

FOSBURG IS ACQUITTED.

The Pittsfield, Mass., Manslaughter Case Comes to an Abrupt Termination.

JURY WERE INSTRUCTED TO ACQUIT.

The Court Held That the Government Had Not Furnished Sufficient Evidence to Prove Guilt—A Remarkable Demonstration in Court.

Pittsfield, Mass., July 27.—At the opening of court in the Fosburgh trial, Judge Stevens instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty and this was done, ending the trial.

The jurymen did not leave their seats. The verdict was received with shouts of applause which the court soon suppressed. The demonstration, however, was one of the most remarkable that has ever occurred in a court of justice.

The Court Remarks. Judge Stevens in ordering a verdict of acquittal said:

"Mr. Foreman and gentlemen: During six days we have listened to a painful recital of one of the saddest tragedies ever presented to a jury. A beautiful girl just budding into womanhood was shot down, and her brother has been accused of the crime. The government has endeavored to prove that the girl was not shot by burglars; it has endeavored to exclude all other members of the family from the affair, and tried to prove that the shot was fired by her brother, Robert S. Fosburgh.

More in Form of Inquest.

"The trial has proceeded somewhat in the form of an inquest, and has been tried with great pains on the part of the government and the defense. There has been a desire to obtain proof, and so a great deal of evidence has been introduced and admitted without objection which might have been excluded under the strict rule of the law. I think I ought also to say to you that it is due to the chief of police, who has stood behind this prosecution, that in the view of the court he has tried to do his duty with a single eye to ascertaining the truth.

Not Sufficient Proof.

"Now, Mr. Foreman and gentlemen, a motion has been made that this case be taken from the jury, and it becomes my duty to say to you that in the opinion of the court the government has not furnished proof sufficient to sustain a verdict of guilty against the defendant, and, therefore, under the direction of the court, in the indictment of Robert S. Fosburgh for killing his sister, you will return a verdict of not guilty."

Demonstration in Court.

The crowd in the courtroom, which included hundreds of friends of the defendant, broke into loud applause, which the court immediately quelled by sternly raising his finger and commanding the sheriff to see that the demonstration was not repeated.

Robert Stewart Fosburgh, the defendant, was then ordered to stand while the foreman of the jury was asked: "What is your verdict?" The reply was "Not guilty."

Thanked the Jury.

Judge Stevens then in a few words expressed his thanks to the jurymen for their careful consideration of the case during its presentation to them.

Young Robert Fosburgh was then discharged from custody and court was adjourned.

The crowd then rushed as one person to shake the hand of the smiling young man and it was several minutes before the courtroom was cleared.

Held a Reception.

Immediately after his discharge young Robert Fosburgh, accompanied by a member of his family, went to the Wendell house, where a reception was held, and where hundreds of people shook hands with the young man.

Jury Was of One Mind.

As soon as the jury was dismissed the foreman called them together in his private room, and for the first time there was a conference as to what the jurors believed. Without exception they declared that they would have returned a verdict of not guilty within 15 minutes, even had they not been instructed by the court. They acknowledge they would have paid no attention to the exhibits in the case.

While Judge Stevens was speaking to the jury the members of the Fosburgh family, realizing what his remarks meant to them, burst into tears, while the defendant, who had buried head, the tears coursing down his cheeks. The wife of the defendant was the only member of the family not in the courtroom, and it was said that she remained at the hotel because of illness.

Should Make Beef Cheap.

Kansas City, Mo., July 27.—A local packing house is shipping export cattle from Chicago to be slaughtered here. Local supplies of fat cattle this week have been small, notwithstanding that the week's total is the heaviest on record. The bulk of the receipts are stock cattle, forced on the market by reason of the dry weather.

Two of the Doherty's Drowned.

Montpelier, Vt., July 27.—Eggar and Harley Doherty, brothers, were drowned in the Bear river yesterday, while bathing.

Assassinated at His Ranch.

Great Falls, Mont., July 27.—Word has reached Great Falls of the assassination of James Winters at his ranch near Landauky. It is thought that "Kid Curry," the train robber and bandit, killed Winters.

