Two Kinds of Baths.

One Cleanses the Skin and the Other is More Far-reaching in Results—for it Cleans out, and in a Thorough Manner, the Entire System.

A bath is a tonic. It is the cheapest medicine known. But it only makes the skin clean. It does not go below the surface, where are coiled many feet of flexible tubes, called the bowels. And it is just as necessary to cleanse the bowels as the skin.

Now the difference between Beecham's Pills and a bath is this: the bath cleanses the outside and Beecham's Pills purify the inside of the body. These vegetable Pills, without pain or griping, gently stimulate the bowels and cause them to eliminate the impure matter. What a bath does for tthe skin, Beecham's Pills do for the bowels, only they go at it in a different way.

HAY TO SUCCEED DAY.

That Seems to Be the Programme in the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—It seems to be settled htat Ambassador Hay is to succeed Secretary Day when the latter becomes chairman of the peace commission. The authority for this statement is unofficial, but from a source which shows that this is the determination of the president at present. The indications are that Secretary Day's resignation from the state department will be in and accepted within a week.

It is expected that the president contemplates the appointment of Secretary Day to a circuit judgeship after the work of the peace commission has been finished. A bill is pending in congress for the appointment of an additional judge in the district which includes Michigan, Ohio and Kentucky. The district is so large that it overtaxes one judge, and it is understood that the appointment of another will be made as soon as the meeting of congress, and the new position is to go to Judge Day.

PRESIDENT IS PATIENT.

He Will Take No Vacation Until in October.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—President McKinley said today that the mental and physical strain of the last few months had been severe upon him as upon all officials who had borne the weight of great responsibilities, and now that the war was over and the sufferings that war involves were at an end, his feeling was one of profound thankfulness. Work in connection with the appointment of commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace, the preparation of their instructions and other matters, he said, probably would necessitate his remaining in Washington until some time in October, when he hoped to be able to take a short rest. The work of the peace commission might occupy a month or so, and he hoped that in his next annual Thanksgiving proclamation he would have the very great pleasure of announcing to the people the fact that a treaty of peace had been signed.

SPAIN IS IN IT.

Can Now Use Cables as Do Other Nations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Gen. Greely has issued orders raising the censorship on all cable messages except in Cuba and Porto Rico, and in those islands it has been limited to cipher messages and messages obviously detrimental to the United States. Spain has been restored to the use of the cable the same as other nations.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The preliminary report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows that the receipts from all sources in the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1898, amounted to $170,369,519, an increase as compared with the previous fiscal year of $24,249,925.

The states paying the largest amounts of internal revenue tax are given as follows: Illinois, $39,658,686; New York, $21,058,569; Kentucky, $18,220,918; Ohio, $16,436,908; Pennsylvania, $13,816,790; Indiana, $10,022,274.

This Name Was Omitted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Through and inadvertance the name of Second Lieutenant Melville J. Shaw, marine corps, brevetted first lieutenant for gallantry in the field, was omitted from the announcement of promotions by the navy department yesterday.

Mail at Santiago Heavy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Reports from Santiago indicate that the amount of mail matter handled there is enormous. On July 27, Mr. Kemper, the agent, reports that 30,000 pieces of mail were sent to the United States. On July 29, 12,500 pieces and Aug. 1, 14,500 pieces.

Gen. Lee Called to the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has been crdered to report to Washington.

Mexican Cooks.

A good Mexican cook relieves the mistress of the house of worry and responsibility in a manner that is almost unknown in the United States. The cook is given so much a day and with this amount she will purchase each morning all the provisions for the day, including even the staples that are usually bought in large quantities in other countries. On a dollar a day a cook will provide a very good table for a family of three or four, and get enough beans and tortillas and chile to set the servants' table besides. They can really do better than their mistresses, because they can usually drive sharper bargains with the market men of their own class, and they have more patience to haggle over the last penny.

Newspapers in the British Museum.

In the British museum there are 16,000 volumes of London newspapers. There are 47,000 volumes of provincial newspapers from England and Wales, and about 9,000 volumes of Scotch newspapers, with something slightly less for Ireland. Last year's accessions were 600 volumes of London newspapers, 920 volumes of provincial papers from England and Wales, 127 volumes from Scotland, and something less from Ireland.

