

He Could Not Touch His Wife's Dinners, and They Were "Fit for a King."

So writes our esteemed friend Mr. Frank Chambers of 9 Bennett street, Chiswick: "For over two years I suffered agonies from indigestion and became reduced to a mere shadow of my stalwart self. I would return home from my business feeling so faint that I could hardly drag one leg after the other. My dear wife did all she possibly could to tempt me with dainty dishes, and as I entered the house I sniffed and thought: 'Oh, how good; I know I can eat that!' But alas! no sooner had I eaten a few mouthfuls, when I felt sick; severe pains shot through my chest and shoulder blades, my eyes swam and everything seemed black, I became alternately hot and cold, and got up from such a dainty dinner heartily sick of living, and feeling I was a sore trial to everybody. I may mention that I was also very much troubled with scaly skin, and often boils. But one evening I noticed my wife seemed more cheerful than usual. I questioned her and found she had been reading a pamphlet she had received of men afflicted just as I was, and who had been cured by Vogeler's Compound. Said she, 'What gives me more faith in it is that it is made from the formula of an eminent physician now in active practice in the West End of London, so I am sure it is no quack thing.' All right, dear, let's have a bottle,' said I. After taking the contents of the first bottle, I felt very much better, and determined to give this remedy a fair trial, and I can positively assure you that a few bottles made a new man of me. I can sleep well, eat anything, and thoroughly enjoy life. I have told several of my friends whom I knew were suffering the same as myself, and they all wish me to say that they are like new men. I sincerely bless the great physician who gave you the formula of Vogeler's Curative Compound, and also yourselves for making its virtues known to a suffering public."

The proprietors (The St. Jacob's Oil, Ltd., Baltimore) will send a sample free to any one writing to them and mentioning this paper.

Illinois school teachers average \$61.15.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. Wess & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Wadding, Kinnas & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 50c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The calendar maker has a good deal to do with numbering our days.

We promise that should you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES and be dissatisfied from any cause whatever, to refund 10c. for every package. MOXROE DYE CO., Unionville, Mo.

Only a fool goes without tackling the golden-egg business.

A New Hotel.

During the coming winter the Harvey system will open the finest railway hotel in the Southwest—the new Hotel Alvarado, at Albuquerque, N. M. Like the Castaneda, at Las Vegas, the Alvarado will be a fine structure in California mission style, with every modern convenience. This hotel will afford a luxurious stopping place on the transcontinental journey. A unique feature will be the \$50,000 Indian curio exhibit, comprising specimens of pottery, baskets, blankets, silverware, etc., made by the Indians of New Mexico, Arizona and California. Many of these curios are very old and can not be duplicated.

The man who gives way to temper only adds wrinkles to his face.

Points for Women.

- Defiance Starch. Once used always used. It is the best cold water starch ever made. Each and every package contains sixteen ounces. A single sixteen ounce package costs only ten cents; other starches cost ten cents for twelve ounce packages. Every package contains a written guarantee to refund money if satisfaction is not given. It gives clothes that stiff, glossy finish that is a guarantee of comfort to the wearer. No other starch has this advantage. It contains ingredients that enables its manufacturers to omit all chemicals, the presence of which in other starches have proved injurious to linen. There is nothing in it that can even in the slightest degree injure the most delicately woven fabric. It will not blister nor break the goods. It will not stick to the iron. It requires no premiums to promote its sale. It speaks for itself. It will not disappoint you. It is being placed on sale by all grocers. If your grocer "hasn't heard of it" insist that he order some for you from his wholesaler. Made by Magnetic Starch Co., Omaha, Neb. Women are jealous of echoes because they get the last word.

Try One Package.

If "Defiance Starch" does not please you, return it to your dealer. If it does, you get one-third more for the same money. It will give you satisfaction and will not stick to the iron. Many a philosopher would be side-tracked if asked to define philosophy. The average man's intentions are several laps ahead of his actions.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Thought Always of Country's Welfare

In a letter to Colonel Hamilton, a delegate in Congress from the state of New York, Washington said: "My wish to see the union of these states established upon liberal and permanent principles, and inclination to contribute my mite in pointing out the defects of the present constitution, are equally great. All my private letters have teemed with these sentiments, and, whenever this topic has been the subject of conversation, I have endeavored to diffuse and enforce them; but how far any further essay by me might be productive of the wished-for end, or appear to arrogate more than belongs to me, depends so much upon popular opinion and the temper and dispositions of the people that it is not easy to decide. I shall be obliged to you, however, for the thoughts which you have promised me on this subject, and as soon as you can make it convenient, no man in the United States is or can be more deeply impressed with the necessity of a reform in our present confederation than myself. No man, perhaps, has felt the bad effects of it more sensibly; for to the defects thereof, and want of power in Congress, may justly be ascribed the prolongation of the war, and consequently the expenses occasioned by it. More than half the perplexities I have experienced in the course of my command, and almost the whole of the difficulties and distress of the army, have had their origin here. But still, the prejudices of some, the designs of others, and the mere machinery of the majority make address and management necessary to give weight to opinions which are to combat the doctrines of those different classes of men in the field of politics."

