

OVER THE STATE.

FALL wheat is said to be looking nicely. The postoffice at Burlington has been discontinued permanently. The Lincoln Light Infantry has made application to be mustered in the Nebraska National guards. GEORGE DILTZ of Falls City was kicked in the side by a horse, breaking one rib and severely hurting his arm. The semi-annual meeting of the Blue Valley Congregational association will be held at Exeter May 21, 22 and 23.

The citizens of Dunbar are complaining of an epidemic of grip, attended by severe sore throat. Children are generally attacked. A RANDOLPH woman tried to learn to ride a bicycle on Sunday and was thrown over the handles of the machine and severely injured. A CARLOAD of potatoes belonging to D. M. White was burned on the track at Aurora. The car, as well as 400 bushels of potatoes, is a total loss.

HARRY DRAPEL, the 4-year old son of Tom Draper of Lincoln, was drowned in a well. The child and several others were playing around the place when he fell in.

THE 17-month-old child of William Downing, living near Havelock, drank a large quantity of solution of arsenic, but the prompt application of emetics saved the little one's life.

Excavating for the Masonic temple at Indianola commenced last week. The structure will be a two-story brick, twenty-five feet fronting on Main street. It will cost \$7,000.

Buy home-made goods and build up home industry, is a good policy. Farrell Fire Extinguisher, made by Farrell & Co., Omaha; Morse-Co. boots and shoes for men, women and children.

The mortgage record for Gage county is as follows: Farm mortgages filed, \$3; amount, \$12,990; released, \$2; amount, \$98,832. City mortgages filed, 23; amount, \$12,020; released, 20; amount, \$18,020.

A FIRE from a defective flue entirely destroyed the residence of W. R. Turner, a prosperous farmer living three miles south of Steele City. But little of his household goods were saved. Loss, \$800; insured for \$400.

JAMES McCULLOUGH, a bachelor resident of Hemingford, was found dead in his bed by a neighbor. Death was probably due to natural causes, as his clothes were by the side of the bed and the pockets contained over \$75 in cash.

CURT SNYDER was arrested in Fullerton for stealing two horses from a farmer near St. Edwards. He came to town and sold the horses at public sale. J. T. Smith bought one for \$30 and Hudson Miller purchased the other for \$17.

The proposition to vote \$10,000 bonds to the Cozad Irrigation company was voted on last week the second time and carried. This binds the irrigation company to have water running in its ditch by May 15 or forfeit \$100 per day thereafter until complete.

W. W. ALT, who has the contract for the resurvey of Grant county, arrived at Hyannis last week. He came with teams and men fully equipped to begin the work at once. It will require about eight months to complete, the contract price for which will be about \$8,000.

OSCAR DICKERSON of Rising City was accidentally shot by John Rogers while they were hunting on Platte river. The full charge of shot struck him in the leg between the knee joint and hip joint and shattered the bone so that the doctors think that they will have to amputate.

The prisoners, Smith and Norton, who were serving out a thirty days' sentence, of which eleven days had passed, broke jail in a clever manner on Saturday night. They had placed two dummies in their cells, and the sheriff in making his rounds, thought he saw them asleep and locked the cages.

REV. JAMES LYLE, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, of North Platte, who has been for several weeks in the east collecting grain and seed for the farmers, has returned home. Comrade Hays went to the west to solicit seed grain under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic post of North Platte, returned with one car of grain.

THE South Omaha postoffice was entered by safe blowers last week and was robbed of \$3,000 in money and stamps. In the vault down stairs was \$3,500 worth of stamps that had been taken from their boxes and handed, but were left lying on the floor, which is thought to indicate that the thieves were frightened away before they had completed their job.

THERE was a large and enthusiastic meeting at Table Rock to look up the best sugar business. Individual pledges were made for the planting of thirty acres. C. S. Wood was appointed as a canvasser to look up the matter thoroughly for three or four days, when another meeting will be called and a permanent organization will be effected. Much interest is being manifested in the matter.

THE speed program for the coming state fair is out and in consequence of the liberal purses offered, it must command the favor of all local horsemen, aggregating, as they do, within a couple of hundred of \$10,000. That the management realizes that it will require good purses to insure success is made evident by the sum offered. There are to be five days of racing, beginning on Monday, September 16, and continuing until Friday, September 20, inclusive.

