

The Farmer's Wife

Is very careful about her churn. She scalds it thoroughly after using, and gives it a sun bath to sweeten it. She knows that if her churn is sour it will taint the butter that is made in it. The stomach is a churn. In the stomach and digestive and nutritive tracts are performed processes which are almost exactly like the churning of butter. Is it not apparent then that if this stomach-churn is foul it makes foul all which is put into it?

The evil of a foul stomach is not alone the bad taste in the mouth and the foul breath caused by it, but the corruption of the pure current of blood and the dissemination of disease throughout the body. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the sour and foul stomach sweet. It does for the stomach what the washing and sun bath do for the churn—absolutely removes every taint or corrupting element. In this way it cures blotches, pimples, eruptions, scrofulous swellings, sores, or open eating ulcers and all humors or diseases arising from bad blood.

If you have bitter, nasty, foul taste in your mouth, coated tongue, foul breath, are weak and easily tired, feel depressed and despondent, have frequent headaches, dizzy attacks, gnawing or distress in stomach, constipated or irregular bowels, sour or bitter risings after eating and poor appetite, these symptoms, or any considerable number of them, indicate that you are suffering from biliousness, torpid or lazy liver with the usual accompanying indigestion, or dyspepsia and their attendant derangements.

The best agents known to medical science for the removal of bile symptoms are the conditions of the liver. The writings of leading physicians are available to all the best schools of medical practice. Have seen still more and have personally examined the Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That this is absolutely true will be readily proven to your satisfaction if you will mail a postal card request to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. for a free copy of his booklet of extracts from the standard medical authorities, giving the names of all the ingredients entering into his world-famous medicines and showing what the most eminent medical men of the age say of them.

A Collaborer in the Great Work.

"What's all this racket about?" demanded the policeman, who had heard sounds indicating a disturbance while passing the building, and deemed it his duty to investigate.

A meek, crestfallen man was sitting on the floor in the corner of the room, amid an array of overturned chairs and miscellaneous furniture, while over him stood a resolute, red faced woman, who turned and faced the officer.

"I am engaged in the work of uplifting a husband, sir," she said. "There is no occasion for your interfering."

Thinks He Has.

"Ever been through 'darkest Chicago'?" "I think I have. I've made a thorough investigation of its new tunnel system."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.

Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

He Is Also a Printer.

The versatility of printers is aptly illustrated by the following advertisement which recently appeared in a Western paper:

Wanted—By a printer who is capable of taking charge of a publishing and printing plant a position as foreman. Can give valuable advice to persons contemplating marriage, and has obtained a wide reputation as a trance medium. Would accept an appointment as pastor of a small evangelical church or as substitute preacher. Has had experience as strike-breaker and would take work of this character west of the Missouri River.

Would have no objection to forming a smart but select class of young ladies to teach them in the higher branches or to give them information as to the cause of the Trojan war. Can do odd jobs around a boarding house or would accept a position as assayer of a mining company. To a dentist or a chiropractor his services would be invaluable, and can fill with satisfaction a position as bass or tenor singer in a Methodist choir. Address, etc.

What the result of this advertisement was I did not learn.—Lippincott's.

Limits.

The train was called the limited, but what was limited about it? It ran at an unlimited speed, the incivility of the conductor and the brakeman was unlimited, as was the rapacity of the porter.

"It's a mystery!" exclaimed the little party of foreigners.

But in a moment they entered the drawing room car, and their wonder vanished.

"Of course, it's the good taste of the decorations!" they whispered, and, remembering their manners, pretended not to notice.—Fack.

RIGHT HOME.

Doctor Recommends Postum from Personal Test.

No one is better able to realize the injurious action of caffeine—the drug in coffee—on the heart, than the doctor.

When the doctor himself has been relieved by simply leaving off coffee and using Postum, he can refer with full conviction to his own case.

