Our Nation's Wealth.

Gold and silver are poured abundantly into the lap of the nation, but our material wealth and strength is rather in iron, the most useful of all metals, just as the wealth of a human being lies in a useful stomach. If you have overworked yours until it is disabled, try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will relieve the clogged bowels, improve the appetite and cure constipation and dyspepsia, biliousness, liver and kidney disease.

No speculator ever quits in time.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.

No place is so worthless that it has not some loafers.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Spring Medicine

There's no season when good medicine is so much needed as in Spring, and there's no medicine which does so much good in Spring as Hood's Sarsaparilla. In fact, Spring Medicine is another name for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not delay taking it. Don't put it off till your health tone gets too low to be lifted.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Will give you a good appetite, purify and enrich your blood, overcome that tired feeling, give you mental and digestive strength and steady nerves. Be sure to ask for HOOD'S, and be sure that you get Hood's, the best medicine money can buy. Get a bottle TO-DAY. All druggists. Price $1.

AN EPISODE IN BOERDOM.

For Those Readers Who Are Keeping Up with the War Literature.

An Afrikander, trekking from Schuin's Hoogte to Palapsie with a load of biltong halted by a fontein at the foot of a kloof. A Voortrekker suddenly appeared from behind a kopje, waving a vierkleur.

"Oorlog!" shouted the Voortrekker.

"Dop!" replied the Afrikander, who was a man of ready wit.

"Produce it," said the Voortrekker, "though I am no dopper."

The Afrikander's voorlooper, who was standing on the disselboom munching mealies, jumped off and started on a run toward a krantz. In jumping a sluit his foot slipped on a klip and he fell into a donga. The others, after much dop, got into a heated argument in Taal over the quickest way to the nearest dorp. One said he should take the drift over the spruit, and the other that he should pont over the pan. A zarp came along and took them both around the viel and through the poort to the laager, where they should be safe from rooineks.—N. Y. Sun.

He Dealt in His Dream.

"May you take this lesson home with you to-night, dear friends," concluded the preacher at the end of a very long and wearisome sermon. "And may its spiritual truths sink into your hearts and lives to the end that your souls may experience salvation. We will now bow our heads in prayer. Deacon White, will you lead?"

There was no response.

"Deacon White," this time in a louder voice. "Deacon White, will you lead?"

Still no response. It was evident that the good deacon was slumbering. The preacher made a third appeal and raised his voice to a pitch that succeeded in waking the drowsy man.

"Deacon White, will you please lead?"

The deacon rubbed his eyes and opened them wonderingly.

"Is it my lead? No—I just dealt."—Detroit Free Press.

No matter what job it is, there is always somebody who wants it.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable.

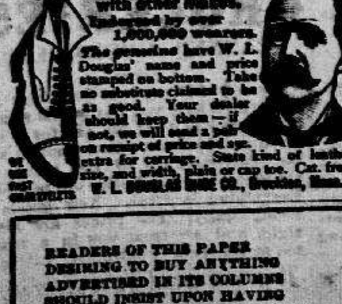
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

MITCHELL'S

EYE SALVE

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes. Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.



READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

HONOR IN POLITICS.

Shrewd Observers Say Such a Virtue Has No Existence.

Absolute Selfishness a Prerequisite to Success in Political Life—Honesty as Dangerous as Unguarded Speech.

[Special Washington Letter.]

PROPERLY defined, politics is the science of selfishness. Men who engage in politics, young men who have political hopes and aspirations, may as well understand that only those who are selfish and self-seeking can achieve success.

There are exceptions to all rules, but men who have had long experience in dealing with politicians will tell you, if they tell the truth, that there is no notable exception to this rule, but that absolute selfishness is a prerequisite to success in the political world.

