

The British editors are pained to note that through the singular stubbornness of the American nation, their edict ordering the abolition of the Monroe doctrine has not yet gone into effect.

All men who have failed in advertising here have been plungers. Instead of confining their advertising to one or two mediums of known circulation and value, they have taken space in all the daily papers and nearly all of the various fake schemes daily presented.

A process has been patented in Germany for making a substitute for the natural skin for use on wounds. The muscular coating of the intestines of animals is divested of mucous membrane, and then treated in a peptic solution until the muscular fibers are half digested. After a second treatment with tannin and gallic acid, a tissue is produced which can take the place of the natural skin, and which, when laid on the wound, is entirely absorbed during the healing process.

A ship is being built for the American trade at Belfast, Ireland, that will be 30,000 tons cargo capacity, 500 feet long and 42 feet deep. Seven French cruisers are being built, 8,000 horsepower, to make 23 knots. Steam supplied by 36 groups of water-tube boilers. The German Government is putting twelve of her trans-Atlantic steamers into shape for armed cruisers with 16 rapid-firing guns and 14 machine guns. Several new German ships are being fitted with three propellers. The German shipyards are so crowded that new buyers will have to wait for months.

Mr. Claude F. Wright, secretary of the late Mme. Blavatsky, in a lecture before the New York Theosophical Society the other evening espoused the cause of Col. Ingersoll and charged the Endeavorers with practicing sorcery and black magic in their attempt to convert the Colonel. The latter may well pray to be delivered from any rescuer who was in any way attached to the late Mme. Blavatsky. What she did not know of sorcery, black magic, prestidigitation and sleight of hand is not worth knowing. Col. Ingersoll is amply able to take care of himself and does not need proffers of assistance from those extraordinary persons. The last things in the world that could command his respect would be the doctrine of Karma, the authority of Mahatmas, or the possession of astral bodies.

A celebrated Belgian physician says that yawning is an exceedingly healthy function generally, besides having a very salutary effect in complaints of the pharynx and eustachian tubes. According to the results of late investigations, yawning is the most natural form of respiratory exercise, bringing into action all the respiratory muscles of the chest and neck. It is recommended that every person should have a good yawn, with stretching of the limbs, morning and evening, for the purpose of ventilating the lungs and tuffing the muscles of respiration. An eminent authority claims that this form of gymnastics has a remarkable effect in relieving throat and ear troubles, and says that patients suffering from disorders of the throat have derived great benefit from it. He makes his patients yawn either by suggestion, imitation, or by a series of full breaths with the lips partly closed. The yawning is repeated six or eight times, and should be followed by swallowing. By this means the air and mucus in the eustachian tubes are aspirated.

The French Chamber of Deputies has gone to extremes in the levying of taxes on the rich. After a four weeks' debate, and by a vote of 404 to 125, that body passed a bill for a graduated inheritance-tax law, in which the highest rate levied was 20 per cent., or one-fifth of the estate. The lowest duties are those paid by lineal descendants and range from 1/4 to 4 per cent, the first-named rate being levied on all sums under \$2,000. Leaving lineal descendants the rate is much higher. When a husband or wife inherits the rate for fortunes above \$400,000 is to be 9 per cent. In the case of a brother or sister it will be 14 per cent.; in the case of an uncle or nephew, 18 per cent. When the property, or any portion of it over \$400,000, is bequeathed to more distant relatives or to strangers in blood—this last including any institution, ecclesiastical or charitable—the rate is fixed at 20 per cent. The last Illinois Legislature passed an inheritance-tax law, but there is no comparison between the two measures in the rates levied. The highest rate by the Illinois law is 6 per cent. On direct heirs it is only 1 per cent., with a \$20,000 exemption. The passage of the bill in the French Chamber of Deputies may have been due in part to the influence of the socialists. But the large vote for it shows that it could not have been entirely due to them.

