

IN THE SENATE.

The Treaty of Arbitration (Reported by Sherman) Validity of the Nichols Law in Ohio Affirmed in the Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Immediately after the senate convened at noon Mr. Sherman moved an executive session, stating that it would require but a short time. When the doors were closed he reported the general treaty of arbitration as amended Saturday by the committee. The first of these amendments as previously stated in these dispatches address at the end of the first article the clause: "But no question which affects the foreign or domestic policy of either of the high contracting parties or the relations of either with any other state or power, by treaty or otherwise, shall be subject to arbitration under this treaty except by special agreement."

The second strikes out all reference, wherever it occurs, to the king of Sweden and Norway as the umpire where the tribunal fails to agree upon such umpire.

After the report was made Mr. Sherman asked, that inasmuch as the text of the convention had been made public the injunction of the secretary be removed from the text of the amendments, but Senator Morgan objected and the request was denied. No attempt was made to arrange a time for the consideration of the treaty nor was anything said about debating it in open session.

Important Supreme Court Decisions. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The supreme court Monday by a bare majority, affirmed the validity of the Ohio law regulating the taxing of express companies, known as the Nichols law.

Mr. Justice White, for himself, and Justices Field, Harlan and Brown, dissented. The effect of the court's decision, he said, if carried to its final conclusion, meant that our institutions were a failure and that the constitution should not have been adopted. It would destroy the coordinate dignity of the states and sow the germs of evil that it would be impossible to eradicate, as they would be taken out of the domain of remedial legislation.

The court also sustained the Indiana law taxing telegraph companies, which was brought up for review by appeal from the judgment of the Indiana state supreme court. From this decision Justices Harlan and White dissented.

President's Appointments. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The president Monday sent to the senate the following nominations: Martin A. Knapp, of New York, to be an interstate commerce commissioner (re-appointment).

F. W. Kickbusch, jr., of Wisconsin, consul at Stettin, Germany. H. E. Davis, of the District of Columbia, to be attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia.

W. H. Munger, of Nebraska, to be United States district judge for the district of Nebraska. Col. John M. Wilson, corps of engineers, to be chief of engineers with rank of brigadier general, Lieut. Col. C. A. Wyckoff to be colonel, Maj. C. C. Hood to be lieutenant colonel.

Capt. Constant Williams to be major, Controller Eckels on the Financial Condition. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The exchange of views between Controller Eckels and members of the banking and currency committee on financial questions was continued Monday. Mr. Eckels expressed the opinion that the only way to solve the present financial condition would be through a proper banking bill.

In reply to a question regarding bank issues he said that if holders of notes knew that banks were able to pay in gold they would prefer paper to coin. Business people also preferred paper to metallic money. Proportionally to the amount of business done the amount of gold was practically nothing. As the system of clearing houses was developed the exchange of gold in the settlement of differences was still further reduced. He said that Great Britain had nearer reached perfection regarding credit facilities than any other country. America came next with Germany and France third and fourth.

Dr. Newlands, of the committee, assumed that we would require \$950,000,000 in gold to establish the system proposed, and asked Mr. Eckels where he would get the requisite amount. Mr. Eckels replied that he would get it from England, France, Germany, or some other country that had gold to sell.

The Cramps to Repair the Brooklyn. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Secretary Herbert has accepted an offer promptly made by the Cramps Monday through Lewis Nixon to make the cruiser Brooklyn as good as new in the shortest possible time at actual cost. The Cramps are deeply concerned in the welfare of the vessel which is their own construction and for which they will not be fully paid until the vessel has had her final inspection at sea several months hence.

Mr. Nixon had visited the ship before hurrying to Washington with the proposition and found that about 125 feet of her outer plating on each side of the keel had been bent and torn, rivets being sheared off and steel plates ripped away in many places. He says all necessary tugs and lighters will be alongside the vessel getting out the coal, ammunition and heavy stores to make the ship light enough to pass over the ledges on her return trip up the river to the navy yard where she will be docked for the repairs.

Public Debt Statement. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The debt statement issued Monday afternoon shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the treasury, during January of \$15,078,073. Total cash in the treasury \$858,553,910.