The Week's Failures.

New York, July 27.—R. G. Dun & Co. report:

"Failures for the week numbered 198 in the United States, against 231 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 28 last year."

THE REGISTRATION CLOSED.

Arrangements for Drawing Announced by the Commissioners in Charge.

El Reno, Okla., July 27.—When the booths closed here last night at six o'clock the total registration for both districts had reached 167,006. The registration at El Reno yesterday was 3,850, making a total of 136,315. Yesterday's registration at Lawton was 532, making a total for that place of 30,691.

It was the last day of registration, and all who came were able to register.

The commissioners in charge of the drawing in connection with the opening—A. W. Richardson, Frank Dale, of Guthrie, and D. P. Dwyer, of St. Louis—held their first conference yesterday afternoon. The following formal announcement was given to the public last night:

"A platform will be erected in the street upon the north of the Irving school ground, upon which the drawing will be conducted, in plain view of all who desire to be present.

"Envelopes containing the names of all registered applicants will be placed in two boxes, one for each land district. These boxes will be large enough, and so constructed and mounted as to permit a thorough mixing of the envelopes.

"On Monday morning, July 29, the envelopes containing the names of all who have registered will be brought to this platform in packages consecutively numbered. A corresponding series of numbers on slips will be placed in some receptacle, from which they will be drawn out at random. The drawing will be pursued until 500 names have been drawn from each box, when, if the committee deem it best to do so, arrangements will be made for drawing simultaneously from each box.

"After the names have been drawn and announced they will be recorded in a notice prepared to be mailed to the one whose name is drawn. The drawing will proceed in this manner until every envelope in both boxes has been drawn out."

THE DRAWING WILL PROCEED.

Disgruntled Indians Apply for Order to Restrain Opening of Reservations to Settlement.

El Reno, Okla., July 27.—Arguments on the application of Lone Wolf and other disgruntled Indians, for an order enjoining the federal government from opening the Kiowa-Comanche and Apache reservations to settlement, were heard here yesterday before Judge C. F. Irwin, of the territorial court. The hearing closed at noon and Judge Irwin announced that he would make his decision known Monday morning at nine o'clock.

The drawing of homesteads is set to begin at that hour at El Reno. Government officials have already stated that the case would not interfere with the opening.

J. W. Scothern, assistant United States attorney, representing the government, argued that no court had jurisdiction to restrain executive officers of the federal government from proceeding under an act of congress. He argued, further, that a treaty with the Indians had no more standing than a treaty with a foreign nation, and that the latter could be broken at any time. Any law enacted after the abrogation of the treaty would, he contended, control in the issues that might arise.

E. O. Hayes and C. Porter Johnson, of Oklahoma City, made the arguments for the Indians. Lone Wolf was not in court.

OVER A PRECIPICE.

Fatal Accident to a Party of English Tourists on the Mathehorn in Switzerland.

London, July 27.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Zermatt, Switzerland, describing the accident to the English party, who, with their guide, plunged over a precipice last Wednesday, while ascending the Mathehorn, says:

"The relief party from the Hotel Mont Cervin, from whose veranda it could be seen that something had gone wrong with the party of tourists, heard a woman's voice from the bottom of an ice gully, crying out: 'We are not all killed.' It was Miss Trow, daughter of a London clergyman, who, with Miss Bell, daughter of Edward Bell, the publisher, and Dr. Black, of Brighton, and also Leonard Carrell, the guide, had fallen from the heights above. She was not much hurt. Near her was Carrell, alive, but unconscious. Five hundred feet further down were the dead bodies of Dr. Black and Miss Bell.

"Miss Trow and Carrell first fell over an ice ledge, 50 feet high. They then slid down a sloping steep, after which, with terrific and ever increasing rapidity, they shot down the ice ravine 1,000 feet.

"The cord broke connecting the other two, who plunged over another precipice.

A Botanical Tour.

Chicago, July 27.—Botanists of the University of Chicago will start, August 6, for a two months' tour of study of the flora and forestry of the west in a private car, equipped with every facility for experiment and work.

