

News in Brief

Next year's session of the Geological Society of America probably will be held in Mexico.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw says John R. Walsh's banking methods were bad but not criminal.

John D. Rockefeller is said to have under consideration the idea of an endowment for old-age pensions.

The report of the Panama Canal commission to Secretary Taft finds no reason why the work should not be carried on to a successful completion.

All the French cardinals met in Paris to discuss their attitude toward the separation of church and state and forward a cipher dispatch to Rome.

Justice Leventritt at New York decides that the purchased has the right to sign the name of the person from whom he purchased it to a railroad ticket.

Advices received at the state department are to the effect that the threatened trouble between Columbia and Venezuela has probably been averted.

The oil and paint departments of the Original Pressed Steel Car company's plant in Lower Allegheny, Pa., were destroyed by fire. The loss will be fully \$50,000.

Chancellor Chaplain of the Washington university, St. Louis, talked on football to the teachers' association at Jefferson, Mo. He dilated upon the evil results of the game.

Senor Moret, the Spanish premier, says it is his opinion that the forthcoming conference on Moroccan affairs will lead to a sincere and lasting agreement between France and Germany.

McCall has already turned over to the New York Life Insurance company a check for \$235,000, covering the moneys that Andrew Hamilton received in 1904 and which are yet unaccounted for in detail.

The United States Steel Corporation has completed surveys for a belt railroad from Milwaukee and Chicago around the southern end of Lake Michigan through Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids to Muskegon, Mich.

The entire plant of the American Shipbuilding Company in Bay City, Mich., was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of over \$250,000. The fire started about 11:30 in the furnace shop and quickly spread to the other buildings.

Frederick O. Howe of Cleveland, in an address before the joint session of the economic and political science associations in Baltimore, declared against "government by privilege" and says municipal ownership will give free cities.

The appropriation of \$1,000 passed by the house of representatives of Cuba to aid the striking cigarmakers of Key West is not likely to pass the senate, as the finance committee adopted an almost unanimous report opposing it.

Alexander MacDowell, a Birmingham, Ga., negro, who attempted the life of Policeman Henry Nichols at Elkton, was pursued by 100 men and brought back to town with a rope around his neck and his body riddled with bullets.

At La Rochelle, France, troops charged the striking dock laborers with bayonets as they were attempting to gain entrance to the docks in order to force the laborers there to cease work. A number of persons were wounded.

Major Hugh J. Gallagher, commissary depart. U. S. A., who has for the past year been acting as assistant purchasing agent of the Isthmian canal commission, has been detached from that service and ordered to Manila February 1.

Crime is on the increase in London, says William E. Curtis, writing from Washington, despite the strict enforcement of justice and the fact that \$13,000,000 a year is spent on the police, prisons, courts and other means of checking the lawless.

Huntington, Ind., has been selected as the meeting place of the American Christian church convention in October of this year. Arrangements were completed recently whereby the quadrennial gathering of ministerial and lay delegates goes there. The convention will be organized with about 600 delegates.

Judge McPherson in the United States district court at Philadelphia refused a new trial to Henry Lear, the former president of the Doyelstown, Pa., National bank, convicted last September of misapplication of the funds of the defunct institution. The case will be taken to the United States district court of appeals.

A Chilean syndicate has made the lowest bid for the building of a railroad from Arica in Chili to La Paz in Bolivia.

The annual tournament of the Indoor Rifle league of the United States will be held at Grand Rapids, Mich., February 12 to 17.

Fire at Harrisburg, Ill., destroyed the buildings on the east half of the public square and caused a loss of over \$60,000.

Mrs. Stella Brennan, convicted of murdering her three stepchildren, was sentenced to life imprisonment at Minneapolis, Minn.

William H. Payne, one of the oldest grain dealers in New York and an art critic of national reputation, is dead of heart disease.

The mistake of a Paris switchman resulted in a street car accident in the Avenue de la Republique, in which twenty-two persons were injured.

The funeral of Charles T. Yerkes, the late traction promoter, took place from his at Fifth avenue and Sixty-eighth street, New York. The funeral services were conducted by a Quaker minister. They were simple and attended only by members of the family and a few close friends of Mr. Yerkes.

