 last year.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Best Patent, \$4.60; High Grade Extra, \$4.10; Minnesota bakers, \$2.00-3.10.

Wheat—New York, No. 2, red, 78 3/4¢; Philadelphia, No. 2, red, 74 3/4¢; Baltimore, 76¢.

Corn—New York, No. 2, 61 1/2¢; Philadelphia, No. 2, 60 1/2¢; Baltimore, No. 2, 65¢.

Oats—New York, No. 2, 39 1/4¢; Philadelphia, No. 2, white, 43 1/4¢; Baltimore, No. 2, white, 40 1/4¢.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$17.00; No. 2 timothy, \$16.00; No. 3 timothy, \$14.50-15.00.

Green Fruits and Vegetables—Apples—Per lb. fancy, \$1.00-1.10; do fair to good, 90¢-1.00. Beets—Native, per 100 bunches, 90¢; do Dutch, \$1.00-1.05. Cantaloupes—Gems, per basket, 10¢-12¢; do ripe, 25¢-30¢; native, large, per 100, \$3.00-4.00. Carrots—Native, per bunch, 10¢-15¢. Corn—Native, per doz. can, sugar, 40¢. Cucumbers, per basket, 15¢-20¢. Damsons—Maryland and Virginia, per brl, \$2.75-3.00. Eggplants—Per basket, 12¢-15¢. Grapes—10 lb. basket, Concord, 10¢-15¢; do Niagara, 15¢-18¢. Onions—Maryland and Pennsylvania, yellow, per bu, 60¢-70¢. Spring Beans—Native, per bu, 60¢-65¢.

Peas—Maryland and Virginia, per bush, 40¢-45¢; do reds, 30¢-35¢. Peas—Bartlett, per basket, 30¢-35¢. Plums—New York, per 8-lb basket, 15¢-20¢; do Eastern Shore, Maryland, per quart, 3¢. Squash—Per basket, 20¢-25¢. Tomatoes—Per basket, 25¢-30¢; native, per measured bushel, .47-1.00. Watermelons—Per 100 selects, \$12.00-15.00; do primes, \$6.00-8.00.

Potatoes—White, Rappahannock, per brl, Rose, \$2.75-3.00; do Chile Rose, per brl, \$2.75-3.00; Maryland and Pennsylvania, 3.00-3.50. Sweet potatoes, North Carolina, per brl, yellows, \$2.50-3.00; do Eastern Shore, Virginia, per brl, yellows, \$3.00-3.50; do reds, per brl, \$2.00-2.50. Yams—New Virginia, per brl, No. 1, \$3.50-4.00.

Provisions and Hog Products—Bulk rib sides, 9 1/2¢; clear do, 10¢; shoulders, 8 1/2¢; do fat backs, 14 1/2¢ and under, 8 1/2¢; 18 lbs and under, 8 1/2¢; do bellies, 10 1/2¢; do mess strips, 8 1/2¢; do ham butts, 8 1/2¢; bacon clear sides, 10 1/2¢; do clear, 10 1/2¢; do shoulders, 9 1/2¢; sugar-cured breasts, small, 13 1/2¢; do do 12 lbs and over, 13 1/2¢; do do shoulders, blade-cut, 9 1/2¢; do do narrow, 9 1/2¢; do do extra broad, 10 1/2¢; do do California hams, 9 1/2¢; hams, 10 lbs, 13 1/2¢; do 12 lbs and over, 12 1/2¢; mess pork, \$16.50; ham pork, \$16.00; lard refined, 50-lb cans, 9 1/2¢; do do half-barrels and new tubs, 10¢.

Hides—Heavy steers, association and salers, late kill, 60 lbs and up, close selection, 10 1/2¢; cows and light steers, 9 1/2¢.

Dairy Products—Butter—Elgin, 23¢; separator extras, 22 1/2¢; do first, 20¢; do gathered cream, 19 1/2¢; do imitation, 17 1/2¢; lady extra, 15 1/2¢; ladies first 14 1/2¢; choice Western rolls, 15¢; fair to good, 13 1/2¢; half-pound creamery, Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, 21 1/2¢; do rolls, 2-lb, do 20¢.

Eggs—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per dozen, —at 16 1/2¢; Eastern Shore (Maryland and Virginia), —at 16 1/2¢; Virginia, —at 16¢; Western and West Virginia, —at 16¢; Southern, —at 15¢; guinea, —at 17¢. Jobbing prices of candied eggs 1/2 to 1¢ higher.

Cheese—New cheese, large, 60-lb, 10 1/2¢-10 1/4¢; do flats, 37 lbs, 10 1/2¢-10 1/4¢; picnics, 23 lbs, 11 1/2¢.

