

Meade County News.

JOHN D. WEHLE, Publisher. MEADE, KANSAS. Some people pass their good resolutions on the first reading.

A fool speaks without reflecting and a mirror reflects without speaking.

It doesn't cost anything to be polite, and it often pays enormous dividends.

A man has the same kind of respect for a bully that he has for a mule's ass.

No man ever tries to argue with his wife after two years of wedded happiness.

The man behind the red nose has knocked out Alabama's proposed dispensary law.

There are times when Jim Crow car legislation savors strongly of jackpot statesmanship.

The change in Chinese emperors would make a job for the coroner in almost any other country.

Whenever the demand for kisses exceeds the supply a young man is always anxious to establish a balance of trade.

An individual whose ideas are vague as to his own duties usually has very clear ideas as to the duties of his neighbors.

Should France and Germany intervene in the Transvaal controversy the act could not fail to arouse the Irish of Senator Hoar.

If a collision could be arranged between the one-eyed mountaineers of Kentucky and the three-card mountaineers of Chicago, it would be worth going miles to see.

Admiral Dewey has had all sorts of experience in boats, but something different will come to him when he takes that proposed trip over Chicago's all-mud route to the Mississippi.

Four American steamers designed for the Pacific trade are each to be 730 feet long, with a capacity of 22,000 tons. Some of the builders say the transpacific liners of the future will be 1,000 feet long.

Spain has nobly vindicated in honor and wisdom in deciding to renew and maintain the treaty relationships which subsisted between that country and the United States before the war.

Spain means, that is to say, to make the best of its altered circumstances, turning its face toward the light instead of sulking in the shadows.

"From the frying pan into the fire" is one of Spain's own proverbs, which happily it does not intend to adopt as its rule of conduct.

The Puerto Rican problem presents some difficulties. Under the colonial system of Spain, the islanders enjoyed certain commercial privileges, in sending their products to Spanish markets, which they have now lost without receiving any compensating advantage from their connection with this country.

The result has been great poverty and distress. If the products of Puerto Rico were to be admitted to our great markets free of duty, it would please the islanders, but displease many of the tobacco and the sugar-raisers who are afraid of this competition.

In these circumstances the proposal has been made in Congress to levy upon Puerto Rico goods one-half of the regular rates of duty. Whether Congress has a right to levy upon them any duty is a much disputed constitutional question.

The Brazilian minister to the United States has been endeavoring to encourage the importation into this country of Yerba mate or Paraguay tea, to take the place to some extent of Chinese tea.

Yerba Mate is a stimulant used generally throughout South American countries. Most Americans who visit Southern countries become fond of the drink, though it seems doubtful if it will ever take the place of tea in this country.

Our consul-general at Rio Janeiro in a report to the state department recommends its use, however, as an excellent stimulant and nerve tonic. "It is pre-eminently a temperance drink," he says, "and the temperance societies in the United States could do a very useful work by helping to popularize it. Yerba mate, has all the stimulating and sustaining qualities of Chinese tea or of coffee, without the detrimental effect caused by their constant and excessive use—irritation of the liver and kidneys, irritation of the nervous system, etc.—and it is very cheap. The great masses in Uruguay and Argentina, including the famous gauchos (cowboys) of the pampas, who drink it constantly instead of water, tea or coffee, hardly ever use alcoholic stimulants. Intoxication is a rare occurrence there.

There are now, according to the war department's report, 10,343,152 American citizens eligible for military duty. These figures, coupled with the widespread knowledge of American progress diffused during the recent Spanish war, are enough to make embattled Europe think twice and crawl into a cavernous hole before attempting such an undertaking as combat with the giant of the new world.

A man never fully realizes the wonderful patience his wife has until he gets sick and has to be waited upon.

Couni Boni de Castellane is now said to be striving to secure a loan from Russell Sage. If Uncle Russell gives up his hard-won dollars to the husband of Anna Gould there will be but one general opinion among financial men—that the lively nobleman is one of the cleverest and most persuasive gentlemen of the age.