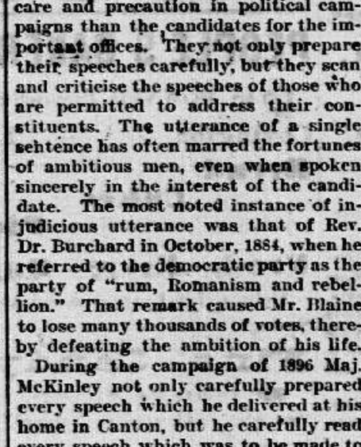
All living political leaders have their followers who believe in them implicitly, and who would not for the world suspect their idols of selfishness. They pose as the friends of the dear people and assure their hearers that they are laboring by day and by night to promote the welfare of the poor and oppressed. It may be easy for the people of the present day to believe that Buchanan, Pierce, Van Buren, Jackson and other long dead presidents were politicians; but the people would not like to have mention made of their living leaders in that manner.

These reflections and the following statements are timely because the people of this republic are soon to be stirred to fever heat by political leaders in a great struggle for the control of the government. When the candidates for congress, for the legislature and for state offices are shouting and ranting before the people it may be just as well for the calm and considerate citizens to realize all the while that the candidates are not working themselves into frenzy without hoping for their own preferment, primarily.

It has been truly said that "the world is self, and self alone, from surface to foundation stone." But selfishness in business and in all other walks of life appears but slightly in comparison to its exhibition in the field of politics. Men rend and tear each other's reputations, as wild beasts rend and tear their prey. Every man endeavors to build himself up, and in so doing often deems it necessary to pull down those about him who aspire. For this reason young men of real ability, worth and forcefulness of character find it difficult to receive recognition. The older men who manage political affairs in their districts and states will not permit those young men to rise who manifest superior ability. Only those who dissemble or sincerely truckle to the leaders are permitted to come to the front.

No class of men exercises greater care and precaution in political campaigns than the candidates for the important offices. They not only prepare their speeches carefully, but they scan and criticise the speeches of those who are permitted to address their constituents. The utterance of a single sentence has often marred the fortunes of ambitious men, even when spoken sincerely in the interest of the candidate. The most noted instance of injudicious utterance was that of Rev. Dr. Burchard in October, 1884, when he referred to the democratic party as the party of "rum, Romanism and rebellion." That remark caused Mr. Blaine to lose many thousands of votes, thereby defeating the ambition of his life.

During the campaign of 1896 Maj. McKinley not only carefully prepared every speech which he delivered at his home in Canton, but he carefully read every speech which was to be made to him before it was delivered; and many of those speeches were revised by the major before he permitted his visiting admirers to be heard. Very few



A TALK WITH LINCOLN.

speeches were made to Mr. Bryan in that campaign, as he preferred to do most of the talking himself.

The first notable political mistake in the history of our republic was made by Henry Clay, in 1844, when he wrote a letter containing a clause of less than a dozen words that sealed his defeat. There was probably never a more popular politician than Henry Clay, and his election seemed a foregone conclusion. He had been nominated with enthusiasm and with unanimity. His party was splendidly disciplined, and absolutely sure of success. But, unfortunately, Mr. Clay wrote a letter to a friend in Alabama, in which he made some ill-considered allusion to the admission of Texas; and that single sentence caused him to lose the electoral vote of New York state, and thus to fail of election to the presidency. It was called the "Alabama letter," and was used upon the hustings everywhere with great effect to the detriment of Mr. Clay. Politicians of that day all declared that nothing else could have compassed Mr. Clay's defeat.

Another notable mistake on the part of a candidate was made by Gen. Hancock in September, 1884, when he wrote a letter saying: "The tariff is a local, not a national, issue." Although it has since been demonstrated and admitted by politicians of both parties that Gen. Hancock was technically correct in his statement, it was taken up at the time by the opposition and turned into ridicule with such effect that it insured Hancock's defeat.

For a long time after Henry Clay's defeat the political managers would not permit their presidential candidates to make any speeches nor to write any letters. Zachary Taylor was required to be as solitary as an oyster and as silent as a clam. Only one letter was promulgated over his signature, and that was prepared for him by Thurlow Weed, Millard Fillmore and William H. Seward. Franklin Pierce was kept in retirement, although he had long been known as an orator of magnetic presence. His campaign managers feared that he might commit some fatal error in public utterance.