Three Wives Meet. An Arkansas City man who had twice been divorced took his third wife to the theater recently. His two earlier wives have become good friends, and when the couple took their seats the man looked around, and, to his consternation, saw he had three wives in a row beside him.

The Chronic Bachelor. The age of a house can sometimes be concealed by a few coats of fresh paint. Theoretically, it is the same with a woman.—Cleveland Leader.

Camels Outdone. Other creatures than the camel are able to get along for extended periods without drinking. Sheep in the south-western deserts go for forty to sixty days in winter without drink grazing on the green, succulent vegetation of that season.

To Break up Fresh Cold. It is well to remember that a fresh cold in the head may sometimes be broken up immediately if treated early by snuffing warm salt water up the nose from the palm of the hand.

Own Carriages in Common. A curious custom exists in Genoa, many of the well-to-do people, as well as those in moderate circumstances, do not own either horses or carriages. They own only an interest in them. Four or five or half a dozen great families club together and buy a carriage and horses; then they arrange among themselves the days the different families will use it.

Water Supply Decreases. A shrinkage in the world's water supply has been predicted by M. Martel, the French explorer of caves, in a lecture. Through the erosion and corrosion of the earth surface, he said, the water level is being continually lowered, and unless measures for preventing this were adopted, a large part of the world will in a few centuries hence die of thirst.

What She Means. When a married woman says she has all the rights she wants, what she really means is that she has a good husband. In America most men are so much better than the law that most women never find out how bad the law is.—Woman's Journal.

A New Being. Shepard, Ill., Jan. 8th (Special)—Mrs. Sarah E. Rowe, who is residing here, says she feels like "A New Being," although she is in her fifty-seventh year. Why? because she has taken Dodd's Kidney Pills, that will know medicine that has put new life into old bodies, and has come as a God-send into homes of sorrow and suffering. She says:—

"No one knows what awful torture I suffered with Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble, until I got cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills. This grand remedy drove the Rheumatism out of my body, nothing else ever did me any good. Dodd's Kidney Pills are worth one hundred times their price, for they have made me, though I am fifty-seven years old, a new being. I am in better shape now than I have been for many years and I owe it all to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

The Kiss in Ancient Times. Individuals of princely rank once expected the kiss of respect from their inferiors, but this custom is almost obsolete. A kiss was conferred as a formal mark of favor by crowned heads at jousts and tournaments. Princess Margaret, daughter of James I. of Scotland, kissed the poet Alain Chartier for saying so many nice things about her, though he was one of the ugliest men in the kingdom.

Substitute for Eyesight. The value of a visual apparatus is so apparent that one can hardly conceive of a creature achieving much without it, yet among ants will be found many diligent and effective "workers" who are blind, though ant soldiers and other members of the ant community have large eyes. The blind ants, who do the most complicated work of the nest, have substitute senses in their antennae.

First Apples Brought to America. John Winthrop is usually held responsible for the introduction of the apple into the New World. But as a matter of fact when Winthrop anchored off Cape Ann the red-skinned Blackstone already had apple trees growing about his cabin at Shawmut Neck. Some of the best of our American apples were brought over by the Huguenots, who settled in Flushing, L. I., in 1660, and planted there, among others, the pomme royale or spice apple.

Incipient Consumption. The happy wife of a good old fashioned Michigan farmer says: "In the spring of 1902 I was taken sick—a general breaking down, as it were. I was excessively nervous, could not sleep well at night, my food seemed to do me no good, and I was so weak I could scarcely walk across the room.

"The doctor said my condition was due to overwork and close confinement and that he very much feared that consumption would set in. For several months I took one kind of medicine after another, but with no good effect—in fact, I seemed to grow worse.

"Then I determined to quit all medicines, give up coffee and eat what Grape-Nuts food would do for me. I began to eat Grape-Nuts with sugar and cream and bread and butter three times a day.