Senator Harris Seriously Ill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Senator Harris, of Tennessee, is seriously ill and Sunday night his physicians thought he was dying. He rallied somewhat Monday morning, but is still very low. Since the death of his wife a few weeks ago Senator Harris has been far from well. He is nearly ninety years of age.

AT AN END.

The Anglo-Venezuela Arbitration Treaty Signed in Olney's Office

By Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador, and Senor Jose Andrade, Venezuelan Minister—Diplomatic Relations Resumed—The Gold Pen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Anglo-Venezuelan arbitration treaty was signed by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, and Senor Jose Andrade, the Venezuelan minister, in the office of Secretary Olney at the state department, at 4:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, signaling the amicable termination of a controversy that has lasted nearly a century, as well as the resumption of diplomatic negotiations between two countries which had been suspended for ten years.

The British ambassador, accompanied by Mr. Henry Outram Bax-Ironside, attache of the embassy, reached the department just before 4 o'clock, and a few minutes later the Venezuelan minister appeared with Mr. Manuel M. Ponte, jr., secretary of legation, and Mr. James J. Storrow, the counsel of Venezuela, before the commission and the arbitral tribunal. Senor Andrade brought with him a magnificent pen with which the important document was subsequently signed. It was sent to him by his brother, who, it is universally conceded, will be the next president of the Venezuelan republic, and to whom it will be returned as a souvenir. It consists of a golden pen fastened in a holder made from an eagle's quill bearing midway from the top a gold heart thickly encrusted with diamonds. While the two plenipotentiaries were formally exchanging their credentials which were printed, were carefully compared by Mr. Bax-Ironside and Mr. Gridler, chief of the diplomatic bureau of the state department, who made all the drafts of the document and printed the copies. These were in the English language Spanish not being used, although the tongue of Venezuela, the only difference being that in the Venezuelan copy that country is mentioned always first and the British vice versa.

The British ambassador signed "Julian Pauncefote" to both copies, Senor Andrade following, affixed his signature and Mr. Gridler affixed their respective seals. The formalities having been quickly completed there was a general exchange of congratulations which were pressed upon Secretary Olney with particular cordiality, and before 5 o'clock the negotiators had returned to their official residences.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—James S. Eckels, controller of the currency, has decided to retain his office until the expiration in April, 1898, of the term of five years for which he was appointed. He denies the statement that the management of the Chicago General Trust Co. at a largely increased salary, was offered to him. He does not regard his office as political, and consequently sees no impropriety in his continued service under a republican regime.

The controller of currency and director of the mint are the only officials appointed for a specific term of five years, and who can not be removed except for stated reasons, which must be furnished by the president to the senate.

BULL FROG VALLEY Being Scoured by Deputy Marshals for Moonshiners and Counterfeiters. CLARKSVILLE, Ark., Feb. 3.—Bull Frog Valley, a remote spot in the mountains on the line of Johnson and Pope counties, has been scoured for moonshiners and counterfeiters by deputy marshals. The officers succeeded in capturing eight of a gang of fifteen. Those captured were Tom, Jake and Bill Ragsdale, John Ross, James Lewis, Webb Grinnitt, John Dewens and D. Sheffield. The men were brought to this place and from here taken to Little Rock to be turned over to the proper authorities. Bull Frog Valley has been a noted rendezvous for moonshiners for a number of years.

Monday night a barn near here containing a horse and mule belonging to Deputy Marshal Lee Cox was destroyed and the animals burned. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed by many to have been the work of Bull Frog Valley moonshiners who are now at large.

Gov. Bushnell Denies That the Letter From Sherman Asked That Hanna Be Appointed Senator. COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 3.—Gov. Bushnell Tuesday denied that the letter from Senator Sherman to him, in which the senator asked that M. A. Hanna be appointed to succeed him in the senate, was sent him by special messenger from President-elect McKinley. It came through the mail to him from Washington. Neither did the letter contain the indorsement of President-elect McKinley as has been stated. The governor said Mr. McKinley had conveyed to him his wish that Mr. Hanna might be chosen to succeed Mr. Sherman in another way. It is generally understood that Judge W. R. Day, of Canton, a special friend of Maj. McKinley, was the bearer of the latter's request to the governor, that Hanna be appointed to the senate. Judge Day was in the city and called on Gov. Bushnell on January 13.