While England and the United States have been considering the necessity for calling upon the powers to compel China to protect foreigners and indemnify persons who suffered at the hands of lawless mobs, France has acted without regard to any other power, and has secured from China the payment of an indemnity of 4,000,000 francs for outrages committed some time since on the French mission stations in China. The payment of this indemnity was probably hastened by the attitude France assumed during the recent war between China and Japan, and the kind offices she then rendered China were worth many hundred times the amount of indemnity just paid. Nevertheless, the fact remains that France asked nobody's aid in collecting her claim against the Chinese. Our government should certainly profit by France's example, and not wait upon anybody in pressing a claim for indemnity for the outrages recently committed upon American missionaries and the destruction of property of American citizens. Were we to make common cause with any European power, it is reasonably certain that American claims would be made to play a secondary role in the demands made upon the Chinese Government. The United States has, moreover, no ambitious designs on Chinese territory, and should not be made a catspaw to draw chestnuts out of the fire for Great Britain. It will probably be easier for the United States to collect an indemnity single-handed than with the assistance of a European power, as China has good reason to fear that the European Governments have more sinister designs behind their demands than a mere wish to secure reparation for outrages committed upon their subjects.

Among the subjects to be forced on the attention of Congress is that of immigration. The attempt will be made to secure not the exclusion of any immigrants whose character and standards fit them to become citizens, but a stricter regulation of immigration. The object sought is to make provision for the exclusion of all persons between 14 and 60 years of age who cannot both read and write the English language or some other language. The bill offered by Senator Lodge aims to accomplish this result. The latest bulletin of the Immigration Restriction League shows that immigration is increasing, which is an evidence of returning prosperity. The league emphasizes the importance of having the laws revised at once, thus making them effective in sifting out the unworthy and undesirable elements as the number of arrivals is increasing. The total immigration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, was 288,029, while that for the next year was only 258,530. For the six months ended Oct. 31, 1895, however, the number of immigrants was 142,164, as against only 92,473 for the corresponding months of the previous year. This is a gain of 53 per cent. The immigration during the six months from May 1 to Oct. 31 was within 48,700 of the total immigration at the port of New York for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895. The restriction league presents some figures as to the illiteracy of immigrants. The number of persons over 16 years of age in each 100 of arrivals who cannot read and write their own language is given as follows: Sweden and Norway, 1; Germany, 2; France, England and Scotland, 3; Ireland, 7; Wales, 9; average for these countries, 4. From other countries, however, the showing is not so good. It is: Russia, 26; Poland, 29; Austria-Hungary, 30; Italy, 44; average for these countries, 32. It must be noted that these official figures as to illiteracy are not based upon actual tests, but depend for their accuracy upon the truth of the immigrants' answers to questions put to them. If they were actually required by the inspectors to read and write before admission, the figures of illiteracy would undoubtedly be larger.

KING OF CHICKEN THIEVES.
This Fellow Stole 10,000 Fowls in Two Years.
There is a prisoner in the Middlesex County Jail at Cambridge, Mass., who might justly be termed the king of chicken thieves. The prisoner, who is a white man, hails from Vermont, and his name is Frank Pike. For the past two years he has been engaged in the profession of robbing hen roosts, and during that time he is said to have made away with 10,000 chickens. Pike did a profitable business selling the stolen fowls. He had a special line of customers and kept them all supplied. So skillful was he in his line of business that he escaped detection until a couple of weeks ago, and then he was only caught through an accident. He sold his wares at such a low price to poor people that he was looked upon by them as a farmer philanthropist. He represented to his customers that he had a large chicken farm in the country, from which he got his supply. A few days before his arrest Pike began to drum up a turkey trade and just about the time that he was to start out to raid the abodes of likely turkeys he was caught. He had visited every hen roost in Cambridge and the surrounding towns.

Self-Propelling Carriages.
An exhibition of "horseless carriages" was made recently at Tunbridge Wells, England. It served rather to show the variety of attempts that have been made to solve the problem of self-propelling vehicles, than to bring forward any remarkable novelty. Almost all the "automobile" machines exhibited have been described frequently. The English papers are laughing at the act of parliament regulating the use of such machines on common roads. It forbids a rate of speed for them greater than two miles an hour; and requires them to be preceded by a man carrying a red flag as a signal of danger.

Retrospection.
Nuwed—According to you I never told you a single truth before we were married.
Mrs. Nuwed—Oh, George, you weren't quite as bad as all that. Don't you remember you always used to say you were unworthy of me?—Life.