A Missouri physician prescribes Postum for many of his patients because he was benefited by it. He says:

"I wish to add my testimony in regard to that excellent preparation—Postum. I have had functional or nervous heart trouble for over 15 years, and part of the time was unable to attend to my business.

"I was a moderate user of coffee and did not think drinking it hurt me. But on stopping it and using Postum instead, my heart has got all right, and I ascribe it to the change from coffee to Postum.

"I am prescribing it now in cases of sickness, especially when coffee does not agree, or affects the heart, nerves or stomach.

"When made right it has a much better flavor than coffee, and is a vital sustainer of the system. I shall continue to recommend it to our people, and I have my own case to refer to." Name given by Postum Co., Hat Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pinks. "There's a reason."

WORLD-BECOMING-CONVERTED

The SHAH of PERSIA and CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT



Shah of Persia has granted his people's demands for a Parliament and China is preparing a Constitution

Although constitutional government was known to the world before the United States, after its break with the mother country, tried the experiment, the system adopted here undoubtedly has been the model upon which many of the later constitutions have been founded. The comparative smoothness of the working of the Federal Constitution has shown its peculiar advantages for a sovereign people who have decided to govern themselves. While it is too radical for some countries where class distinctions exist, the simplicity and comprehensiveness of the United States system recommend it in part, at least, to all people seeking popular government.

In Europe the only countries without representative rulers are Turkey and the tiny State of Monaco, both of which are autocracies. More than one-half the inhabitants of the globe are ruled under ancient systems, but recent announcements show that within a few years the whole world will have accepted the idea of representative government.

Last year the Czar of Russia gave the order for the election of representatives to the great national council, the Douma. While the experiment showed conclusively that the step was ill-timed, and while the Emperor found it necessary to dissolve this Parliament, it may be asserted that bona fide constitutional government will be the Russian people's portion in the near future.

Shah Follows Czar.

The astonishment and surprise with which the rest of the world greeted the Czar's proclamation for constitutional government was only little less than that which saluted the announcement that China is to have a constitution and a representative government, and that the Shah of Persia had agreed to do as much for his people.

The significance of a change in the form of government so radical as the substitution of a system of popular rule for an autocracy demands that the reform be achieved with consideration rather than with dispatch. China, being a large body, follows the axiom and moves slowly. The wise men of the Central Empire have said that twelve years will be required before a suitable

constitution will be ready. For that reason, and for others more obvious to the student of international politics, there need be little fear that China will be a larger gainer from reform than Russia appears to be. So far as Persia is concerned, a case very different from that of either of Russia or China is presented. At the present moment few persons would care to hazard a guess on the outcome of the proposed reform in the Shah's empire.

In Persia the inquirer finds a chaotic state of affairs, far more hopeless than the anarchy spreading throughout Russia, and so inextricably confused with religious disorders as to be incomprehensible to one unacquainted with the conflicting agencies in the East and the oriental character. Only a master mind can restore order in Persia, and the question is, Does the empire of Alexander the Great possess such a genius?

With Russia, China and Persia adopting the western system of government, the world may be said to have become possessed of the idea of popular rule, for the few remaining States have a total population of no more than 55,000,000, a rather insignificant part of the total number of earth's inhabitants, approximately set down as 1,300,000,000. In addition to the countries mentioned, representative government is still unknown in Abyssinia, which clings to the feudal system; Afghanistan, which has feudal local government; Morocco, which is an autocracy; Nepal, which is a military oligarchy; and Siam, which is ruled by a legislative council.

A commission from China for a year or two has been studying the various national constitutions, and it is not improbable that the new Chinese system will be patterned on that of the United States and that of Germany, both of which contain portions which might, without violence of national prejudices be naturalized in the Celestial Kingdom. Like the United States and the German empire, the Chinese empire is composed of a number of States, or, as they are called, provinces. Each has customs and laws peculiar to itself, although there are national laws (edicts in China) which are universally applicable throughout the empire.