When Abraham Lincoln was nominated in 1860 the republican managers were perturbed lest he might commit some error. Thurlow Weed went to Springfield to see Lincoln and caution him, to tell him to remain absolutely quiet and say nothing about politics even to his neighbors. After half an hour's conversation with Mr. Lincoln the great New York politician told him the object of his visit, but stated that he had no advice to offer. He returned to New York and told the politicians that Lincoln possessed the keenest and most subtle intellect he had ever encountered. He said that during his half hour conversation Mr. Lincoln cleverly entertained him, drew from him all manner of information, but never made any suggestions himself. He said to Mr. Seward: "This man Lincoln may be only a country lawyer, and may have had no great political training, but he is wiser than all of us, and we need give ourselves no concern about him during the canvass. If he says anything he will say what should be said, and he will say nothing else."

In 1868 the politicians had an easy time of it with Gen. Grant, because he was not a speech maker; knew it, and did not want to talk. He kept quiet and allowed his military fame to speak for him, and it spoke most eloquently and successfully. In 1872 Gen. Grant was again "the silent man" during the campaign, while Mr. Greeley made a famous tour of the country, making speeches.

In 1876 Hayes and Tilden were conspicuously silent. In 1880 Garfield and Hancock left the speech-making to others, and the country was deluged with political talk. In 1884 Mr. Cleveland made no pretense as an orator, while Mr. Blaine talked incessantly without avail. In 1888 Benjamin Harrison made speeches daily, and all of them marvelously discreet, many of them eloquent. Harrison was, in fact, the only presidential candidate since the days of Lincoln in whose discre-

THE SILENT MAN.

tion the political managers had absolute confidence. In 1896 both Bryan and McKinley appeared daily before the people, and neither one of them was guilty of an indiscretion, although Mr. Bryan disappointed public expectation in his first speech in New York city, because he read a long statement instead of giving the vast audience an exhibition of the eloquence for which he had become famous in the nominating convention.

But, presidential candidates aside, and without criticism or commendation of any of them, we may return to the original proposition that all political leaders are supremely selfish, very few of them having at heart the welfare of the people so much as their own advancement and preferment in public place. One of the older senators this evening, after giving hints from which the above facts were deduced, said: "There are three candidates for an office in my state, and all of them have supported me in my campaigns. This morning I spent an hour thinking them over, and selfishly studying which of them could do me the most good in the future. I finally settled the matter, decided which one I would prefer, and concluded to drop the other two, as gently as possible, assuring them of my distinguished consideration. That is the way we have to do in politics."

That is the gist of it. They are all after the offices, because the salaries are large, and usually larger than they ought to be in a government economically administered. Covetousness is the incentive to selfishness. In the mad struggle for place the strong men, not always the good men, achieve success. In no other vocation in life is there a better exemplification of the theory of the survival of the fittest, because those who are most selfish and self-seeking, wholly disregarding the feelings and sufferings of all others, are they who obtain precedence.

SMITH D. FRY.

WORKS AS HUMBLE SERGEANT

Gen. Ballington Booth Does Slum Duty for the Volunteers of America.

Gen. Ballington Booth is in supreme command of the Volunteers of America, an offshoot and rival of the Salvation Army. Wherever he goes each member of the Volunteers salutes Gen. Booth and obeys his orders save at one post—No. 1, in Newark. There Gen. Booth is plain Sergt. Booth and Sergt. Booth touches his cap to all his superior officers and obeys their orders and those of Adjt. Nellie Christofferson, who commands the post—orders often originally issued by Gen. Booth.

Ballington Booth lives at Montclair. He determined to become a private in the ranks he commands that he might practically learn just what a private's life is. Armed with an order, Ballington Booth presented himself at the Newark post. Adjt. Christofferson assured herself that the applicant was sincere and intelligent and admitted him to the post as a private. Lately a vacancy occurred among the post "non coms" and Private Booth was promoted to be sergeant and later was made acting secretary.

Sergt. Booth gets leave of absence in the daytime to become Gen. Booth at headquarters, where he issues orders. At dusk Gen. Booth strips off his shoulder straps, assumes the chevrons, and then becomes Sergt. Booth.