Resumed Work.

Tracy City, Tenn., July 27.—The 350 miners of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., who have been out for a month, have resumed work as a result of the signing of the scale for the next year.

Explosion in an Ice Factory.

Memphis, Tenn., July 26.—About 2 p. m. the ammonia tank at the Memphis Ice Co.'s factory exploded, wrecking the works. Engineer John Smith was instantly killed and a stranger named Harrington was fatally injured.

Carriage Repository Burned.

Cincinnati, July 27.—The four-story building occupied by the Barnett Carriage Co. was destroyed by fire Thursday night. The building was stocked with finished goods. Loss, \$75,000.

NEW MAINE LAUNCHED.

The Battleship to Replace the One Blown Up in Havana Harbor is Afloat.

SHE WAS LAUNCHED WITHOUT A HITCH.

An Immense Crowd Witnessed the Event, and Cheered Enthusiastically as the Marine Monster Glided into the Water and Received Her Name.

Philadelphia, July 28.—The battleship Maine, designed to be bigger, stronger and faster than her namesake, whose shapeless mass still lies in the harbor of Havana, was successfully launched from the yards of the William Cramp Ship & Engine Building Co. One of the largest crowds that has ever seen a warship leave the ways at Cramps' yards, was on hand and patriotism ran wild as the ship left her cradle.

All Took a Holiday. Kensington, wherein the ship was located, took a holiday and attended the launching. Thousands of persons from other parts of the city were on hand, and as the yard was thrown open to the public, every vantage point in the confines of the place swarmed with humanity. The weather was beautiful.

The state of Maine was officially represented by Gov. Hill and members of his staff. From Washington came Rear-Admirals Bradford, Melville and Walker, Lieutenant-Commander Bailey, Capt. Leary, former governor of Guam, and a number of bureau chiefs of the navy department.

Unable to Attend. President McKinley, Secretary of the Navy Long, Admiral Dewey, Capt.

Sigsbee and other naval dignitaries who received invitations were unable to attend.

The ceremony of christening the ship was performed by Miss Mary Preble Anderson, of Portland, Me., a descendant of the Preble family, that has added fame to the naval honors of the country.

The Christenings.

All was in readiness as Miss Anderson stepped upon the stand erected at the bow of the hull. As the last timber that held the ship was sawed in twain and the vessel began to move, Miss Anderson struck the bow of champagne and formally christened her. As the vessel slid off the ways a great shout went up, and every steam craft in the vicinity began the tooting of whistles.

The Maine is 56 per cent. finished. Her keel was laid in April, 1895.

HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE.

Burning of the Machine Shop of the American Machine and Foundry Co. at Hanover, Pa.

York, Pa., July 28.—The machine shop of the American Machine and Foundry Co., located at Hanover, this county, was destroyed by fire Saturday morning. The loss is estimated at from \$75,000 to \$125,000. This plant was owned by the American Tobacco Co., and was used in the manufacture of its machinery. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment.

DESPERATE BURGLARS.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Rob the Deposit Bank of Caledonia, Ohio.

Marion, O., July 28.—Burglars boldly started a fire of waste in front of the Deposit bank of Caledonia, a village ten miles from this place early Saturday morning, then with a piece of railroad iron broke open the door. The night watchman within the bank opened fire and the burglars fled. They escaped by stealing horses and vehicles.

Rebels Threaten Panama.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 28.—News-paper reports received here from Panama assert that the insurgents are operating in large numbers in the vicinity of the city, and that an order has been issued by the government calling upon the citizens to concentrate in order to repel attacks and to protect property.

According to the same source of information the government is exercising the strictest precautions to prevent news of developments leaking out.

An Illinois Tragedy.

Peoria, Ill., July 28.—Martin De Bruyn, a tinner, shot and killed his own heart, dying in an instant. Five children are left orphans.

SHAMROCK II. SETS SAIL.

Sir Thomas Lipton's New Cup Challenger Leaves Gourock, Scotland, for American Waters.