Real Realistic.
Wife (in indignant surprise)—Are you drunk, Joseph?
Joseph—No, I ain't, hic, it's the best imitation of one I ever experienced.—Judge.

He Make a Protest.
HELENA, Mont., Jan. 1.—Governor Rickards has gone to Washington to make a protest against the invasion and depredations of the Cree Indians from Canada. It is claimed at the state house that the Canadian authorities last week refused to take any measures towards keeping the Crees on their side of the line. The governor has taken with him documentary evidence, that the Indians are a pest from a health standpoint as well as intruders.

Big Shooting Affray.
CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Jan. 1.—A shooting affray last night in the Union theatre, in the live mining game of Victor, a few minutes, threw the place into great excitement. Early in the evening the toughs of the town gave it out that they would clean out the Union, and when Manager Smith of the theatre accused Tom Pascoe, one of the audience, of being the leader, a pitched battle was precipitated. The killed are:
George Smith, manager of the theatre.
Tom Pascoe.
The wounded:
George Ferguson, mortally.
Robert Smith, shot in thigh.
Fred Ellis, left arm broken by shot.
Several others received flesh wounds.
Victor has always borne an excellent reputation as a mining camp, free from saloon brawls and shooting affrays. Saloons and dance-halls have been running night and day ever since the camp was started, and last night's affair is the first serious trouble the town has had.

The variety at the Union was progressing as usual and the program was about half finished when Manager Smith came in from his office and walked to a table, at which were seated five or six men. One of them was Tom Pascoe, a well known man about the camp. Smith accused him of being the leader of a gang of toughs which were scattered about the theatre and told him he had heard the toughs had come to clean out the place. The lie was passed instantly and in a jiffy a dozen pistols were flashing in the gas light, before any one could interfere Pascoe had brought his pistol to a level with Smith's head and had let its contents go. Smith dropped on his knees and as he fell he was seen to draw his gun. A report rang out and Pascoe reeled and fell almost directly across Smith. The shooting then became general and when the smoke had cleared away the extent of the damage was known. Nearly every light in the place had been shot out, and it was some time before sufficient lamps could be obtained to allow the marshal to see who had been killed. It is remarkable that but two were killed, as bullet marks are everywhere. Some of the wounded left the place for their camps without saying who they were and a full list of the injured cannot be obtained.

Dismissed From the Army.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—Lieut. Samuel S. Pague of the Fifteenth infantry regiment was yesterday dismissed from the United States army in accordance with the findings of a court martial. The charge on which Lieutenant Pague was tried was based on an attempt made by him on the life of the commanding officer of his regiment, Colonel Crofton, at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, where the Fifteenth infantry is stationed. The verdict of the court martial was "guilty" and yesterday afternoon President Cleveland approved this finding. The attempt made by Lieutenant Pague to kill Colonel Crofton was sensational. At the time of the happening last summer it was stated at Fort Sheridan that the lieutenant had rushed upon Colonel Crofton while the latter was commanding his regiment on dress parade and fired at him with a revolver. At the trial, however, it was shown that the attempt was made in the apartments of Lieutenant Pague, where Colonel Crofton was making a call on Mrs. Pague. Lieutenant Pague tried to shoot the colonel, but was disarmed. He managed to fire a shot, however, when Colonel Crofton had left his quarters and the bullet passed through the colonel's coat. In his own defense Lieutenant Pague claimed that Colonel Crofton's attentions to Mrs. Pague had not been proper. After the conclusion of the trial a medical examination of Lieutenant Pague to determine his sanity was held, but the result indicated only that the lieutenant was addicted to the use of intoxicants. There is much sincere sorrow felt for Lieutenant Pague among army officers, who describe him as frank, manly and courageous. He was born in Ohio and was appointed to the military academy from that state. He was graduated in 1876. The general order dismissing Lieut. Pague from the service was promulgated this afternoon and takes effect immediately. It shows that he was found guilty of every charge and specification preferred. The charges were drunkenness on duty, attempt to kill a superior officer and assault with intent to murder.

A Cattle Thief Disposed of.
JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 1.—News has just been received here of the lynching yesterday of Andrew Brown, a negro ex-convict and notorious cattle thief, in Simpson county. Brown attempted to sell three fat cattle at Westville, was arrested and constables started with him to a justice of the peace, near where the theft was committed. En route he was taken from the officers by a mob, swung to a tree and riddled with bullets.

