ent than it is now, the shape ppearance of the finger nails considered to have reference to destiny. To learn the message finger nails it was necessary to nem over with a compound of and soot, and then to hold them t the sunlight fell fully on them. on the horny, transparent subcertain signs and characters supposed to appear, from which ture could be interpreted.

ons, too, having certain kinds of were credited with the possession tain characteristics. Thus a man red and spotted nails was supto have a hot temper, while pale, colored nails were considered to a melancholy temperament. w nails were supposed to betray ion and a quarrelsome nature, round shaped nails were the disshing marks of lovers of knowland people of liberal sentiment. ited, narrow minded and obstiolks were supposed to have small indolent people fleshy nails and of a gentle, retiring nature broad

Labor-Saving Device.

you the man who answers the ons?" s, sir. What can I do for you?"

yould like to ask how you proe the word 'sacrificable'?" at is easily settled. May I trouou to hand me that dictionary? you. I am a trifle rheumaticou please open it at the right

tainly. . . . Why, it's accentthe 'crif,' isn't it?"

w curious! I could have hunted at home, I suppose, but it's so trouble to look through the big nary when you want to find out a word. Ever so much obliged t at all. Good day."-Chicago

t year 4,700,000 cubic yards of mawas dredged out of the Duluth-

om Washington

w a Little Boy Was Saved. shington, D. C .- "When our boy

bout 16 months old he broke out rash which was thought to be es. In a few days he had a ng on the left side of his neck was decided to be mumps. He given medical attendance for three weeks when the doctor it was scrofula and ordered a He wanted to lance the sore,

would not let him and continued him medicine for about four as when the bunch broke in two and became a running sore. ordered a blood medicine. A bor told me of a case somewhat ur baby's which was cured by 's Sarsaparilla. I decided to give ny boy and in a short while his improved and his neck healed elythat I stopped giving him the ine. The sore broke out again, ver, whereupon I again gave him s Sarsaparilla and its persistent as accomplished a complete MRS. NETTIE CHASE, 47 K

The Boers 'Aim Low. the testimony of all the correents at the front that the Boers a knack of hitting our men about gs and lower part of the body. act is brought startlingly into nence by the enumeration of the is received by 300 officers and reated by the field hospital with al Hart's brigade. Of the whole eight received shell wounds; the were hit by Mauser bullets, sevix in the upper extremity, and the lower extremity. It is little ation to know that the wounds humane in the extreme," they small, and there was very little rhage. So that the number of totally disabled may in the end to be comparatively small. The ow. no doubt with the object of advantage of ricochet shots.

lappy Vomen

are accountable for a good deal

peculiar mischief done to our

have been relieved of **eful menstruation by** la E. Pinkham's Vegele Compound, are conntly writing grateful ers to Mrs. Pinkham.

a E. Pinkham's Vagetable Compound

ed them. It always eves painful periods no weman who sufshould be without knowledge.

early all the ills of men result from some engement of the ale organism. Mrs. kham's great mediithy; of this there is

on't experiment. If

suffer get this medie and get Mrs. Pinkm's free advice. Her tress is Lynn, Mass.

So. 13.

Thompson's Eye Water

MESSAGE. Subject: Drama Discussed-It Cannot Be Suppressed-Christianity Should Control and Reform Public Amusement-

The Church Should Go to the Theater.

(Copyright 1900.) WASHINGTON, D. C .- At a time when the whole country is in controversy as never before concerning the theater and some plays are being arrested by the police and others are being patronized by Christian people this sermon of Dr. Talmage is of much interest. The text is I Corinthians vii., 31, "They that use this world as not