To Lafayette he wrote: "We are now an independent people, and have yet to learn political tactics. We are placed among the nations of the earth and have a character to establish; but how we shall acquire ourselves time must discover. The probability is (at least I fear it) that local or state politics will interfere too much with the more liberal and extensive plan of government which wisdom and foresight, freed from the mist of prejudice, would dictate, and that we shall be guilty of many blunders in treading this boundless theatre before we shall have arrived at any perfection in this art; in a word, that the experience which is purchased at the price of difficulties and distress will alone convince us that the honor, power and true interest of this country must be measured by a continental scale, and that every departure therefrom weakens the Union, and may ultimately break the band which holds us together. To avert these evils, to form a new constitution that will give consistency, stability and dignity to the Union and sufficient powers to the great council of the nation for general purposes is a duty incumbent upon every man who wishes well to his country, and will meet with my aid as far as it can be rendered in the private walks of life."

Gratitude of Congress Shown

When Washington returned to Newburg, at the close of the revolution, he found a letter from the president of Congress, asking his attendance at that assembly, then in session at Princeton. The object of this request was to consult him on the arrangements for peace, and other public concerns. While he was making preparations to leave camp Congress conferred on him new honors. It was voted unanimously that an equestrian statue of General Washington should be erected at the place where the residence of Congress should be established, and that it should be executed by the best artist in Europe, under the superintendence of the minister of the United States at the Court of Versailles.

Incident Typical of Washington's Life

A story illustrative of the firm and determined character of Washington is told in the following description of affairs during the frontier warfare: "The labors and dangers of the field were not the only troubles with which Col. Washington at this time had to contend. By an ill-timed parsimony, the pay of the officers was reduced so low as to create murmurs and discontent throughout the camp. Complaints grew loud and vehement, accompanied with threats to resign and leave the army to its fate. Under this pressure the character of Washington shone with the same purity and lustre that often distinguished it afterwards on similar trying occasions. In his letters to the governor he assumed a firm and manly tone, demanded for himself and his associates an allowance equal to that received by the king's troops, and deprecated the idea of being placed upon a footing, which should imply an inferiority in rank, or in the value of their services. "While he took this high stand in defending the just claims of the officers, he endeavored to calm their feelings and reconcile them to their condition by appeals to their honor and the obligations of duty. 'I have communicated your sentiments to the other officers,' said he to the governor, 'and, as far as I could put on the hypocrisite, set forth the advantages that may accrue, and advised them to accept the terms, as a refusal might reflect dishonor upon their character, leaving it to the world to assign what reason it pleases for their quitting the service.' And again, 'I considered the pernicious consequences that would attend a disunion and was therefore too much attached to my country's interests to suffer it to ripen.' In this way he concealed his uneasiness, and tranquilized the minds of his officers, although he felt the wrongs they suffered, and approved the spirit that would not tamely submit to them. "As to himself, it was not so much the smallness of the pay, that gave him concern, as the indignity and injustice of having his services estimated at a lower rate, than in the British establishment, when in reality no service could be more severe and hazardous, or less promising of glory, than the one in which he was engaged. 'Now if we could be fortunate enough,' said he, 'to drive the French from the Ohio, as far as your honor would please to have them sent, in any short time, our pay will not be sufficient to discharge our first expenses. I would not have you imagine from this, that I have said all these things to have our pay

er officers,' said he to the governor, 'and, as far as I could put on the hypocrisite, set forth the advantages that may accrue, and advised them to accept the terms, as a refusal might reflect dishonor upon their character, leaving it to the world to assign what reason it pleases for their quitting the service.' And again, 'I considered the pernicious consequences that would attend a disunion and was therefore too much attached to my country's interests to suffer it to ripen.' In this way he concealed his uneasiness, and tranquilized the minds of his officers, although he felt the wrongs they suffered, and approved the spirit that would not tamely submit to them. "As to himself, it was not so much the smallness of the pay, that gave him concern, as the indignity and injustice of having his services estimated at a lower rate, than in the British establishment, when in reality no service could be more severe and hazardous, or less promising of glory, than the one in which he was engaged. 'Now if we could be fortunate enough,' said he, 'to drive the French from the Ohio, as far as your honor would please to have them sent, in any short time, our pay will not be sufficient to discharge our first expenses. I would not have you imagine from this, that I have said all these things to have our pay