Puerto Rico's census gives a total of 975,000 persons, a density of population equal to that of Massachusetts. Cuba has but a third more population, though twice times as large in area.

A MINNESOTA FARMER

WRITES OF WESTERN CANADA WHERE HE IS NOW LOCATED. The Farms in His Neighborhood Are Being Rapidly Taken Up by Former Residents of the United States.

The following extracts from a letter written to Mr. Benj. Davies, Canadian government agent at St. Paul, Minn., give an excellent idea of what is said of Western Canada by those who have gone there during the past two or three years.

"When we first arrived here and took up our homes on the prairie near Dalesboro, Assa., for a short time we had a fit of the 'blues,' but now all hands are settled to business, hale, hearty and contented, enjoying the finest winter we have ever seen. We have got very comfortably situated, with considerable preparations for a crop, and all hopeful. I think this is a very fine country, and if the past season's crop is not an exception, which they claim not, I believe this is going to be the wheat field of the West. It is filling up fast. In this township last spring there were 25 quarter-sections of land vacant and today there is not one. I can stand at my house and count ten houses where there was not one last spring, with six more to go up this spring. This is only a sample of what is going on all round. We intend to build a church next summer, right close to my place, so will be strictly in line. It would have amused you to have seen here last spring. There were crowds of land-seekers, and sometimes in the spring the prairie is not very inviting, and of course lots were discounted. There was one in the crowd who jumped on me for putting a letter in the paper, only for which he never would have come here, and he was very hostile, but eventually he got a place and today claims he would not take a thousand dollars and move out, so I am glad he is satisfied.

"Well, my dear sir, as Arthur Finney is about to move out in March, with his family, and also one of my sons, anything you can do for them to assist them along and to make things smooth as possible, will be greatly appreciated by me. I will close for this time, and will write from time to time to let you know we are living. Drop us a few lines to let us know how things are moving in St. Paul.

"Yours Respectfully," "ALEX. CAMERON."

Wood Tar Made as in 400 B. C. Men have improved upon ancient methods of doing many things, but wood tar is prepared just as it was in the fourth century B. C. A bank is chosen and a hole dug, into which the wood is placed, covered with turf. A fire is lighted underneath, and the tar slowly drips into the barrels placed to receive it.

THE Pleasantest, most powerful, effective and never failing REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, LA GRIPPE and CATARRH.

If all knew what thousands know of the efficacy of "DROPS" as a Curative as well as a Preventive of any Ache or Pain known to the human body, there would not be a family in all America without a bottle of "DROPS." Send for trial bottle, 25c, or large bottle, containing 300 doses, \$1.00, 6 bottles for \$5. SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 100-104 E. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Duty on a Mouse. Uncle Sam is a stern stickler for form, and the amount of red tape employed in the custom house is really remarkable. It was demonstrated the other day that not even a tiny mouse can creep into our domains from foreign shores without paying duty, says the Philadelphia Record. A gentleman returning from Europe brought with him a pet white mouse, of which he had grown very fond. His "mouse-lets" was assessed at 20 per cent, which so enraged its owner that he vigorously protested. The case was appealed, and the board of classification of the board of general appraisers, after mature deliberation in solemn conclave, handed down a decision in which the protest was overruled.

Swords May Be Abolished. The suggestion of substituting a Martini-Metford carbine for the sword as an officer usually carries is being largely discussed in military circles. The objection against the sword is that, when marching through hilly country, it hampers an officer's movements in getting over rough ground, while a carbine could be used as a walking stick, thus being a great help and support.

Names of Denmark's Kings. Denmark's kings for 334 years have all been named Christian or Frederick. This is not the result of accident. It is the law of Denmark that Christian must be succeeded by Frederick and Frederick by Christian. To attain this, and without the changing of names, in case of death or other reason, every Danish prince, no matter what other names he may receive, always includes Christian and Frederick among them.