When it is announced that the Chinese will require about a dozen years to frame a suitable constitution, the tendency of the reader is to give a knowing smile. "They do everything slowly in China," he says. The Chinese are, indeed, cautious and conservative, and will not consent to throw away the wisdom of 2,000 years without supplying its place with something better. On the other hand, it is well to remember that the American constitution required years in its making. The first experiment was the Articles of Federation, quickly found to be unsatisfactory, and then, after years of popular demand, the constitution as we know that document was framed and, after more delay, adopted. About ten years elapsed between the framing of the Articles of Federation and the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Less than 4,000,000 persons had to be satisfied. In China there are about 435,000,000. The United States then comprised thirteen States; in China there are eighteen provinces, corresponding to our commonwealths.

Persia in Sad Plight.

Not long after the announcement the Dowager Empress of China, who is the actual ruler of the empire, had decided to give the reformers a constitution, word was received that the Shah of Persia had finally granted the demands of his people. Few countries stand so much in need of reform as Persia. The state is on the verge of collapse; provinces are in a state of anarchy; the treasury is empty; all available securities are mortgaged, and the army, unpaid for months, is in open mutiny. Insurrections against the government occur daily, and the only trustworthy troops in Teheran, the capital, are the Russian Cossack brigade. The cause of the disorder is, in part, the wish of the mullahs to imitate the example set by the Russian revolutionaries; in part, the stirring of the Pan-Islamic spirit, and the desire to give allegiance to the Sultan as the supreme head of Islam. Truly, the moment for granting a constitution is as inopportune as was that selected for granting a representative assembly to Russia. In the meantime European powers are jockeying for position to catch the prize as it falls.

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LEGAL INFORMATION.

A decree of divorce is held in Nolan vs. Dwyer (Wash.), 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 551, not to be subject to be vacated after the death of one of the parties.

Refusal to pay money admitted to be due, except upon receiving a certain kind of receipt, is held, in Earl vs. Berry (R. I.), 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 867, not to constitute such duress as to render the receipt void.

Property conveyed to a railway company for a right of way by a general warranty deed, is held, in Abercrombie vs. Simmons (Kan.), 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 806, to revert to the adjoining owner upon the abandonment of its use for that purpose.

The authority conferred on a board of commissioners to fix the credits to be allowed to convicts for good behavior is held, in Elite vs. State ex rel. Snider (Tenn.), 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 520, to be an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power.

The right of a State to revoke the license of a foreign insurance company for refusal to perform its agreement not to remove suits against it to the Federal courts is upheld in Prewitt vs. Security Mut. L. Ins. Co. (Ky.), 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1019.

One who took possession of premises under an arrangement with the grantor and subsequently agreed to pay rent to the grantee for a certain period, is held, in Hodges vs. Waters (Ga.), 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1181, not to be estopped to deny liability to the latter for rent after the expiration of the term of such agreement, although he remained in possession of the premises.

History.

The contents of a reference library, as they are conceived by the modern youth in search of important information, are suggested by the Kansas City Independent.

The names of the great men who are the objects of the search may be altered to suit any part of the nation.

"Here, Johnny," said the father, "what are you doing in that bookcase?" "I want to find a history of the United States."

"What for?" "Well, Billy Jenkins says Tim Riley pitched for the Nationals last year, and I want to find out if he did."

The Thread of the Argument.

"I intend to take you in hand," said the old maid to the stocking.

"I'll be darned if you do!" returned the stocking, dryly.

Needless to say this is only a yarn.—Boston Transcript.

A big story starts off bravely, but it usually runs down to little or nothing.

Some men have more grievances than a dog has fleas.

Travelers by steamer returning from the east say that Cherpoongji, in Assam, had 196½ inches of rain between July 19 and 25, an average of over 15 inches a day. Cherpoongji is the wettest place in the world. Its annual average for twenty-five years is 483 inches, and in 1861 it had 805 inches of rain.—Boston Herald.