"The effect was surprising! I began to gain flesh and strength forthwith, my nerves quieted down and grew normally steady and sound, sweet sleep came back to me. In six weeks' time I discharged the hired girl and commenced to do my own housework for a family of six. This was two years ago, and I am doing it still and enjoy it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in page.

YEAR ONE OF GREAT PROSPERITY

All Records Broken by the Harvests, Manufactures and Commerce of the United States.

It has been a year of glistering national prosperity and its brightness is reflected into the year that is to come. Nowhere on the horizon is there visible a cloud of doubt that next year will be as generous-handed as has the year whose bell has just tolled. All records of prosperity for this and for any other country have been broken by the harvests, manufactures and commerce of America for the twelve months which now have slipped finally into the past.

The North has had a prosperity in which the West has shared, and the South simply is fat with plenty. No principal crop in the United States has failed. For the bushel sown, the earth has returned its twenty fold. It is not necessary to give the figures in order that the great fact may be grasped. In all the staples of life the year has broken the record of yield. It is possible that in the case of cotton an exception should be made, but of the southern staple there has been a production as large as the people of the cotton-growing sections could have wished. The prices are high; everyone had some cotton, and everyone has a share of the selling price.

The Secretary of Agriculture has said that the well-being of the American farmer is a matter of the profoundest interest to the entire country. He might have gone farther and have said that the well-being of the entire country depends upon the well-being of the American farmer. It has been a year of unsurpassed prosperity to the agriculturists of the country. Production has been unequalled, and as the wealth and the happiness of all depend upon that which springs from the ground, we go back to the basis and the proper place for the prophecy of happiness when we stand upon the farm.

By the time that the new year has run half its course it is probable that there will be a fuller and better understanding between the sister countries of North and South America. The third conference of the Pan-American states is to be held in Brazil, and there the Secretary of State of the greatest of the American countries will meet with the officials of the smaller republics, and out of their conferences and discussions it is believed will come plans which, when put to the working test, will make secure upon a firm foundation the peace of two continents.

It is probable that before the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress sees the day of adjournment that a national quarantine law will be passed which will reduce to a minimum the danger of yellow fever epidemics in the South.

It is probable that before the new year becomes an old year two stars will be added to the flag of the United States, Arizona and New Mexico, joined to become one state, and Oklahoma and Indian Territory, joined, to become the other. When this end is accomplished, there will be no territories left in the Union, and the year 1906 will go down in history as the year which saw the fulfillment of the dream of the fathers.

To go again into the immediate past it may be said for the last of the old years that it saw the making of a record for American commerce in both matters of exports and of imports. The year 1904 produced the first billion dollar record for imports; the year 1905, saw a material increase, and during each one of its twelve months the value of the imports amounted to practically \$100,000,000, against an average of less than half that amount only a score of years ago.

The exports of the United States, as an official puts it, "never touched the billion dollar mark until the year 1895, and have never in any calendar year been as much as a billion and a half dollars in value; but, this year they have considerably exceeded that figure and will approximate a value of \$1,600,000,000." None of the officials who make a study of trade conditions has been able to discover anything in the future which should prevent a like marvelous growth of the commerce of the United States during the coming year.

The manufacturers of the country increased their share during the last year in both imports and exports of the United States. The increase in the importation of manufacturers' materials in the ten months ending Nov. 1, 1905, amounted to \$81,000,000, an increase of 21 per cent over the corresponding period of last year, while the increase in all other imports amounted to but \$54,000,000, an increase of 12 per cent over the corresponding months of 1904.

In the matter of exports of manufactures the value of increase during ten months of 1905 was \$55,000,000, an increase of 15 per cent, while the gain of all other exports was but \$50,000,000, an increase of 7 per cent over the same months of last year.

The Washington officials who deal in the statistics of manufacturers hold that there is every apparent indication that the prosperous showing of the last year is to be more than duplicated in the year that is to come. It is a fairly well established fact that coming unhappy events cast long shadows before. The students of the situation look not only at the matter immediately in hand, but they look at all the conditions of commercial life: the state of the country's finances, the likelihood of tariff changes, the possibilities of commercial wars, and, in fact, at all other things upon which government agents make reports.