Persia's Royal Standard.

An apron is the royal standard of Persia. Gos, who was a blacksmith by trade, raised a revolt which proved successful, and his leather apron, covered with jewels, is still borne in the van of Persian armies.

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"DOODLE BOOK" SCANDAL

WISCONSIN TORN UP BY A SCOFIELD BOOMERANG

Sensation Sprung to Break the La Follette Boom Involves Every State Official, and Also a Technical Shortage of $40,000 in the Accounts of the Treasurer—A Blow to Present Administration.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 13.—A shortage of over $40,000 has been discovered in the treasury of the state of Wisconsin. It is claimed that every state officer is implicated; that every dollar of the money was taken from the treasury illegally, and that, though a technical shortage in one sense, it will prove a most disastrous affair to the present administration. The most amusing thing about it from a political standpoint is that a few days ago certain men, who are arranging to spring the sensation as a bomb to blow La Follette's gubernatorial boom sky high, are now doing their best to cover up the matter, through fear of its effects upon Gov. Scofield's campaign.

Charles M. Dow is assistant state treasurer and has attracted special attention by being one of the few state officials who has not been out in the state working for the governor. He has been a La Follette man. A few days ago he was away from the capitol, and during his absence Henry Sandford, one of the clerks in the treasurer's office, found time to look about a bit. He was rewarded by finding a number of credit slips, which it is said showed that Dow had overdrawn from the state treasury about $5,000. There was also evidence that he had advanced sums of various sizes to other persons.

OFFICIALS INVOLVED.

Sandford at once reported to the governor, who went directly to the state treasurer's office and demanded an explanation. State Treasurer Peterson was emphatic and declined to furnish any light on the subject. The governor and several friends thereupon entered into an examination and verified the disclosures of Sandford. It was taken for granted that Dow had used the money in campaigning for La Follette. The Scofield leaders got together and at once gave out the story to influence the primaries. Later Dow was brought before the governor and at once said that all the state officials had overdrawn as well as he, and if any facts were to be made public the entire facts should be given.

Now this meant a good deal. It meant that the governor had had money "advanced" to him, that his secretary was at one time about $5,000 overdrawn and state officials and employes of all grades had obtained money from the state treasurer. There was a lively time for awhile, but finally it was agreed that the matter should be hushed up. Dow agreed to make good his indebtedness, and it is said the money will be ready. Presumably other officials will find it convenient to raise the necessary funds and at once square their accounts.

One feature that was overlooked in the first excitement of discovery has been the fact that under the law it is the duty of the governor to keep a watchful eye on the state treasury. The present plan has been as follows, so the story goes:

An institution known as the "doodle book" was established, and whenever a state official was a trifle short he proceeded to the state treasurer's office, wrote a little slip and had advanced to him the amount he wanted. His name was then entered in the "doodle book" and the amount drawn. The state treasurer thus becomes a bank upon which the officials draw at will. It is said that at one time there were officials who were overdrawn more than their salaries would have amounted to in five years. At present, it is said, the "doodle book" shows a treasury shortage of something under $40,000.

DIVIDED DELEGATION.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 13.—The First and Second assembly district conventions, held here today, selected delegates to the state convention for both Scofield and La Follette, the first being La Follette with nine. There was no fight in the Second district convention, but in the First the La Follette men tried to run things, but were outnumbered. Hon. James Hagen, state assemblyman from this district, was unaninously chosen for congress and E. G. Mills for state senator.

HILL TALKS HARMONY.

New York Leader Refuses to Name His Choice for Governor.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Former Senator David B. Hill and Chairman Elliot Danforth, of the Democratic state committee, have gone to Saratoga. Mr. Hill avoided all questions as to whom he would favor for governor. "Summer candidates," he said, "are sometimes not heard of in the fall."

As to the stories of a lack of harmony in the Democratic party in the state, Mr. Hill said:

"There are no disputes, and I know of no cause for disputes in the Democracy of the state.

"It is immaterial to me where the state convention is held. If the Saratoga hotels will agree to remain open until Oct. 1 or 4, I shall be glad to have the convention there. If, on the other hand, the hotels are to close before that time, I am agreeable to any place the state committee may decide upon. I repeat that there are no disputes between the Democrats. I expect to see a harmonious meeting of the state committee and a winning ticket nominated at the state convention."