"Sergt." Booth is practical in his slum work. While passing a saloon a few nights ago he saw an intoxicated man stagger out of the door and fall to the pavement, severely cutting his head. Sergt. Booth picked up the wounded man, half carried him to a car and took him home.

Not Bribery, of Course.

"Were you ever bribed?" asked the constituent.

"Never!" replied the Montana legislator, emphatically. "No one ever has dared to even offer me money for my vote."

"I'm glad to hear you say that," said the constituent.

"Of course," went on the legislator, "some one occasionally leaves a few thousand dollars in my room or slips a little money into my pocket, but no one would have the hardihood to hand me anything."—Chicago Post.

WIT AND WISDOM.

The man who has never made a fool of himself doesn't appreciate sympathy.—Chicago Daily News.

She—"Do you believe that man sprang from the ape?" He—"No. But I believe all women spring from the mouse."—N. Y. Press.

Coroner—"Was the victim conscious when you reached him?" Pat—"Yis, sor; he wor. But bechune us, I don't belave he knew ut."—Judy.

The hungry man should keep out of society; less attention is paid every year to what is served to eat, and more to decorations.—Atchison Globe.

Voice from the Inside—"Is my hat on straight?" "Ha, ha! evidently a woman." That is where he made a mistake. It was only Toppledon, the drum major of the Steenty-steenth.—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Bragg—"We gave our daughter a piano for her eighteenth birthday. She was playing on it this afternoon. Did you hear her?" Mrs. Nexdore—"Yes, poor girl; she stubbed her toes on the keys several times, didn't she?"—Philadelphia Press.

Jones—"That policeman is a new man on the force." Smith—"How do you know?" Jones—"Some one told him this morning there was a fight around the corner and he hurried around in time to arrest both belligerents."—Ohio State Journal.

"I was at Bilinger's this morning and there didn't appear to be anybody home. Have they gone away?" "No, the cook struck." "And they have broken up housekeeping?" "No. She struck the second girl and the whole blessed family had to go to court."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

INK ROLLERS USED IN 1041.

Not Until a Few Years Ago, However, Were They Made of Glue and Molasses.

As long ago as the year 1041, so history tells us, a Chinese blacksmith, Pi-Ching by name, made a paste of glutinous earth upon which he engraved separate characters. These he baked, making movable type of earthenware.

Even to this day in China the impression is made by inking the type with a brush; a thin absorbent paper is then laid upon the face of the type and pressed lightly with a dry brush. We have now the first way by which ink was transmitted to type.

This way of taking an impression continued until about 1474, when pelt balls were introduced. If in "perfect" order, these would do good work. They were made in the following way:

A piece of strong grain pelt or skin was selected, and from this the grease had to be entirely removed. It was then soaked 14 or 15 hours and afterward "curried" by drawing it across a post until every particle of the dampness had gone. Then long treading by the feet followed.

Wool was wrapped under the skin and the pelt was tightly placed over, but the great difficulty of the operation led to the introduction, about 1807, by Mr. Maxwell, of Philadelphia, of the dressed sheepskins or "skin rollers," as they were called. But they, too, were abandoned, being found too heavy for the hand.

About 1815 Mr. Fanshaw, of New York, introduced an improved roller made by wrapping a blanket some eight times around a piece of wood 3½ inches in diameter, turned true, and with an iron spindle on each end. The skin was then tightly wound around the blanket and afterwards nailed to the wooden end.

It was in 1817, by the merest chance, in one of the potteries in Staffordshire, England, that the composition of glue and molasses first saw the light. This composition was used in the potteries for what are commonly called "dabbers."

Mr. B. Foster, of Weybridge, England, was the first printer to apply this composition to letterpress printing; but even he did not understand its great usefulness. He merely spread it, when in a liquid state, upon a piece of canvas and then made a ball of it. This is the only way in which it differed from the pelt ball.

The inventors of printing machinery were not quite so slow, however. About 1830 the composition was used as a coating on wooden cylinders; and here we have the first application for printing presses worthy the name of a "roller," without which printing machinery could never have reached the state of perfection it has attained to-day.—Inland Printer.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.