They look at all these things before they attempt anything of prophecy, and when they do consent to prophecy they do not put it in black and white because there is always a chance of the arising of something hitherto unknown; but they do consent to give an expression of their belief in the future, founded upon the best knowledge which is given to them from all available sources. It is only the crop expert who in the winter, the time of the death of vegetation, refuses to say one word as to the future, for the time of long distance weather forecasts has not yet arrived.

The view of the coming year as it touches exports and imports and the manufacturers of the country is to be expressed only by the much-used and apparently well-liked word, rosy.

Should there be those who look only to the purse as the standard of a people's happiness, it may be said that there is more money in circulation among the inhabitants of the United States to-day than ever there has been before. Despite bank troubles here and there the financial institutional solidity and prosperity of the country seems to have a foundation of rock which cannot readily be worn away. The light shines ahead.

DISASTERS DURING THE YEAR. Earthquake in Italy the Worst Calamity Recorded in 1905.

Disasters were numerous during 1905, though there was no calamity involving such great loss of life or such horrors as accompanied the burning of the Iroquois theater at Chicago in 1903, or of the steamer General Slocum at New York in 1904. Leaving out of consideration the Russo-Japanese war, the greatest disaster of the year occurred in Calabria, Italy, where 400 lives were lost through an earthquake Sept. 8. Nearly as many deaths were recorded as due to the collapse of a partially constructed reservoir near Madrid, Spain, April 8.

The most serious disaster in the United States was the tornado in Texas, April 29. At Laredo 100 lives were lost. A tornado in Oklahoma, May 11, caused nearly as many deaths in the town of Sidney. A fire in a shoe factory at Brockton, Mass., resulting from an explosion, March 20, also resulted in 100 deaths.

Railroad accidents probably have not caused so many deaths as in 1904, but several serious ones occurred during the past year. In a collision on the Western Maryland railroad, twenty-eight miles from Baltimore, June 1, twenty-three persons were killed. In each of three other wrecks twenty lives were lost, and two wrecks caused twelve deaths each.

By an explosion in the Rush Run and Red Ash coal mines, near Thurmond, W. Va., March 19, twenty-four lives were lost. A gas explosion in a mine at Ziegler, Ill., April 13, entombed fifty miners. July 11 more than 100 miners were killed by an explosion in the pits at Wattstown, Wales.

Of disasters on the water the most serious was the wreck of the Southwestern Railway company's steamer Hilda, off St. Malo, English channel, in which 100 lives were lost. The explosion of the boiler of the United States gunboat Bennington in San Diego harbor, July 21, caused the death of sixty of the crew.

LYNCH LAW LESS IN EVIDENCE. Fewer Victims of Mobs Than in Any Year Since 1885.

The lynchings reported for 1905 are but 66, the smallest number since 1885. The following table showing the number of lynchings since 1885 will be of use to those studying this particular feature of criminology:

Table showing the number of lynchings since 1885 by year. 1885: 184; 1886: 131; 1887: 128; 1888: 122; 1889: 127; 1890: 126; 1891: 125; 1892: 124; 1893: 123; 1894: 122; 1895: 121; 1896: 120; 1897: 119; 1898: 118; 1899: 117; 1900: 116; 1901: 115; 1902: 114; 1903: 113; 1904: 112; 1905: 66.

The lynchings in the various states and territories were as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 1; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 4; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 17; Missouri, 1; Nevada, 1; North Carolina, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 11; Virginia, 1.

Of these lynchings 65 occurred in the south and 1 in the north. Of the total number 61 were negroes and 5 whites. The crimes alleged were as follows: Murder, 34; rape, 15; murderous assault, 4; attempted rape, 4; robbery, 2; race prejudice, 1; kidnapping, 1; elopement, 1; informing, 1. Two lynchings were for unknown reasons, and one innocent victim was hanged.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS OF 1905. List of Those Attaining Pre-eminence During the Year.

