

# A DISASTER AT SEA.

## Big Steamer City of Monticello Founders in a Hurricane.

Bay of Fundy Is the Scene of the Wreck—Only Four of the Thirty-Six Persons on Board Are Saved.

Halifax, Nov. 12.—The steamer City of Monticello, belonging to the Yarmouth Steamship company, has foundered in the Bay of Fundy with an appalling loss of life. Of the crew and passengers of the ill-fated steamer 32 persons are reported to have perished in the wreck. Some of the bodies have already been washed ashore. Capt. Harding, in command of the City of Monticello, was among those who succeeded in reaching the shore. Among those who perished, it is reported, were many women and children.

When the terrific hurricane struck the steamer she was in the Bay of Fundy. Great seas were hurled over her and in a short time she became unmanageable. Soon she started her timbers and began leaking. The water gained fast and when it was decided to take to the boats a frantic scramble between the crew and passengers began. Some were washed overboard. Some lost their lives by the overturning of small boats. Others went down with the fated steamer. She sank off Cape Forchie, The City of Monticello ran between Yarmouth and Halifax, which is 140 miles from the home port.

Struck on Dangerous Coast. The place where the Monticello struck is at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, where the waters of the bay join those of the Atlantic. There are many reefs and shoals at this spot and the currents are many and changeable. It being one of the most dangerous places on the coast. The gale kicked up a tremendous sea and at the time the vessel struck the waves were beating upon the rocks and sending spray for hundreds of feet over the land.

Many Bodies Recovered. The shore of this county for ten miles east and west is strewn with the wreckage of the hull and cargo of the steamer City of Monticello, which foundered Saturday morning, and 32 bodies of victims of the disaster have been recovered from the sea, which is still raging with terrific fury. Many people have assembled at Rockville, near where the first body came ashore, and numerous relatives of members of the crew, who nearly all belonged to points on this coast, have arrived to identify the dead. The bodies were arranged in a room in the public hall, and Coroner Fuller, who held an inquest, gave an opinion of accidental drowning. All the bodies are terribly battered.

The first body was found at daylight, when the zinc lifeboat, which was supposed by the survivors of the first boat to have been swamped, was discovered on the shore. The thole pins were broken. A few yards distant were the bodies of Mr. Eldridge, a passenger; Second Engineer Poole, Mr. Frisger, a traveler for McGee's Sons, of St. John, N. B., and the body of a seaman. All four had life belts around them. At short intervals along the beach 11 more bodies were found, making 15 discovered up to noon Sunday. They had all evidently come ashore in the lifeboat and were killed on striking the beach, not one escaping. The remains so far identified in addition to the four enumerated above are: Rupert Olive, purser of the steamer Prince Edward; baggagemaster Wilson, deckhands Johnson, Levi Nickerson, Robert Nickerson, Van Renenburgh, Austin Wickens, James Cole, John E. Whitmore, Stanley Ringer, Winslow Ringer, Harry Copeland and David Benham.

## IRELAND SHOCKED.

### Discovery of Two Snakes Arouses the Country—Press Claims Reptiles Were Imported by Englishmen.

London, Nov. 12.—St. Patrick's day and the experience of nearly 1,500 years to the contrary, snakes have been found in Ireland. Two specimens of the ring reptile have been discovered at Bray. The entire country is horrified. The serpents immediately paid the penalty of death and their skins, it is said, will be kept in a national museum as curiosities. The Irish press maintains that the reptiles were imported by Englishmen. The announcement has caused a great stir among the people, and especially among those who are admirers of the saint who, the legend says, struck his crozier in the ground and banished all serpents from his isle.

### To Commemorate Dewey's Victory.

San Francisco, Nov. 12.—A monument to commemorate the victory of Admiral Dewey at Manila is to be erected in this city. The committee to which the designs offered in competition were submitted have accepted that sent in by George T. Brewster, of New York. It is a classical Doric column surmounted by a winged figure of victory. About the square base will be reliefs illustrating the naval battle which gave the Philippines to this country.

### Killed by an Officer.

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 12.—Police Officer Charles S. Scott shot and killed Thomas Smith, a gambler. The shooting took place in the barroom of the Commercial club. It is alleged that Smith accused Scott of having had an article published reflecting on him. Scott denied the charge, when, it is alleged, Smith undertook to assault the officer and the shooting followed.

### Railway Disaster in France.

Paris, Nov. 12.—Eight persons were killed and 15 wounded in a collision between a suburban train and an express Sunday morning at Choirey Leori.

## HENRY VILLARD DEAD.

Life of the Noted Railway Magnate and Financier Closed—Sketch of His Career.

New York, Nov. 13.—Henry Villard, the financier, died early Monday morning at his summer home, Thorwood Park, near Dobbs' Ferry. The cause of death was apoplexy, from which he had been a sufferer for several weeks, and an affection of the throat. A week ago he contracted a severe cold, which hastened the end. Mr. Villard had been unconscious nearly all the time since last Tuesday. It has been arranged that the funeral will take place from the residence on Wednesday afternoon at 3:15, when the services will be conducted by Rev. Theodore C. Williams, of Tarrytown. The interment will be in the family plot in Sleepy Hollow cemetery.

Henry Villard was born Heinrich Hilgard in Speyer, Rheinisch Bavaria, on April 11, 1835. Young Hilgard was educated at schools in Zweibrucken, Phalsbourg and Speyer, but in October, 1852, abandoned his university studies, and set out for the United States, intending to join the colony of his relatives at Belleville. His father's opposi-



HENRY VILLARD.

tion to this step made him borrow the surname of a French schoolmate at Phalsbourg, and he became Henry Villard. Arriving at Belleville, he became a newspaper reporter and continued in the profession until 1868. In January, 1866, in Boston, he married Fannie Garrison, the only daughter of William Lloyd Garrison. In 1868 he was chosen secretary of the newly-founded American Social Science association, having its headquarters in that city, and did not finally relinquish the post till 1871.

It was in the latter year that while on a visit to Europe Mr. Villard began his railroad career. He allied himself with Frankfort and Berlin bankers, and in 1870 returned to the United States, buying for the German bondholders the property of the Oregon & California Railroad company and the Oregon Steamship company. He was made president in 1875. He was chosen president of the latter company. A few years later the companies in which he was interested became so involved that there was a collapse, in which Mr. Villard suffered heavily. Returning to Germany, he formed new financial relations which enabled him to repair his fortune, and coming back to this country he started in once more as a capitalist.

In 1890 he purchased from Thomas Edison his electrical manufacturing interests, and, with the Edison Lamp company of Newark, N. J., and the Edison works at Schenectady, N. Y., as a basis, organized the Edison General Electric company, of which he became president, serving in that capacity for about two years.

In October, 1898, he became chairman of the Northern Pacific board of directors, but the panic of 1893 again occasioned the loss of most of his fortune and led to his withdrawal from railroad management.

## CAUGHT IN NEW YORK.

### Mexicans Arrested on Charge of Smuggling Into This Country Historical Jewels.

New York, Nov. 13.—Two Mexicans, who gave their names as Velino M. Preza and Alejandro A. Maroucci, were arrested Monday charged with smuggling into this country part of the famous jewels at one time worn by Carlotta, the widow of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico. The jewels in the men's possession are said to be worth \$75,000. The men were shadowed and Monday morning Special Treasury Agent Theobald saw them with another man meet at the corner of Broadway and Seventeenth street. He approached them and told one of them that he was a prisoner. The man protested, and as he did so handed two packages to one of the other men. A policeman was called and the two were arrested. The third man was not arrested, but went to the West Thirtieth street station in a closed carriage.

At the station the men protested against their arrest, but were held, notwithstanding. The packages were opened and in one was found two diamond rings. The stones were single diamonds set in plain gold and are said to be worth about \$18,000 apiece. The other package contained a diamond pendant which is said to have been worn formerly by Queen Carlotta, suspended from a jeweled necklace. The pendant consists of a large diamond set around with 18 smaller stones and two large stones hanging beneath. The stone in the center is said to be a famous diamond. It is of 33 karat, flawless, and the pendant is said to be worth \$40,000. The jewels were turned over to Agent Theobald. The men were arraigned before Commissioner Shields and were held in bail—Preza in \$5,000 and Maroucci in \$1,500—and their examination was set for November 17.

### More Bodies Found.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 13.—Two more bodies from the Monticello found at Chebogue Point are those of Purser E. B. H. Hilton and Baggage-master Wilson. The body found at Pinkneys Point, and supposed to be Capt. Harding's, was First Officer Newell's. Capt. Harding's body has not yet been found. As far as can be ascertained the total number of lives lost is 34.

### Schley at Montevideo.

Montevideo, Nov. 13.—The United States cruiser Chicago has arrived from Rio Janeiro, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Schley.

## HOTEL BURNS.

Fire Destroys the Gifford House at Poplar Bluff, Mo.—Four Lives Lost—Many Injured.

St. Louis, Nov. 13.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Poplar Bluff, Mo., says: A fire, accompanied with a terrible fatality, occurred here Monday morning, resulting in the total destruction of the Gifford house, a large three-story frame building. The list of known dead is as follows: DEAD.—Heck Clark, Doniphan, Mo.; Rebecca Owens, Poplar Bluff; Shelby De Hart, Poplar Bluff; Curley Berry, Poplar Bluff. FATAALLY INJURED.—Etta Hargrove, Poplar Bluff; Winnow Stowe, Tennessee. MISSING.—Eugene Dalton, Hot Springs, Ark.

The following were badly burned or injured in jumping from windows: T. A. Smith, Poplar Bluff, terribly burned about the face and hands. Barney Pernaud, De Soto, Mo., hands and face burned. Charles Stradley, Poplar Bluff, bruised and burned. Mrs. Benjamin Shelby, Poplar Bluff, back injured, burned and bruised. Pink Berry, Poplar Bluff. Elmer Freshner, Poplar Bluff. James Upchurch, Poplar Bluff, severely burned.

An unknown woman is also thought to be fatally injured and a dozen more were slightly burned or received bruises in trying to escape from the building. The fire originated about 12:30 o'clock in the morning in the rear of the hotel and in a few minutes the mammoth building, which was entirely of wood, was a mass of flames. There were in the neighborhood of 45 guests in the building, and the porter, the only person awake in the hotel, was unable to give an alarm, the smoke and flames driving him back.

The fire department was on hand early, but they were unable to render any assistance to the inmates. The guests on the second and third floors were caught like rats in a trap, the fire preventing their escape by the stairs, and they leaped from the second and third-story windows. One of these, Heck Clark, jumped and broke his back. Etta Hargrove leaped from a third-story window and suffered broken limbs and internal injuries, which will cause her death. Others were also internally injured. One guest, Benjamin Shelby, forced his wife to leap from a second-story window and thereby saved her life, but lost everything they possessed. Mr. Shelby tried to escape by the stairway, but the smoke and flames drove him back. He asserts that he saw 10 or 15 persons in the hallway overcome by smoke. If this is the case, a dozen or more bodies may be found in the ruins. Many of the guests had hairbreadth escapes and ran from the doomed building clad only in their night clothes, losing everything they possessed in the world.

Their hair and eyebrows were singed by the flames. Numerous feats of heroism are recorded and if some of the male guests had not aided the weaker sex, the death list would be larger. As yet, it is impossible to tell how many lives were lost.

## EXPOSITION ENDS.

Great Show at Paris Comes to a Close—Total Attendance Over 50,000,000.

Paris, Nov. 13.—The booming of a cannon from the first story of the Eiffel tower announced that the exposition of 1900 had ceased to exist. It ended in a blaze of illumination the final evening being celebrated by a night fete. The attendance, however, was small, visitors being kept away by a cold, drizzling rainfall. Official statistics show that the exposition was a gigantic success from the point of view of attendance, which was double that of the exposition of 1889, when 25,121,975 passed the gates. When the gates of the exposition of 1900 closed Monday evening more than 50,000,000 persons had passed through. The British and Belgians headed the list in 1889 in point of numbers; but this year the Germans were first and the Belgians second, with the British far behind. Americans also formed a very noticeable contingent. Indeed they were immeasurably more numerous than at the previous exposition. The record paying day this year brought out more than 600,000 visitors.

## IMPORTANT WORK.

### Senator Hanna Enumerates Some of the Duties Congress Will Have to Perform.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 13.—Senator Hanna has returned here after a brief visit to New York. He expects to remain in this city until Congress convenes. In discussing the coming session of that body, Mr. Hanna said: "Congress this year will have some very important duties to perform. Three great bills, the Nicaragua canal bill, the army bill and the ship subsidy bill, are all to come before it. The Nicaragua commission will make its report early in the session and the debate in the senate will probably begin early. "I presume there will be changes of some importance in the bill. It is reasonable to suppose that a large number of months has made a difference in the sentiment of the people on the bill and a change in some of its main features will be the natural result. The Costa Rican treaty especially involved us in considerable difficulty and the Costa Rican government had to be consulted with."

### A Sudden Call.

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 13.—Rev. Amzi W. Freeman, for 30 years pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Aurora, Ill., was found dead in a chair here Monday, at the house of a daughter. Rev. Freeman was 79 years of age and a graduate of Princeton.

### Wants to Be Senator.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 13.—Congressman David H. Mercer, who has just been reelected in the Second district for his fourth term, is announced as a candidate for United States senator to succeed Senator Allen or Senator Thurston.

## DEATH OF MARCUS DALY.

Montana's Famous "Copper King" Passes Away in New York City.

New York, Nov. 12.—Marcus Daly, of Montana, died Monday at the Hotel Netherland. Mr. Daly's death had been expected for weeks. He came home from Europe about the middle of September, and soon afterward was obliged to take to the bed from which he never again arose. His physicians informed the relatives some time ago that Mr. Daly could not recover, and they would give assurance of life only from day to day. Bright's disease, complicated with heart weakness, was the cause of death.

Mr. Daly's body will be taken to the house, 725 Fifth avenue, to-day. The funeral will be held from that place, the services including a solemn high mass of requiem in St. Patrick's cathedral at 11 o'clock Thursday morning.

Marcus Daly was born in Ireland in 1842. He came to the United States early in life and since 1876 had been a citizen of Montana. He became general manager of the Alice silver mine and later came into control of the Anaconda copper mine. At the time of his death he was president of the Amalgamated Copper company. In politics he was a democrat. The differences between Mr. Daly and W. A. Clark have attracted much attention. The trouble started years ago over



MARCUS DALY.

some water rights near Butte which Daly wanted and which Clark bought, forcing the other to pay a very high figure. The senatorship became the great bone of contention between the two millionaires last January, and Clark was elected. Daly had the validity of the election contested on the ground of bribery, when Clark presented his credentials to the United States senate. The use of money in the election was freely acknowledged on both sides, though it was claimed that the expenditures were for legitimate expenses only. The contest resulted in Clark's victory, but there had been no election by the Montana legislature. This year Clark made a fight for the election of members of the legislature in his interest and won. His return to the United States senate next January is assured. No mining property has achieved greater fame as a producer of dividends than the famous Anaconda. Originally bought as a silver mine, it became famous for its copper and to both Daly and Clark largely owe their vast fortunes.

## AGREE ON TERMS.

Conditions of the Preliminary Treaty Decided Upon by Foreign Envoys at Peking.

London, Nov. 13.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to the Times from Peking Sunday, says: "Pressed by the common desire for a speedy termination of present conditions, the foreign envoys have finally agreed to the following terms, to be presented in a conjoint note, which, subject to the approval of the governments, will be pressed upon China as the basis of a preliminary treaty: "China shall erect a monument to Baron von Ketteler on the site where he was murdered, and send an imperial prince to Germany to convey an apology. She shall limit the death penalty upon 11 crimes and officials already named, and suspend provincial examinations for five years where the outrages occurred. In future all officials failing to prevent anti-foreign outrages within their jurisdiction shall be sentenced and punished. (This is a modification of Mr. Conger's proposal.) "Indemnity shall be paid to the states, corporations and individuals. The tongshiyamen shall be abolished, and its functions vested in a foreign minister. Rational intercourse shall be permitted with the emperor, as in civilized countries. "The forts at Taku and the other forts on the coast of Chi Li shall be razed, and the importation of arms and war material prohibited. Permanent legation guards shall be maintained, and also guards of communication between Peking and the sea. "Imperial proclamations shall be posted for two years throughout the empire suppressing Buddhism. "The indemnity is to include compensation for Chinese who suffered through being employed by foreigners, but not compensation for native Christians."

## Sentenced to Death.

Covington, Ky., Nov. 13.—John W. Jolly was Monday night convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung. He had separated from his wife at Hamilton, O. She then returned to her parents here. Last August Jolly followed his wife here and attempted to kill her. Her sister, Emma Klempack, came to the assistance of Mrs. Jolly, and was killed, while other members of the family narrowly escaped, and Mrs. Jolly was wounded so that she will never recover.

## Front in Texas.

Houston, Tex., Nov. 13.—A heavy frost is reported from the northern border of Texas, deep into south Texas, which has cut short the cotton crop remaining in the fields. Very little cotton remains unpicked, however, as a rule. Farmers have had fine weather for picking and the crop is a big one.

## Dropped Dead.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 13.—Prof. W. H. Rosenstengel, head of the German department, University of Wisconsin, fell dead in the faculty meeting Monday afternoon of apoplexy, aged 68.

## TREASURER REPORTS

Ellis H. Roberts Tells of Operations of His Bureau.

Revenues of the Government the Largest in Its History—Great Gains in Gold Reserve—Our Circulation.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The annual report of the treasurer of the United States, Ellis H. Roberts, on the operations and condition of the treasury, was submitted to Secretary Gage Monday. Mr. Roberts says the growth and prosperity of the country and the general activity of business are reflected in the transactions of his office.

**The Revenues.** The ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year were \$57,240,822, the largest in the history of the country, exceeding those of 1898, the next highest, by \$7,291,238. The increase of \$1,280,232 over the preceding year was contributed from all the general sources, but chiefly from customs and internal revenue. On the side of the expenditures there was a net decrease of \$17,368,388 in comparison with 1899, so that the deficiency of \$39,111,560 for that year was converted into a surplus of \$7,527,960 in 1900. The gross receipts under warrant, including those on account of the public debt, were \$1,387,299,282, and the disbursements \$1,959,943,472, a large increase on both sides over the previous year.

With the exception of July, 1899, when there was a deficiency of \$2,522,322, a surplus was realized for every month of the year, the one for June being the largest, at \$17,906,159. The largest receipts for a single day were \$5,192,533, February 29, 1900, and the largest expenditures \$4,863,000, July 3, 1900. The largest surplus on any one day was \$4,977,396, August 29, and the largest deficiency, \$2,318,621, July 5, 1899.

**The Circulation.** The aggregate amount of money of all kinds in circulation on October 1, 1900, is estimated at \$2,113,294,983, an increase of \$190,810,744 in 15 months, of which \$94,440,930 was due to the enlarged use of gold and gold certificates. The increase in the volume of the United States notes, from \$25,38 to \$27.61. The per capita of gold at the latter date was \$16.60, which is greater than that of all the currency in 1892, while the total of gold is greater than all the circulation at any time previous to July, 1897.

On October 1, 79.24 per cent. of the total circulation was in gold and gold certificates, \$2,145 in silver dollars, silver certificates and treasury notes, 15.36 per cent. In United States notes, and \$1.11 per cent. in national bank notes. It is a significant comparison that on June 30, 1890, the percentage of United States notes was 22.58. Two years earlier it was as high as 32.07. While the volume of the United States notes, treasury notes and silver certificates is limited by statutory provisions, the stock of gold is constantly growing. The metallic stock of money is estimated for October 1, 1900, at \$1,629,288,839 in gold, \$566,357,317 in silver dollars and bullion, and \$89,098,827 in fractional silver coin, an aggregate of \$1,744,744,963.

## Strengthened by New Law.

The act of March 4 strengthened the guarantee for the maintenance of the gold standard, both in providing for the setting aside of a reserve fund and in adding one-fifth to the \$100,000,000 which in the practice of the department was formally maintained without specific statutory requirement. The ratio of the reserve to the fixed volume of United States notes was raised from 28.5 to 42.7 per cent. While the ratio of the new reserve to the sum of both classes of legal tender notes was originally only 34 per cent., the gradual retirement of the \$68,700,000 of treasury notes outstanding at the passage of the act will reduce the demands on the fund to that extent. The inflow of gold in consequence of material conditions, prominent among which is a favorable trade balance averaging \$60,383,299 in the last three years, will also cooperate with the statute.

## Paper Currency.

The amount of paper currency stamped with the seal of the department and prepared for issue, during the year ended with September, 1900, was \$23,192,000, against \$20,442,000 in the year preceding. The requirements of war have been a great convenience, and the department, through the mint, has been able to supply all demands for these coins. The amount of them in circulation, which in January, 1899, was only \$4,322,140, rose by October 1, 1900, to \$23,192,000. The distribution of minor coins from the offices of the treasury and mint during the fiscal year amounted to \$3,174,971, against \$1,928,983 the previous year.

## Subsidiary Silver Coinage.

The provisions made by congress for the increase of the subsidiary silver coinage to \$100,000,000 have been a great convenience, and the department, through the mint, has been able to supply all demands for these coins. The amount of them in circulation, which in January, 1899, was only \$4,322,140, rose by October 1, 1900, to \$23,192,000. The distribution of minor coins from the offices of the treasury and mint during the fiscal year amounted to \$3,174,971, against \$1,928,983 the previous year.

## Work of the Counterfeiters.

During the fiscal year there were detected and destroyed at the offices of the treasury \$11,116 in counterfeit silver coins, notes and certificates, 3,277 five-cent pieces and 121,532 one-cent pieces. Comparison with the previous year shows no significant changes, excepting in the number of spurious minor coins in circulation, which are rapidly on the increase. Counterfeit gold coins are rare, only 33 having been presented at the treasury during the year.

## Redemption of Bank Notes.

The national bank notes presented for redemption during the year amounted to \$96,626,007, or 37.25 per cent. of the average amount outstanding, an increase of \$2,144,296 over 1899. The expense incurred in the redemption and assortment, including \$31,167 for transportation, amounted to \$122,988, which sum will be apportioned among the banks at the rate of \$1,555.88 of their notes redeemed.

## Date Changed.

Milwaukee, Nov. 13.—The date of the national convention of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which meets in Milwaukee next year, has been changed from the week of July 16 to that of July 23. A big carnival will be held in connection with the convention and many thousand Elks are expected to attend.

## Dropped Dead.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 13.—Prof. W. H. Rosenstengel, head of the German department, University of Wisconsin, fell dead in the faculty meeting Monday afternoon of apoplexy, aged 68.

## If You Have

Pimples, Tetter, Eczema or any disease of the skin or Mucous Membranes that can be reached by an outward application, it can be cured by using Palmer's Lotion, the great beautifier and Skin Curer, which should be kept in every household ready for any emergency. Palmer's Lotion Soap possesses all the medicinal properties of this Lotion and should be used in connection with it, in preference to any other soap, as it will greatly assist in curing all such afflictions. If your druggist does not keep it, send his name to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, and receive free pamphlet of testimonials with sample of Lotion or Soap.

## Doing His Best.

Mrs. Fadaliby—Yes; I'm going to the club. Her husband—As you please, Mand; but I'm sure I'm doing all I can to make home attractive!—Puck.

## Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

## Friendly Criticism.

Artist—I painted that picture to keep the wolf from the door. Friend—Well, hang it on the outside doorknob, and the wolf won't trouble you.—Chicago Daily News.

## The Nickel Plate Road.

Dining Car service on American Railroad has undergone a number of changes in the method of serving meals in dining cars. Many leading roads are now serving from card-table-carts, whilst on other great trunk lines the popular American plan of enjoying anything on the bill of fare and paying the usual price of one dollar. In recent years the "American Club" meal has come to the front, by which guests may choose from a menu of 15 or 20 different fare, neatly arranged in booklet form, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00. This latter plan is adopted by the Nickel Plate Road on its through express trains between Chicago, New York City and Boston. Careful attendants look to your comfort. Your meals (a la carte) are not surpassed in the best hotels. Your rest is unbroken on the smooth, rock-balanced roadway. You are not annoyed by change of cars. Fatigue and illness before you are the least natural scenery in America.

## A Brilliant Success.

A.—How did your automobile journey turn out? B.—Beautifully! Although I ran over two pedestrians and three bicycles and knocked two wagons into a ditch, my motor was not at all injured and I arrived just on time.—Fliegende Blaetter.

## When You Go to Florida

You enhance the pleasure of the trip by going over the Queen & Crescent Route and its connections via Cincinnati. Careful attendants look to your comfort. Your meals (a la carte) are not surpassed in the best hotels. Your rest is unbroken on the smooth, rock-balanced roadway. You are not annoyed by change of cars. Fatigue and illness before you are the least natural scenery in America.

## Winter Tourist Tickets are sold at reduced rates.

Why not write us about it? Only 24 hours Cincinnati to Florida. Direct connections at Port Tampa and Miami at Steamers Wharf, Key West, Nassau and Havana. We quote rates gladly. Hand some printed matter sent free to inquirers. W. C. Rinearson, Gen'l Pass'g Agent, Cincinnati, O.

## Testimony to Fit.

"You ought to be able to tell a straight story about the affair," said the lawyer to a witness in an embarrassing case. "I don't know about that," replied the witness. "It was a very crooked proceeding."—Detroit Free Press.

## There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable.

For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the mucous and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

## Mrs. Snagg—"Old Cleftist is dead, I see."

Mr. Snagg—"Yes." "What did he die of?" "He died of enlargement of the heart." "That old miser! What a joker you are, Frank!"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

## Does Coffee Agree with You?

If not, drink Grain-O—made from pure grains. A lady writes: "The first time I made Grain-O I did not like it, but after using it one week nothing would induce me to go back to coffee." It nourishes and feeds the system. Children can drink it freely with great benefit. It is the strengthening substance of pure grains. Get a package to-day from your grocer, follow directions in making, and you will have a delicious and healthful table beverage for old and young. 15c and 25c.

## Dora—"I have my photo taken every three years. I think it is so interesting."

"Gracious!—"Gracious!—"Whatever do you do with them all?"—Glasgow Evening Times.

## I am sure Pico's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Theo. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

## Vengeance—Stabbing yourself to scratch some one else.—Judge.



## Beware of Them

These are two afflictions which perhaps give the most pain and trouble, viz:

## Sciatica and Lumbago

Both disable and cripple, but

## St. Jacobs Oil

is their best cure.