Live Poultry—Hens, 10¢; old roosters, each, 25¢; ducks, spring chickens, 13 1/2¢-14¢; Ducks, 89¢; Spring ducks, 91¢-10¢.

Live Stock.

Chicago—Cattle—Good to prime steers \$5.25-6.30; poor to medium \$3.60-4.50; stockers and feeders about equally. \$2.25-2.50; cows \$2.50-2.75; heifers \$3.00-3.50; canners \$1.25-2.40; calves \$3.00-5.40. Hogs—Top \$6.35; mixed and butchers \$5.60-6.25. Sheep—Good to choice wethers \$3.25-3.75; fair to choice mixed \$2.00-3.25; Western sheep \$3.00-3.25; yearlings \$3.25-4.00; ewes \$2.75-3.15; Liberty \$3.75-4.00.

East—Liberty—Cattle—Extra \$5.40-5.65; prime \$5.00-5.40; good \$4.00-4.50. Hogs steady; prime heavy \$6.15-6.22 1/2; best medium \$6.10-6.12 1/2; heavy Yorkers \$6.07-6.25; 100 lb good light Yorkers \$6.00-6.05; common to fair Yorkers and grassers \$5.00-5.95; pigs \$3.80-4.00; skips \$4.25-4.50; roughs \$4.00-4.50. Sheep—Dull; best wethers \$3.70-3.80; culls and commons \$1.25-1.25 1/2; yearlings \$2.50-3.00; veal calves \$6.50-7.25.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Mats are made of wire grass. Every trade in Sweden is organized. China exports 11,000,000 fans annually.

Coal is cheaper in China than anywhere in the world. St. Louis carpenters are fighting the introduction of machinery.

Texas planters have shipped 6000 pounds of cotton to Manila. Louisville garment workers are running a co-operative factory.

Two-thirds of the machine firms have conceded the nine-hour day.

HAS THE BIGGEST SNAKE.

One Known to Be Forty Feet Long Lives in Massachusetts.

Mr. Anderson reported having killed a forty-foot snake in his pasture in the vicinity of Moose Lake. He deemed it wiser to run at once during the brush rustle, rather than to investigate, writes a Sharon correspondent. When Mr. Anderson first told his neighbors that he had killed such a snake, they only laughed and sarcastically advised him to knock out the bung in his cider barrels. Since the other man has been within fifteen feet of the monster, while in several of his furrows have been discovered such ordinary snake makes, only many as large.

Mr. Anderson tells the story of the reptile: "One afternoon I went down in the pasture where the cow is tethered. When I reached her I found her tugging violently at the chain and trembling like a leaf. I never saw an animal so frightened in my life. She was simply crazed.

"I ran around, and there by the pasture close to the underbrush, I saw the snake. Its head was raised fully ten feet above the ground.

"I saw it clearly. For a minute it remained motionless, and then darted off into the underbrush. It made as much noise as a yearling steer going through the bushes."

"How long was it?" "All of forty feet and thicker than my leg."

"Look like an ordinary snake?" "Yes, only larger. It was a sort of grayish brown color, and had rather a pointed head."

Mr. Anderson has seen it now three or four times in the neighborhood of his pasture. He gives the same description. Once he gave chase with a pitchfork, but the snake was too fast for him. Both men commented on the noise the reptile made when moving through the underbrush.

"This summer is not the first time this large snake has been seen. There have been stories of it off and on for the last four years. There are several theories as to how it came here, probably the most tenable being that it is an offspring of the large snake captured five years ago. This reptile had escaped from a passing circus, for a long while the managers lost track of it and then it was seen on Moose Hill. A party was sent out with ropes, guns, knives and clubs and located it in a swamp. After a fierce fight it was killed.

But whatever the pedigree, all are now satisfied that the snake is not of mental origin and steps will probably be taken, before long to capture or kill it. There are several ready to join in the hunt, and they feel certain that it can be captured. Said one excited youth: "I've heard tell that a snake 20 or 30 feet long will not bite a man. Reckon if we could chip in for one, we'd get him in the swamp then just let me and folks give as high as \$10 for his skin."

The old man on the hill who is not excited over the reptile is an old man who has traveled in Mexico and "Forty feet long," he exclaimed in disgust. "We used to give the worms to the kids to play with—useter bill our hooks with them when we wanted to catch a large fish.

"What would you think of a 144 feet long? That is a snake as ants to something."

It has been noticed however, that the old man goes for his crows on horse-back.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

The Topsy-Turviness of Life.

Invitations which a brisk young fellow should get, and which would trample him with joy, are delayed and rejected and obstructed until they are fifty years overdue when they reach him.