A Great Variety of Articles Go to Make Up the Complement of an Army.

Munitions of war are not confined merely to powder and shot, guns and horses. Here are a few things that John Bull has been sending to South Africa along with his army:

Hundreds of thousands of sand bags were a part of Baden-Powell's equipment at Mafeking. They stopped many a bullet that might otherwise have lodged in a khaki uniform. Nearly 500 pairs of hydraulic jacks have been forwarded. Each pair is capable of lifting a weight lifted by 200 men. So the lifting jacks represent a lifting power of an army of 100,000 men. Horses need shoeing, so a few thousand tons of iron, together with portable forges, anvils, hammers and vices, have gone forward. Then, too, thousands of casks, each closely packed with staves for making others, have been included in the equipment of the army. The water supply might run short.

Thousands of gallons of oil and 200 tons of grease, screws, and nails of all varieties, an almost unlimited number of hammers, axes, chisels, saws, screwdrivers, braces and bits, millions of yards of ropes, thousands of blocks, both single and double sheaved; tons of bolts, taps and dies for cutting threads are among some of the other miscellaneous equipment. Three thousand gallons of vaseline have also been sent. Vaseline is one of the few things that does not contain a particle of salt, and is used in the final greasing of guns and also to give to those things which are of a bright nature and exposed to the weather an outside coating to stop the rust.

Then there have been sent forward 1,000,000 pins, millions of yards of lint bandages, scores of sets of surgical instruments, hundreds of cases of drugs, gallons of carbolic acid and other things for the hospitals. All of these things are outside the food supply of an army, which in itself represents a stupendous outlay. The feeding and caring for an army is a mighty task nowadays.—Indianapolis Press.

A Varying Population.

New Jersey has a sliding population. Of the 2,000,000 (estimated) souls there are that many within the borders at night; at noon there are 1,800,000. The other 200,000 are at work or are engaged in shopping in New York and Philadelphia.—N. Y. Sun.

SMALLPOX DISTRIBUTORS.

How the Germs Are Nurtured and the Disease Is Spread.

It would seem that people will never learn to be careful. The recent alarming spread of that dire epidemic, smallpox, throughout different sections of the country has been traced by physicians and sanitarians in many instances directly to the moldy and rotting layers of paper and paste which cover the walls of many houses. The practice of laying layer after layer of paper on a wall, using common flour paste, is especially calculated to create homes for disease germs. People could not do more to effect such a result if they tried. The rotting vegetable matter affords caves from which are ready to dart forth the infection at every opportunity. There is no excuse for this practice, as walls and ceilings can be coated with a pure, cleanly and sanitary material like Alabastine, for instance, at no greater expense. Alabastine is a rock-base cement, which incorporates itself with the wall or ceiling. It is easily applied, comes ready to mix with cold water, requires no washing or scraping before renewing or retinting, is beautiful, long-lasting and safe.

For walls that have been infected, nothing is equal to Alabastine as a disinfectant to render them pure and clean and the rooms once more habitable.

IT WAS CRUEL.

A Smart Young Man, a Timid Maiden and a Cute Little Box.

She was really very timid.

And was he quite sure it would not hurt her?

It was so annoying to be suddenly frightened.

A dead open and shut brace game of security from harm?

How nice! No, she did not understand exactly, but as she had never, never seen a real live, red bat, she might take just one peep, just a peep, into the cute little box he had in his hand.

Would the bat really wink its twinkling, batty, beady bugles at her, and squeak a little squeak squirt of a squeak! How funny he was.

Mercy! Don't open the box yet.

Give her time to prepare herself.

Yes, he could hold her hand as an assurance of his presence, and support, if necessary.

No squeezing, though.

Now, open the lid so carefully that the little bat cannot fly out, and tear her fluffy flufflets.

And she was sold as a Greek slave in the market place of the streets of Cairo by a brickbat.—Washington Star.

Could Change His Mind.

