

Henry W. Corbett, United States senator from Oregon, went to New York in 1844 and worked in a store for \$3.50 a week.

The Mystery of Dust at Sea.
It is a puzzling fact that the decks of sailing vessels show dust at night, even if washed in the morning and no work is done during the day. This is like indigestion and dyspepsia, which creeps on one unawares. The only way to cure them is by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also prevents malaria, fever and ague.

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**"A Thread Every Day
Makes a Skein in a Year."**

One small disease germ carried by the blood through the system will convert a healthy human body to a condition of invalidism. Do not wait until you are bed-ridden. Keep your blood pure and life-giving all the time. Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes this as nothing else can.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints**

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FISH BRAND
SLICKER
WILL KEEP YOU DRY.**

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write to the manufacturer, A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

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\$3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.**

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DON'T DELAY
TAKE
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COUGH
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Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, In- fluenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use twice. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

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OX BLOOD 3 weeks' FREE Send 2c stamp for treatment of this Blooded People, Rheumatism, Female Diseases. W. A. HENDERSON, Clarinda, Iowa.

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OLD SOLDIERS**
Cavalry soldiers and widows of soldiers who made some entries before June 30, 1875, of less than \$500 (no matter if abandoned or relinquished) if they have not sold their additional homestead rights, should address, with full particulars, G. W. Legg district, &c. KEENEY N. COPP, Washington, D. C.

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A NATURAL MAGNETIC OIL FROM TEXAS. The most wonderful oil in the world. Rheumatism, acute paralysis, spinal affections, stiff joints, erysipelas, catarrh, yield to this oil like magic and position of cure in 10 to 20 days. Sample can, 5c. post. AGENTS WANTED! W. S. JONES SONS, DALLAS, TEXAS.

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We wish to gain this year \$20,000 new customers, and hence offer you a special inducement. Buy one of the following: 1. The Great Eastern Cigarette, 10c. 2. Strawberry Melon, 10c. 3. 12 Day Radio, 10c. 4. Early Dinner Onion, 10c. 5. Early Dinner Onion, 10c. 6. Early Dinner Onion, 10c. Worth \$1.00, for 14 cents. \$1.00. Above 10 Pkgs. worth \$1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great list of all about \$1.00. SALER'S MILLION DOLLAR PUTS upon receipt of \$1.00, with a list of names who have won prizes, and know how you can win \$1,000,000. 1000 Prizes on Salser's 1900—paid out on Texas Coast on each. W. S. JONES SONS, DALLAS, TEXAS.



WHERE WASHINGTON LIVED.

A wealth of historic recollection hovers about the world-famous Mount Vernon, where Washington, the first president of the American republic, lived and died. The magnificent old estate on the banks of the Potomac river, but a short distance from the capital city, annually attracts thousands of visitors from all over the earth—visitors whose chief aim when coming to Washington for the first time is to look upon the spot where the "Father of His Country" spent his life. No one could conceive a more charming spot for the location of a mansion at once so grand and so historic. High above the southern bank



THE RESIDENCE OF WASHINGTON.

of the river Potomac the estate is located. It rests on the highest part of the hilly territory which characterizes the vicinity, and the mansion with its barns and surrounding buildings is half hidden from the gaze of river pilgrims by stately trees which have stood there scores upon scores of years. Closely trimmed lawns and carefully pruned shrubbery give an added touch of beauty to the environment of the old-time mansion and the snug-clipped hedges which surround the court at the rear of the house remind one strongly of the days gone by. Mount Vernon is an imposing relic of the century past; a reminder of the days when colonial architecture was at its height. Eight tall pillars guard the broad piazza at the front of the house, and a picturesque balustrade of lattice-work ornaments the edge of the piazza roof. From the front veranda one may catch a glimpse of the silent river as it



THE COURTYARD.

sweeps onward to the sea. The rear of the mansion is typical of old Southern days. A broad courtyard, with gravel walks and well-kept lawns, stretches away from the white-painted mansion to the woodland at the rear. Roomy horse sheds extend back from the main building on either side, and lead the

eye to where greenhouse and immaculate dairy and carriage sheds stand. The hothouse is stocked with the rarest of plants, and is one of the points of interest which always attracts visitors. The stable wherein is kept the famous chariot in which Washington rode is another attraction for the excursionists, and although the coach is fast dropping into a state of dilapidation, and is so shaky that no one is allowed to touch it, it remains a point of great interest nevertheless. Down near the steamboat landing, where the crowds of sightseers are landed from the river steamers, is the tomb wherein are interred the remains of Washington and his wife, the caskets encased in marble sarcophagi, and kept from the public by means of iron bars over the doorway of the otherwise open tomb.

The interior of the mansion is filled with relics of the great man who lived there, and from papers in his own handwriting to the bed on which he died, mementoes of Washington are everywhere.

The Birthday Lesson.
Today's a holiday, you know,
And so we children, just for fun,
Said we would dress like old-time folks,
And I'd be Martha Washington.