Gourock, July 28.—Shamrock II., so accompanied by the Erin, sailed at 10:24 a. m. for New York. Great enthusiasm was displayed as the challenger departed.

Capt. Sycamore desired to go out under canvas, and he was favored with a light easterly wind, sufficient to keep the flags streaming in the direction the yachts had to sail. The challenger out a strange figure with her stunted spars and scanty canvas as she lay ready to start.

At ten o'clock Sir Thomas Lipton and Mr. Watson, the yacht's designer, boarded her, and a few minutes later the challenger's moorings were slipped, her headstalls broken out, and Shamrock II. started on her voyage across the Atlantic. Thousands of persons gathered along the shore and on the pier at Gourock, and greeted the yacht's departure with a great outburst of cheering, again and again renewed. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved, guns roared and steam whistles and sirens shrieked. The Shamrock's crew were all mustered on deck and, led by Sir Thomas, gave a hearty response to the greetings. For miles along the shore crowds occupied every vantage point, and the cheers passed from group to group until the challenger, with her racing flag at the masthead, and the Erin, with the Stars and Stripes flying at her fore, disappeared from sight.

Sir Thomas Lipton remained aboard the challenger until she was off Cumbraes, when he returned on a tug. Before leaving he addressed

"Then the Porto Ricans proceeded to give the lie to the Oxnard lobby and its congressional helpers. With the aid of American experts they reorganized their finances and spent great sums on schools and public works. They will spend this year nearly \$2,000,000. And they have done and are doing all this without touching one dollar of the Oxnard duties collected at our custom houses. That money—nearly \$600,000—lies untouched in the treasury at Washington.

"Thus have the Porto Ricans themselves proved the folly as well as the bad faith involved in congress' disavowal of 'our plain duty.' Thus have they demonstrated to all future congresses the futility of a course that would ignore national duty and honor at the behest of a few greedy interests."

"All this is worth recording, because of its bearing on an extremely interesting chapter of history. And it has other values, for the Oxnard lobby, or its equivalent, is still in business. The same influence that brought about the abandonment of 'our plain duty' toward Porto Rico are to give Cuba a kick when she asks the United States for annexation. Meanwhile, they meant to do unpleasant things in various directions, especially toward the Philippines."

CRYING FOR REFORM.

Republicans Beginning to Realize the Necessity of Doing Something for the People.

The republicans are in great fear of a coming storm; they feel they are losing the confidence of the honest people. Hanna and the men who have control of the party machine are great bluffers and ruthlessly override any that raise even a faint cry for reformation. The enormous patronage at their bestowal has so far been able to stay revolts in all quarters, but the stopping of the mouth of a politician does not satisfy the people who are paying the fiddler, but who are not allowed to name the tune to which the dance is set. Republican editors all over the country are urging reform. They are in touch with the people and know their unrest. Independent newspapers are more outspoken and see the coming storm. The Indianapolis News, for instance, says: "Republicans themselves are beginning to see the necessity of doing something to set things to rights. So we have republican protests against the ship subsidy, republican demands for the lowering of our tariff duties, republican denunciation of the corruption in Pennsylvania and Maryland and republican arguments in favor of still further strengthening the gold standard. A member of the president's cabinet has declared himself against the robbers in Pennsylvania. It will be well for the men in authority if they read the danger signals."

This cry will not be heeded by Hanna and the machine that controls congress. They are intent on ship subsidy steals and legislation of similar atrocity. The small honest element of the republican party in congress will be put down with a high hand and their efforts to legislate against the trusts will be laughed at. This is the democratic opportunity, and they will show their hands by giving the few honest republicans aid to reform the corruption that rules the party in power. There will not be enough of them to legislate in the coming congress, but the democrats will give them a chance to stand up and be counted and then appeal to the country for a new deal in 1902.

One thing is certain, the Ohio democrats have nominated a good ticket, that is entitled to the vote of every member of the party and, if the machine incubus could be removed, would have more than a fair chance of carrying the state.

Since the republicans captured Nebraska they are running things wide open, even bullfights being permitted at Omaha.