A Divorce Granted Prince of Chimay. BRUSSELS, Feb. 3.—The action for divorce brought by the prince of Chimay against his wife, formerly Clara Ward, of Detroit, Mich., who eloped from Paris last fall with Janos Rigo, a Hungarian gypsy fiddler, which was adjourned on January 19 for a fortnight, came up in the court at Charleroi Tuesday for the pronouncement of judgment. The court, after half an hour's deliberation, announced that a decree of absolute divorce was granted to the prince of Chimay upon the grounds alleged in his complaint against his wife, abandonment and adultery.

THE ICE GORGE

In the Licking River Goes Out With a Crash—Eight Barges Torn From Their Moorings and Tossed Into the Ohio. CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—The Licking river broke loose at the Eleventh-Street bridge in Covington Wednesday at 8:30 a. m.

The ice had been gorged there eight or ten feet high, and when it broke the ice swept down in miniature bergs, which were hurled nearly across the Ohio side.

The steamer Henry M. Stanley, a packet boat, was torn from her moorings, and with no steam on was carried out into the midstream of the Ohio.

Eight barges were torn from the shore and tossed into the Ohio. One of the barges, partly loaded with coal, was split in twain at the mouth of the Licking and sank.

There was great excitement on the Ohio side, and the hands were busy in fastening the boats to their moorings. The steamer Henry M. Stanley drifted helplessly. The harbor boats Hercules Carrel and Al Martin put out from the shore to render what service they could.

The break in the ice is supposed to have been the result of the rise at Butler, Ky., Tuesday, and it is reported that another gorge higher up will break.

The big rush of ice and water from the Licking continued 15 minutes, when the calm came, and a steady flow prevailed the rest of the day, doing no damage. The steamers and wharfbarges on the Ohio side, opposite the Licking, were at no time in danger, although there was much anxiety on the Public Landing when the Licking torrent started.

When seven barges, belonging to the Licking Coal Co., appeared in the Ohio the Hercules Carrel blew the distress signal, warning the boats below, and all escaped damage. The sunken barge of Veith & Co. contained only a few tons of coal. The barge disappeared in the Ohio, near the mouth of the Licking, soon arose and floated down stream. The other barges, all empty, were old and frail, and had not been in use for a long time. They were too worthless to save, and were allowed to float away.

When the Henry M. Stanley was carried into the Ohio the John Moren, Hercules Carrel and Al Martin put out after her. The Carrel caught her near the Southern railroad bridge and she was tied up at the foot of Wood street. The Stanley is uninjured and will make a trip to Pomeroy Thursday if navigation can be resumed. Henry Kirker, mate of the Stanley, was in her pilot-house and Webb Morris, the watchman, was aboard while the boat was rocking in the current.

Unnewehr's sawmill lost a stock of logs. The mill will be inconvenienced for a time.

KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS Call on the President-Elect in the Interest of St. John Boyle for Attorney General. CANTON, O., Feb. 4.—The Kentucky republicans who called on Maj. McKinley Wednesday, suggested the appointment of St. John Boyle, a well-known lawyer of Louisville, to the position of attorney general. Among those who spoke in Mr. Boyle's behalf were Judge George Durrell, of the Kentucky court of appeals; James F. Buckner, jr., and Charles L. Ballard of Louisville. No promises were made by Maj. McKinley, but it is understood he has Mr. Boyle's name under consideration. J. A. Poster of Hartford, Conn., called on Maj. McKinley Wednesday, and presented an application for the Italian embassy.

Mr. Porter is cordially indorsed by the Connecticut members of congress. There are a number of applicants for the position and no promises have been made respecting it, but it is reported that the Italian embassy is likely to be given to a New York or Pennsylvania man.

Ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell, of New York, who was here last week in the interest of Gen. Stuart L. Woodford, called on the president-elect again Wednesday. A. W. Monroe, of Baltimore, who is a business and political friend of James A. Gary, had an interview with president-elect Wednesday, and advanced some fresh reasons why Mr. Gary should be appointed to the cabinet, but there are as yet no indications that a Maryland man will be offered a portfolio.