A REVOLVER in the pocket of the editor of the Ewing Advocate "went off" while he was standing in the postoffice and gave the crowd a scare. The editor was a little more than scared, for the bullet sped down his leg into the heel of his boot, leaving a blistered line to mark its course.

Mrs. METZGER, wife of Harry Metzger of the Aurora Sun, was severely burned last week by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Her clothing was set on fire and she ran into the street, where Charles White rolled her on the ground until the fire was put out. Her clothing was burned from her person and she is in a precarious condition.

LEGISLATIVE LABOR.
BEING THAT WHICH APPLIES TO NEBRASKA.

A Good Many Measures Being Put Through in the Closing Days of the State Assembly—The Governor Exercises the Veto Power in Several Bills—Some Measures that He Has Signed—Miscellaneous News and Notes.

The Nebraska Assembly.
SENATE.—The senate put in the afternoon on the 1st in passing bills to third reading. The only bill of importance passed and sent back to the house was the salary bill, appropriating \$25,000 for the payment of salaries and wages of state officers, superintendents of state institutions, clerks, assistants, etc. The bill appropriates \$16,000 more than it was when it passed the house and it must therefore be passed by a two-thirds vote of the present legislature. It is believed that the house will concur in the amendments. The bill providing for the appointment of lawyers, judges, and other public officers in circumstances was read a third time and passed. Another bill, read the third time, authorized the appointment of a board of agricultural lands, late in the afternoon the senate voted for a third reading senate bill 222, the bill which last Thursday afternoon brought about the Stewart episode. The bill was passed, but several provisions were considered, and the emergency clause was knocked out. The bill was introduced by a lawyer and contains provisions which are of a radical character to the school law, and is particularly objectionable to the school authorities and the general public. The provision to which they most particularly object is the one which recites: "If any school district for the period of one year fails to maintain a school for a particular number of consecutive months, or keeps its organization of officers, or if there has been a suspension of school for a period of more than three months or five months, or less, such district shall lapse and the money in the county treasury be paid to the school district for the use of the public schools of the county." Another objectionable provision was the one providing that the maximum limit of any school district shall not exceed twenty-five square miles. The bill was read the third time and passed. The joint resolution of the senate relative to the session of the Fort Omaha to the state of Nebraska.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 1st the governor sent in a message vetoing the Omaha police act of consentation for the present was moved. Mr. Barry objected, citing the following from the constitution: Section 15, Article V. Veto.—If he approve, he shall sign it and thereupon it shall become a law. If he disapprove, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which may, by a majority of two-thirds, pass over his objections and proceed to reconsider the bill. Barry argued that the sense of the constitution was that the house should proceed to consider the bill, and that the veto measure and vote upon the bill. When the speaker announced the written motion, the majority of the house changed the wording of the motion to make it apply to house roll No. 138. This interference on the part of the speaker was vigorously opposed by the speaker and Barry. They claimed that after the motion had been read and had become the property of the house, the speaker had no right to assume the grave responsibility of changing the wording on his own motion. The point of order was sustained. Mr. Barry's motion was defeated by ayes 42, yeas 22. The following bill was read a third time and passed: House bill No. 243, amending the Consolidated Statutes relating to incorporation of street railways.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 2d, the committee on banks and currency recommended the passage of house bill No. 101. This is the new banking law, introduced in the house and passed by a two-thirds majority. In response to the representations of Senator Allen and the other evidences of the immediate needs of the drought sufferers in western Nebraska it is proposed that Pennsylvania shall send at once to these seedless farmers twenty-five carloads of seed wheat. With its accustomed liberality and world-famed public spirit the Pennsylvania Railroad company enters into the proposal and offers to do its share, as the following letter to one of the gentlemen who have interested themselves in the matter attests:

My Dear Sir: Replying to your communication of the 21st inst., enclosing letter from United States Senator W. V. Allen, in regard to the transportation of twenty-five carloads of seed wheat contributed by the farmers of the state of Pennsylvania to be distributed among the sufferers in Nebraska, I would say that the Pennsylvania Railroad company will cheerfully transport free the wheat referred to from points in Pennsylvania to Chicago, which point, as you know, is as far in the direction of the destination of the wheat as our lines extend.