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STEAMER STRIKES A ROCK

The Cunard Liner, Cephalonia, Comes to Grief on a Rock at Holyhead

SPECIAL TRAIN TRIED TO GO TOO FAST

A Special Newspaper Train on the Rio Grande is Wrecked and the Engineer and Fireman Killed.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Cunard line steamer Cephalonia, Captain Seacombe from Boston, December 21, for Liverpool, struck a rock at South Stack, near Holyhead, at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Her passengers were at breakfast at the time and many of them were thrown from their seats by the shock. Everybody rushed on deck and the wildest excitement prevailed. Captain Seacombe succeeded in aiming the panic-stricken passengers and ordered the boats lowered. When the boats were got into the water, the women were placed in them first and the men afterwards. The boats then put for shore, the captain ordering their crews to return to the ship. At 9 o'clock the vessel, assisted by the rising tide and her own steam, backed off the rock, and the passengers proceeded to Holyhead.

Fifteen of the Cephalonia's passengers landed at Queenstown Tuesday. She had a stormy voyage throughout. The Cephalonia, after being floated, put in for Holyhead, but was finally beached at the upper end of New Harbor. Her afterhold is apparently full of water. A thick fog prevailed at the time she struck the rock at South Stack. While she was fast on the rock a life boat was sent to her, but it was not needed.

The Cephalonia's in a position which does not promise that she can be floated at the next high tide. The water is now flooding her saloon. Her bottom being examined by divers. She is seriously damaged in her after parts. The passengers of the Cephalonia have been sent to Liverpool.

Newspaper Train Wrecked.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 2.—A special train on the Denver & Rio Grand carrying the new year's edition of the Rocky Mountain News to Leadville, was wrecked at Salta, five miles from its destination, at 8:10 yesterday morning.

The Killed are:

Abe Baker, engineer, Salda.
H. Hartman, fireman, Salda.

Four men in the baggage car escaped unhurt and the one coach was uninjured. The train departed from Denver at 1:30 a. m., making the run to Pueblo at an average speed of forty-four miles per hour for a distance of 120 miles. Salda, over 200 miles distant, was reached at 6:50 a. m. and thence to Salta, fifty-eight miles, the speed was close to fifty miles per hour. At the Salta switch, after the locomotive had passed and was turning a sharp curve, the switch rail slid back, causing the locomotive to turn on the depot platform. The cars ran upon the sloping sidetrack, the baggage car turning completely over.

The Denver Republican entered in this race by hiring a special train from the Colorado Midland, which left Denver thirty minutes ahead of its rival and safely reached Leadville at 7:10 a. m., making the run in six hours and five minutes. The strain upon the locomotive was evidently terrific, and it is doubtful if the officials will soon repeat this performance.

More Bloody Accounts.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Constantinople representative of the United Press telegraphs under date of December 31 that United States Minister Terrell has received telegrams from Aintab, Asia Minor, saying that slight disturbances had taken place there in which three persons were killed. The telegrams also said that there had been a bloody outbreak at Orash, lasting two days. Miss Corinne Shattuck, missionary at that place, the dispatches said, had received the assurance that she should have a guard and be conveyed in safety to Aintab. Telegram from Harpoot say that the government has put a stop to the work of relieving the needy and suffering at that place, which had been conducted through the missionaries.

On December 16 the Armenians in Zeitoun made a demand upon the porte for food with which to feed the Turkish prisoners in their hands. On December 23 the sultan issued an order that the food should be supplied. During the massacre at Malatia, two Armenian members of the governor's council rushed into the presence of the governor and begged him to save their lives. Their governor refused to interpose in their behalf and the men were killed by the guards in the government building.

Burned at the Water's Edge.

MANISTEE, Mich., Jan. 2.—The passenger steamer Puritan, owned by Seymour Bros. of this place, burned to the water's edge at her winter quarters at Oak Hill, just south of the city Tuesday evening.

Has Two Wives.