Among Maj. McKinley's callers Wednesday were President Charles E. Thwing, of Alderbert university, Cleveland; President Scovel, of the University of Wooster; A. L. Ratter, of Chicago; T. N. McGinnis, Steubenville; Rev. John H. Sutherland, of New Cumberland, W. Va., who wants to be consul to Jerusalem and is indorsed by Senator S. B. Elkins.

It was stated here Wednesday night, on what is considered reliable authority, that J. Addison Porter, of Connecticut, was offered the private secretaryship to President-elect McKinley and accepted.

Two Duellists Killed. GUTHRIE, Ok., Feb. 4.—Johnson Harris and Wm. Little, both white men, fought a duel near Arbeko over the affections of Wannetta, a pretty half-breed Indian girl, and both were killed.

Sugar Prospects Bright. URBANA, O., Feb. 4.—The prospects are excellent for the biggest flow of maple sugar water in recent years in Ohio in consequence of which the producers are in a happy mood.

On Their Way to Washington. OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 4.—Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of trade and commerce, and Hon. L. Davis, minister of marine and fisheries, left Wednesday afternoon for Washington to interview the United States government and politicians generally on reciprocity, alien laws and other matters of interest between the two countries.

Four Killed in a Railway Wreck. BROOKINGS, S. D., Feb. 4.—A wreck occurred on the Northwestern railway at Arlington, 20 miles west of here, in which four persons were killed and a large number injured.

PENNSYLVANIA

Loses Her Beautiful Capitol Building by Fire.

The Efforts of the Firemen Were Futile—Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Records Were Lost—Fire Thought to Be Caused by an Electric Wire.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 3.—Fire was discovered in Lieut. Gov. Lyons' room on the second floor of the main building of the capitol shortly before 1 o'clock Tuesday. The room is directly over the senate chamber and close to the senate elevator.

The senate had taken a recess at 12:25 until 1 o'clock, to await the reception from the house of the amended Mitchell treasury resolution, and it was just as President pro tem Carroll was preparing to take the chair that a page boy gave him the information that fire had been discovered. It was thought at first to be of a trivial nature, and Chief Clerk Smiley directed a bucket brigade to go into service.

Meanwhile an alarm was sent in from the senate library. The efforts of the men with buckets were futile, and they returned with the information that the flames were beyond their control.

The senate was well filled when this news was received and it spread rapidly among the senators and spectators that the fire was of a most serious nature. There was a scrambling for overcoats and hats, and under the chief clerk's direction, the senate records were carried to places of safety.

With the arrival of the fire department came thousands of spectators, and the capitol park in the vicinity of the burning building, was soon a mass of struggling humanity. Before the firemen could direct a stream on the burning building it was found that the structure was doomed.

In the house the first intimation concerning the fire was the discovery of smoke in the upper corridors. The word was quickly passed around and much excitement prevailed. Rapidly the members left their seats and there were but few representatives in the hall when two or three shouted out motions to adjourn. After the motion to adjourn had been made, there was a rush for the doors. Employees of the department of public buildings and grounds were hustling about in an effort to do something toward extinguishing the conflagration, but were powerless to accomplish anything. Owing to the location of the room in which the fire started the firemen had difficulty in getting a stream on the flames. Finally lines of hose were drawn through the corridors on the second floor and the real work of the firemen began, but it was apparent that whatever work they might do would avail little in saving the main building. President pro tem McCarroll and Speaker Boyer watched from the east of the park with many other members the demolition of one of the best specimens of colonial architecture to be found in the country.

It was apparent that the entire building was doomed, and that the best thing that could be done was to take precautions toward saving the adjoining structures. Twenty minutes after the arrival of the firemen the ceiling in the senate chamber fell. A large number of persons were slightly injured by falling glass when the crash came. The origin of the fire is in doubt. The insurance on the building is placed at \$100,000. The interior of the house had just been remodeled at a cost of \$150,000.

It was feared that the fire would communicate to the department of internal affairs, the building on the right, where valuable land awards and other documents from the foundation of the state are on file. The senate and house will probably meet in two large halls in this city. In addition to the insurance given above, the contractor has an insurance of \$70,000. The loss will probably reach three quarters of a million dollars, with about \$300,000 insurance.