Chicago's 7,000 socialists are to form a cooperative buying society in the hope of getting necessities of life for lower prices.

FORMER PLAIN DUTY.

After Three Years of Quibbling Republicans Make Good Their Boast.

Republican partisan newspapers can swallow quite a dinner of crow when they have to for the good of the party. They make a few very faces, but always end up by advising their readers to stand by whoever may be the candidate or however unpalatable the platform.

In commenting on this peculiarity, the Washington Post says: "Among the most influential of the great mass of republican papers that stood for 'our plain duty' and against the republican majority in congress was the Chicago Times-Herald, now the Record-Herald. Referring to the action of the Porto Rican assembly by which free trade with the United States is now unshied in, that paper says: 'It brings the situation around to what Porto Rico ought to have had as a matter of right by the circuitous route of a 16 per cent. concession to expediency.'

"The Inter Ocean, a republican organ of approved fidelity, treats this subject at some length. It says that 'thus, after three years of quibbling and evasion, does the 'plain duty' of the United States to Porto Rico promise to become a fact.' Going into the history of the great feud, the Inter Ocean says: 'It recalls the fact that Gen. Miles promised the Porto Ricans American rights; that the president said that to grant to them free trade was 'our plain duty,' and that in response all the people said 'Amen.' Then, it says, the Oxnard lobby came to Washington with the Oxnard and Myrick in charge, and there was a panic. And the Inter Ocean continues in this refreshing manner: 'The ways and means committee rallied around the lobby and demanded a Porto Rican tariff as a 'warning precedent' against Philippine sugar. They declared the Porto Ricans too poor to support their local government in the usual way. How men too poor to pay taxes on their luxuries could pay the Oxnard tariff on their necessities they could not explain, but they insisted on the tariff.'

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LABOR AND THE TRUSTS.

Harper's Weekly, which is still called a journal of civilization, but is now owned by republicans who are trust magnates, pictures labor being blindfolded by walking delegates with the inscription: "He doesn't need eyes with us to guide him." This is done to prejudice the laborers against the officers they are elected to look after their interests. The organization of labor is a product of civilization, that Harper's Weekly pretends to represent. There could be no organization without officers placed in authority to carry out the objects for which the organization is created. The article shows the strength and intelligence of workmen that they have accomplished this union and held up the hands of their representatives. That is a great advance in civilization, and if persisted in will accomplish the object they have in view, the betterment of their condition. The efforts of all good citizens should be directed to probe the matter to the bottom; it would hurt the administration. But we may look for a good deal more of it, for, as the Des Moines Leader says: "No matter what the vigilance of the central authority, a carpet-bag government is not likely to be a pure one, and as a government we have instituted is necessarily a carpet-bag one. The history of colonialism is one long record of speculation and abuse. We cannot hope to escape the common curse. If anything is ingrained in American public opinion, it is the necessity of constantly watching public officers. But despite popular vigilance, the amount of stealing is discouragingly large."

Iowa is a rock-ribbed republican state and is governed by the railroads. They dictate who shall hold office, and furnish the money to elect them. They control the legislature and evade their fair share of taxation. This is not all democratic talk for election purposes, for the Washington Post publishes an interview with James McCabe, of Council Bluffs, an influential republican, who, speaking of the factional quarrels over the campaign for governor, says: "It is no secret throughout our state that the Burlington and Northwestern railroads have been a great power in our politics, but up till this year the Rock Island has abstained from taking a hand."

The tariff policy of the republicans does not tend to induce foreign countries to buy more of our wheat, cotton, corn and other farm products. In fact, the reverse of this is accomplished by shutting out foreign goods we cripple foreign countries in their purchasing power and necessarily they will buy less of our breadstuffs and raw materials.

Representative Grosvenor's idea of trusts is about as reliable as he was on the third term business, but he is a fair sample of republican congressmen.

IN A TARIFF TANGLE.

Republicans Are Having Trouble Over Their Trade Policy with Foreigners.