My reason for preaching this discourse is that I have been kindly invited by two of the leading newspapers of this country to inspect and report on two of the popular plays of the day-to go some weeks ago to Ohicago and see the drama "Que Vadis" and criticise it with respect to its moral effeet and to go to New York and see the drama "Ben-Hur" and write my opinion of it for public use. Instead of doing that I propose in a sermon to discuss what we shall do with the dramatic element which God has implanted in many of our natures -not in ten or 100 or 1000, but in the vast majority of the human race. Some people speak of the drama as though it were something built up outside of ourselves by the Congreves and the Goldsmiths and the Shakespeares and the Sheridans of literature and that then we attune our tastes to correspond with human inventions. Not at all. The drama is an echo from the feeling which God has implanted in our immortal souls. It is seen first in the domestic circle among the children three or four years of age playing with their dolls and their cradles and their carts, seen ten years after in the playhouses of wood, ten years after in the parlor charades, after that in the elaborate impersonations in the academies of music. Thespis and Æschylus and Sophocles and Euripides merely dramatized what was in the Greek heart; Terence and Plautus and Seneca merely dramatized what was in the Roman heart: Congreve and Fargular merely dramatized what was in the English heart; Racine, Cornellie and Alfleri only dramatized what was in the French and Italian beart; Shakespeare only dramatized what was in the great world's heart. The dithyrambic and classic drama, the sentimental drama, the romantic drama, were merely echoes of the human soul.

I do not speak of the drama on the poetic shelf or of the drama in the playhouse, but I speak of the dramatic element in your soul and mine. We make men responsible for it. They are not responsible. They are responsible for the perversion of it, but not for the original implantation. God did that work, and I suppose Ho knew what He was about when He made us. We are nearly all moved by the spectacular. When on Thanksgiving Day we decorate our churches with the cotton and the rice and the apples and the wheat and the rye and the oats, our gratitude to God is stirred: when on Easter morning we see written in letters of flowers the inscription, "He Is Risen," our emotions are stirred. Every parent likes to go to the school exhibition, with its recitations and its dialogues and its droil costumes. The torchlight procession of the political campaign is merely the dramatization of principles involved No intelligent man can look in any secular or religious direction without finding this dramatic element revealing, unrolling, demonstrating itself. What shall we do

Shall we suppress it? You can as easily suppress its Creator. You may direct it, you may educate it, you may purify it, you may harness it to multi-potent usefulness, and that it is your duty to do, just as we cultivate taste for the beautiful and

Now, I have to tell you not only that God has implanted this dramatic element in our natures, but I have to tell you in the Scriptures He cultivates it, He appeals to it, He develops it. I do not care where you open the Bible, your eye will fall upon a drama. Here it is in the book of Judges. the ar tree, the vine, the olive tree, the bramble-they all make speeches. Then at the close of the scene there is a coronation, and the bramble is proclaimed king. That is a political drama. Here it is in the book of Job. Euter Eliphaz, Bildad, Zophar, Elihu and Job. The opening act of the drama, all darkness; the closing net of the drama, all sunshine. Magnificent drama is the book of Job.

Here it is in Solomon's Song-the region, an oriental region: Vineyards, pomegra-nates, mountain of myrrh, flock of sheep, garden of spices, a wooing, a bride, a bride groom, dialogue after dialogue-inteuse, gorgeous, all suggestive drama is the book of Solomon's Song. Here it is in the book the windows bright with illumination. The floor a-quake with the dance. Returned son in costly garments which do not very well fit him perhaps, for they were not made for him, but he must swiftly leave off his old garb and prepare for this extemporized levee. Pouting son at the back door, too mad to go in, because they are making such a fuss. Tears of sympathy running down the old man's cheek at the story of his son's wandering and suffering and tears of joy at his return. When you heard Murdock recite "The Prodigal Son" in one of his readings, you did not know whether to sob or shout. Revivals of religion have started just under the reading of that soul revolutionizing drama of "The

Prodigni Son." . Here it is in the book of Revelationcrystalline sea, pearly gate, opaline river, amethystine capstone, showering coronets, one vial poured out incardinating the waters, cavalrymen of heaven galloping on white horses, nations in doxology, balleluiabs to the right of them, hallefulats to the left of them. As the Bible opens with the drama of the first paradise, so it closes

with the drama of the second paradise. Mind you, when I say drama I do not mean myth or fable, for my theology is of the oldest type-500 years old, thousands of years old, as old as the Bible. When I speak of the drama at the beginning and close of the Bible, I do not mean an allegory, but I mean the truth so stated that in grouping and in startling effect it is a God given, world resounding, beaven echoing drama. Now, if God implanted this dramatic element in our natures, and if He has cultivated and developed it in the Scriptures, I demand that you recognize it.