March 22<sup>nd</sup> 1746  
Geo Washington  
Beginning the 22<sup>nd</sup> of November 1799  
Washington  
Am. J. M. D. 1799  
London  
18<sup>th</sup> Dec 1799  
G. Washington  
G. Washington  
New York 29<sup>th</sup> of April 1776  
London  
December 10<sup>th</sup> 1799  
1799

increased, but to justify myself, and to show you that our complaints are not frivolous, but founded on strict reason. For my own part, it is a matter almost indifferent, whether I serve for full pay, or as a generous volunteer. Indeed, did my circumstances correspond with my inclinations, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter; for the motives that have led me here are pure and noble. I had no view of acquisition, but that of honor, by serving my king and country." In this declaration, uttered in the sincerity of his heart, we perceive the principles, the eminent virtues, that dictated every act of his public life.

Washington Chosen Commander-in-Chief

At the outbreak of the war of the revolution, it should be said, to the credit of the New England delegates, that they were among the foremost to propose, and the most zealous to promote, the appointment of Col. Washington to the chief command. As the contest had begun in Massachusetts, the inhabitants of which had been the chief sufferers, and as the existing army was mostly raised there, it could not have been thought an extravagant assumption had that colony aspired to the honor of furnishing a commander-in-chief. But, happily for America, the patriots of that day rose far above the sordid aims of selfishness and party rivalships.

While the discussions were going on in Congress respecting military preparations, Mr. John Adams, one of the delegates from Massachusetts, moved that the army, then besieging the British troops in Boston, should be adopted by Congress as a Continental army; and, in the course of his observations enforcing this motion, he said it was his intention to propose for the office of commander-in-chief a gentleman from Virginia, who was at that time a member of their own body. His remarks were so pointed that all present perceived them to apply to Col. Washington, who, upon hearing this reference to himself, retired from his seat and withdrew. When the day for the appointment arrived, the nomination was made by Mr. Thomas Johnson of Maryland. The choice was by ballot, and, on inspecting the votes, it was found that Col. Washington was unanimously elected. As soon as the result was ascertained, the House adjourned. On the convening of Congress the next morning the president communicated to him officially the notice of his appointment, and he rose in his place and signified his acceptance in a brief and appropriate reply.

Title of Monarch Sternly Put Aside

When the revolution ended and peace was declared, the discontents of the officers and soldiers, respecting the arrears of their pay, increased, and, there being now a prospect that the army would ultimately be disbanded

without an adequate provision by Congress for meeting the claims of the troops, these discontents manifested themselves in audible murmurs and complaints, which foreboded serious consequences. But a spirit still more to be dreaded was secretly at work. In reflecting on the limited powers of Congress, and on the backwardness of the states to comply with the most essential requisition, even in support of their own interests, many of the officers were led to look for the cause in the form of government, and to distrust the stability of republican institutions. So far were they carried by their fears and speculations that they meditated the establishment of a new and more energetic system. A colonel in the army, of a highly respectable character and somewhat advanced in life, was made the organ for communicating their sentiments to the commander-in-chief. In a letter elaborately and skillfully written, after describing the gloomy state of affairs, the financial difficulties, and the innumerable embarrassments in which the country had been involved during the war, on account of its defective political organization, the writer adds: "This must have shown to all, and to military men in particular, the weakness of republics, and the exertions the army have been able to make by being under a proper head. Therefore I little doubt that, when the benefits of a mixed government are pointed out and duly considered such will be readily adopted. In this case it will, I believe, be uncontroverted, that the same abilities, which have led us through difficulties, apparently insurmountable by human power, to victory and glory, those qualities that have merited and obtained the universal esteem and veneration of an army, would be most likely to conduct and direct us in the smoother paths of peace. Some people have so connected the ideas of tyranny and monarchy as to find it very difficult to separate them. It may therefore be requisite to give the head of such a constitution as I propose some title apparently more moderate; but, if all other things were once adjusted, I believe strong arguments might be produced for admitting the title of King, which I conceive would be attended with some material advantages."

To this communication, as unexpected as it was extraordinary in its contents, Washington replied as follows: "Newburg, 22 May, 1782.