The president fills and backs like a derelict ship as the tariff controversy assumes more and more prominence. Not long ago he was reported as strongly favoring reciprocity, but now he does not think that unconstitutional and round-about way of fixing the tariff can be accomplished, according to the Chicago Chronicle, which says: "An administration correspondent reports that Mr. McKinley said to a member of his cabinet before leaving for Canton that he was not inclined to believe there would be either a revision of the tariff or an extension of reciprocity agreements during the next session of congress.

"The correspondent further declares it to be the prevailing opinion at the capital that the protectees have 'read the riot act' to the president to seek purpose, and that he has already made up his mind more to wander from the path of plain duty. It is understood apparently by those who are in a position to know that Mr. McKinley will make no attempt to mitigate our belligerent tariff in any way, except, perhaps, so far as to make one more effort to have the pending reciprocity treaty with France ratified.

"That he will fail in that may be predicted with entire confidence. With such powerful protectees as Mr. Aldrich arrayed against the French treaty in the interest of the protectees and with most democrats opposed to such treaties on principle, it will hardly be possible to secure a two-thirds majority for the French treaty or any other of the kind.

"It may be predicted with equal confidence that the same influences which will defeat the treaties will also strangle any measure like that proposed by Mr. Baebcock to deprive tariff protection trusts which an abundantly able to sell their products anywhere in the world not only without protection but in spite of hostile tariffs.

"This, however, will not end the trouble. The tariff war already begun with Russia, Italy and Germany will spread all over continental Europe and was more furious. A group of the protected interests, constantly growing in power and numbers, already heard in angry protest against the war on Russian sugar, will insist more and more upon a less hostile tariff all around, and vast numbers of republicans who do not relish having their backs to the wall, will American goods as foreigners pay for them will join with the angry protectees who are looking for foreign markets.

"Thus a hot time is brewing in the very entrails of the republican party and of the protected interests which supply the party with sinews of war. The rogues are falling out and hostilities are coming to their innings. The latter can encourage both Betsy and the bear with strict impartiality."

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Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes Feel Easy. Cures Corns, Itching, Swollen Feet, All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A Sharp-Tongued Woman.

Mr. Wicks—When my husband says anything I have to take it with a grain of salt. Mr. Hicks—When my wife says anything I have to take it with a good many grains of pepper.—Somerville Journal.

Notice.

I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opium and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address: B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., Box 887, and one will be sent you free.

Had the Tools.

"I just dropped in to see if you wanted any of your wise saws sharpened," said the funny man. "No, we use our own files," replied the editor.—Philadelphia Press.

Pain's Cure is the best medicine ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endley, Vanburner, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Self-respect ought to mean something more than a comfortable sense that you have not been found out.—Town Topics.

Check That Ugly Cough.

With Hoxie's Croup Cure. Noopium, 50c.

SPLINTERS AND CHIPS.

The total length of ocean cables is 160,842 miles.

Norway sends to England 180,000 tons of ice a year.

A man should weigh 26 pounds for every foot of his height.

The Chinese have twice sacked Moscow, once in 1237 and again in 1293.

Mozart holds the record among composers of having written 624 compositions.

In 1694 the capital of the Bank of England was £1,200,000. It is now £14,500,000.

In 1882 the speed record on a high bicycle was 20 miles in an hour and 12 minutes. Behind a motor pacer a rider has recently covered 40 miles in an hour.

Denmark is an agricultural country. About three-fourths of the population are engaged in the cultivation of the soil. Copenhagen is the only city of any size.

The paper money of the first French republic became more depreciated than that of any other country ever did. A pair of boots cost £300 in paper, and a pound of butter £30.

SIX DOCTORS THIS TIME.

South Bend, Ind., July 29th.—Six different doctors treated Mr. J. O. Landeman of this place, for Kidney Trouble. He had been very ill for three years, and he despaired of ever being well.

Somebody suggested Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Landeman used two boxes. He is completely cured, and besides losing all his Kidney Trouble, his general health is much better than it has been for years.

No case that has occurred in St. Joseph County for half a century, has created such a profound sensation, and Dodd's Kidney Pills are being well advertised, as a result of this wonderful cure of Mr. Landeman's case.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Geniune Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to