Because the drama has again and again been degraded and employed for destructive purposes is nothing against the drama any more than music ought to be accursed into the saturnalian wassalls of 4000 years. Will you refuse to enthrone music on the church organ because the art has been trampled again and again under the feet of the lascivious dance?

It is nothing against painting and sculpture that in Corinth and Herculaneum they were demonstrative of vulgarity and turpitude. The dreadful museum at Pompeil shall throw no discredit on Powers's "Greek Slave" or Church's "Heart of the Andes" or Rubens's "Descent From the Cross" or Angelo's 'Last Judgment." The very fact that again and again the drama has been dragged through the sewers of iniquity is the reason why we should spatch it up and start it out on a grand and a holy and a magnificent mission. Let me say at this point in my sermon that the drama will never be lifted

to its rightful sphere by those people who have not sense enough to distinguish between the drama and the playhouse. The drama is no more the theatre than a hymnbook is a church. I am not speaking in regard to the theatre at all. The drama is a literary expression of that feeling which God implanted in the human soul. Neither will the drama ever be lifted to its proper

will never elevate the drama. Youder stand a church and a theatre on opposite sides of the street. The church shouts over to the theatre, "You are all scoundrels!" The theatreshouts back, "You are all hypocrites!" And they both falsity. Dropping all indiscriminate jeremiads against dramatists and realizing that the drama is not necessarily connected with this institution or with that, I want to show you how the dramatic element in our natures may be harnessed to the charjot of civilization and.

Fifty essays about the sorrows of the poor could not affect me as a little drama

of accident and suffering I saw one slip-Just shead of me was a lad, wretched in apparel, his limb amputated at the THE GREAT DIVINE'S ELOQUENT the amputation not long before. He had a package of broken food under his arm food he had begged, I suppose, at the doors. As he passed on over the slippery pavement, cautiously and carefully, I steaded him until his crutch slipped and he fell. I helped him up as well as I could. gathered up the fragments of the package as well as I could, put them under one arm and the crutch under the other arm, but when I saw the blood run down his pale cheek I burst into tears. Fifty essays about the sufferings of the poor could not touch one like that little drama of accident and suffering.

Ob, we want in all our different departments of usefulness more of the dramatic element and less of the didactic. The tendency in this day is to drone religion, to whine religion, to cant religion, to moan religion, to croak religion, to sepulcharize religion, when we ought to present it in

animated and spectacular manner. What we want, ministers and laymen, is to get our sermons and our exhortations and our prayers out of the old rut. The old hackneyed religious phrases that come snoring down through the centuries will never arrest the masses. What we want to-day, you in your sphere, and I in my sphere, is to freshen up. People do not want in their sermons the sham flowers bought at the millinery shop, but the japonicas wet with the morning dew, not the heavy bones of extinct megatherium of past ages, but the living reindeer caught last August at the edge of Schroon Lake. We want to drive out the drowsy and the prosaic and the tedious and the humdrum and introduce the brightness and the vivacity and the holy sarcasm and the sanctified wit and the epigrammatic power and the blood red earnestness and the fire of religious'zeal, and I do not know of any way of doing it as well as through the dramatic. But now let us turn to the drama as an amusement and entertainment.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, many years ago in a very brilliant but much criticised sermon took the position that the theater might be renovated and made auxiliary to the church. Many Christian people are of the same opinion. I do not agree with them. I have no idea that success is in that direction. What I have said heretofore on this subject, as far as I can remember, is my sentiment now. But today I take a step in advance of my former theory. Christianity is going to take full possession of this world and control its maxims, its laws, its literature, its science and its amusements. Shut out from the realm of Christianity anything and you give it up to sin and death.

If Christianity is mighty enough to manage everything but the amusements of the world, then it is a very defective Christianity. Is it capable of keeping account of the tears of the world and incompetent to make record of its smiles? Is it good to follow the funeral, but dumb at the world's play? Can it control all the other elements our nature but the dramatic element? My idea of Christianity is that it can and will conquer everything.