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Editorials

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

THE PAY OF PREACHERS.

DISPATCH from Hartford, Conn., says that the supply of ministers in the Congregational church is falling off rapidly. The fact is attributed to the small incomes that are paid to pastors and to the broader and freer field for Christian service offered by the Y. M. C. A. On the subject of salaries the Rev. W. F. English, of East Windsor, Conn., who was instrumental in securing the information upon which the dispatch was based, has the following to say:

"During the past ten years in every other trade and occupation salaries and wages have enjoyed substantial increase, but during this period the salaries of Congregational ministers have been actually reduced 10 per cent, although the wealth of the country has increased enormously and the cost of living has greatly advanced."

There is some confusion in speaking of salaries and wages together, because it is certain that there has been no general increase in salaries to correspond to the general increase in wages. We may doubt, too, if the salary plays quite as important a part in the meditations of a divinity student as it does in those of a youth who is serving an apprenticeship in business. But certainly the salaries of Congregational preachers are not alluringly large to men with a genius for money-making. From a report on conditions at the beginning of the year it appears that the Congregationalists then had nearly 6,000 church establishments in the country, and that only about thirty of their ministers received \$3,000 or more per year. The highest salary paid was \$10,000, and there were only two or three pastors who drew that amount. There were two at \$8,000, there was one at \$7,000, there were four at \$6,000, and most of the others in the class mentioned drew \$5,000. After those exceptional cases there was a long drop, and no doubt hundreds of the pastors have incomes that would be considered wretchedly inadequate in other professions than theirs or in business.—Chicago Record-Herald.

MAKING WAR ON CONSUMPTION.

FOR sufferers from consumption and for those whose duty it is to care for them, the address which Dr. W. A. Evans, of Chicago, gave before the National Fraternal Congress at Montreal is full of hope and encouragement and stimulating counsel. The "nine commandments" which the speaker prescribed for patients deserve the widest publicity possible. They summarize briefly the best advice modern science has to give.

Though many of these rules are already known and generally accepted, they cannot be repeated too often. The first commandment is for patients to live in the open air "all the hours of all the days of all the years." The other rules are no less simple. They call for a nutritious diet of meat and bread, milk and eggs, an early diagnosis, a determined spirit and confident submission to a good doctor. For his own sake as well as for the safety of his neighbors, the patient must take all precautions necessary to prevent his becoming a danger to others.

Equally important for the welfare of the general public are the rules Dr. Evans prescribes for the community, calling for the abolition of the filthy habit of promiscuously spitting and for a campaign of education against the evils from which tuberculosis originates and spreads. The public, if it is to fight the great plague effectively, must see that there are hospitals for patients in advanced stages of the disease and sanitariums for those in the early stages. It must learn adequate methods of supervision, sanitation and hygiene. In general it must cultivate the

habit of living better and more temperately and must seek to provide better homes and working places.

It is along these lines that the campaign against the scourge of tuberculosis must be waged. Placing patients in congenial climates will help, but outdoor life, proper diet and sanitation are the main things. The bare fact, cited by Dr. Evans, that "consumptives intelligently handled do and will get well in any State of the Union," holds out an encouragement which should stimulate everywhere the effort to carry on the educational work. No one has a right to feel that he is free from moral obligation in this matter. Consumption can and will be stamped out, but not merely through improving individual treatment. There must be concerted, intelligent action on the part of all, the well and the ill alike.—Chicago News.

STOESSSEL, THE SCAPEGOAT.

THE condemnation of General Stoessel by the Russian commission appointed to investigate the surrender of Port Arthur is not surprising when measured by the Russian standards of duty, but it indicates that the empire must pass through a baptism of blood before it is purged of the old traditional policies that have long since been discarded by the enlightened nations of the earth.