He has happened again in this case. When I was a boy in Missouri I was always on the lookout for invitations, but they always miscarried and went wandering through the aisles of time, and now they are arriving when I am old and rheumatic, and can't travel and must lose my chance. I have lost a world of delight through this matter of delaying invitations. Fifty years ago I would have gone eagerly across the world to help celebrate anything that might turn. It would have made no difference to me what it was so that I was there and allowed a chance to make a noise.

The whole science of things is turned wrong end to. Life should begin with age and its privileges and accumulations, and end with youth and its capacity to splendidly enjoy such advantages. As things are now, when in youth a dollar would bring you a hundred pleasures, you can't get it; when you are old you get it, and there's nothing worth buying with it then. It's an epitome of life. The first half of it consists of the capacity to enjoy without the chance, the last half consists of the chance, without the capacity.—Letter of Mark Twain to Missouri Jubilee Committee.

Nebraska's Cowboy Governor.

In the space of but little more than two decades Ezra Perin Savage, the new chief executive of Nebraska, has removed from a sod house to the gubernatorial mansion. Gov. Savage is a product of Indiana, having been born in that state in 1832, but he moved westward early in his career and has spent the greater portion of his life in Iowa and Nebraska. He has been termed the "Cowboy Governor," and has earned the title on a ranch in western Nebraska. In appearance he resembles Colonel W. F. Cody, although he does not effect the long hair of "Buffalo Bill." Mr. Savage is a typical westerner, plain-spoken, rugged, honest and firm in conviction. He assumed the Governor's seat when Charles H. Dietrich became United States senator. The only ones he ever held were those of mayor of South Omaha and Lieutenant-Governor of Nebraska.—National Magazine.

Easily Solved.

The druggist had written it on the label and also cautioned the old negro by word of mouth that the contents of one bottle were for internal use and the other for external-use, but he hadn't got a block away before he stopped a pedestrian to ask the difference.

"Why, one is for external and the other for internal use," was the reply. "But which is it?"

"This is for external. External means outside, you know. You rub it on."

"Yes, sah."
"And the other you swallow."
"Yes, sah; but 'sposin' I dun git dem bottles mixed up arter I git home?"

"Yes, you may do that. Have you got a wife?"

"Stuahly, sah."
"Well, then, let her take the contents of one bottle and you rub your legs with the other. Understand?"

"I does, sah," said the old man, with a look of admiration, and I'ze mighty thankful to yo' about it. Belo de Lawd, but when dese yere niggers roun' here putend to assimilate, de conspicuous alongside a white man dey don't come widin a hundred miles of it."

Hardly Accurate.

She had returned with an M.D. from a university after her name, and had been elected to the chair of English literature in a small local college. On the day before the session opened the president was explaining to her the duties of her place. "In addition to your work in English literature," he said, with apologetic hesitation, "I should like you to take the junior and senior classes in elocution and also assume charge of the physical culture."

"Is there no teacher of elocution?" asked Miss Jones. "Well, no, not at present."

"And who has charge of the physical training?"

"To tell the truth, we have no teacher as yet. You perhaps noticed in the catalogue that those two departments were to be supplied."

"And I was elected to the chair of English literature?"

"Yes," the president answered gloomily. "But he was reassured by her winning smile. "I will take the work and do what I can with it. Dr. Smith," she said brightly, "but why didn't you write me at first that the 'chair' was a settee?"

Brother Williams on "Trouble."

"El dis worl' is a worl' er trouble, I notice dat mighty few people is willin' ter sell er."

De end er der righteous is peace, but he ain't in a hurry ter fin' peace ef he go; ter leave dis worl' without juss sendin' fer de doctor.

De rich man got ter go ter heaven 'thoo' de eye er a needle; but de poor man hez got ter git in whatever he kin fin' ter get in de fence.

"Hearn tell," said de colored deacon, "dat las' night Br'er Johnson lef dis worl' fer de nex' one, but sence he didn't say fer me ter wait on him fo' he lef," I can't say fer sartin dese where en how he landed."

Thirty minutes is all de time required to dye with PUTSAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

To maintain the public schools of the country costs every man, woman and child a little more than \$9.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCAETS help nature, cure you without a grip or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCAETS Candy Cathartics, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C.C.G. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Queensland's principal paper currency treasury notes now all but supersede the ordinary bank notes.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists; price, 75¢ per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

In spite of its capacity for hard work the elephant seldom, if ever, sleeps more than four, or occasionally five, hours.

IT'S permanently cured. No ifs or buts about it. After first day's use of Dr. King's Great Peppermint Cure, \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 131 Arch St., Phila. Pa. Beware of cheap imitations.

Is your man or woman richer for the gift of Gal. Is your man or woman richer for the gift of Gal. Is your man or woman richer for the gift of Gal. Is your man or woman richer for the gift of Gal. Is your man or woman richer for the gift of Gal.

Best Window's Soothing Syrup for children's teething