WANTS TO BE GOVERNOR.

T. E. Ryan, of Waukesha, Formally Announces His Candidacy.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 13.—T. E. Ryan, a prominent attorney of Waukesha, tonight formally announced himself as a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination before the Democratic state convention, which meets in Milwaukee on Aug. 31.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS

Will Hold Their State Convention at Syracuse, Sept. 28.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The Democratic state convention met at the Grand Union hotel today. It was called to order by Chairman Elliott Danforth. It was unanimously decided to hold the state convention at Syracuse, Wednesday, Sept. 28. The resolutions adopted by the silver Democrats at Albany were offered, but on motion of Bernard J. York they were not read, but referred to the state convention.

Richard Croker took the floor and spoke of the necessity of thorough organization throughout the state.

Patrick H. McCarron did not believe it wise to discuss this matter in open session. On motion the room was cleared of all but members of the committee.

Clark for Senator.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 13.—W. A. Clark, banker, mine owner and patron of art, who estimates his wealth at $40,000,000, is announced by his newspaper as a Democratic candidate for the United States senate to succeed Lee Mantle. He will make his run on a platform of free silver. At the same time the interesting announcement is made that Marcus Daly is being urged by his friends to become a candidate, and that he may be persuaded to make the race.

Blythe Will Win.

CHARLES CITY, Io., Aug. 13.—James E. Blythe, of Mason City, former Republican state chairman, has practically won the Fourth district congressional contest when Floyd county's twenty-one delegates were instructed to support his candidacy. This assures for him a clear majority in the convention.

CRIMES MAKE LAWS,

But Laws Don't Make Crimes, Says a Chicago Lawyer.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

"A lawyer is the repository of more secrets than a priest or doctor," said a member of the fraternity while taking his ease at the club.

"Mostly rascally," suggester a listener.

"Well, yes," admitted the lawyer. "It is my experience that there never yet was a case where one side was wholly in the right and the other side was wholly in the wrong. That is what makes it easy on a lawyer's conscience. You didn't think he had one? Come, give us something new. But what I was about to say is that very few people have a conscious."

"I thought everybody had one."

"Theoretically everybody has, but it is only used in judging other people's acts. When a man is personally interested, he puts his conscience to one side. That's what makes work for the lawyers. Every term there are hundreds of cases tried in which one party knows he is entirely in the wrong, but hopes to get the better of his opponent by some slip of the law.

"The root of the trouble," he went on, "is that people have got their morals mixed. Nine tenths of the people think that nothing is wrong unless the law says it is. If they should happen to land in a country where stealing was unknown, and where, of course, there would be no laws against it, they would feel justified in stealing. Now, laws don't make crimes; crimes make laws. If there wasn't a law on the statute books it would still be wrong to kill, steal, cheat or commit any other crime, but you can't get people to understand that. Any mean, overbearing, tricky or wrong action that the law does not absolutely forbid they will do; the inherent sense of justice which is supposed to lurk in every man's heart is largely a myth."

"Why don't you preach that to your clients?" asked his friend.

"And lose all my clients? No, thank you," said the lawyer indignantly.

The Great Vine of Kinnel.

We drew attention the other day to the famous vine at Hampton Court, which is reported to be showing some signs of decay. Its age is believed to be 130 years. That of the great vine of Kinnel, at Auchmore, near Killin, on Lock Tay, a shooting lodge of the Marquis of Breadalbane, is even larger and is quite as prolific. It was brought from one of the Macnab residences, called Auchlyne, in Glendochart, about seventy years ago, and was planted in a substantial subsoil of leaf mold. The stem a little way above the ground now measures one foot ten inches in circumference, and it fills a glass house 275 feet long. The vine is "fed" with broken bones. About half a ton of fruit, or 500 bunches, of black Hamburg grapes were hanging upon it when we saw it a few days ago, as only this quantity can be safely left to mature. The actual yield is often 2,500 bunches.

Remarkable Bicyclist.

From the Philadelphia Press.