1900 There is every good reason why St. Jacobs Oil should cure RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA LUMBAGO SCIATICA

for the rest of the century. One paramount reason is—It does cure. SURELY AND PROMPTLY

War on German Carp. St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 13.—The state fish commission held its annual session here and elected the following officers: Sam T. Rosell, St. Louis; John R. Harrison, Fayette, vice-president and Frank Yennwine, St. Joseph, secretary. Improvements in state hatcheries were decided upon. A war of extermination of German carp will be prosecuted.

QUARREL OVER MILLIONS.

Frick Did Not Want to be Crowded Out. FRICK SUES FOR EQUITIES.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 15.—Henry Clay Frick filed a bill in equity in the court of common pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county, against Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Steel company, limited, praying among other things, for a decree that "the pretended transfer of his interests in the company was and is null and void and that he is still the owner of all such interests and is entitled in every lawful way to represent and act for the same, and for an injunction 'restraining the defendants from any interference with his interest in the said company and from excluding him from participation in the care and management of the assets and business.'" He sets forth much interesting matter relating to the enormous profits of the concern, and charges Andrew Carnegie with attempting to force him out of the company and with the intention of making \$5,000,000 in the operation. In this part of the complaint Mr. Frick says: "The business, from 1892 to 1900, was enormously profitable, growing by leaps and jumps, from year to year, until, in 1899, the firm actually made on low-priced contracts in net profits, after paying all expenses of all kinds, \$21,000,000. In November, 1899, Carnegie estimated the net profits for 1900 at \$40,000,000, and Frick estimated them at \$42,000,000.

For Less Tax on Beer and Tobacco. Washington, Feb. 17.—Representative Levy, of New York, has introduced a bill amending the war tariff act by reducing the tax on beer from \$2 to \$1, fixing the duty on tobacco at 6 cents per pound, cigars and cigarettes at \$3 per 1,000, repealing the tax on tea and reducing many of the stamp taxes. Mr. Levy says as to his bill: "The secretary of the treasury has stated that the surplus from revenues of the government will amount to between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 this year. The daily expenditures of the government are decreasing, and will continue to decrease now that the war with Spain is over. The need of the \$100,000,000 proposed to be raised by the war tax will no longer exist. It is the aim of this bill to reduce taxation by internal revenue by at least \$50,000,000."

Anti Trust Conference. Chicago, Feb. 15.—After a heated debate, the resolutions committee of the anti-trust conference decided to report in favor of government ownership of railroads and for their seizure on payment of actual value and without payment for "watered stock or other fictitious values." There was a sharp discussion in the committee and several titles between members brought on by an effort to make the platform read, as it had been drawn up, that the government should seize the railroads on payment of actual value, "and without payment for franchise values." Unanimous action was finally obtained by cutting out the words "franchise values" and inserting instead the phrase "watered stock or other fictitious values."

The committee also unanimously favored direct popular legislation as a means of obtaining the result.

Damage Suit Against Mexico. Wichita, Feb. 13.—Judge Aikman of El Dorado and D. C. Dille of Leon are preparing to file a claim for damages for \$25,000 against the Mexican government for the death of Edward Turner of this city in a Mexican prison. It will be alleged in the petition that Turner came to his death from the result of cruelty and starvation by the prison officials at Orizaba, where he was confined. All of Ambassador Clayton's efforts to secure the release or trial of the men came to naught. Turner appealed to Governor Stanley and the authorities at Washington for help. The case was referred to Ambassador Clayton, who was however, unable to assist them, and Turner finally died a miserable death from cruelty and starvation.

Kimberly in a Bad Fix. London, Feb. 14.—Kimberly, twenty miles away from the Modder river position, is in dire straits. Details of the December death rate show that in a population of 14,000 whites and 19,000 blacks, the mortality was 80 whites and 138 blacks per thousand. The infantile death rate was 671 per thousand among the white and 912 per thousand among the blacks. Meanwhile the bombardment by the Boers has increased and there is imminent danger of the town falling under the very eyes of Lord Roberts. It is believed in circles close to the war office that he will move on once.