The following persons stand at the head in various lines of sport: Amateur Athletics—Martin J. Sheridan. Automobiling—Barney Oldfield. Billiards—Charles F. Conklin. Bowling—Charles M. Anderson. Boxing—James J. Jeffries. Chess—Frank J. Marshall. Cycling—Frank L. Kramer. Golf (Open)—Willie Anderson. Golf (Amateur)—H. Chandler Egan. Golf (Women's)—Miss Pauline Mackay. Jockey—David Nicol. Rifle Shooting—Sergt. C. E. Orr. Skat—Herman Dietz. Skating (Professional)—Norval Bates. Skating (Amateur)—Morris Wood. Swimming—C. M. Daniels. Tennis—Beals C. Wright. Tennis (Women's)—Miss Elizabeth Moore. Trap Shooting—R. R. Barber.

YEAR AS SEEN BY BRADSTREET. Period of Heavily Increased Purchasing Power.

The year just ending has been one of almost boundless activity, a period of rich rewards to agriculture, though not of uniformly record yields; of abundance of employment for labor and of few serious strikes; of building and constructive activity in all lines; of enormously enlarged bank clearings totals, and of striking small failure damage, considering the immense business done and the unprecedented number engaged therein.

That it was, on the whole, a year of heavily increased public purchasing power seems certain, in view of the fact that commodity prices were maintained at record high levels.

Continuing the report states: "The multitude of records broken shows that new guideposts have, indeed been set up. The revival which began in the last half of 1904, far from spending its force, as was predicted in the early part of 1905, grew as the year advanced. The commercial, financial and industrial movement surged forward, weather drawbacks and disclosures of financial reticence in high places failing to stem the upward trend. Disregard of precedents was, perhaps, best illustrated in the persistent advance of securities despite high money prices, and the tendency to discount prosperity was irresistible."

Speaking of conditions in the latter part of the year it is stated: "In September car shortages began to affect traffic and collections, clearings reached new high figures, while failures and liabilities for nine months were below 1904. Lifting of southern quarantines gave zest to southern trade, which was further helped by high cotton quotations when the movement was heaviest. In the last quarter open weather favored outdoor activity, but retarded retail trade, which was also hampered by farmers holding grain and cotton and the car congestion, which likewise delayed collections. Stock speculation, though lacking marked public participation and displaying manipulative influences, was of large volume at record prices, despite high money, interrupted foreign markets. Iron and steel output advanced; ore sales, clearings and staple prices all scored high levels in December."

Of the outlook for the new year the report says: "If satisfaction with the past and confidence in the future are at all reliable guides, 1906 is likely to equal, if indeed it does not surpass, the year drawing to a close. The volume of orders booked ahead exceeds any previous year in the country's history, and high prices as yet seem to exercise no effect upon consumptive demand. Iron and steel of all kinds are heavily sold ahead, as are also shoes, cotton and woolen goods, lumber, hardware and a myriad of other products. Wheat enters the winter in excellent condition and with an enlarged area. Predictions as to 1906 building are even more sanguine than a year ago."

MURDERS HAVE BEEN FREQUENT. The number of homicides and deaths by violence of every kind in 1905, as reported by telegraph, shows a considerable increase over 1904, being 9,212, as compared with 8,452 in the latter year. This record is brought down to Dec. 27, so that the complete record for the year would have been slightly in excess of the above figures. The startling feature of the record is the increase of murders committed by highwaymen, burglars and that particular class of criminals, the number being 532, as compared with 464 in 1904, 406 in 1903, 333 in 1902, and 103 in 1901.

LOSS OF LIFE BY ACCIDENTS. The following table gives the loss of life resulting from disasters of various kinds in this country during 1905 as reported by telegraph.

Table showing loss of life by accidents in 1905. Fire: 1,018; Drownings: 1,177; Explosions and a myriad of other products: 27; Falling buildings: 157; Mines: 679; Cyclones and storms: 54; Lightning: 163; Electricity: 137.

LONG YEARS AT REST

Remains of Prehistoric Man, Who Must Have Lived Ages Before Christ, Have Finally Found Place in British Museum.