We searched through all the garret's chests
And found, among forgotten hoards,
The stiffest silks, and old brocades,
And ruffled caps and tarnished swords.

And when at last we all were dressed,
We went to my great-grandma's room.
She smiled and colored with delight,
Until her cheeks were all in bloom.

But somehow, her blue eyes grew grave,
As each girl told her chosen name,
And finally she gently said,
"It is a very pretty game."

"Yet take care, children, that you wear,
Not only clothes of ancient days,
But manners of those gracious dames
Who won all by their gentle ways."

"The brow beneath your powdered hair
Is very fair, my great-grandchild;
So keep your thoughts, and let your eyes
Reflect a heart both true and mild."

"This hand which holds a painted fan
Must work, that tired hands may rest;
Since Martha Washington, we know,
Could spin and weave at want's request."

"The feet where buckled slippers shine
May some day tread a thorny road.
Hold fast the pictures of brave lives,
And never falter with the load."

Then dear great-grandma blessed us all,
And down the hall our steps we turned.
It is a holiday, it's true,
But every girl her lesson learned.
—Mary Livingston Burdick.

built by the united efforts of the people of Boonsboro, Md., on the top of South Mountain, a lofty cliff commanding a wide view of the surrounding country. On July 4, 1827, almost all the adult population of the village, headed by a band, marched up the steep path to the top of the mountain and there went to work. There were stonemasons and builders among them, and every man did his best to help. The foundation had been laid previously, but on that one day the entire superstructure of the monument was built. It is fifty-four feet in circumference at the base and fifty-two feet high, composed of a wall



FIRST MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON AS BUILT.

made up of large stones, the interior being filled with the same material. In the center a stairway led up to the top of the pile. Twelve feet from the base, on the side fronting Boonsboro, a white marble tablet was inserted bearing a fitting inscription. Many soldiers who fought in the revolutionary war took part in the erection of the monument, and the oration was delivered by a clergyman who had served as chaplain in the continental armies.

In 1872 nothing was left of the original monument but the foundation and a few crumbling fragments. At that time a movement was started to restore the monument and in 1883 it was rededicated, having been raised to a height of fifty feet and surrounded by an iron framework and balcony. The site of the monument is so exposed, however, that even the restored structure has fallen a prey to the elements, so that now it is again in a



FIRST MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON IN ITS PRESENT CONDITION.

condition of ruin. Historical investigation has shown that this was the first monument ever raised in honor of the Father of His Country, and a movement is again on foot to restore it to its original condition.

FRENCH IN AFRICA.

BLOOD OF THE GAUL RUNS IN THE NATIVES.

Why So Many French Names Are to Be Found Among the Natives—The Boers Inherit Their Superiority from the Sons of France.

We are accustomed to look upon the Boers as being entirely of Dutch extraction, but in reality there is a leaven of French blood among them, and, indeed, there are French names among them still, such as Joubert, De Villiers, Duplessis, Dutoit, Roux and many others, says the New York Herald. Probably there are few Afrikaners without a mixture of French blood in their veins. How did this French blood mix with that of Holland? Through a colony of French Huguenots who settled in South Africa long ago. The actual colonization of South Africa did not begin until 1652, when a small colony settled on Table bay and at Cape Town. This colony was founded by an officer of the Dutch East India company. The population of the young colony increased but slowly, and was probably not more than 400 in 1685, the year in which Louis XIV. issued a decree revoking the edict of Nantes, under which the Huguenots had enjoyed freedom and toleration. A cruel and vigorous persecution followed, and many of the Huguenots escaped to Holland. A proposal was made to send some of these to South Africa, but the Dutch East India company feared it might be dangerous to their interests to harbor a large number of French subjects in their South African colony, so only a select few of the Huguenots, and such as were skilled in such branches of agriculture and other industries as the Dutch settlers were ignorant of, were sent over, in all about 300 souls. Before leaving Holland the heads of the Huguenot families were required to take an oath of fidelity to the Dutch East India company and to promise to conform to all regulations which might subsequently be made for the South African settlement. These Huguenots were undoubtedly the best settlers the colony had received, and in point of numbers they were nearly equal to the original Dutch settlers. They were superior to the latter in industrial attainments and the amenities of life and soon made their influence felt in the colony. The rule of the Dutch East India company was tyrannical and corrupt and the result was that difficulties soon rose between the governor and the French settlers, who on several occasions made a bold and more or less successful stand for their rights. Whenever in the subsequent history of the colony principles had to be asserted the descendants of the Huguenots had been well to the front. In the late '30s it was a man with a French name, Peter Retief, who raised his voice in protest against the action of the British authorities in connection with the emancipation of the South African slaves and the native question in general. This protest was followed by the migration of about 6,000 colonists into the desert and this migration led to the founding of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

HORSE-RACING ON THE STAGE.

Animals Run on What May Be Called Treadmills.