MURDERER BUTLER, Alias Ashe, Arrives, Under Arrest, in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—George Edward Butler, alias Ashe, the murderer, whose arrival on the ship Swanhilda was so long expected, is now in the San Francisco jail. He was captured in Australia, while fleeing as Weller, one of the men he killed.

Butler is charged by the Australian police with having murdered fourteen men. His plan was to entice men whom he knew to have money into the interior, under the pretense of examining mining claims, and then murder them. His last victim was Capt. Lee Weller, a retired sea captain. Butler took his money and clothes and shipped on the Swanhilda under the name of Weller.

The crimes for which Butler is under arrest are without parallel, and his victims, so far as known, number 14, while as many more may have met death at his hands.

His efforts were unique. He chose as his victims men of mining proclivities who had a little money, but whose friends were either so few or so far away that chances of inquiry into their fate were small, and he chose for the scene of his bloody deeds the famous Blue mountain, about 100 miles north of Sydney, Australia.

A Sanctified Forger. PITTSBURGH, Ind., Feb. 3.—Samuel Swaisgood, aged 55, and hitherto a reputable citizen, has been sentenced by Judge Capron to two years in the penitentiary for forgery. His forgeries cover a period of ten or fifteen years, and were mainly sureties to notes which in every case were renewed at maturity. Only names of his most intimate neighbors were used and long-time notes the rule, and amounted to \$5,000. He was indicted by the grand jury Friday and arrested, pleaded guilty and sentenced Saturday. Swaisgood belongs to the sanctified sect.

STAMP ROBBERS.

A Band of Thieves Which Has Been Robbing the Government for Years of Stamps at the Rate of About \$100,000 a Year.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—After years of hard work it is now said that the post office authorities have succeeded in running to earth a band of thieves which has been robbing the government of stamps at the rate of about \$100,000 a year for many years back. The first arrest was made Wednesday in this city, and it will be followed up, it is further said, by the arrest of others in the gang.

The man who was arrested in this city is Hamilton F. Coleman, a clerk in the chief clerk's department in the general land office in Washington. Over \$5,000 worth of stamps were found on his person. These stamps are known as periodical stamps. They ranged in value from one cent to \$60. A number of these sets of stamps are sent to each postmaster every year. When a publishing concern puts 1,000 pounds of published matter, for instance, the postmaster gives it a receipt for the postage paid and cancels stamps amounting in full value to that sum.

These stamps are returned cancelled to headquarters in Washington. A new issue of these stamps was ordered in 1894. Before that time an issue had not been made since about 1875.

The collectors of postage stamps are eager for the stamps and always have been, and so the stamps have been stolen and sold to them. The face value of the stamps is \$204.74. The market price, it is said, has been almost twice that much, so that the thieves who have been stealing them have been making small fortunes.

It is against one of the statutes of the United States to have these stamps in one's possession, the supposition being naturally that, as they are never for circulation and not intended to leave the hands of the authorities, the persons who have them must necessarily have stolen them. Coleman was taken before Commissioner Shields. Post Office Inspector Morris made an affidavit that Coleman had received these stamps from one Randolph J. Albrecht, and that he had them in his possession in violation of the United States laws. The commissioner set his examination for next Wednesday and fixed his bail at \$2,000. He sent several messengers out looking for bondsmen.

Coleman said he was innocent, that the stamps were his property, and that he could prove his innocence.

The detectives in this city said Wednesday that they knew but little about the true nature of the story behind the arrest. They refused to tell who Albrecht was.

Among other things found in Coleman's pockets were a number of envelopes bearing the imprint of Berger & Co., dealers in stamps at No. 53 Nassau street.

Mr. Burger said Wednesday that he did not know Coleman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Post office department officials maintained the reticence which characterized them early in the day and refused to say anything.