The Oldest Justice. Topeka, Feb. 13.—The State Historical Society is to have a life-sized portrait in oil of Judge William Margrave, of Fort Scott. Judge Margrave is the oldest justice of the peace in Kansas. The portrait is to be the gift of E. F. Ware, until recently president of the Historical Society. Mr. Ware has had it painted by a Fort Scott artist. Judge Margrave was appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Reeder when the territory of Kansas was organized in 1855, and he has held the office continuously ever since.

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INJUNCTIONS ASKED.

By Both of the Kentucky Governors vs Each Other. Louisville, Ky., Feb. 17.—Suit was filed in the circuit court by counsel for Governor Taylor, seeking to restrain J. C. W. Beckham from acting as governor and General John B. Castleman from attempting to discharge the duties of adjutant general. Summonses were served on the defendants. The suit will be allotted to one of the circuit judges by a drawing. This drawing may not be held for several days. When it is held an application for a restraining order will be made. The suit is brought by Governor Taylor for himself individually and as governor of Kentucky.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 17.—The suit of Beckham vs. Taylor for the possession of the office of governor, was filed in the circuit court at Frankfort. The petition in the suit holds that W. S. Taylor is not the governor of the state and that with an armed force he holds possession of the executive building. It alleges that he is drawing money without authority of law from the state treasury, pardoning convicts and doing other things that are detrimental to the welfare of the state. The petition asks that the court enjoin him from exercising any duties as chief executive and from assuming any control whatever over the legislature. Application for the injunction will be made before Judge Cantrell, at Georgetown.

WICHITA AND SOUTHERN R. R. Line Mapped by the Secretary of the Interior. Washington, Feb. 14.—Secretary Hitchcock has issued the following order: "Office of Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 'Permission is hereby granted to the Wichita and Southern Railroad company, its president, secretary, directors, engineers and agents, to locate their line of railway, and make permanent survey thereof through, upon and across the Osage reservation, Creek and Cherokee nations in the Indian Territory as follows: 'Beginning on the north line of the Osage reservation near the northwest corner of township 29 north, range 7 east, in the Osage reservation, Oklahoma territory, thence easterly to about the center of township 27, range 7 east, of the Indian meridian, thence following down Bird creek to the east line of the Osage nation reservation, thence south into the Cherokee country to the south line, to the crossing of the Arkansas river near Tulsa, in the Creek nation, thence south by way of Okmulgee to a point twelve or fifteen miles south of Okmulgee, thence in a southerly direction to South McAlester. HITCHCOCK, Secretary of the Interior.'

Hudson River Floods Albany. Albany, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Three men were drowned and half a million dollars' damage done to property along the Hudson river by the worst freshet which this city has seen since 1857.

When the flood reached its height it registered twenty feet above the ordinary level. The ice gorge at Coryman's still keeps the water back and the river will be high until it breaks. Two hundred thousand feet of lumber, valued at \$7,000, were carried away from the lumber district.

The police are distributing food, coal and clothing among the poor families along the river front, where the water reached the second floors of the houses. The commissioner of public charities has issued a call for aid. All trains are delayed.

Legislature at Louisville. Louisville, Feb. 13.—Upon the receipt of Governor Taylor's proclamation recalling the legislature to Frankfort there was a conference held here. At its conclusion Governor Beckham sent to the legislature a message reciting the failure of the peace negotiations, and the conditions existing at Frankfort as seen by him and recommending that the legislature continue its session in Louisville, as he could not guarantee their personal security nor protect them from unwarranted interference at Frankfort.

Acting upon this suggestion, the legislature decided to remain in Louisville for the present.

Mrs. Gage's Gift. Topeka, Feb. 15.—Mrs. G. G. Gage has given \$10,000 for the erection of an addition to Stormont hospital and the plans and specifications for the building are being made. It will be of pressed brick, three stories in height, facing south on Ashland avenue, and 65 by 35 feet. The addition will contain a male and female ward. The new operating room will be one of the finest in the state. The floor will be of marble and the walls of opalite. The operating table and the instrument case will be the sole equipments of the room.