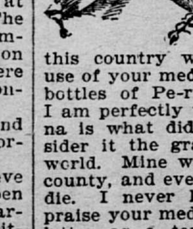
A very remarkable affray took place in the Rue d'Assass a day or two ago. A quiet-looking, harmless young man was riding along on a bicycle, when a careless cab driver ran into him and upset him and his machine. He picked himself up, saw to his machine that it was uninjured, and got into the cab, which was standing, and commenced to give the drivor a tremendous thrashing with much ease. Two policemen arrived, and the young Samson began to play with the three. After a while he seemed to get tired, and to the amazement of the huge crowd he gently upset the policemen, coolly mounted his bicycle and rode away without the slightest interference, leaving the three in a sorry plight. The cabman was especially maltreated, and had to be carried home.

Railroads in China.

"Within twenty years," says Charles Denby Jr., formerly secretary of the American legation at Pekin, China, "there will be 20,000 miles of railroad in operation in China. The internal development of the Orient has just begun. America's footing in the Oriental trade will be broadened, and our prestige in the affairs of the far East greatly increased."

A WOMAN'S ILLS.

Pronounced Incurable, But Finally Cured by Dr. Hartman's Free Advice.



Every sick woman should write to Dr. Hartman. He answers every letter promptly, free of charge. Thousands are cured every year in this way. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, Mrs. A. C. Hildebrand, of Milton, N. C., writes: "By reference to your files you will see that I was very low and pronounced incurable by two of the best doctors in this country when I commenced the use of your medicine. I have used nine bottles of Pe-ru-na and I think that I am perfectly well. Of course, Pe-ru-na is what did the work, and I consider it the grandest medicine in the world. Mine was a noted case in this county, and everybody thought I would die. I never lose an opportunity to praise your medicine. You may use this letter as a testimonial and make it as strong as you can. It will be a great pleasure to me if I can be instrumental in getting people afflicted as I was to use your great remedy, as I am sure it will cure them."

A beautifully illustrated pamphlet, written for women only, will be sent free to any address. This book is one of Dr. Hartman's latest books on female catarrh. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

TO KILL CLOTHES MOTHS

SUGGESTIONS MADE BY A GOVERNMENT ENTOMOLOGIST

The Best Plan He Thinks Is to Put Clothing and Furs Into Cold Storage During the Hot Summer Months — Frequent Beating and Airing Are a Great Hindrance to Moths' Work.

C. L. Marlett, first assistant entomologist of the government, has, with the approval of James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, prepared a valuable paper on clothes moths, case-sucking cothes moths, webbing or Southern moths and tapestry moths. Of the first named he says:

"There is no easy method of preventing the damage done by clothes moths, and to maintain the integrity of woolens or other materials which they are likely to attack demands constant vigilance, with frequent inspection and treatment. In general, they are liable to affect injuriously only articles which are put away and left undisturbed for some little time. Articles in daily use and apartments frequently aired and swept, or used as living rooms, are not apt to be seriously affected. Carpets under these conditions are rarely attacked, except sometimes around the borders, where the insects are not so much disturbed by walking and sweeping. Agitation, such as beating, shaking or brushing, and exposure to air and sunlight, are old remedies, and still among the best at command. Various repellants, such as tobacco, camphor, naphthaline cones or balls, and cedar chips or sprigs, have a certain value if the garments are not already stocked with eggs or larvae. The odors of these repellants are so disagreeable to the parent moths that they are not apt to come to deposit their eggs as long as the odor is strong. As it weakens the protection decreases, and if the eggs or larvae are already present these odors have no effect on their development, while, if the moths are inclosed with the stored material to be protected by these repellants, so that they cannot escape, they will of necessity deposit their eggs, and the destructive work of the larvae will be little, if at all, restricted. After woolens have been given a vigorous and thorough treatment and aired and exposed to sunlight, however, it is of some advantage in packing them away to inclose with them any of the repellants mentioned. Cedar chests and wardrobes are of value in proportion to the freedom of the material from infestation when stored away; but, as the odor of the wood is largely lost with age, in the course of a few years the protection greatly decreases. Furs and such garments may also be stored in boxes or trunks which have been lined with the heavy tar paper used in buildings. New papering should be given to such receptacles every year or two. Similarly, the tarred paper moth bags are of some value; always, however, first subjecting the materials to the treatment outlined above.

"To protect carpets, clothes and cloth-covered furniture, furs, etc., they should be thoroughly beaten, shaken, brushed and exposed as long as practicable to the sunlight in early spring, either in April, May or June, depending on the latitude. The brushing of garments is a very important consideration, to remove the eggs or young larvae which might escape notice. Such material can then be hung away in clothes closets which have been thoroughly cleaned, and, if necessary, sprayed with benzine about the cracks of the floor and the baseboards. If no other protection be given, they should be examined at least once a month during summer, brushed, and, if necesary, exposed to the sunlight.

"It would be more convenient, however, to inclose or wrap up such material as to prevent the access of the moths to it, after it has once been thoroughly treated and aired. This can be easily effected in the case of clothing and furs by wrapping them up tightly in stout paper or inclosing in well-made bags of cotton, linen cloth or strong paper. Dr. Howard has adopted a plan which is inexpensive and which he has found eminently satisfactory. For a small sum he secured a number of the large pasteboard boxes, such as tailors use, and in these packs away all winter clothing, gumming a strip of wrapping paper around the edge, so as to seal up the box completely and leave no cracks. These boxes, with care, will last many years. With thorough preliminary treatment it will not be necessary to use the tar-impregnated paper sacks sold as moth protectors, which may be objectionable on account of the odor.

"In the case of cloth-covered furniture and cloth-lined carriages, which are stored or left unused for considerable periods in summer, it will probably be necessary to spray them twice or three times, viz., in April, June and August, with benzine or naphtha, to protect them from moths. These substances can be applied very readily with any small spraying device, and will not harm the material, but caution must be exercised on account of their inflammability. Another means of protecting such articles is to sponge them very carefully with a diluted solution of corrosive sublimate in alcohol, made just strong enough not to leave a white stain.

"The method of protection adopted by one of the leading furriers of Washington, who also has a large business and experience in storing costly furs, etc., is practically the course already outlined.

"Furs when received are first most thoroughly and vigorously beaten with small sticks to dislodge all loosened hair and the larvae or moths. They are then gone over carefully with a steel comb and packed away in large boxes lined with heavy tar roofing paper, or in closets similarly lined with this paper. An examination is made every two to four weeks, and, if necessary at any time, any garment requiring it is rebeaten and combed. During many years of experience in this climate, which is especially favorable to moth damage, this merchant has prevented any serious injury from moths.

"A common mode of protection followed by large dealers in carpets, furs, etc., is the use of cold storage for protection. In all large towns anyone can avail himself of this means by patronizing storage companies, and protection will be guaranteed."

RICH NEW YORK GIRL WHO NURSED THE SICK ON THE CONCHO.

Miss Adele Gardiner was apparently the angel of the Concho, which recently arrived at New York with its load of sick and dying American soldiers who were stricken in the trenches near Santiago. This young woman is rich, is reckoned among the Gotham 400, and has shown the courage to perform deeds as heroic as any upon the battlefield. Without rest and assisted only by Miss Alice Babcock and Miss Petersen, she cared for 160 soldiers who were ill of typhoid and malarial fevers. She prepared the dead for burial at sea and cried when the bodies were slipped over the rail. Her interest in her duties did not flag.

AGED FOLKS DOWN EAST.

Lively and Tough Old Fellows in the State of Maine.

Maine Correspondence New York Journal.

Up in Oxford county they raise 'em tough, and they raise 'em withy; and, when an Oxford man reaches an age that would elsewhere entitle him to a seat in the chimney corner for the rest of his life, he's just sobering down to hard work.

Talk about your lusty youths! They're but weaklings to these men of years. In West Paris the other day I was introduced to Benjamin Bacon, a strapping young fellow, who will be "ninety-three come August."

The day before I was there he had been taking a little constitutional—walked up to Bryant's pond and back—and it's a good seven miles each way.

"Tired?" I asked.

"Why, Lord bless ye, no," he answered. "Tired by a little tramp like that. Why, I vum, it makes me feel old to have folks speak 's though a fourteen-mile trip were anything out o' common. I never used to thing no more of a walk like that than. I did of eatin' my dinner—not a bit, sir. I remember walking from Greenwood into Portland when I was a young man. I forgit now what I did it for, but it didn't tire me much of any, and I felt as spry as a kitten next morning."

Mr. Bacon has been taking things easy this winter, beyond doing the usual chores. Last summer he hoed 4,000 head of cabbage and helped harvest the crop, and within a year or two he's been making a record on the wood-pile. A year ago last fall he used to shoulder his ax every morning, walk three miles to the wood lot, and put in the day hard at work. That fall he felled his trees, limbed them, and cut them into four-foot lengths, and when he measured up he had rising five cords.

He has been married twice, and says if he'd had any idea of living so long he'd have led another bride to the altar.

Later in the day, at North Paris, I met David Young, another of those impetuous young sparks who have yet to cool down to the sobriety of mature years. David has been stiffening his muscles this spring on the woodpile. He has sawed split and wheeled into the shed, and piled up five cords of wood, and now he's going to get the garden out of the way and pitch into the haying.

He has lived in North Paris for "nigh onto half a century," and he's just as straight today as he was when he came into town. He walks with the springy step of youth, and, bar a slight difficulty in hearing, you could not guess within twenty years of his age. He will be ninety-four Nov. 24.

Uncle David comes of long-lived stock. His father died at the age of seventy-nine, but his mother lived to be ninety-three. Davis is one of a family of fifteen—"just enough for a company," he says. His brother Nathaniel was 100 and 1 month to a day when he died. William, another brother, died in June following his ninety-third birthday in April. His sister Mary was ninety at the time of her death, and Jared, his twin.

"Three meals a day and sleeps like a baby," is what his daughter says of him. He is a thoroughly well man. Once, in his younger days, when he was a boy of seventy or seventy-five years, he was bothered by rheumatism, but after worrying him for seven or eight years the disease gave up the fight and left him master of the situation. He outgrew it, so to speak. Headaches never visit him, and indigestion to him is unknown. Last year, in a freak of juvenescence, he started in to cut a new set of teeth.

He is up every morning by 4:30 or 5 o'clock, and has the fire going when his daughter gets down stairs.

Both these old gentlemen have lived strictly temperate lives—never using liquor or tobacco in any form—and to this they are inclined to attribute many of their years above three score and ten.

TWO PRICELESS STONES.

They Are Set Into the Walls of Chicago Churches.

From the New York Mail and Express.

There are two stones built into the walls of two Chicago churches which should make both edifices famous throughout the length and breadth of the land; yet even many of the worshipers at these places know nothing of the location in the wall of these silent historians or of the stories they could tell. Upon one of these stones the feet of Servetus rested when he was burned at the stake, a martyr to Unitarianism; upon the other the feet of the Pilgrims rested when they set foot in the new world—it is a piece of that most blessed of all stones, Plymouth Rock, the foothold of liberty.

These two churches, though near neighbors, on Dearborn avenue, are in creeds as far apart as the poles. One is the Unitarian Church of the Unity, the other is the New England Church of the Congregationalists.

High above the apex of the main portal of the Church of the Unity, set well into the wall, is a gray stone whose front face is about six inches square. It is just the color of the stones that surround it, and may be distinguished from them only by its having about it a narrow rim of gold. The stone looks simply as though the mortar which holds it in place were of gold. This bit of rock, for it is nothing less, has held its place above Unity church portal since the year 1867. That part of the wall which contains it did not fall when the rest of the building was destroyed by the great fire. This gold-rimmed stone was scorched, smoked and blackened, but it was not the first time it had known a touch of fire. Upon the small rock whence this bit of the wall of Unity church was hewn rested the feet of Servetus when the fagots were piled about him and he died at the stake, a martyr to his Unitarianism.

Servetus has been called the first Unitarian martyr. Rudely carved just above the gold rim of this historic stone is the word "Champel," the name of the place where, Oct. 27, 1553, Michael Servetus suffered for conscience' sake.

In the wall of the New England Congregational church, one block south of the Unitarian edifice, is a piece of Plymouth Rock, upon which, supposedly, the Pilgrims first set foot in the new world, after fleeing from persecution. In the front of the church is set a stone, the inscription on which is now badly marred and defaced. It is a stone taken from the parish church at Scrooby Manor, England, where many of the Pilgrims were born, and where in after years they were persecuted. The stone bears the name "Scrooby Manor," and the date A. D. 1606. Inside the New England Congregational church there is a stone baptismal font which did service in the Scrooby Manor church for six centuries and a half. Tradition has it that with water taken from this font Miles Standish was baptized.