In racing scenes the horses do run at full speed; they run, however, not on the fixed stage, but on what may be called treadmills, which keep the horses in front of the house for longer or shorter periods, according as they are moved quickly or slowly, says Cassell's Magazine. A picket fence, placed between the audience and the course, not only makes the scene more realistic; it also hides the mechanism of the treadmills. This fence has contributed in another way to add to the effect by being moved in opposition to the direction of the horses, and so lending to their apparent speed. As to the sounds made by the footfalls of horses to be heard as though passing outside an interior scene they are reproduced by the dried hoofs of dead horses, or wooden imitations mounted on handles and hammered against surfaces of stone, gravel, sod or whatever the occasion may demand. They are also more elaborately manufactured by revolving a cylinder with pins protruding from the surface. These pins are arranged like the spurs on the hand-organ roller, to imitate trotting, galloping or walking when struck against other substances. If the sound of a carriage is to be added to the trampling of horses, wheels are run on sand.

Gorgeous Swords.

Of gorgeous swords which are not so much weapons as settings for precious stones, the most valuable in England is said to be the one presented by the Egyptians to Lord Wolsey and valued at £2,000; but this sum is comparatively little for a bejeweled sword if the value of the sword brought over to Europe by the late Shah of Persia on his first visit—namely, £10,000—can be taken as a standard of what a diamond-hilted weapon ought to cost. Those who can recall that wonderful sabre will be somewhat skeptical about the existence of the Gaikwar of Baroda's gorgeous blade, which is supposed to be worth more than twenty swords of equal beauty and value to the Shah's; but it is popularly supposed that the diamonds, rubies and emeralds with which it is thickly encrusted brings up its value to about £220,000, which at 4 per cent represents an income of almost £9,000 a year and renders the possession of such a sword something more than a mere luxury.—Chamber's Journal.

ABOUT TEXAS.

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Cobwebs on your lawn shining with dew, means that the day will be fair.

Sweat and fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

The rose was an emblem of immortality among the Syrians and the Chinese planted it over graves.

Kill a beetle and it will surely bring rain.

A FORMER AMERICAN SAYS.

Doubled Their Cultivated Lands and More Than Doubled Their Stock.

The following letter, written by Mr. John Cummings of Wetaskiwin, Alberta, Canada, formerly of Washington, to a friend in the United States, is only one of a hundred similar cases, and what was done by Mr. Cummings can more easily be done today by any good, sober and industrious farmer who chooses to make his home in the dominion.

Dear Sir: You want to know how I got along since I came into Northern Alberta. I am happy to inform you that I am not ashamed to tell.

We located five miles northeast of Wetaskiwin; left Farmington, Wash., on the 29th day of May, driving all the way. We had time to build our log house the first fall, and to make us comfortable for the family and stock. We then built four stables, 15x20 inside, so that we could put everything inside them when the cold got down to the fifties and worked hard getting up the stables and got through grubbing on the 1st of December; but, to our surprise, we had no use for the stables only for the milk cow and two teams of horses. The balance of the horses lived on the prairie all winter, and took care of themselves. The doors of two stables were left open for them to go into in a cold time, but the would not do it, but stayed out on prairie the coldest night we had a looked as spry as crickets.

I can go ten rods back of my house and count ten residents. I know all of their circumstances. Every one of them have doubled their cultivated land, and doubled their animals, and a great deal more. All of us are comparatively out of debt and an unusually big crop to thresh and prospects of a fair price, and I expect we are as well contented a lot of people as there is to be found from Florida to the Klondike.

My son bought two pounds of twine to the acre, and when we started to bind some barley we found that instead of taking two pounds to the acre, it was taking nearly five pounds. Then you ought to have seen him hitch up a team and make for town for 100 pounds more. I cannot say how it will wash. All I can say is that it is well-headed, and takes an enormous amount of twine.

The largest ostrich farm in this country is in Fullerton, Cal. On it are three hundred birds. One of them lately surprised its stomach by swallowing a gimlet.

AVOID DANGER.

The Danger of Catarrh (Inflammation That Contains Mercury).

This journal, although more particularly devoted to all that interests finance, commerce and manufacturing, is nevertheless always awake to the need and wants of its readers, let the subject be what it may. We were asked to investigate and report upon the merits of the various catarrh remedies on the market. The production of preparations of injurious composition cannot, unfortunately, be stopped or restricted at present, or until our state legislatures can be induced to pass such suitable and stringent laws as will effectually prevent their appearance on the market. In the meantime, the people must look out for themselves. In this matter, we have made a most careful and painstaking investigation, realizing the confidence that would be placed in our reply. Our medical staff employed to make such investigations were most favorably impressed with the preparation known as Hall's catarrh cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co. of Toledo, Ohio, and agreed that this peerless remedy deserves our highest indorsement. Many of the catarrh remedies on the market contain mercury, which destroys the sense of smell and deranges the whole system when entering through the mucous surfaces. From analysis we found that Hall's catarrh cure contains no mercury. It is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. We have no interest whatever in this matter beyond faithfully serving our readers, and as our indorsement is extended without reward of any kind, and is wholly unselfish by this company, and will be received with the full confidence that all our statements have met with for the past eighteen years.—Southern Review of Commerce.

It is a sign of rain when flies bite.