General Stoessel made a valiant defense at Port Arthur. He saw his soldiers by the hundreds die of disease and of Japanese assaults. His forces had been reduced to an extremely where further resistance meant plain butchery. There was no relief in sight, there was nothing in the conditions north to show that by sacrificing the rest of his men he could give valuable aid to the Russian cause. Hence he chose the alternative of the humanitarian and surrendered.

We have General Nogi's word for it that Stoessel did all that any human being could do to keep the Japanese out of Port Arthur. Nogi has declared that the Russian commander made a brave defense and that instead of being humiliated and disgraced, he should be honored. But Russian discipline is not to be denied. Some one must be made a scapegoat for Russian defeat and Stoessel has been marked.

It is the prevailing opinion that the sentence of death imposed by the commission will not be executed, but whether it is or not, the government of Russia has gained nothing in the estimation of the world by this unjust attack on a brave soldier.—Toledo Blade.

FACTORS IN NATIONAL PROGRESS.

HOMAS A. EDISON, looking over the whole country, has come to the conclusion that "the greatest factor in our national progress has been the newspaper press." Russia, he points out, is much bigger than this country in every way. "She has a tremendous population and immense natural resources. Yet she is fifty times slower. Why? Because she lacks the power of a free press. She cannot unite or harmonize her forces. But when we want to do anything in America, the newspapers take it up. Everybody reads the newspapers, everybody knows the situation, and we all act together." This is flattering to our free press, and contains several large grains of truth; yet in fairness it must be recognized that there are other important factors in our favor. Free institutions, with all that these include and imply; universal popular education under free schools; a race in which is blended the strength of many nationalities; a more varied climate, and many unrivaled natural advantages.—Boston Herald.

FIRST AUTOMOBILE IN ENGLAND.

The earliest automobile in England was Church's steam coach, an elaborately-decorated affair resembling a circus car, which ran between London and Birmingham. It was something like a double stage coach, but had more accommodations for passengers. It was constructed to carry twenty-eight inside and twenty-two outside passengers. In 1831 a committee appointed by the House of Commons reported on the automobile movement. Its practicability the committee fully established, but they mentioned that a formidable obstacle existed in popular prejudice, which led to the imposition of prohibitive and excessive tolls. There was prejudice thus against the earliest automobiles as there is to-day against the modern ones, but the early opposition could not be based upon the question of speed. The clumsy coach of Church could not have attained a high speed, and was thus freer from danger than the excessively speedy machines of the present.

DEVOT OF POETRY.

The camel is a dangerous animal to ride—a much more dangerous animal than the horse—for the reason that with his serpentine neck he can reach round when annoyed and bite his rider.

Camel are not all the patient, quiet, kindly creatures they are painted. They have very nasty tempers. A caravan, crossing the desert, is always noisy; the loud and angry snarl of the camels make the waste places resound.

A camel's bite is a serious matter. The strong teeth lock in the wound, and a circular motion is given to the jaw, around and then back, before the teeth are withdrawn again. The wound is a horrible one. There are few camel drivers without camel scars.

Dr. Nachtigal, the celebrated African explorer, once said to a youth who expressed a sentimental desire to cross the Sahara on camel-back.

"Young man, I'll tell you how you can get a partial idea of what riding a camel in an American desert is like. Take an office stool, screw it up as high as possible, and put it, along with a savage dog, into a wagon without any springs. Then seat yourself on the stool, and have it driven over uneven and rocky ground during the hottest parts of July and August, being careful not to eat or drink more than once every two days, and letting the dog bite

Before He Met Her.

The poetical young man was awed by the solitude of the old farm.

"Ah," he mused, romantically, "silence rules supreme around here."

But the old farmer emptied the ashes from his corncob pipe and grinned.

"I reckon you ain't seen my own woman yet, young fellow," he chuckled. "She is the only thing that rules supreme around these diggings and she is far from silence as a clam is from a talking machine."

It's a poor barber who is idle on Saturday.