Very truly yours,
FRANK THOMPSON,
First Vice President.

Philadelphia, March 25, 1905.
Secretary Edge can not do better to signalize his promotion to be the head of the Department of Agriculture in the state government of Pennsylvania than to take charge at once of the collection and transmission of seed wheat from this state to the stricken farmers of Nebraska. The need is urgent. Transportation is provided free, for no doubt some one or more of the railroads from Chicago to Nebraska will not consent to be outdone in generosity to the people of Nebraska by the Pennsylvania railroad. The opportunity is given to the farmers of Pennsylvania to help their brethren of the west. But an act should not be left to the farmers alone. These twenty-five carloads of seed grain should be collected promptly, for its transportation and distribution will consume some time, and if it is to answer its purpose it must be in the ground within a very few weeks. This call for help from Nebraska should meet with immediate and generous response from Pennsylvania.

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ate file No. 233, providing for the payment of the money received in redemption of real estate sold at tax sale to the owner of the real estate. The bill was reported by the senate to the committee on the whole bills to be considered on the 2d of the day. The bill was passed by a two-thirds vote of the senate and then indefinitely postponed. The bill authorizing the secretary of state to publish newspapers in which the proposed amendments to the constitution shall be printed, instead of permitting the courts to publish them, was reported by the governor's veto by a strict party vote. The senate then resumed the order of business for the 2d of the day. The first bill passed was house roll No. 11, known as the state banking act. It makes a number of material amendments in the present law, and features of the bill are: to give the provision which relieves the supreme court of the burden of the immense amount of business occasioned by the failure of banks. At present the supreme court has exclusive jurisdiction over broken banks, and as there are constantly from forty to sixty failed banks in the courts, it takes up one-third of the time of the supreme bench in taking up in this way. The district courts are given jurisdiction over the same class of cases. The Lincoln charter was read the third time and passed.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 2d the following bills were introduced: A bill authorizing the governor to appoint three commissioners to act with a like commission of south Dakota in ascertaining the correct boundary line between that state and Nebraska, so far as the line extends to the boundary of county in South Dakota and Dixon county in Nebraska; to pension firemen who have served more than twenty years and who are widows or orphans of firemen who lose their lives in the line of duty; relating to contracts for the use of railroad and other utility railway equipment; authorizing counties, townships, precincts, cities and villages to issue bonds for the purpose of constructing wagon toll bridges across any boundary river in the state; providing for the nomination of public officers by certificate; emulating the second class of counties with 5,000 and less than 2,000 inhabitants to purchase or own and improve land for parks and grounds and other purposes. The governor's private secretary presented a message from the executive recommending the passage of a bill, the title of which is: "An act to amend an act to amend an act, approved March 27, 1895, relating to the election of Fort Omaha to the state of Nebraska."