Prof. Hendershott is well known in Pittsburgh as a man of affable temper, and it is rare that he shows even impatience. One day while traveling on a suburban trolley car to call on a friend, he asked the conductor to transfer him to the city street cars at a certain point. Soon afterward the car stopped and he was surprised to see outside the very friend he was seeking. He started to leave the car, when the conductor accosted him. "You can't change for your car, here," he said, brusquely. The professor passed him, taking no notice. "Can't change cars here, I tell you," snapped the conductor again. The professor, deep in conversation with his friend, merely waved his hand to signify that the car might go on without him. "Here," cried the man in brass buttons, angrily, "don't I tell you that you can't change cars at this place?" Then the good old professor answered with severity: "But I can change my mind at this station, can't I?"—Golden Days.

Not All Taffy.

"Can you tell me who Ananias was?" asked the old man of the proprietor of the book store.

"Of course I can," was the reply. "He was champion liar of the world at one time. Did anyone call you Ananias?"

"Yes, sir. Yes, called me Ananias, and, durn my buttons, if I didn't think he was givin' me a bushel of praise! Next man who calls me Ananias won't never know what house fell on him!"—Chicago Evening News.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Leroy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures chilblains, sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. It makes New or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All druggists and shoe stores sell it. 25c.

He Knew.

"Now, boys," said the Sunday school teacher, "our lesson to-day teaches us that if we are good while here on earth, when we die we will go to a place of everlasting bliss. But, suppose we are bad, then what becomes of us?" "We'll go to a place of everlasting blister," replied a small boy at the foot of the class.—Yonkers Statesman.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

"I won't say that I'm proof against temptation," said the peaceful citizen; "but I'm blest if I wouldn't rather be right than be governor of Kentucky!"—Puck.

Some people of fair intelligence are so stubborn that they refuse to acquire practical sense.—Atchison Globe.

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—Mrs. Frank Mobbs, 215 W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1894.

Y.—"Have your wages gone up?" C.—"I guess so; the boss made an assignment to-day."—Yonkers Statesman.

A hit-or-miss policy usually has few striking features.—Chicago Dispatch.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not spot, streak or give your goods an unevenly dyed appearance. Sold by all druggists.

It is hard for a crooked man to tell a straight story.—Chicago Dispatch.

Look before you elope.—Chicago Dispatch.

A blind wood sawyer's wife says she never saw him see, but she often goes to see him saw.—Chicago Daily News.

There is a special tier of griddles in Hades for "painless dentists."—Town Topics.

"Never despise physical deformities," says the Manayunk (Pa.) philosopher. "The dog with his tail cut off has no fear of tin cans."

It is a wonder that a man doesn't appreciate to a higher degree a seat at his own fireside, considering how much the fuel is costing him.—Atchison Globe.

A Chicago youth calls his sweetheart a silent belle because he kissed her and she never tolled.—Chicago Daily News.

"Isn't it hard," said the sentimental landlady, "to think of this poor little lamb cut down in its youth to satisfy our appetites?"

Miss Pepprey—"Why, she doesn't look as if she knew her own name." Miss Newitt—"She doesn't, half the time." Miss Pepprey—"Really?" Miss Newitt—"Yes; you know she married a Polish nobleman."—Philadelphia Press.

Stage Manager—"You say you have had some stage experience?" Miss Gush—"O, yes, indeed! I took the leading part in our church cantata at home once, and—well, to tell you the truth, everybody said I just played my part too lovely for anything."—Ohio State Journal.

She—"We discussed the greenback at our study club to-day." He—"Well, what did you decide?" She—"That the government should either issue currency in all the going tints or else not at all!"—Brooklyn Eagle.

Justly Proud.—Butterfly—"Magnificent, sir! There are scenes in your comedy that Shakespeare himself could not have written." Dapter—"You are too kind, really." "Not at all, sir. Take, for instance, that railroad smash-up in the third act."—Brooklyn Life.

NOT UP IN THE CLASSICS.

A Congressman Who Was in the Dark as to Title and Colophon.