"Sir—With a mixture of great surprise and astonishment I have read with attention the sentiments you have submitted to my perusal. Be assured, sir, no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensations than your information of there being such ideas existing in the army, as you have expressed, and I must view with abhorrence and reprehend with severity. For the present, the communication of them will rest in my own bosom, unless some further agitation of the matter shall make a disclosure necessary.

"I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address, which to me seems big with the greatest mischiefs that can befall my country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable. At the same time, in justice to my own feelings, I must add that no man possesses a more sincere wish to see ample justice done to the army than I do, and as far as my powers and influence, in a constitutional way extend, they shall be employed to the utmost of my abilities to effect it should there be any occasion. Let me conjure you, then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate, as from yourself or any one else, a sentiment of the like nature. I am, sir, etc.

"George Washington." Such was the language of Washington, when, at the head of his army and at the height of his power and popularity, it was proposed to him to become a king. After this indignant reply and stern rebuke, it is not probable that any further advances were made to him on the subject.

"I Die Hard, but I Am Not Afraid"

After Washington's retirement from the Presidency, his health was remarkably good; and, although age had not come without its infirmities, yet he was able to endure fatigue and make exertions of the body and mind with scarcely less ease and activity than he had done in the prime of his strength. On the 12th of December, 1799, he spent several hours on horseback, riding to his farms, and giving directions to his managers. He returned late in the afternoon, wet and chilled with the rain and sleet, to which he had been exposed while riding home. The water had penetrated to his neck, and snow was lodged in the locks of his hair. A heavy fall of snow the next day prevented his going abroad, except for a short time near his house. A sore throat and hoarseness convinced him that he had taken cold, but he seemed to apprehend no danger from it. He passed the evening with the family, read the newspapers, and conversed cheerfully till his usual hour for going to rest.

In the night he had an ague, and before dawn of the day the next morning, which was Saturday, the 14th, the soreness in his throat had become so severe that he breathed and spoke with difficulty. At his request he was bled by one of his overseers, and in the meantime a messenger went for Dr. Craik, who lived nine miles off, at Alexandria. As no relief was obtained by bleeding and the symptoms were such as to alarm the family, another messenger was dispatched for Dr. Brown, who resided nearer Mount Vernon. These physicians arrived in the morning, and Dr. Dick in the course of the day. All the remedies which their united counsel could devise were used without effect.

His suffering was acute and unabated during the day, but he bore it with perfect composure and resignation. Towards evening he said to Dr. Craik: "I die hard, but I am not afraid to die. I believed from my first attack that I should not survive it. My breath cannot last long." From that time he said little, except to thank the physicians for their kindness, and request that they give themselves no more trouble, but let him die quietly. Nothing further was done, and he sank gradually till between ten and eleven o'clock at night, when he expired, in the sixty-eighth year of his age and in the full possession of his mental faculties; exhibiting in this short and painful illness, and in his death, the same sample of patience, fortitude and submission to the Divine will, which he had shown in all the acts of his life. On Wednesday, the 18th of December, his remains were deposited in the family tomb at Mount Vernon.

Congress was at this time in session at Philadelphia; and, when the news of the melancholy event arrived at the seat of government, both houses immediately adjourned for the remainder of the day. The next morning, as soon as the House of Representatives had convened, Mr. Marshall, afterwards chief justice, rose in his place and addressed the speaker in an eloquent and pathetic speech, briefly recounting the public acts of Washington. "Let us, then," said he at the conclusion, "pay the last tribute of respect and affection to our departed friend. Let the Grand Council of the nation display those sentiments which the nation feels." He then offered three resolutions, previously prepared by General Henry Lee, which were accepted. By these it was proposed, that the House should in a body wait on the President to express their condolence; that the speaker's chair should be shrouded in black, and the members and officers of the House be dressed in black, during the session; and that a committee, in conjunction with a committee from the Senate, should be appointed "to consider on the most suitable manner of paying honor to the memory of the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow citizens."

The Senate testified their respect and sorrow by similar proceedings. A joint committee of the two houses was appointed, who reported resolutions recommending that a marble monument should be erected to commemorate the great events in the military and political life of Washington; that an oration, suited to the occasion, should be pronounced in the presence of both houses of Congress; that the people of the United States should wear

black, and the members and officers of the House be dressed in black, during the session; and that a committee, in conjunction with a committee from the Senate, should be appointed "to consider on the most suitable manner of paying honor to the memory of the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow citizens."

the people of the United States should wear



WASHINGTON AT 45. (FROM PORTRAIT BY BELL)

crape on the left arm thirty days as a badge of mourning; and that the President, in the name of Congress, should be requested to write a letter of condolence to Mrs. Washington. These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Book Once Owned by Washington

Secretary Hay has a copy of Oliver Goldsmith's "Life of Shakespeare," an early and rare edition, but it has a greater value than its literary rarity, in having come from the library of George Washington. Washington's personal bookplate, the familiar arms of his family, on which the American flag was modeled, adorns the inside of the cover, and the signature of the first President appears on the title page, as clearly as if it had been written yesterday, instead of more than a hundred years ago.