HOUSE.—In the house on the 3d, the governor sent in a message vetoing the Omaha police act of consentation for the present was moved. Mr. Barry objected, citing the following from the constitution: Section 15, Article V. Veto.—If he approve, he shall sign it and thereupon it shall become a law. If he disapprove, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which may, by a majority of two-thirds, pass over his objections and proceed to reconsider the bill. Barry argued that the sense of the constitution was that the house should proceed to consider the bill, and that the veto measure and vote upon the bill. When the speaker announced the written motion, the majority of the house changed the wording of the motion to make it apply to house roll No. 138. This interference on the part of the speaker was vigorously opposed by the speaker and Barry. They claimed that after the motion had been read and had become the property of the house, the speaker had no right to assume the grave responsibility of changing the wording on his own motion. The point of order was sustained. Mr. Barry's motion was defeated by ayes 42, yeas 22. The following bill was read a third time and passed: House bill No. 243, amending the Consolidated Statutes relating to incorporation of street railways.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 4th the immigration bill was considered. The judiciary committee recommended that the bill be passed just as it came from the house, but it was advanced to third reading. The report was adopted. House roll No. 43, reducing the interest on state warrants, was read the second time and it was found that it was not an exact counterpart of senate bill No. 25, which had already been passed by both houses and signed by the governor. House roll No. 88, known as Benedict's act of consent bill, was considered. The senate then, by an almost unanimous vote, advanced to third reading a bill recommending the amendment to the constitution, as amended, that no person shall have carnal knowledge of any other woman, or female child, than his daughter or sister, as aforesaid, and no person shall have carnal knowledge of any woman or female child, under the age of 18 years or upward, shall carnally know or abuse any female child, under the age of 18 years, or upward, who is the said female child so known and abused is over 15 years of age and previously unchastity, and every person who shall be guilty of such offense shall be deemed guilty of rape, and shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than twenty years nor less than ten years. The bill was passed. The next bill read the third time and passed was house roll No. 39, relating to the immigration bill. The measure was passed with the emergency clause, just as it came from the house. The senate then took up the bill proposed by the house for the election of a branch soldiers' home at Milford. The bill provides that the Milford Sanitarium shall be a branch of the United States government, providing that the real shall be free for two years. The bill was recommended by the committee on the 2d of the day. Lindsay created a diversion by moving that house roll No. 46 be ordered to third reading. This was the insurance bill which the house had ordered Crane to retire from. The opponents of the bill endeavored to force an adjournment, but failed, and Lindsay's motion was carried. The senate adopted a resolution of Watson's directing the secretary of state to hang in the senate chamber a portrait of the late Lieutenant Governor C. Carver of Seward, the frame to bear a silver plate inscribed with a suitable inscription setting forth the public services of the deceased lieutenant governor.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 4th the speaker appointed Burch, Roddy and Harris a committee to act with a similar body from the senate, to arrange for the selection of a location for the new city of Nebraska at Nebraska City. The house conference committee on house roll No. 61, the anti-trust act, made the following report: The bill was read a third time and passed. The committee recommended that the bill be passed and it went to the general file. The bill for the purpose of buying out Oregon, the present prison contract, and for other necessary expenses, incident thereto, was reported by the committee on the 2d of the day. The bill was read a third time and passed. The bill for the purpose of buying out Oregon, the present prison contract, and for other necessary expenses, incident thereto, was reported by the committee on the 2d of the day. The bill was read a third time and passed.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 5th the omnibus bill passed by a vote of 19 to 10. The senate then took up for third reading and passed house roll No. 49, a bill providing that the Union college of Lincoln may be established. This bill was introduced in the House-Ex. 139, introduced by Hagrove, by request, and providing for the appropriation of \$2,000 for the purpose of furnishing additional shelving for the state library; appropriating \$5,000 of the library fund for the purpose of purchasing the necessary books and arranging a catalogue for the payment to Dakota county the sum of \$25,000 overpaid to the state on erroneous assessment in 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890; providing for a uniform system of vouchers for use on all disbursements of state funds, and to provide for the affixing of an oath of affirmation thereto by the claimant; providing for the disbursement of state funds, and to provide for the affixing of an oath of affirmation thereto by the claimant; providing for the disbursement of state funds, and to provide for the affixing of an oath of affirmation thereto by the claimant.

Where the Seed Money Was Sent.
After remaining in session for nearly a week the State Relief commission, on the 2d, finished its work of apportioning among the several counties of the state the \$2,000 recently appropriated, and the results were this afternoon reported to the senate. In making the report Secretary Lansing says that the money was distributed in accordance with house roll 25. As soon as we had completed the report, the commission completed its work by making a final report to the president and secretary to make the proper requisition on the auditor in favor of the several counties. In preparing this report we have been aided by the records of the several county clerks; as a further help we used the total vote cast in several counties in 1894, and also the school census of 1894; the number of farms reported in need in the several counties by their respective county relief commissions, in accordance with section 11, chapter 49 of the consolidated statutes; the reports made by members of the commission as a result of their visits to the several counties.