A certain member of the house of representatives, nameless here forever more, met a newspaper correspondent in the lobby the other day and mysteriously invited him to his committee room. The correspondent cast a chew of tobacco out of his mouth in anticipation, and followed the statesman to the seclusion of the place designated.

"Say," said the member, looking about carefully to see that only the two of them were present, "I want to ask you a question in confidence."

"Oh," responded the correspondent in a tone of disappointment, "is that what you wanted?"

"Yes; and if you can give me the information I am after you will do me a great favor."

"All right," said the correspondent, recovering his wonted spirits, though the other kind were lacking, "what is it? Go ahead with your rat killing."

"Well," began the member in a manner reminding one of the preface to a book, "I had one of the boys look over a speech I am going to make, just to see what he thought of it and make a suggestion or two to improve it, if necessary, and he's got something into it that I'm not up to."

"What is it?" asked the correspondent, as the member hesitated.

"Well, I'm fairly well up on the Bible, and when I come across the sentence 'anywhere from Dan to Beersheba,' I know what it means well enough, and also know about Dan and the other one. I had that in the speech, but he said it was a chestnut by this time, and it would sound more tony and abreast of the times and literary culture to change it from 'Title to Colophon,' and I told him 'all right,' but didn't let on. Now, you are a friend of mine, and I want to ask you about this. As I said, I'm up on the Bible, but I don't know the classical business a little bit, and while I can kind of catch on to Title, I'd like to know who in thunder Colophon was. Do you know?"

The correspondent explained, and the member saw to it that his cast-out chew of tobacco was not wasted.—N. Y. Sun.

$100 Reward $100.

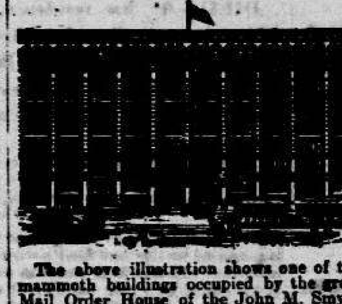
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Wide Open.

Miss Skreecher—"I noticed that Dr. Brown, who sat next to you, was quite interested in my singing last night."

Miss Peppery—"I don't think it was your singing, dear. He turned to me when you had finished and said: 'I never miss an opportunity to study the tonsils; it's my specialty, you know.'"—Troy Times.



The above illustration shows one of the mammoth buildings occupied by the great Mail Order House of the John M. Smyth Company of Chicago.

For one-third of a century this Company has been in business. Beginning in a small way they supplied their neighbors in the near-by towns, each year widening their field. They are now selling merchandise direct to the consumer at wholesale prices throughout the United States.

Some years ago they began supplying their customers with an illustrated catalogue. As the business expanded they were obliged to increase the size of this catalogue, until to-day it exceeds 1,000 illustrated pages, quoting the lowest wholesale prices on everything to Eat, Wear and Use. By a superior process of color photography they illustrate many of their goods in natural colors, bringing out the rich color value of curtains, carpets, draperies, and the latest designs in wall papers, etc., thus enabling the customer hundreds of miles distant to select goods at his own fireside, knowing by the description, illustration and price the class of goods he may expect.

This feature of their business is becoming more and more popular each year, for it not only saves long and tiresome railroad journeys but is a great time saver. It leaves out the profit of the jobbing house, the retailer, the expensive commercial traveler, the general agent, the sub-agent, and thus eliminates from one to four profits, saving this amount for the consumer. In short, it is a great wholesale store brought to the home. The mammoth catalogue referred to is a 20th century dictionary of economy.

The illustration above shows the recent building added to this great enterprise.

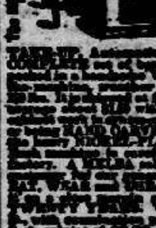
The success of this Company seems incredible, considering the fact that they have advertised so little. Their spirit of fairness and industry is the secret of this wonderful success. The quantity of goods they require in some lines enables them to handle train loads of merchandise secured at the lowest possible cost and freight rate.

When goods in the rough are coming from the mills and factories in the East, the lake steamers are pressed into service at a freight expense which is but little in advance of the iron ore rates.

Their references are: Any bank or express company, or any man, woman or child in Chicago.