ON BLOODY GETTYSBURG.

Reunion of Blue and Gray on Ground Where They Fought.

The winged dove of peace which now hovers over the bloody field of Gettysburg recently witnessed the unusual spectacle of veterans of the war from both North and South shaking hands across the famous stone wall over which Pickett's men made their glorious but useless charge. Gradually the government is acquiring all the property over which the great three days' struggle was fought, and in time the ground will be entirely the nation's own, to be preserved forever intact as



GLIMPSE OF THE GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD.

It was when Lee reached the limit of his Northern march.

Monument after monument has been erected on the field until the entire ground is dotted with mementos of the stirring incidents of the great battle. Among the most interesting is the monument of Gen. Warren, on Little Round Top. The general is represented looking toward the spot where he noticed the flash of bayonets on the second day of battle, and rightly guessed that the enemy were advancing through the woods back of the Devil's Den with the object of seizing Little Round Top.

Warren hustled around and gathered together sufficient troops in the vicinity to save this key to the position. The statue of the famous general was placed on the very boulder on which he stood when the discovery of the Confederate attempt on Little Round Top was made.

No one could have stood where the Warren statue stands now and have lived a second during the progress of the battle, for in the attack on Little Round Top Confederate sharpshooters were thickly sprinkled in the Devil's Den, a mass of rocks in the valley below, and these marksmen, retiring into the cave beneath a big boulder to load, would fire and retire again, so that a constant rain of bullets was kept on the defenders of the hill. The guns that poured shot and shell down on these sharpshooters and raked Death valley in the immediate vicinity are still on Little Round Top.

Every stone of the famous wall is

preserved just as when Pickett made his charge, and the veterans of the fight recently gathered here in reunion and shook hands across this battle line.

The wall is partly hidden by bushes in places, but its twists and turns can be plainly followed from the road along Bloody Angle. The trees behind which the Confederates formed for this desperate charge are to be seen plainly from the angle. So also can the gap through which Pickett's men advanced after the terrific artillery duel of the lines, and, though torn by cannon shot

AARON T. BLISS.

Death of Man Who Was Twice Governor of Michigan.

Aaron T. Bliss, twice Governor of Michigan, died recently at Saginaw, Michigan, he was the most distinguished resident. Aaron T. Bliss was born in Smithfield, Madison County, New York, May 22, 1837, and spent his boyhood on a farm there. At 17 he left home and was employed in a store in a neighboring village. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was one of the first to enlist in the Tenth New York Heavy Artillery and after he had rendered material assistance in recruiting the regiment to its full strength he was made first lieutenant. Within a year bravery in action had gained for him a commission as captain. At Ream's Station, in Virginia, he was captured and was confined in prison at Salisbury, Andersonville, Macon, Charleston and Columbia, escaping from the latter after being confined eight months. While in prison the presidential election of 1864 was held. A black bean meant a vote for Lincoln, but the prisoners were assured that if they cast such a vote it would mean longer imprisonment for them and perhaps a grave on the hillside. Nevertheless Bliss voted the black bean. After making his escape he wandered for eight days before reaching the Union lines at Savannah, and he was nearly starved.

In 1865 Captain Bliss located in Saginaw, Mich., and started a lumber business in a small way. It grew until he became the owner of extensive timber lands, of salt mines, of a bank, mercantile establishment and several farms. He was enormously wealthy. He was elected to local offices in Saginaw, then became a State Senator, next sat in Congress and in 1900 was elected Governor of Michigan by the largest majority ever given a candidate there and was re-elected in 1902.

Damp Theory.

Travelers by steamer returning from the east say that Cherpoongji, in Assam, had 196½ inches of rain between July 19 and 25, an average of over 15 inches a day. Cherpoongji is the wettest place in the world. Its annual average for twenty-five years is 483 inches, and in 1861 it had 805 inches of rain.—Boston Herald.

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