Now, what we want is to haston that time. How will it be done? By the church going over to the theater? It will not gc. By the theater coming to the church? will not come. What we want is a reformed amusement association in every city and town of the United States. Once announced and explained and illustrated, the Christian and philanthropic capitalist will come forward to establish it, and there will be public spirited men everywhere who will do this work for the dramatic element of our natures. We need a new institution to meet and recognize and develop and defend the dramatic element of our nature. It needs to be distinct from ev-

erything that is or has been. I would have this reformed amusement association having in charge this new institution of the spectacular take possession of some hall or academy. It might take a soon need the largest hall, and even that would not hold the people, for he who opens before the dramatic element in human nature an opportunity of gratification without compromise and without danger does the mightlest thing of this century, and the tides of such an institution would rise as the Atlantic rises at Liverpool docks.

There are tens of thousands of Christian nomes where the sons and daughters are held back from dramatic entertainment for reasons which some of you would say are good reasons and others would say are poor reasons, but still held back. But on the establishment of such an institution they would feel the arrest of their anxieties and would say on the establishment of this new institution, which I have called the spectacular, "Thank, God, this is what we have all been waiting for."

Now, as I believe that I make suggestion of an institution which wiser men will develop. I want to give some characteristics of this new institution, this spectacular, if it is to be a grand social and moral success. In the first place, its entertainments must be compressed within an hour and three-quarters. What kills sermons. prayers and lectures and entertainments of all sorts is prolixity. At a reasonable hour every night every curtain of public entertainment ought to drop, every church service ought to cease, the instruments of

orchestras ought to be unstrung.
On the platform of this new institution there will be a drama which before rendering has been read, expurgated, abbreviated and passed upon by a board of trustees connected with this reformed amusement association. If there be in a drama a sentence suggesting evil, it will be stricken out. If there be in a Shakespearean play a word with two meanings-a good meaning and a bad meaning-another word will be substituted, an honest word looking only way. The caterers to public taste will have say, "Who will dare to change by expurga-

tion or abbreviation a Shakespearean play?" I dars. The board of trustees of this reformed amusement association will dare. It is no depreciation of a drama. the abbreviation of it. I would like to hear thirty or forty pages of Milton's "Paradise Lost" read at one time, but I should be very sorry te hear the whole book read at one sitting. Abbreviation is not deprecia-

On the platform of this new institution this spectacular, under the care of the very best men and women in the community, there shall be nothing witnessed that would be unfit for a parlor. Any attitude, any look, any word that would offend you seated at your own fireside, in your family circle, will be prohibited from that platform. By what law of common sense or of morality does that which is not fit to be seen or heard by five people become fit to be seen or heard by 1500 people? On the platform of that spectacular all the scenes of the drama will be as chaste as was ever a feeture by Edward Everett or a sermon by F. W. Robertson. On that platform there shall be no carouser, no inebriate, no cyprian, no foe of good morals, masculine

London's Crystal Palace is to have a new

Value of Wild Animals.

Of late years, since menageries have become common in large cities, the importations of wild animals have greatly increased, and ships have carried across the ocean cargoes of fierce tigers, lions, great ages and elephants with as much unconcern as though they were white rats or rabbits. Famous dogs and horses cost more money than wild animals, for while a blooded St. Bernard may bring \$5,000 a well-grown lion can be bought for sphere by wholesale denunciation of all less than \$1,000, and the prices in the dramatists. If you have not known men lion market never go over \$1,200 for and women connected with the drama who are pure in heart and pure in speech and pure in life, it is because you have not had very wide acquaintance.

a good specimen. The elephant is a beast of burden as well as a curiosity, and is therefore always valuable ac-Wholesale denunciation of all dramatists | cording to his size and intelligence A well-trained elephant will bring ly published statements that General \$3,000, and the lowest price paid is \$1,500. Bears live a long time and are not subject to many illnesses. A fine grizzly can be bought for \$250. Giraffes cost the most, \$3,500 to \$5,000 being their usual price. They are also so delicate that they have to be treated like a hot-house flower and die very soon. Ostriches also are delicate, and suffer from dyspepsia.