The oldest known body of any human being reposes in the Egyptian gallery of the British museum. All that is known concerning it is taken from the inscription which was found on the case containing the mummy. This says: "Body of a man who was buried in a shallow grave hollowed out of the sandstone in the west bank of the Nile in upper Egypt. Before burial the body was treated with a preparation of bitumen and was arranged in the posture in which it now lies, on its left side, with the hands before the face and the knees drawn up nearly on a level with the chin. The grave, which has been roughly imitated by the model here exhibited, was covered with the slabs of unworked stone, and in it, beside the body, were disposed flint knives and a number of vases, partly filled with the remains of funeral offerings. The man probably belonged to a fair skinned, light haired race, which may be regarded as one of the aboriginal stocks of Egypt, whose settlements were usually found on the west bank of the Nile. The style of the flint instruments found in the grave indicates that the man lived in the later neolithic period of Egypt; that is, in remote ages, long before the rule of Menes, the first historical king of Egypt."

A wandering Arab was the first one to find this grave and he reported his find to a British official, who immediately sent a couple of soldiers to guard it day and night. The body is not a mummy of the ordinary historic Egyptian period, such as Rameses, the father of the Pharaoh of the Exodus. It was never bound up in linen or cased in a painted coffin, but was merely coated with a preparation of bitumen, called by the Arabic word mummia, hence our word mummy.

This man must have hunted along the banks of the Nile before the time of the earliest mummified king which the museums possess—before the time of Menes, who was supposed to have ruled Egypt about 5004 B. C. There were previous to that time two prehistoric races, one the conquerors and the other the conquered, from which sprang the Egyptian race of the earliest dynasties. It is with these remote stocks that this man has to do. Considering the condition in which he was found it is evident that he was associated with a late period of the new stone age of Egypt. He was buried in a characteristically neolithic grave and has neolithic pots and instruments of flint about him. They are like all other neolithic pots and chipped flint weapons and knives found in other parts of the world. The fine, thin flint knives were placed in the grave as a part of the funeral ritual. They should be compared with Egyptian flints of a known historic age, and they will be found to be almost identical with them. There is, of course, no inscription of any kind on the pots, knives or graves, all having been made long before the invention of any written language. Certain Egyptian documents of great antiquity mention a race called the Trenennu, who had red hair and blue eyes. This man has hair of a distinct auburn shade.

Thinks They Are Safe. In the spring term of the past year the athletic young women of Smith college developed a passion for baseball. In conversation with a distinguished visitor at the college, President L. Clark Seelye spoke of the fresh enthusiasm which the students were manifesting in the national game. The visitor, having his own ideas of intelligent gentleness, looked somewhat distressed at this announcement.

"Aren't you afraid," he asked, "that baseball will have a tendency to make the girls masculine?"

A humorous expression stole over President Seelye's face. "Masculine?" he echoed. "My dear friend, if you could never have further fears pitching the ball you would never have any further fears on that score."

What Pa Said. Little Harry entered the parlor a few minutes after Mr. Hudson had been announced. In spite of all he had been told that he must never speak of his sister he forgot his instructions.

"Sister Annabel is awful proud of her diamond ring, won't even let me see it, but I know I'd like one like it," began Harry eagerly.

"The young man was right. 'I am glad your sister is so pleased with it; you must tell me why you would like one,' answered the young man.

"Because mamma gave me a new scrap book and my mullage is gone and Pa said it was paste."

Writes Book in Prison. The Countess Bonmartini, in prison in Italy for murdering her husband, interested, send name and address to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for his little book of extracts from the works of eminent medical writers, and endorsing the same, and telling just what Dr. Pierce's medicines are made of. It's free for the asking.

Steals American Letters. Two years ago a Norwegian postal clerk was convicted of having been long and systematically pilfering from the mails; he had done away with some 1,500 American letters. A few weeks ago another was convicted of the same offense; he had appropriated at least 1,000 American letters in two years.

Jewish Services in Africa. The first Jewish services ever held in British East Africa were held on Yom Kippur at the Masonic Hall, of Nairobi, and resulted in the formation of a congregation. There are about thirty Jews in the protectorate, most of them engaged in dairy farming.