Several items in the respective counties applying for aid were carefully tabulated, and the commission believed that an equitable conclusion as to the number of farmers actually needing seed and feed in said counties and unable to procure the same was reached. In accordance with the findings of the commission, pro-rated according to the number of farmers and their families in their several counties, the following sum was apportioned to each county, and the amount of the \$2,000 that they will receive:

County	Amount
1 Adams	2,000.00
2 Antelope	3,232.32
3 Banner	1,666.67
4 Blaine	800.00
5 Boone	2,363.64
6 Box Butte	2,500.00
7 Boyd	8,293.88
8 Brown	2,666.67
9 Buffalo	6,204.00
10 Cass	4,300.00
11 Cherry	2,650.42
12 Cheyenne	2,800.00
13 Colfax	1,600.00
14 Custer	1,750.00
15 Dawes	5,000.00
16 Dawson	3,500.00
17 DeWelle	3,200.00
18 Dundee	3,000.00
19 Franklin	2,000.00
20 Frontier	3,000.00
21 Furnas	4,400.00
22 Gardiner	1,800.00
23 Gosper	4,200.00
24 Grant	5,200.00
25 Hall	4,500.00
26 Hamilton	2,400.00
27 Harlan	4,500.00
28 Hayes	4,200.00
29 Hitchcock	6,500.00
30 Hooker	5,000.00
31 Kearney	2,500.00
32 Kimball	1,000.00
33 Keith	3,000.00
34 Keya Paha	3,750.00
35 Kimball	3,000.00
36 Knox	3,000.00
37 Lincoln	3,000.00
38 Logan	1,500.00
39 Loup	3,000.00
40 McPherson	600.00
41 Madison	1,000.00
42 Merrick	1,000.00
43 Nemaha	1,500.00
44 Nuckolls	800.00
45 Perkins	500.00
46 Phelps	500.00
47 Pierce	500.00
48 Platte	500.00
49 Polk	500.00
50 Red Willow	500.00
51 Rock	2,500.00
52 Sherman	500.00
53 Sioux	500.00
54 Thayer	500.00
55 Thomas	500.00
56 Webster	500.00
57 Wheeler	1,000.00
58 York	1,000.00
59 Zebulon	500.00

One of the bills which passed the house was house roll 23, introduced by Sutton of Douglas, providing that in case of the insanity of either husband or wife, the interest of such insane party, whether of dower or courtesy may be barred at any time during the life of the other party by deed of a lawfully appointed guardian of such insane person. This shall be subject to be made satisfactorily to appear to the court upon petition of one of the parties mentioned herein that the other party is insane and that it is necessary, expedient or beneficial to the interests of the party complaining to sell or dispose of any real property in which the insane party has an interest, either of dower or courtesy, upon obtaining license therefor as hereinafter provided.

The bill provides for the method of procedure in the inquiry for notice to be served personally on all interested parties, and that if the court is satisfied that it is necessary, expedient or beneficial to the parties that such real estate be disposed of, the authority to sell and dispose of the same, and the interest of the insane person shall be given to the guardian.

To Tax Insurance Companies.
House roll 23, which passed the house, is of interest to many towns in Nebraska. It is as follows:
Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska, That the municipal authorities of any city of the first class having less than 25,000 inhabitants, or city of the second class or village, shall have authority by ordinance to impose a license tax of not more than \$5 per annum on each insurance corporation doing business in such city or village, for the use, support and benefit of volunteer fire departments regularly organized under the laws of the state of Nebraska regulating the same.

Important Question Settled.
London, April 4.—The settlement of the Pamir question as announced in the house of commons yesterday confirms the Granville-Gortchakoff contract of 1875.

SAVED FROM NICOTINE.

Little Clarley Fogleman Used Tobacco Since Babyhood, and His Father Smoked and Chewed for the Past Twenty Years—Both Set Free at Asheville, N. C.

"Is that true?" asked the Newsman at Pelham's Pharmacy, as he laid down a letter in the presence of a dozen interested customers. "Yes, it is," was written here on "Yes, I know it's fact, and signed by J. C. Fogleman," promptly answered the proprietor.