Another Cabinet Secretary. Washington, Feb. 13.—A new cabinet officer to be known as the secretary of mines and mining is provided in the bill favorably acted on by the house committee on mines and mining. It creates an executive department which shall have entire charge of affairs relating to mines, including the geological survey. The new secretary is to have the same rank and salary of other cabinet officers and an assistant secretary is given the same standing as first assistant secretary of the interior.

Election Officers Sentenced. Philadelphia, Feb. 13.—Samuel R. Markeley, Joseph Hogan and Frank Taylor, alias Pierce, were sentenced to imprisonment for two years in the Eastern penitentiary, and to pay a fine of \$500 each for frauds perpetrated at the November election. The men were election officers and were convicted of stuffing the ballot box and making fraudulent returns of the votes cast.

CANADA'S TOO LARGE BITE.

The Klondike Mines to be Deserted For Nome. MERCHANTS CLOSING OUT. Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 14.—Late Dawson advice says little will be left of the Klondike metropolis after the Nome rush in May and June. Merchants are closing out their places of business and instead of every building being crowded, "to let" signs are frequently seen. Business is dying and most of these dealers are going to Nome. Men are working on creeks for \$5 per day rather than take higher wages payable after the clean-up on the bedrock because they want their money in hand when the ice goes out.

Many of these will go down the Yukon in scows or canoes. One of the greatest enterprises connected with the immigration is the movement of Palace Grand theater, Dawson's largest dancehall and playhouse. Charles Meadows, the proprietor, has let the contract for moving the building 2,000 miles to Nome, the contractor putting up heavy bonds guaranteeing its safe delivery. The building will be floated down the Yukon on four barges, and thence towed to Nome. Other buildings will follow. Many workmen are leaving Dawson, because of the new law preventing the relocation of claims and providing that lapsed claims shall revert to the crown. Another fatal regulation provides that representation work may be avoided by paying \$200 yearly in lieu of three months' work.

Even the Canadians are cursing the laws governing Yukon territory and preparing to go to Nome. The American consul is being besieged by Canadians, who believe he can grant naturalization papers.

English Weeklies Displeased. London, Feb. 13.—The abrogation of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty is the source of copious comment in the weeklies. The Saturday Review cavils at Great Britain for "giving up rights," maintaining that nothing will ever be got from the United States in return, and saying Great Britain's magnanimity will be mistaken by congress for a desire to avoid complications on account of the trouble in South Africa.

"Because the Americans speak English," adds the Saturday Review, "and the plutocracy of the United States is united by family ties with the directing class, aristocratic and otherwise, of Great Britain, is no reason for ordering our affairs with them on other than business principles."

The Speaker, on the other hand, says: "Certainly it is not in our interest to avail ourselves of diplomatic technicalities in order to prevent a result which is inevitable."

For the Cattle Census. Washington, Feb. 17.—Governor Merriam, director of the census, has appointed Charles F. Martin, of Denver, secretary of the National Livestock association, as special agent in charge of the taking of a classified census of livestock for the twelfth census. The headquarters for this division of the work, which embraces all the range country, will be established in Denver, and active work will be commenced at once. This will be the first time in the history of the country that a classified census of livestock will have been taken. The association began the agitation of the matter a year ago and through the assistance of Hon. L. G. Powers, Senator Wolcott, Governor Merriam and others, congress made the necessary appropriation to carry out the work.

Honolulu Encouraged. San Francisco, Feb. 12.—Latest from Honolulu: The situation at this time is very encouraging. There has not been a case of plague for one week. It is not considered that the scourge has been stamped out entirely, yet trouble is well in hand and, barring a case now and then for the next two weeks, the city is clean and cannot be termed an infected port. It is the intention of the board of health to be on the safe side and a strict quarantine will be sustained for some time.