Reads Life Prize Fight.

From an account of the Doncaster (England) Art club's annual exhibition in the Doncaster Gazette: "Miss — also goes in for portiture. In hitting off her father's head her intentions are good, but the execution lacks very much in artistic finish."

Trouble Breeds Trouble. "It is odd," mused the philosophical lawyer, "that when a man gets heavy damages to his person or his property he immediately flies to the courts to get some more."—Baltimore American.

A Hint to Husbands. A woman simply cannot harbor bad temper when she knows her dress to be a success. If only husbands realized this, the dressmaker's bill might be heavier, but serenity would reign in the household, and many would gladly pay the price.

Moisture in the Air. The capacity of air for holding moisture is twice as great at 52 degrees as at 32, and four times as great at 78 degrees as at the freezing point of water—32 degrees Fahrenheit.

The Value of Ideals. The life of every person will be made better and brighter by choosing a high ideal, and then seeking conscientiously to live up to it. The ideal dish for breakfast is Pillsbury's Wheat, which is full of stored-up energy and nourishment.

Jorkins—I do not suppose that there is a man living that could successfully forge my name to a check and get it cashed. Morkins—Is your signature such a peculiar one? Jorkins—No; but I haven't any money in the bank.—Judge.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, Mores and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Ousted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The only man braver than the hero who fears not ridicule is he who fears it and yet faces it in a good cause.

Robbed in Church. Just think what an outrage it is to be robbed of all the benefits of the services by continuous coughing throughout the congregation, when Anti-Grippe is guaranteed to cure. Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

Youth changes its tastes by the warmth of its blood, age retains its taste by habit.—Roche-foucauld.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES. Itching, Burning, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if FAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. See.

Philosophy does not regard pedigree. She did not receive Plato as a noble, but made him so.—Seneca.

Lewis' Single Binder straight Sc. Many smokers prefer them to the cigars. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Action without purpose and direction is of little value. A grasshopper has more action than a bee.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Esselary, Vancouver, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Packers who plead guilty are likely to be accused by their associates of unprofessional conduct.

Hundreds of dealers say the extra quantity and superior quality of DeLancey Star is fast taking place of all other brands. Others say they cannot sell any other star.

The man who boasts that he hasn't any friends does not deserve to have any.

OPEN PUBLICITY THE BEST GUARANTY OF MERIT. When the maker of a medicine, sold through druggists for family use, takes his patients fully into his confidence by frankly and seriously publishing broadcast as well as on his bottle wrappers, a full list of all its ingredients in plain English, this action on his part is the best possible evidence that he is not afraid to have the search light of investigation turned full upon his formula and that it will bear the fullest scrutiny and the most thorough investigation.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the cure of the weaknesses, periodical pains and functional derangements of the organs of the female is the only medicine put up for sale through druggists for woman's special use, the maker of which is not afraid to take his patients into his full confidence by such open and honest publicity.

A glance at the published ingredients on each bottle wrapper will show that it is made wholly from native American medicinal roots, that it contains no poisonous or habit-forming drugs, no narcotics and no alcohol—pure, triple-refined glycerine of proper strength being used instead of the commonly employed alcohol, both for extracting and preserving the active medicinal properties found in the roots of the American forest plants employed. It is the only medicine for women's peculiar diseases, sold by druggists, that does not contain a large percentage of alcohol, which is in the long run so harmful to woman's delicate nervous system. Now, glycerine is perfectly harmless, and serves a valuable purpose by possessing intrinsic value all its own, and besides it enhances the curative effect of the other ingredients entering into the Favorite Prescription.

Some of the ablest medical writers and teachers endorse these views and praise all the several ingredients of which "Favorite Prescription" is composed—recommending them for the cure of the very same diseases for which this world-famed medicine is advised. No other medicine for women has any such professional endorsement—worth more than any number of ordinary testimonials. If interested, send name and address to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for his little book of extracts from the works of eminent medical writers, and endorsing the same, and telling just what Dr. Pierce's medicines are made of. It's free for the asking.

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