Late Fads in Umbrella Handles. Fashion has paid much attention to umbrella handles for the season, and many exquisite importations are to be seen in metropolitan shops. Gun metal in great variety of designs is on view, while ivory, beautifully carved, and heavily plated dull Egyptian gold examples are also exhibited. Dogs' cats and even parrots' heads executed in ivory have become very popular this season.

Has an English Vote, Too. While George L. Rives, the man whom Seth Low has selected for corporation counsel, is an American citizen, he is one of the few men in the country who have a right to vote at English parliamentary elections. He obtained this right as an M. A. of the English university at Cambridge, where he took his degree after graduating from Columbian college.

No Owls in His. A correspondent who objects to owls writes to a Georgia weekly: "Please do not put any more pictures of owls in the paper. I do not like owls staring at me. I am down on the owl. A squirrel, or horseshoe, would be much a more pleasing thing to look at, from my point of view. But the owl is a bird of ill omen. So no more owls, please!"

A Strong Statement. Star, Wis., Feb. 10th.—Mr. Samuel S. Hook, one of the most highly respected residents of this neighborhood, has given a very hearty recommendation to Dodd's Kidney Pills, a remedy recently introduced here. He says: "I have been a sufferer from Kidney Disease for some time and found nothing to help me till I began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. They gave me almost immediate relief, and I am now well. I have recommended them to many friends and in every case with splendid results. "They are the very best pills for all kinds of ailments, but especially for Kidney Complaints." This is a very strong statement, and coming from a gentleman of Mr. Hook's standing and reputation, it has had a tremendous influence in Vernon county.

A bachelor says the only certain thing about women is their uncertainty.

ALL UP-TO-DATE HOUSEKEEPERS Use Red Cross Ball Blue. It makes clothes clean and sweet as when new. All grocers.

Perhaps the longevity of the ancients was due to the fact that they had no cookbooks.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Kissing is said to be responsible for a good deal of heart trouble.

Florida Heartbreaks via Virginia and Carolina Winter Resorts and Charleston Exposition, Hot Springs, Old Point Comfort, Southern Pines. For information address W. E. Conkly, N. W. P. Agt. Chesapeake and Ohio Ry., 234 Clark St., Chicago.

Poker keeps more men awake nights than insomnia.

In Winter Use Allen's Foot Ease, a powder. Your feet feel uncomfortable, nervous, and often cold and damp. If you have Chillsblains, sweating, sore feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A woman likes to be considered competent to give a man advice.

Try me just once and I am sure to come again. Defiance Starch.

Cranberries are grown in bogs that cost from \$300 to \$500 an acre.

Hundreds of dealers say the extra quantity and superior quality of Defiance Starch is fast taking place of all other brands. Others say they cannot sell any other starch.

Nothing is so regular as the happening of the unexpected.

THE KANSAS PEOPLE ARE IN LOVE WITH WESTERN CANADA.

They Say the Land There is the Finest on Earth.

A great number of delegates have been influenced through the agency of Mr. J. S. Crawford, the Canadian government representative at Kansas City, to visit western Canada, and whether from Missouri or Kansas the story is always the same—they are pleased with the new country being opened up. Isaac H. Levagood writes from Didsbury, Alberta, as follows: "I met three delegates from Kansas yesterday at Didsbury, and took them home with me and took them out in the afternoon and showed them some of the finest land that lays on top of God's green earth. They are more than pleased with this country. They stayed with me last night; this morning I took them to Didsbury, and they went on north. When they come back they are coming to my place and I am going to help them to run some lines and they are going to locate in sight of my house. There have been over 1,200 acres of land changed hands here in our neighborhood this spring. When I located here last fall I was the furthest back of any of the settlers; to-day I am in the center of the settlement. We have thirty-six children that are of school age in our district, and we will have our school district organized next month, when we will proceed to build our schoolhouse. The longer we stay here the better we like the country; that is the way with everybody here, they all seem to be satisfied and doing well. I have talked with a great many men here and they told me that they had less than \$50 when they got here, and to-day they have got 160 acres of good land and five or six hundred dollars' worth of stock. Crops are looking fine here. I think this will be a good winter wheat country. One of my neighbors has a small piece and it looks fine."