Quay Hunting an Open Door. Washington, Feb. 12.—Convinced that a sufficient number of votes have been pledged to seat Matthew S. Quay as Senator, his opponents are now seeking to keep him out by preventing consideration of his case. When the currency bill is out of the way an effort will be made to sidetrack the Quay case by pressing the Puerto Rican bill. Mr. Quay's friends will oppose any further delay. It is not probable the debate will be long, and there is little doubt Mr. Quay will be seated.

Nicaragua Will Pay. Washington, Feb. 12.—The small speck of trouble that existed in the relations between the United States and Nicaragua, owing to the extortion of double duties from American merchants in Bluefields last summer, by General Torres, has been removed. It is understood that the Nicaraguan judiciary to which the matter was submitted, has now reached the conclusion that, in this particular instance, the money should be returned to the merchants.

Legislature Back to Frankfort. Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 12.—Governor Taylor issued the following proclamation: "The excitement recently prevailing in this city having to some extent subsided, and there appearing now to be no necessity for the general assembly to remain in session in London, I do hereby by this proclamation reconvene same in Frankfort, Ky., February 12, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. (Signed.) 'W. S. TAYLOR, Governor.'

STILL MORE COMPLICATED.

Two State Governments Acting at Cross Purposes. Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 13.—A large number of political friends of Governor Taylor held a conference which was protracted. Governor Taylor stated that there were two courses to be pursued. First, to sign the Louisville agreement; second, to quietly withdraw the troops, allow the legislature to reconvene in the capitol building in Frankfort, to call off the session held in London, and to ignore the Louisville agreement entirely. Several speeches were made and it was soon apparent that the sentiment of the gathering was very strongly in favor of the second course, and this was adopted.

Orders were at once issued to General Collier to prepare for the departure of the troops and in a very short time a large number of them were ready to leave. Six companies have left and more are to follow, only a small detachment remaining. These will be retained only as a peace guard and will in no way be obstructed upon the presence of the legislature.

The action of Governor Taylor returns the gubernatorial fight to the exact position it occupied on the day following the Goebel assassination, with the additional complication that there was but one legislature and one governor, in fact, whereas there are now two claimants for the position, and two separate bodies, each claiming to be the law making power of Kentucky.

England's Great Preparations. London, Feb. 14.—The war office is making preparations to continue the stream of troops for South Africa. Four large steamers have been chartered. Japan agrees to let the Armstrongs transfer to England four naval quick-firers that were built for her, consenting to wait for the execution of her own order until the hostilities in South Africa are over. Several European powers, by similar consent, as the guns being constructed by Wickers Sons and Maxim, enable England to secure 100 Maxim's. Two thousand men are constantly employed at Woolwich arsenal and all the gun and ammunition factories are working night and day to execute the government orders. The weekly output of four firms is 4,000,000 rounds. Outside of the requirements of South Africa, Great Britain is accumulating immense stores of war material.

Labor Scarce in Cuba. Havana, Feb. 13.—General Rivera, minister of agriculture, observes: "Undoubtedly there is a scarcity of labor. This is due to the large demand for it, and this in turn is due to the fact that the tobacco crop is the largest on record and that more land is being cultivated than ever before in all parts of the island, and the large number of men who have been employed in the construction of new buildings. Now that the crop is here and they are needed in the country districts, they are not disposed to return."

An Important Decision. Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 12.—Judge Baker, of the United States district court in the suit of E. H. Calvin against the Fort Wayne, Terre Haute & Southwestern Railway receiver, ruled that in the foreclosure of a mortgage against the right of way of a railroad the rails and ties on the grounds are not a part of the property subject to foreclosure even though they have been on the grounds so long as to be imbedded in it. The decision is in opposition to many decisions of the courts cited by Judge Baker, who, however, declared that he could not follow them.

Hire a Lawyer. Washington, Feb. 14.—J. W. Stillwell of Boston asked the Postmaster General whether he can mail a pamphlet protesting against the Philippine war. Here is the answer he received: "Before attempting to mail any matter that is calculated to give aid or comfort to any person now engaged in an insurrection against the authority of the United States you had better seek the advice of a lawyer whose services you will require in case the government considers your essays of sufficient importance to pay attention to them."