From Maker Factory to USER.

ONE Profit. Our ... MELBA Sewing Machine ...



JOHN M. SMYTH CO. 150-166 W. Madison St. CHICAGO, ILL.

MY BEAUTIFUL BABY BOY

Weak Women Made Happy by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Letters from Two Who Now Have Children.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It was my ardent desire to have a child. I had been married three years and was childless, so wrote to you to find out the reason. After following your kind advice and taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I became the mother of a beautiful baby boy, the joy of our home. He is a fat, healthy baby, thanks to your medicine."—MRS. MINDA FINKLE, Roscoe, N. Y.

From Grateful Mrs. Lane

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wrote you a letter some time ago, stating my case to you.

"I had pains through my bowels, headache, and backache, felt tired and sleepy all the time, was troubled with the whites. I followed your advice, took your Vegetable Compound, and it did me lots of good. I now have a baby girl. I certainly believe I would have miscarried had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had a very easy time; was sick only a short time. I think your medicine is a godsend to women in the condition in which I was. I recommend it to all as the best medicine for women."—MRS. MARY LANE, Coytee, Tenn.

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Fertilizers containing at least 8 to 10% of Potash will give best results on all fruits. Write for our pamphlets, which ought to be in every farmer's library. They are sent free.

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GEO. W. BOWLES, Baird, Mass.

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Cures Croup and Whooping-Cough. Unexcelled for Consumptives. Gives quick, sure results. Refuse substitutes.

Dr. Bull's Pills cure Biliousness. Trial, 20 for 5c.

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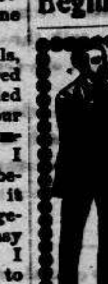

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A. N. K.—F 1804

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THAT IS GUARANTEED TO PREVENT AND CURE

MALARIA and CHILLS and FEVER.

There is manufactured in San Francisco, California, a medicine that is sold under a positive guarantee to cure all forms of malarial poisoning, chills and fever, swamp fever, dumb ague, etc. This remedy is Casca Ferrine. It is not a secret patent medicine, but, instead, the formula of the preparation is made known to all. One of the chief ingredients of Casca Ferrine is Cascara Sagrada, the bark of a small tree that grows nowhere in the world but in California. Cascara Sagrada has no equal as a liver and intestinal tonic among all the drugs known to medicine. All physicians throughout the world regard it as one of the most valuable of all drugs. It is strictly tonic in its action and effect on the liver and bowels, and there is positively no reaction from its use, as is the case with every other medicine that acts specifically on the liver, such for instance as calomel, aloes, jalap, podophyllin and similar drugs. It is impossible to cure malaria, chills and fever, etc., unless the liver is kept active, and the bowels open so that the poison can be expelled from the body through these natural channels. This is one reason why Casca Ferrine is so effective in preventing and curing all forms of malarial poisoning. It acts as a natural tonic to the liver and bowels, tones them up, and in a short time places them in such a healthy condition that they will act naturally without the aid of medicine.

In addition to Cascara Sagrada, the only other ingredients of Casca Ferrine are, Cinchona, the bark that quinine is made from, and which is unrivalled in medicine as a general system tonic; Malt Extract, the greatest of nutrient and reconstructive tonics; Iron, the food of the blood, the use of which insures a prolific supply of red cells, and pure California Sherry Wine, one of nature's greatest restoratives.

Whenever once used for Malaria and Chills and Fever, Casca Ferrine will ever after be the accepted specific for, and safeguard against, these ailments, for the reason that it not only cures them, promptly and effectively, but it leaves no after effects.

Casca Ferrina also prevents biliousness, makes digestion perfect, enriches and purifies the blood, gently relaxes the bowels when constipated, and causes their action to become permanently regular. These results, which it can be depended upon with an absolute certainty to effect, render the system proof against malaria. Casca Ferrine not only fortifies the system against malaria, but also prevents and cures all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels which so often result from infected air and impure water. If your druggist does not carry Casca Ferrine in stock, write us.

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The Agent of Health.

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Sold by all Druggists. Trade Supplied by Jobbers.

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