"You know him, don't you?" "Certainly, He lives at No. 15 Buxton street. We all know Fogleman is a man of his word." "I am glad to hear it. There are so many misleading statements published nowadays that when this came over to this morning's mail we had to get over to ask you about it. I read the letter three times, but you read it and you will agree with me that it is almost too good to be true." This is what the letter said:

"Office of Pelham's Pharmacy, 24 Patton avenue, Asheville, N. C., Sept. 12, 1894. Gentlemen—My little boy, now 8 years, began chewing tobacco when 3 years old by the advice of our strongest stimulants. Four or five weeks ago I began giving him No-To-Bac, which I bought at Pelham's Pharmacy, and to my great surprise, and it is needless to say, my delight, No-To-Bac completely cured him. He does not seem to care for tobacco and is very much improved in health, eats heartily, and has a much better color. Finding such remarkable results from the use of No-To-Bac I referred myself and it cured me. I had used tobacco in all its various forms for a period of twenty years. I take pleasure in making this plain statement of facts for the benefit of others. Signed J. C. FOGLEMAN." "Yes, I know it's fact, and it's one of the strongest, truthful testimonials I ever read—and it's true, for I sold him the No-To-Bac."

"What's that?" asked Chief of Police Hanson, when he saw a copy of the article in the new police uniform, like Solomon in all his glory, come to the door. "Why, No-To-Bac cure?" "Cures? Why, I should say so. I have used it myself. It cured me." "Would you object to making a statement of the fact for publication?" "Certainly not," and the Chief wrote as follows:

Asheville, N. C. Sept. 25, 1894. Pelham Pharmacy—I bought one box of No-To-Bac from you some time since. After using No-To-Bac I found I had lost the desire for tobacco. I was cured.

"I have used tobacco—chiefly chewing—for eight (8) or ten (10) years." "H. S. HAWKINS."

Everybody looked astonished and wondered what would next turn up. "Suppose it don't cure?" some one asked. "Then the only thing when No-To-Bac won't cure?" "What's that?" asked the Newsman. "Every druggist in America is authorized to sell No-To-Bac under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. No-To-Bac is made by the Sterling Remedy Co., general offices in Chicago, Montreal, and New York, and their laboratory is at Indiana, Mineral Springs, Indiana, a big health resort they own. It's the place where they give Mud Baths for rheumatism and skin diseases. You ought to know the president, Mr. A. L. Thomas, of Lord & Thomas, of Chicago." "Yes, of course I do. I got the business from them right along, and they are as good as gold. Well, give me their advertising books and I will make a statement in the paper about what you have told me, for I know there are thousands of good North Carolina people who are tobacco spitting and smoking their lives away, and No-To-Bac is an easy guaranteed cure, and they ought to know it."

A Deadly Drama.
The following strange story is told of the manuscript of "Elaine," a drama by George Parsons. It was accepted and produced by Miss Annie Russell, but no sooner had the lady proceeded thus far than she was taken ill, which entailed the withdrawal of the piece. Thereupon Mr. Lathrop sent it to Mary Anderson—"Our Mary," as her fellow countrymen affectionately call her. She liked it, and was actually in negotiation to procure it, when she also became ill—"deplorably ill." The unlucky author then tried Mrs. Langtry. She was enchanted and eager to bring it out; when, lo! the Jersey Lily was stricken down with fever.

Finally the parcel of manuscript was dispatched to Miss Julia Marlowe. Regardless of her doom, like George's Elton boys, this "little victim" was just then playing to audiences in Philadelphia. She opened it and played no more that season. Within a week she was "utterly prostrated."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.
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 tenfold 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. It cures Catarrh of the Head and Throat. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Hair Cut at Home.
An English genius has devised hair-cutting scissors which are said to rob the home-made hair out of its terrors. With this tool the mother can cut the hair of her entire family of boys as well as a professional barber.

Before using the comb should be drawn the required distance from the scissors, then pushing slightly forward, so that the pegs engage the notches, the nat being screwed up, the comb is said to be rigidly secured, and if an even length of hair is required, it is only necessary to keep the comb close to the head or face while cutting.—Philadelphia Record.

It is a tribute to Mr. Irving's genius that when he acted "The Story of Waterloo" the other day so great was the emotion that men wept and women fainted. We recall one performance of Mr. Irving during his first visit to this country, when he was playing "Charles the Boston theater. So highly did some women weep that they withdrew to the dressing room of the theater and had hysterics all by themselves, which shows how much genuine feeling had been excited by that great and doleful interpretation of a king.—Boston Herald.