CONFRESSIONAL. What Our Law pakers are Doing from Day to Day

S NATE. Seventy-sever h Day .- Upon the authority of the governor of Alaska, Mr. Turner of Wishington, made the statement of the Senate that concessions for grid naning in the bad of the sea near Cape Mime, Alaska, had been granted by the Decretary of War, and upon that eater ent he based a resolution of in Mily Senator Turner said if such a g artimad been made it was "a shame, it reproach, and a scandal." The resolution was agreed to. In a few minute; and without discussion the additional orgent deficiency bill was passed with one or two other measures of importance

Seventy-1 ght, Day.—Almosi the tire session of the Senate was appetite discussion of the conference port upon the lucri. Ricor appropriation bill. The temperatic Secretary bill. The teme ratic Senators manifested a disposition to criticise the restoration of the jouse provision covering future collegions of revenue, pro-fessing to find in this action a lesire to continue the Digley tariff. Seventy-Tinth Day .- The Senate ad-

opted the conference report on the Porto R cap rel f bill, by a vote of 35 to 15, practicallila strict party expression. No fremerat voted for the report, but Ma Swart, of Nevada, voted with the Recoblicans. The time of discussion has onsumed principally by Mr. Til nan Democrat, of South Carolina, who made a force attack upon the mesture to agreed upon in conference and accessed the Republican Senators and the Republican party of indirection ay ocrisy and "dirty work." His speech was quite characteristic, and was listened to with interest by his to-leagues on the floor and the people in the galleries.

Seventy-Hoth Day.-For a few minutes in the Senate, surprise hordering almost on constranation in some quarters, was (feater by a request of Mr. Foraker that the Porto Rican government till be recommitted to the Porto Rican committe. The request preci-pitated a lively colloquy, but it finally was developed that the bill Mr. Foraker wan ed recommitted was the civil government measure, now on the calendar add no the anfinished business. During the elucidation of his request, however Mr. Forakes plainly indicated that it was his purpose to separate the bill, and press the Porto Rican tarif bill to an early vote, his desire being to have the vote taken not later than rext Thursday.

Eightieth Day - A resolution offered by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, calling for information from the War Department as to the Claualies in the Philippine was taken up. Mr. Gallinger intimated that its passage would discourage army anlist ments. Mr. Allen, in reply to M. Gillinger's suggestions that it should havreferred to she military affair committee said that would destroy and smc her it. Mr. Allen declared that owitz to the clinatic and two years. He as credibly informed, he caid, that the whole American army would have to to withdrawn within a few months. H said that illness and suicide among the troops were on the increase. He bedeved that the American people were entitled to the facts. He was produces he said, to so so far as to advis men not to enlist in the army for cuty in the Philippines.

HOUSE,

Seventy-Aghth Day After a spirited discussion extending over three days the Frud till relating to second class mail tatter was recomplitted by the House to the committee on post-office. The majority in favor of the motion to recommit was so decisive that it is regarded as unlikely that the meausre will appear again during the present Concrest Mr. Loud said after the vote was an jounced that this was the third tone and out, so far as he was concepted. The vote on the motion was 14 to g, with 16 present and not voting

Seventy inth Day -- After a brief and spirital delete, the House took the last congressional step. in completing the Porto Rican relief bll, agreeing to the conference report by a vote of .13 to 8 The bill turns over to the Prittent for the use of Porto Rico abou \$2,000,000 of customs recelpts collicted on Porto Ricin goods up to Jan tary ist last, and such up to Jan lary st, and such amount as may he easts accrue unth otherto learn that Shakespearean nastiness is no wise provided by law. The debate better than Congrevean nastiness. You lated but 12 hour, but in this time the whole range of Porto Rican legislation was discussed.