Relief for Honolulu. Washington, Feb. 12.—In consequence of the destruction of cabins in Honolulu to check the plague many of the natives are homeless and destitute. There is no legislative authority to meet the situation by an appropriation and it is understood to be the purpose of President McKinley to communicate the facts to congress with a request for authority to re-convene the old legislature, or to establish a commission with power to do whatever is needful at this time.

Reciprocity Shelved. Washington, Feb. 12.—Before proceeding further with the construction of new reciprocity treaties, the state department will await the action of the senate upon the French treaty. Should that fail, all efforts to effect the reciprocity scheme will be abandoned. It is probable, too, that even in the event of the continuance of the negotiations, a new plenipotentiary must be found on the part of our government to carry forward the heavy work which has fallen to the share of Mr. Kasson.

Daughters Want a National Building. Washington, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Daniel Manning, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Senator Frye, were heard by the house committee on public buildings, in advocacy of the measure for a national building for this organization on a site to be given by the government. It was stated that \$50,000 was already in hand and that the building would cost \$250,000.

"Deeds Are Better Than Words."

What does Hood's Sarsaparilla do? The answer comes full-throated from a gigantic chorus of healthy men and happy women. "It does just what it claims to do." It purifies the blood as nothing else can. The number of those who answer thus is legion and their sentiment is unanimous.

Kidney Trouble—"Grip left me with severe pains in my back and kidneys. Could not walk without support. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and was soon relieved. Am also cured of catarrh and indigestion." W. A. Reed, 17 Mowry Avenue, East Providence, R. I.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ill; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Relation of Schools to Crime. The pedagogical society of Prussia has been collecting statistics bearing on the often-discussed question of the effect of education on the prevalence of crime. From these statistics it appears that in the eastern provinces of Prussia, where attendance at school is not vigorously enforced, the annual number of crimes committed bears a much larger proportion to the population than in the western provinces. In the eastern provinces, from fourteen to nineteen ordinary criminal offenses occur yearly for each 1,000 inhabitants; in the western, only 7.5 to 10 per 1,000. A similar difference is shown in offenses against church and state and public order. Even in the east the number of crimes has been steadily falling off since 1850, when many public schools were established.

A Street of Cairo. The spacious public square of Cairo, Egypt, is called the Esbekeehay. It contains nearly half a million square feet, and is surrounded by the principal hotels and prominent buildings of the city. In order to prevent its inundation by the rise of the Nile, a canal was built around it, but this has become filled in. A portion of the square is now used as a public garden, and there are theaters, cafes, and other places of amusement on it that make it easily the center of life of the city.

Ostrich Eggs in an Incubator. For several years attempts have been made at Omaha and Los Angeles to hatch the egg of the ostrich artificially, but so far these attempts have been unsuccessful, the difficulty being the application of moisture. Now, however, an ostrich farm in Florida, can boast of the first incubator-hatched ostrich in the United States. The incubator required forty-one days of careful watching; the thermometer was kept at 110 degrees, and the moisture was applied at intervals.

Old Cure for Rheumatism. The latest form of massage employed in Germany in the treatment of rheumatic finger joints consists in thrusting the hand into a deep glass partially filled with mercury and dipping and raising it about thirty times at each treatment.

Buttermilk Refreshing and Digestible. Chemical analysis shows that in its nature buttermilk greatly resembles koumyas, with the exception of which it is the most grateful, refreshing and digestible of the product of milk.

1 Million Women

have been relieved of female troubles by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine.

The letters of a few are printed regularly in this paper.

If any one doubts the efficiency and sacredly confidential character of Mrs. Pinkham's methods, write for a book she has recently published which contains letters from the mayor of Lynn, the postmaster, and others of her city who have made careful investigation, and who verify all of Mrs. Pinkham's statements and claims.

The Pinkham claims are sweeping. Investigate them.

THIRTY YEARS OF CURES

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

POMMEL SLICKER

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—It's entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to J. A. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

PISO'S CURE FOR

WHEEZE, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION