That Pimple

On Your Face is There to Warn You of Impure Blood.

Painful consequences may follow a neglect of this warning. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it will purify your blood, cure all humors and eruptions, and make you feel better in every way. It will warm, nourish, strengthen and invigorate your whole body and prevent serious illness.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price $1.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Florida Air Line.

The Louisville Air Line has inaugurated for the season through sleeping car route to Jacksonville, Fla., in connection with the Southern Railway, Queen & Crescent Route and Florida and Central Peninsular railroad, passing through the important cities of Louisville, Lexington, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Macon. This line affords passengers for Florida trip via Asheville, N. C., the greatest American all-year-around resort. Correspondence solicited and information promptly furnished. R. A. Campbell, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Information Wanted.

Mrs. Wickwire—I wonder what has become of the paper. There was an article in it I wanted to save—it was about jams.

Mr. Wickwire—Fruit, log or jim?—Indianapolis Journal.

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 blood 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.

Good for the Doctor.

Invalid—I would rather be dead than as I am!

Attending Physician—Ah, madam, you should live and—er—let live.—Detroit Journal.

Only 40 Hours Between St. Louis and Port Tampa.

Through sleeper from St. Louis to Port Tampa, Fla. (Shipside), via Mobile & Ohio to Montgomery, Plant System to Port Tampa. Direct connection made at Port Tampa with Elegant Steamships of the Plant Steamship Line, for Havana, Cuba. Shortest and best route to Havana. Address F. L. Harris, 420 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.; Chas. Rudolph, 351 Marquette Bldg., Chicago; E. E. Posey, G. P. A., Mobile, Ala.

None to Turn Over.

"I thought you were going to turn over a new leaf, John," she said.

"I was," he replied, "but I find I can't."

"Why not?"

"There won't be any new leaves until spring."—Chicago Post.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

The man who always says exactly what he means is more numerous than popular.—Chicago Daily News.

"It's gone," he said. "10 years of rheumatism. St. Jacobs Oil did it."

A man's work is an index of his character.—Ram's Horn.

Actors, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Piko's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The man who does his own thinking becomes a focus for all the reflectors.—Ram's Horn.

St. Jacobs Oil cures Soreness.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Stiffness.

Buzzards never study etiquette.—Ram's Horn.

NERVOUS DEPRESSION.

[A TALK WITH MRS. PINKHAM.]

A woman with the blues is a very uncomfortable person. She is illogical, unhappy and frequently hysterical.

The condition of the mind known as "the blues," nearly always, with women, results from diseased organs of generation.

It is a source of wonder that in this age of advanced medical science, any person should still believe that mere force of will and determination will overcome depressed spirits and nervousness in women. These troubles are indications of disease.

Every woman who doesn't understand her condition should write to Lynn, Mass., to Mrs. Pinkham for her advice. Her advice is thorough common sense, and is the counsel of a learned woman of great experience. Read the story of Mrs. F. S. BENNETT, Westphalia, Kansas, as told in the following letter:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have suffered for over two years with falling, enlargement and ulceration of the womb, and this spring, being in such a weakened condition, caused me to flow for nearly six months. Some time ago, urged by friends, I wrote to you for advice. After using the treatment which you advised for a short time, that terrible flow stopped.

"I am now gaining strength and flesh, and have better health than I have had for the past ten years. I wish to say to all distressed, suffering women, do not suffer longer, when there is one so kind and willing to aid you."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a woman's remedy for woman's ills. More than a million women have been benefited by it.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

FREE a Dainty Calendar for 1899 to the address of any sufferer from Asthma or Hay Fever IF THE NAME OF this PAPER is MENTIONED. P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

OUR TREATY WITH SPAIN.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, Tells the Senate Why the Treaty Should be Ratified.

NOT TO RATIFY WOULD BE COWARDLY.

It Would be a Reflection Upon the President and Place the Nation in a Humiliating Position Before the World—Our Duty to Ratify and Then Let Congress Deal with the Future of the Philippines.

Washington, Jan. 25.—At the conclusion of routine business in the senate Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, was recognized to deliver his announced speech upon the policy of expansion.

Mr. Lodge's position on the foreign relations committee and his well-known antagonism to the views on the question of expansion and ratification of the peace treaty entertained by his distinguished colleague, Mr. Hoar, aroused unusual interest in his address. He spoke in part as follows:

MR. LODGE'S SPEECH.

Mr. President: In connection with these resolutions and others which have been introduced, two questions have been raised, one of constitutional law and one of public policy. It is not my purpose to enter at any length into the former discussion. The constitutional questions are many, and the hypothetical situations which have been imagined with much ingenuity as tests of the constitution are almost countless. It is an inviting field, rich in subtle distinctions, but I do not think that I could add to the sum of human information or misinformation by attempting its elaborate cultivation.

My own views as to our constitutional rights and powers are simple and well defined, and have not been formed without some study, both of our constitution and our history. I shall content myself with stating them. I believe that the United States has the undoubted power, which it has frequently exercised, to acquire territory and to hold and govern it. I am ready to admit, if necessary, that action in these directions must be taken for constitutional purposes, but

SENATOR LODGE, OF MASS.

the constitutionality of the purposes, which congress is about to exercise, these or any other powers, must be determined by congress itself through its majority. I believe that the power of the United States in any territory or possession outside the limits of the United States, in any territory or possessions outside the limits of the states themselves, is absolute, with the single exception of the limitation placed upon such outside possessions by the thirteenth amendment, such, at all events, has been the policy of the United States and its course of action in practice.

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

I will not enter into any discussion of the Dred Scott decision, which has been so admirably dealt with by the senator from Ohio. I was brought up to believe that no greater injury was ever attempted against the supreme court than when, for political reasons, that decision was forced upon it. I was also brought up to believe that the famous obiter dictum of Chief Justice Taney was as bad in law as it was wrong in politics and in human doctrine. I am not very old, but that is a belief which I am too old to unlearn now. I am content to stand on the broad proposition laid down by Webster in debate in 1849, that the territories are not part of the United States, but belong to the United States, as England's colonies belong to England.

A BROAD PROPOSITION.

Constitutions do not make people; people make constitutions. Our constitution is great and admirable, because the men who made it were so, and the people who ratified it and lived under it were and are brave, intelligent and lovers of liberty. There is a higher sanction and a surer protection to life and liberty, to the right of free speech and trial by jury, to justice and humanity in the traditions, the beliefs, the habits of mind and the character of the American people, than any which can be afforded by the constitution, no matter how wisely drawn. If the American people were disposed to tyranny, injustice and oppression, a constitution would offer but a temporary barrier to their ambitions, but the reverence for the constitution and for law and justice grows out of the fact that the American people believe in freedom and humanity, in equal justice to all men, and in equal rights before the law, and while they so believe the great doctrines of the declaration of independence and of the constitution will never be in peril.

Holding these views as to our constitutional powers, the great question now before the American people resolves itself, in my mind, to one of policy purely. There is only one question demanding actual and immediate decision now before the congress and the people, and that is whether the treaty with Spain shall be ratified or not.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

I desire merely to state very briefly what, as I understand it, that question is. I have heard no opposition expressed to any part of the treaty except such portions of it as relate to the Philippines, and that, therefore, is the sole point upon which I desire to touch. In our war with Spain we conquered the Philippine islands, or, to put it more exactly, we destroyed the power of Spain in those islands and took possession of their capital. The treaty cedes the Philippines to us. It is wisely and skilfully drawn. It commits us to no policy, to no course of action whatever in regard to the Philippines. When that treaty is ratified we have full power, and are free to do with those islands as we please, and the opposition to its ratification may be summed up in a single sentence, that the American people and the American congress are not to be trusted with that power and with that freedom of action in regard to the inhabitants of these distant islands.

MUST RATIFY OR REJECT.

We must either ratify the treaty or reject it, for I can not suppose that any one would seriously advance the proposition that we should amend the treaty in such a way as to make pledges to Spain, and to Spain alone, and give bonds to Spain, and to Spain alone, for our good conduct in a matter which will be wholly our own to decide. Let us look, then at the two alternatives. Suppose we ratify the treaty. The islands pass from the possession of Spain into our possession without committing us to any policy. I believe we can be trusted as a people to deal honestly and justly with the islands and their inhabitants thus given to our care. What our precise policy shall be I do not know, because I, for one, am not sufficiently informed as to the conditions there to be able to say what would be best to do, nor, I may add, do I think any one is. But I believe that we shall have the wisdom not to attempt to incorporate those islands with our body politic, or set their labor alongside of ours and within our tariff to compete in any industry with American workmen.

THE NATIONAL COURAGE.

I believe that we shall have the courage not to depart from those islands fearfully, timidly, and unworthily, and leave them to anarchy among themselves, to the brief and bloody domination of some self-constituted dictator and to the quick conquest of other powers, who will have no such hesitation as we should feel in crushing them into subjection by harsh and repressive methods. It is for us to decide the destiny of the Philippines, not for Europe, and we can do it alone and without assistance. I believe that we shall have the wisdom, the self-restraint and the ability to restore peace and order in those islands, and give to their people an opportunity for self-government and for freedom under the protecting shield of the United States until the time shall come when they shall be able to stand alone, and if they do not themselves desire to remain under our protection. This is a great, and a noble task. I believe that American civilization is entirely capable of fulfilling it, and I should not have that profound faith which I now cherish in American civilization and American manhood if I did not think so.

BELIEVE NOW AS THEN.

During the campaign of last autumn, I said in my speeches to the people of my state that I could never assent to hand these islands back to Spain; that I wanted no subject races and no vassal states; but that we had, by the fortunes of war, assumed a great responsibility in the Philippines; that we ought to meet it, and that we ought to give those people an opportunity for freedom, for peace, and for self-government; that we ought to protect them from the rapacity of other nations, and seek to uplift those whom we had freed. From those views I have not swerved, and I believed then as I do now, that they met with the approval of an overwhelming majority of the people of Massachusetts. I believe those results can be and will be obtained.

THE OTHER ALTERNATIVE.

Take now the other alternative. Suppose we reject the treaty or strike out the clause relating to the Philippines. That will hand the islands back to Spain, and I can not conceive that any American would be willing to do that. Suppose we reject the treaty, what follows? Let us look at it practically. We continue the state of war, and every sensible man in the country, every business interest desires the re-establishment of peace in law as well as in fact. At the same time we repudiate the president and his action before the whole world, and the repudiation of the president in such a matter as this, to my mind, is the humiliation of the United States in the eyes of the civilized mankind, and brands us as a people incapable of great affairs or of taking rank where we belong, as one of the greatest of the great world powers.

WE CAN NOT DO IT.

The president can not be sent back across the Atlantic in the person of his commissioners, hat in hand, to say to Spain with bated breath: "I am here in obedience to the mandate of a minority of one-third of the senate to tell you that we have been too victorious, and that you have yielded us too much, and that I am very sorry that I took the Philippines from you." I do not think that any American president would do that, or that any American would wish him to. Still less do I think that any American would withdraw Gen. Otis and his soldiers and recall Admiral Dewey from the scene of his great victory, leaving it to be said of us that we had deserted our post without an effort to repair the ruin we have made, or to save the people we have freed. When the treaty fails it could be torn in pieces, but whether it is thrown aside or not, still we are in a state of war, and the subjects of Spain, among whom are numbered to-day the Filipinos, would be the public enemies of the United States by all the laws of nations. There, then, would be the president, with the country at war with Spain, armed with the war power, which he can use unchecked as the commander-in-chief of the army and navy. The treaty commits the disposition of the Philippine islands to congress and to the ways and practices of peace. Its rejection leaves them in the sole power of the president, subject to the usage and practices of war alone.

SPECTERS OF WRONG-DOING.

Nobody loves better than I the ideals set forth in the declaration of independence, but my ideals do not stop there. I have beheld with amazement the specters of wrong-doing which have been conjured up here and charged as possible to the American people. I have been astonished to hear outside this chamber men who for three years watched unmoved the torture of Cuba, pleading with fervid eloquence for the Filipinos, just rescued by us from Spain, against the possible cruelty which Americans might inflict upon them. Mr. president, all this is so inconceivable to me that I can not comprehend it. I can look at this question in only one way. A great responsibility has come to us. If we are unfit for it and unequal to it, then we should shirk it and fly from it. But I believe that we are both fit and capable, and that, therefore, we should meet it and take it up.

FAITH IN THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

If I did not have faith in the American people and this government I would do my best to prevent the ratification of the treaty, and I can see no other ground of opposition. But as I have a profound faith in both, I want to take those islands from Spain in the only way in which it can be done, by the ratification of the treaty, and then leave it to the president—wise, humane, patriotic—to the American congress and to the American people, who have never failed in any great duty or feared to face any great responsibility, to deal with them in that spirit of justice, humanity and liberty which has made us all that we are to-day, and can ever hope to be.

Mr. Clay, of Georgia, one of the democratic senators who expects to vote for the ratification of the treaty of peace, then addressed the senate on the general question of territorial expansion. He made it very clear that nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of prompt ratification of the treaty.

FATAL PRISON COMPETITION.

The Hickory Broom Fiber Company Forced Into Bankruptcy by Prison Made Goods.

New York, Jan. 25.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the Hickory Broom Fiber Co. The company was incorporated in November, 1894, and had a factory at Huntsville, Ala. H. M. Liver was president and J. D. Miller treasurer. The company was engaged in extensive manufacture of brooms, wood ware and wool fiber materials. It was organized for the purpose of supplying large cities with street cleaning apparatus made from hickory wood and fiber and the company's trouble was caused by various state prisons engaging in the manufacture of the same kind of goods and putting them on the market, under the convict labor system.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Indifference Towards Legislation for the Islands May Result in a Perplexing Situation.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The supporters in the senate of the general bill for the government of the Hawaiian islands as a territory of United States are growing somewhat anxious over the prospect. In view of the crowded condition of the calendar and the apparent indifference towards Hawaiian legislation, they express a fear that the bill may not receive attention before adjournment, and they say if it does not there will be a most perplexing condition of affairs in the islands.

Lumber Dealers in Convention.

Columbus, O., Jan. 25.—The seventeenth annual convention of the Union Association of Lumber Dealers of Ohio and Pennsylvania, which also includes members from Kentucky and West Virginia, is in session here.

CUBAN BACK TAXES.

Gen. Brooke's Recommendation as to the Manner of Their Collection Considered in Cabinet.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The protest against the continuation of the Spanish bank at Havana as a medium for tax collection was thoroughly discussed at the cabinet meeting yesterday, and Gen. Brooke's statement of objection carried conviction into the minds of the cabinet officers, although no final action was taken. The officials of the war department, it should be stated, in contemplating the continuation of the old system, had it in mind only as a temporary expedient, believing that it afforded the cheapest and quickest method of meeting the difficulty the United States government found itself in in an effort to take upon itself the tax collections. They are, however, perfectly willing to accept as sound Gen. Brooke's suggestions; therefore it may be expected that the original plan will be abandoned.

Gen. Brooke's statement is in effect this:

A Fruitful Cause of Dissatisfaction.

The Spanish system of tax collection has been a fruitful cause of dissatisfaction and has led to more than revolt, even the last movement being founded in large part upon the extortions and hardships of the tax system. Taxes were heavy, unequally laid and collected in an extortionate manner. The Cubans thoroughly distrust the institution for its acts in the past, and it should not now be retained in the reorganization of the government.

A Question of Economy.

Looking towards the economical considerations that were urged, Gen. Brooke maintains that, as a matter of fact, the United States government, through its own machinery, could collect the Cuban taxes at not more than half the sum that would have to be paid over to the Spanish bank based on the collection rate of five per cent. on collections, though this rate is far below the rate received by the Spanish bank under the old regime. The penalties imposed for default in taxation are said by Gen. Brooke to be so severe as to make it possible for the bank to foreclose upon most of the real estate of the island and place it in the hands of its friends, though it is not charged that this would be done.

Arrears of Taxes Should be Remitted.

Respecting the arrears of taxes, Gen. Brooke believes that the people in most cases are unable to pay them, and he thinks that they should be remitted upon something like the following lines: All rural taxes that were due, but not paid on December 31 last, should be remitted. Other remissions recommended are: All city taxes and those on ground mortgages in towns wholly or partially destroyed during the war that were unpaid December 31, last; all money due the state for transfers of property, or interest due the state on ground mortgages, due and unpaid June 30, last.

It is also recommended that property taken by the state be restored, provided the owner makes claim within a year, and that no innocent third party has acquired it.

An Additional Burden Imposed.

Gen. Brooke notes, as an additional burden upon people who are backward in their taxes, the requirement that these taxes shall be paid in currency instead of at the rate of 20 per cent. in silver and 80 per cent. in gold, as under the Spanish government. Then to collect the back taxes Gen. Brooke thinks might cost more than the receipts, while the United States could give no more convincing proof of its good intentions and good will towards the Cubans than by the gracious act of at once remitting these back taxes on the lines proposed.

Col. Bliss' Statement.

Attached to Gen. Brooke's statement is a letter from Col. Bliss, chief customs officer in Cuba, giving a full exhibit of the tax schedules, the methods of collection pursued by the bank and all of the treasury forms. Col. Bliss also takes advantage of the opportunity to fully indorse Gen. Brooke's plans on the subject of taxation.

SHOT BY A BURGLAR.

A New York Burglar, Brought to Bay, Shot and Probably Fatally Wounded One of His Pursuers.

New York, Jan. 25.—After being hunted from house to house, fired at from a dozen windows and by half a dozen policemen, a burglar turned at bay and shot George Everhardt, a plumber, through the abdomen. Everhardt will probably die. Charles Steele, a Bowery denizen, is under arrest on suspicion of being the burglar. The burglar had rigged up a rope ladder to a room formerly occupied by Joseph Young, reputed to be a rich pool room man, who always kept a large amount of cash and diamonds in his room. Young is at St. Augustine, Fla. The burglar was discovered by Charles Frank, who lives next door. Everhardt was beating the burglar with a board when the latter drew a revolver and fired one shot, which took effect in the abdomen.

An Atlantic Seaboard Ice Trust.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 25.—A bill has been introduced in the legislature by Mr. Manley, of Augusta, authorizing the incorporation of the American Ice Co., to supply the Atlantic seaboard cities, with a capital stock of $60,000,000, one-half of which is preferred, and the other common stock.

A Whole Block Burned.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 25.—An entire block was destroyed in the heart of the town of Springfield, Tenn., Monday night. Loss about $10,000, covered by insurance.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

Hong Kong Advices Via Madrid Represent America's Troubles as Increasing in the Philippines.

Manila, Jan. 20, via Hong Kong, Jan. 25.—The Independencia to-day issued a supplement containing a dispatch purporting to come from Malolos, the seat of the rebel government. It comments upon the appointment of the commission, and says:

The Filipinos naturally suspect this is a new attempt to humbug. Both Dewey and Spencer Pratt promised us independence if the Filipino republic was stable. The Filipinos are disillusioned. They believe the commission is a ruse to gain time till they have accumulated formidable forces, when America, abusing her strength, will begin a war to ratify her sovereignty.

The Independencia then alleges that all the commissioners are partisans of colonial expansion and incidentally asserts that the archbishop also favors annexation, "with the sole object of gaining the sympathies of the winning side, immaterial which, in the interests of the religious corporations."

The Filipinos of the Caloocan and Gegalangin, mistaking salutes exchanged between British and German war ships on January 18, moved 3,000 men to the front, in order of battle, covering the adjacent country, but they did not attack the American lines.

Reports from the interior indicate that Aguinaldo's authority is now generally recognized. Every available male is being recruited, and arms depots are being established at San Bernardino, Union, Trinidad and other large towns. The surrounding country is being levied on for supplies, and the Filipino troops are living on the fat of the land, while the native villagers, are compelled to subsist on rice. There is some friction between the Filipino civil and military authorities, but they are united on the question of independence. It is estimated that there are fully 30,000 Filipinos under arms, and it is said that there are nearly fifty maxim guns at Malolos, some of them having been recently acquired. The Filipino military authorities are convinced, they say, that the Americans will be unable to work effectively outside of Manila in the event of hostilities; hence they feel confident in the future.

The Imparcial to-day says:

"All the intelligence from the Philippine islands shows that the Americans recognize their inability to overcome the insurgents in the Island of Luzon and the Viscayas. The Filipinos understand that the Americans wish to tyrannize over them and exploit them as the Spaniards never did. The Americans intended to exercise their power merely at the important ports, but they are already convinced that such a domination would not be efficacious. They would be constantly fighting the insurgents and the latter would soon put an end to the Americans, as the Filipinos have on their side not only bullets, but the climate and the enormous expenditure the situation will entail upon the Americans. This explains Washington's desire to first get the treaty of Paris voted, and then open negotiations with the rebel chiefs in order to see if Aguinaldo and his colleagues will consent at least to accept an American protectorate with self-government."

THE GRAVEST ANXIETY.

The Filipino Junta in London Take a Pessimistic View of the Situation in Manila.

London, Jan. 25.—The Filipino junta here yesterday received a cable message from Agoncillo, Aguinaaldo's representative at Washington, declaring that the prospects were improving, though the work was difficult.

The absence of direct news from Manila and the receipt of secret intelligence from Washington, is causing the gravest anxiety among the Filipinos here. The arrest of Filipinos by Maj.-Gen. Otis and the news that numbers of Filipinos have fled is regarded as a most serious occurence. It is pointed out by the Filipinos that this is exactly what happened in 1896 under Gen. Blanco, when the Filipinos on the following day, attacked the Spaniards, and the revolution broke out.

The members of the Filipino junta in this city say they are so anxious to avert war that they are cabling Manila to-day urging the Filipinos "not to start hostilities, if there is the remotest possibility of averting trouble."

A CRISIS AT HAND.

Gen. Otis Cables that He Expects the Filipinos to Force an Issue—Manila the Danger Point.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The advices from Manila which have reached the war department are far from reassuring. It is understood that Gen. Otis reports an expectation on his part that the insurgents are about to force an issue, and if this should be so, the result can not be foreseen. Manila itself, and not Iloilo, as might at first be suspected, is regarded as the danger point just now.

A Fierce Battle in Which President Alonzo's Troops were Defeated.

Lima, Peru, Jan. 25.—According to advices received here from the Desaguadro district, or inter-Alpine valley, in Bolivia and Peru, a fierce battle took place on January 17 at Curi Bay, 13 leagues from La Paz, the nominal capital of Bolivia, between the vanguard of the federalist troops, or insurgents, who now occupy La Paz, and the vanguard of the forces commanded by President Alonzo. The latter were defeated with the loss of a colonel and 43 men killed. The insurgents also captured 60 prisoners.

Astronomical Phenomena Explained.

A discovery of much interest to astronomers has been made by Dr. L. L. J. See, who is in charge of Lowell observatory at Flagstaff, A. T. The cause of the twinkling of the stars has always been a mystery, none of the theories advanced having stood the test of thorough investigation. Dr. See has found the cause to be the presence in the atmosphere of innumerable little air currents or waves, which dart through the air and cause a break in the light from the star. The result is that to a beholder on the earth the star has the familiar appearance of twinkling. These little air currents can be distinguished through the 24-inch telescope very plainly on nights when this twinkling is observed most by removing the eyepiece of the instrument. This discovery has been called to the attention of the Royal Astronomical society of London.—N. Y. Herald.

The Crocodile as a Benefactor.

The crocodile is about to appear in a new role, that of a benefactor of society. A learned chemist, M. Metchnikof, at a meeting of a scientific society recently, announced that whereas bacilli exert an influence upon toxins and can lessen or destroy them, these latter can be converted into antitoxins only by means of certain vertebrates. Among these the crocodile stands at the head for his special office, and through his agency the toxin of tetanus is rapidly transformed into an antitoxin. It is nevertheless difficult to imagine of what practical value this information can be.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

His Surmise.

Mrs. Dunning—I wonder why it is that men are always talking about the extravagance of their wives? It seems to be a universal habit. I used to think you were the only one who did it, but I find that men are all alike. You hate to see women you promised to love, cherish and keep even ride on a street car, because it costs a nickle.

Mr. Dunning—I can't imagine why it is, my dear, unless it's because most men have to earn the money.—Cleveland Leader.

Shoals Ahead.

Miss DeGrass—I see they are trying to have uniform divorce laws adopted.

Mr. Briefless—Yes, there is a movement in that direction.

"I think it's a perfect outrage. The newspapers are always poking fun at divorced people, and here the courts want to come now and make us wear uniforms! But wait till we get strong enough to form a political party of our own and the women can vote! Then I guess we'll show them!"—Cleveland Leader.

A Selfish Woman.

Grimm—Women are such selfish creatures! There was an odd chop at breakfast, and my wife insisted upon my eating it. It was all because she wanted to revel in the satisfaction of self-denial. A case of pure selfishness.

Flimm—And what did you do?

Grimm—Oh, I let her have her way and I ate the chop. There are few husbands so indulgent as I am.—Boston Transcript.

A Scarce Article.

"I have had such a lovely time," the 16-year-old daughter said on returning home from a visit. The old man looked up and grumbled: "Well, it's the only one in the family in years."—Atchison Globe.

True to Its Mission.

Elsie—I wonder what it was that caused the explosion between Mamie and Mr. Price?

Emma—I've understood that Ensign Worth gave her a miniature torpedo to be worn as a brooch.—Jeweler's Weekly.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

What does it do?

It causes the oil glands in the skin to become more active, making the hair soft and glossy, precisely as nature intended.

It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one of the great causes of baldness.

It makes a better circulation in the scalp and stops the hair from coming out.

It Prevents and It Cures Baldness

Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely make hair grow on bald heads, provided only there is any life remaining in the hair bulbs.

It restores color to gray or white hair. It does not do this in a moment, as will a hair dye; but in a short time the gray color of age gradually disappears and the darker color of youth takes its place.

Would you like a copy of our book on the Hair and Scalp? It is free.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor write the Doctor about it. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.