Gen. Seraig and Maxwell said there were no developments in the matter. Coleman practiced deception to get away from his desk and to go to New York. Tuesday morning he presented a telegram to his chief clerk which announced his father was dying and the chief granted him leave of absence.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. Judge Joseph McKenna, of San Francisco, Accepts the Position.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—A special from Canton, O., says: Judge Joseph McKenna, of San Francisco, has been selected for secretary of the interior and he has accepted. That information also was vouchsafed by the president-elect to a delegation of Missourians who came Tuesday to urge the appointment of Maj. Wm. Warner of that state to the same position. They went back happy because they were given to understand that after the inauguration there was likelihood to be a vacancy in the cabinet caused by the expected resignation of Justice Field of the supreme court and the appointment of one of the new cabinet officers to his place on the bench. Who the appointee will be in the event of resignation the president-elect did not disclose, and it is probable that he does not know himself. It appeared to be regarded by him as next to assured that the place on the supreme bench would be made vacant. Maj. Warner, of Missouri, will then, in all likelihood, go into the cabinet.

SAFE AND SOUND. The Imprisoned Miners in the Tamarack Shaft, Near Houghton, Mich., Rescued.

Houghton, Mich., Feb. 4.—The fire in No. 3 shaft of the Tamarack mine was extinguished at noon Wednesday. William and Antoine Tomozhevski succeeded in reaching the cage, which had been kept running constantly since the fire started, and reached the surface safely. They had tapped the air pipe and escaped suffocation by the liberal use of compressed air. Peter Lempin and his son William are undoubtedly alive also. The damage to the mine is trifling.

Peter and William Lempin were rescued from the Tamarack shaft at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. They had not suffered seriously from their experience.

The Reforms in Cuba. MADRID, Feb. 4.—It is expected that the reforms decided upon for Cuba will be gazetted upon February 9, but the date for their going into effect has not yet been fixed, the time of their becoming effective depending upon the progress of military operations in the island.

Will Attend the Inauguration. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Gov. and Mrs. Black, Col. Griffith, the governor's private secretary, and the members of the governor's staff expect to attend the inauguration of President-elect McKinley in an official capacity.

Now Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills do not cause pain or stripes. All druggists 25c.

The Sign of the Sausage. A curious custom is made known to us by a correspondent in Berlin. The butchers of that town are in the habit of informing their customers of the days on which fresh sausages are made by placing a chair, covered with a large, clean apron, at the side of the shop door.

Sold Their Baby. A baby a few months old was sold for one shilling in the presence of witnesses to a dealer in England recently. The parents were wandering minstrels, and glad to get rid of it.

Low Rates to the West and South. Via B. & O. S-W. Ry. Feb. 1, 2, 15 and 16, for Home-Seekers, to points in Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, the Carolinas, the Dakotas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Tennessee, Texas, etc. The limit and stop-over privileges will permit thorough inspection of the country. For tickets and further information call on agents B. & O. S-W. Ry.

They say rich people worry more over their riches than the poor do over their poverty. But lots more folks feel sorry for them.—Washington Democrat.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco. Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00, all druggists.

Lots of us think we are not appreciated for what we are worth. We never think so about anybody else.—Washington Democrat.

Misery and rheumatism are foes. St. Jacobs Oil and cure are friends. Try them.

Nothing is gained by starving the soul to feed the body.—Ram's Horn.

The nerves are tortured by neuralgia; soothed and cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

The man who will not live up to his convictions is untrue to himself.—Ram's Horn.

Waxy bilious or colic, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

If a woman has whiskers you are no gentleman if you see them.

Look out! Shiver, then soreness and stiffness. Use St. Jacobs Oil—then a cure.

Everyone possesses just enough conceit to talk too much.

Every temptation resisted is trouble escaped.—Ram's Horn.

Advertisement for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, featuring an illustration of a man and a woman. Text describes the medicine's benefits for various ailments like indigestion, liver complaint, and nervousness.

Advertisement for Burlington Route playing cards, featuring an illustration of a card. Text promotes the quality and variety of the cards.

Advertisement for Southern Homes in Texas, featuring an illustration of a house. Text describes the benefits of the homes and the services provided.

Advertisement for Pensions for Soldiers and Widows, featuring an illustration of a soldier. Text details the application process and benefits.

Advertisement for Cures for Coughs, featuring an illustration of a person. Text lists various ailments treated by the cures.