Seventy Leves Day During the de-bate in the House upon the Loud bill, relating to second class mail matter, there was shapp exchange between Mr. McPhirson, Republican, of Iowa, and Mr. Lentz, Democrat of Ohio, over a charge notice by the former that that the latter vas the attorney of the lobby which it fighting the bill, but otherwise the dibate was without incident. Both sides believe the vote temorrow will be close. Loud has agreed to accept two amendments one to in-cease the number of sample copies which nerspapers can send out at second class rates from \$00 to \$000, and the other to limit the provision requiring newspapers to separate their mail to those having an excess of 5,-000 circulation. These are all the concessions he will make.

Eightieth Day .- The House entered upon the consideration of the army appropriation bill carrying \$11,600,364, but the (ebate was without exciting incident, being confined to the discussion of ar by matters. Chairman Hull, in charge of the bill, explained its provisions. Mr. Jett, of Illinois, priticised the policy of rashing officers through the high grades of the army just prior to retirement. Mr. McClellan of New York, discussed the subject of army reorganization, and Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, and Mr. Redgley, of Karsas, opposed generally a permanent increase of the army as prejudicial to the best interests of the country, and Mr. Driggs, of New York, favored an increase in the artillery and cavalry branches of the service, and a reduction of the infaitry arm.

Seventy-For Deaths a Month.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The War Department officials deny recent-Otis' campaign is costing upward of 1,000 men every monon, According to the official records, since the American occupation of the Philippines, June 1, 1898, up to February 17, 1900, the date of the last official compilation, the actual 1300 callty on the army in the Philippines was 65 officers and 1,460 men, a total of 1,525, or at the ratio of 74 deaths a moreth.

IN THE HEART OF I LAKE. The party are blish the U. S. S. Wilmington Traises Up the

H. D. Boyce were but Many Compyell

Amazon River The cruise of the "Wiln ington" 2,500 hiles along the Amazon i the subject of a very readable article in Ainslee's: "The dreary solitude a id monetony of the interminable stretch of lew panks and the knowledge that back of hese shores lay hundreds of miles of mexplored, almost impi aetrable for-

ind postflent, gave the it irney up the treat river a weird, myst rious tone. "Passing craft were fer and far beween. Now and then r fts, or "bollas,' as they are locally t rued, would be discerned near the 1 ore. These heas' are peculiar to he Amazon, are lashed together with vines, ind upon this platform is erected a small bamboo house, with thatched oof. Several families e nipped with provisions will embark apon one of these queer craft, and d lft with the turrent until a desirable flace for set-

ist swampy, stagnant, i ver breeding

lling is reached. "As the 'Wilmington' arogressed it was noticed that the che meter of the vegetation changed sor ewhat. The forests grew more dense, and the luxpriant hues of the tropies were pronounced. During the cay the heat was oppressive. There was a moist, humid touch to the atm sphere, and an ever-present odgr if decaying plants assailed the nost ils. Late in the afternoon, however, sooling rains invariably set in render ag the night comparatively pleasant.

"About five hundred miles from Para, at the junction of the Tapajos River with the Amazon, a town was reached which proved e tremely interesting to the gunboars crew. Its name, Santarem, gave no evidence of the fact that it was ori inally colonized by Americans. That was in 1866, and the passing of thirt three years has removed all traces of the Yankee settlers. It did not require this result of an attempt at Anglo saxon colontzation to prove to the 'Vilmington's' people that the tropics form no favorable home for their race Despite the gorgeous panoramas of figuring colors in forest and sky, the evitences of nature's most lavish hand be flowers and fruits and mineral weal's, and a climate eloquent of perpe had rest and doice far niente, not a ; litary officer or 'jackie' of the gunbose would have even harbored an inclination, to exthange his home land for this.

"At Santarem were se a several typical Amazon River stemers. They were of various sizes, a 1 looked not milke the craft familiar of the Mississippl. The moze preten lous were so constructed as to furnita two decks men at the sides, the up or devoted to irst-class passenger and the lower restricted to those traviling second class. As cattle, mules a d freight are other conditions in the Philippines an ulso carried on the latter deck, it can American army would remain there for tasily be understood that this location is not entirely desirable a. There are so standing beds on boa 1, hammocks being invariably used. These steamers ply to all parts of the weat network of rivers forming the Al azon system, and are utilized in trai porting rub

> The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of Gi ive's TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. Is is simply in and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure— pay. Price 50a.

Newgate Prison L'omed. The last execution at jewgate Prison, the most famous in he world, the theme of Thackeray and Dickens, is to be torn down to make foom for the new Central Criminal Court, Newgate has a right to be fa lous. It was first built in 1086 by se Bishop of London. After Dick Whittington's death it was rebuilt for the second of every planter who time and an effigy of Waittington and his cat placed on top. It has since been many times rebuilt but never berame a desirable home.

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· Clean blood means a scan skin. No beauty without it. Cascaref Candy Cathartic clean your blood and leep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver at a driving all im purities from the body. largin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blott ies, blackheads and that sickly bilious compexion by taking Cascarets,-beauty for ten sents. All drug gists, satisfaction guarantee , 10c, 25c, 50c.

Deducting dubious ver els, the completed battleships of Eng and now number 36 and those of France and Rus-

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be mag netic, full of life, nerve and v. or, take No-To Bac, the wonder worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or 4. Cure guaran Booklet and samply free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York

New contracts with the United States Government allow army surgeons pay during authorized absences.

To Cure a Cold in i ne Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quini; Tarlets. All druggists refund the money it falls to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is c each box. 25c.

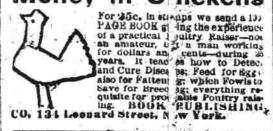
Business failures in Great Britain during 1899 were 8,600, agi inst 8,895 in

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cath rate. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggi s refund money.

Ruskin's sixty four books brought

him in \$20,000 a year.

Money in Chickens





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Write him for pampin t and particulars.

DROPSY NEW (SCOVERY: circo cases. Book of testimonials and Dears' treatment bree. Dr. E. E. GREZE'S SON Box B. Atlanta, in

How Are Tour Eldneys ! Dr. Hobba' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sam-els free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago of N. Y.

Special bells are now being made for automobiles. They can be attached to the footboard and can be reached by the foot of the operator.

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Physicians are in great demand in Brazil. They are well paid, but their life is a hard one, as they often have to ride all day to reach a patient,

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, oure constipation foreyer. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

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In Camden county, Ga., a saw and

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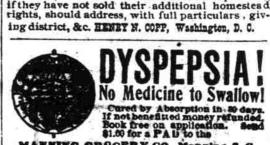
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From the London Mail: The word

"spy" has an ugly sound owing

to its many unpleasant associations.

yet in war times spies afford an army

aid which is as valuable as it is highly

remunerated. One of the maxims of

commanding officers, in a book for

their guidance writen by Lord Wolse-

ley, is that a successful spy must be

petted and made much of. The man-

agement of spies is very difficult. Out

of every ten employed by an officer,

commanding a war district he is for-

tunate if one gives him truthful in-

formation. It is a most important

thing that spies should not be known

to each other. Great care is generally

taken by officers that each spy shall

imagine that he is the only that is em-

ployed. It is very necessary that all

bona-fide spies should have about their

persons some means of proving them-

selves really to be what they represent

themselves. For this purpose a coin

of a certain date, a Bible of a certain

edition, a testament with the seventh

of fifteenth leaf torn out are generally

employed. By their means a spy who

was employed in a neutral state, mak-

ing his way to the headquarters of the

army in the field, could thus make

himself known to the intelligence de-

partment there. In some instances it

is considered that a sign or password

should be employed, as it is less com-

promising. The putting up of the

right hand to the ear and then to the

left ear, or some such gesture, is gen-

erally employed. The more extensive

the ramifications of the system the bet-

ter are the chances for escaping detec-

tion. It is very necessary that officers

of the intelligence department should

be provided with specially prepared

paper, upon which letters can be writ-

ten in ink that does not become visible

until it has been subjected to some

chemical process. It is also necessary

that a letter in ordinary ink should in-

variably be written on the same paper

containing the information that it is

required to keep secret. Although a

spy runs the great risk of immediate

death if he is detected, yet the service

is not without glory at times, and it is

certainly extremely lucrative.