LA PORTE, Ind., Jan. 2.—William McCord, who has two wives, one in Oklawaha, Fla., and another in Niles, Mich., was arrested at the latter place yesterday on the charge of bigamy. McCord deserted his first wife, leaving her with the care of four children, his whereabouts being a mystery until tell tale letters and photographs resulted in his positive identification and arrest. The Niles wife is broken-hearted with grief.

Half the Town Gone.

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 3.—Fire yesterday afternoon destroyed over half the business portion of the town. The fire started at 1:30 in Hewlett's saloon and restaurant building on Banyon street and before it could be checked the entire block, including the Seminole hotel, valued at \$250,000, was burned. Several persons were badly injured by the explosion of dynamite to save other buildings.

Struck Again.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Another strike of the employes of the Union Traction company was declared at 1:30 this morning. All efforts to effect a compromise between the company and its men failed. At 11 o'clock last night the men held a mass meeting and as the vote taken today showed a large majority in favor of striking, the result of the mass meeting was a foregone conclusion.

Yesterday, when another strike seemed a probability, the Toybee society, the universal peace union, and a number of gentlemen who are interested in the welfare of the city visited and wrote to the headquarters of the amalgamated association, counselling moderation and advising the men against another strike, but these efforts were thrown away.

The men demand of the company that it abrogate the clause in its latest agreement submitted to them that in the future all new men who are taken on the road shall be in no way affiliated, or connected with directly or indirectly, any labor organization. This clause the company flatly declines to eliminate. After the fall of the road yesterday afternoon was known another committee of the men called on General Manager Beeten last night to make a last appeal to him to eliminate the objectionable clause.

Far over two hours Mr. Beeten and the committee discussed the matter together. The discussion was conducted amicably, but both sides remained firm. At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Beeten stated to be the men that the company would discharge none of its present employes; that it would deal entirely with them, but that it was unalterably determined not to allow its employes to dictate to it in the matter under discussion.

The company believes that it will have no trouble in getting men to fill the strikers' places and Mr. Beeten told the committee that within the past three days the company had refused applications for situations from five hundred men.

Printing Houses Bown Up.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—Just at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon a series of terrific explosions laid waste the vicinity of Second and Vine street, where printing houses and allied trades are numerous. Just after the clock struck a boiler in George F. Grubb's printing office basement, No. 308 North Third street, just across the alley from the storage and commission house of H. B. Grubb exploded. In the rear of the Grubb establishment a large quantity of firearms were stored and a second explosion occurred, followed by a third that lifted the Grubb building and dropped it in a mass of wreckage.

The explosion caused general consternation and every window for three blocks was broken. A large plate glass window in the Merchant's exchange, four blocks away, was shattered and the traders stampeded. Nineteen persons were seriously injured and at 6 p. m. five dead were found. In addition to the list injured given, thirty-five others were more or less hurt. The H. B. Grubb Commission company occupied the ground floor of 300 North Second street and the Anchor Peanut company the second and third floors. Adjoining the wrecked building on the south is the Levison & Blythe Printing company, where the most of the injured were employed. The north walls and two floors went down. On the north is the Excelsior Wire company's building, also partly wrecked. Within half a minute the three buildings were wrapped in flames. Firemen and policemen began the work of rescue. There were less than a dozen people in the wrecked buildings, which accounts for the small death list.

Alaskans Don't Like It.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 3.—In discussing the Alaskan boundary dispute with a representative of the United Press yesterday, the retiring United States district judge, Warren Tritt of Sitka, said: "The unanimous opinion of Alaskans, both white and colored, regarding the boundary question is that the line should stay right where it is. Were England's contention granted it would rob us of the best portion of southwestern Alaska and deprive us of the Yukon trade. The people are opposed to England's map making and they do not desire arbitration, there being nothing to arbitrate. The result of the Bering sea conference, by which England was in the north. President Cleveland's message upon the Venezuelan question is regarded as having an important bearing upon the Alaskan boundary controversy. It has been received with great favor in the territory. The Indians are with us and are violently opposed to British aggression.

Illinois Central Train Derail-d.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—A special to the Republic from Jackson, Tenn., says: The vestibule passenger train from New Orleans bound for Chicago over the Illinois Central railroad was derailed last night near Grand Junction. The engine, baggage and mail cars are reported wrecked. Not one was killed but several persons were injured.

To Signal from the Grave.

"The grave signal" is what the inventor calls a patented affair just offered in the mortuary market. It is designed to enable a man or woman buried alive, as in a state of catalepsy, to notify people above ground. The signal is in a tube fitting, with air valves. The slightest revival of life in the grave, it is claimed, will be instantaneously indicated. The stage exhibitions work very well, but undertakers are obtrusively skeptical. The contrivance has never been vindicated in the case of any actual burial of a live person. The inventor accounts for the opposition of undertakers by saying that his signal will revolutionize inhumation and will put an end to the practice of embalming. A new cemetery, to be located up the Hudson and to be called the Valley of Jehosaphat, may be established in order to give the grave signal a fair test.

Morgan County, Colorado.

It is a sweeping statement, but it is a fact nevertheless, that the irrigated district surrounding Fort Morgan, Colo., is not surpassed in any of the essentials that make an ideal location by any other section of country in the United States. The climate is perfect. The system of irrigation is perfect. The water supply is perfect. The markets good. The soil fertile. The people friendly. The towns prosperous and attractive. Everything that grows in the temperate zone is there raised to perfection. Wheat, alfalfa, potatoes, corn and oats are the staple crops, but market gardening and fruit culture are beginning to receive a great deal of attention. Fifty out of the 500 farmers in the county have this year had an average yield of 50 bushels of wheat to the acre, and more than 100 exceeded 40 bushels. Alfalfa makes a larger crop than any where else in the country. Average yield 5 tons to the acre. The price of land varies from \$15 to \$30 an acre, including perpetual water right. A fifty acre tract as small as one man can farm, and if he goes in for fruit raising or market gardening, half that much will be found to be enough to keep him busy. Detailed information about Morgan County is contained in an illustrated booklet issued by the Passenger Department of the Burlington Route, and now ready and free distribution. A copy will be mailed to any one who will write to J. Francis, G. P. A., Omaha, Neb., for it. No one who really is earnest in his desire to find a better location than his present one will fail to do this.

Paris boulevards will soon be as dull as downtown streets at night. The book stores have now agreed to close at ten instead of midnight; the other retail stores have long been closing early; the only lights to be seen when the theaters let out will be in restaurants.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio, 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. 1895.

A. W. GLEASON, 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., Toledo O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

In every fruit-growing neighborhood there ought to be a live, active horticultural society. When once started they soon become interesting, and all are profited who take part therein.

Sooner or later a neglected Cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh, all symptomatic of some serious Lung affection, which may be avoided or palliated by using in time Dr. D. Jayne's Expecto-rant.

The Empress theater, London, has a stage so large that there is space on it for 6000 people.

FOR IRRITATION OF THE THROAT caused by Cold or use of the voice, "Brown's Bronchial Trochets" are exceedingly beneficial.

Henry Arthur Jones, the playwright, is going to drop his Jones and call himself Henry Arthur.

By using Hall's Hair Renewer, gray, faded, or discolored hair assumes the natural color of youth, and grows luxuriant and strong, pleasing everybody.

Wear a clean apron while ironing or bed-making.

Mr. Asquith, late English home secretary, has broken with all precedents by appearing as counsel in a law case.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c bottle.

A great deal more money would be consumed in the cities if the undated article could be procured.

FITS.—All Fits stopped by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. No Fits after the first bottle. Cures Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Trichinosis, and all other nervous diseases. Send for free literature.

Watts—"Did you ever know of any one dying for love?"—Potts—"Once I knew a fellow who starved to death after being refused by an heiress."—Indianapolis Journal.

WE make a new article, staple as food. Agents sell them on sight. H. S. Franklin Grove, Ill.

Judic is going to act in Berlin. She says that France and Germany ought to live on good terms with each other, and that she detests the thought of war, as she has two sons. Moreover, she wants to see Emperor William, who interests her greatly.

Hood's
Sarsaparilla has over and over again proved itself the best blood purifier medicinal agent ever produced. It cures when other medicines utterly fail. Its record is unequalled in the history of medicine. Its success is based upon its intrinsic merit. Hood's
Sarsaparilla
Is the One True Blood Purifier.
Hood's Pills are easy to take, mild, effective. All druggists, 25c.