Correcting a Bad Practice.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The citizens of Berlin have a summary method of stopping the dangerous practice of carrying sticks and umbrellas horizontally. As soon as a man sticks an umbrella under his arm he will promptly feel a quick blow on it from behind. There is no use in his getting angry with the person who strikes the blow, because public opinion sanctions his conduct.

NOISY NATIONS.

China and the United States Alike Noted in This Respect.

From the New York Mail and Express.

It seems strange that two nations so antipodal in the matter of ideals as the United States and China should share the distinction of being great noise-loving people. Yet it is a fact that the two countries consume nearly all the firecrackers each year, manufactured by the wives and children of the Chinese cracker merchants. England annually buys a small quantity of the explosives. Other countries take only infinitesimal amounts. Here in America the firecracker is the small boy's legitimate medium for expressing his patriotic approval of a great national event. His enthusiasm expends itself in a day, and consequently the noise of countless numbers of exploding crackers lasts but a short time.

Not so in the Orient. There the use of firecrackers is not limited by age or position. Their use is universal and has been as far back as history records. It is likely that in the beginning they were used to frighten away evil spirits. But as the country partially emerged from its dense ignorance, and shook off a part of its load of superstitions, the cracker became an expression of good will and of ceremonious compliment. Now the exploding of firecrackers is as much of an incident at wedding festivities in China as the throwing of rice or old shoes is here. Not only is the marriage feast enlivened by the cracker, but births and funerals, religious, civil and military ceremonies bring the cracker into play. Also they are used at New Year's to salute persons about to make a journey, and, in fact, on all occasions out of the ordinary routine.

WHY BOOTH ESCAPED.

Farmer Thought Some One Should Have Stopped the Stage.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

The morning after the assassination of President Lincoln the telegraph operator of a small town in Ohio read a passing dispatch which conveyed the sorrowful information to him. This speedily spread through the surrounding country and at 11 o'clock, when the mail train was due, nearly 100 men had congregated to buy a morning paper.

As a matter of course not a single paper remained and all were in despair, until some one remembered that the postmaster was a regular subscriber and that the mail bag must contain a morning newspaper addressed to him.

The coveted paper found, the opening of the mail was postponed, while the aged postmaster proceeded to read to the people who had crowded into the long store the details of the murder. In the front rank of the little circle that had, by innate courtesy, been left before the reader, stood a very patriotic but ignorant old man, who was ever making pertinent suggestions.

The voice of the reader faltered more than once as he read the account, now so familiar to all Americans. Finally he reached the point where it was said of Booth that he "shrieked out 'Sic semper tyrannis,' leaped on the stage and made his escape."

Throwing his old poke hat upon the floor the patriotic old man lifted his hand aloft and shouted:

"Good gracious! Why didn't somebody have sense enough to stop the stage?"

COMMON CLOTHESPINS.

They Are Made and Used by the Hundreds of Millions.

From the Washington Star.

"There are probably few people outside the trade who know anything concerning the vast number of clothespins that are annually required to supply the millions of housekeepers throughout the United States," said a whol sale dealer in such goods in New York to the writer yesterday. "It is estimated that as many as 50,000,000 dozen, or 600,000,000 single pins, are manufactured in Eastern and Western factories every year. The product is superior in workmanship and finish to anything of its kind turned out anywhere in the world, and is shipped largely to all parts of Europe, where it can be sold cheaper than the rough and poorly made home article.

"Clothespins are made in this country principally out of beach and maple. Blocks of this wood are fed to a very ingenious and exceedingly rapid-running machine which has three separate compartments. One of these cuts a block of wood up into a dozen or more pieces, each of which is suitable for forming a pin. It next seizes and cuts the 'crutel,' or place that is to grip the wash on the clothesline, and the final operation turns the neck and head of the pins and smoothes and finishes them off by the bushel, ready for use. The pins are then packed into boxes, each containing 720, and the boxes are then nailed up by another labor-saving machine, ready for the market.

"There are two grades of clothespins, firsts and seconds. The best quality are worth 35 cents and the inferior ones sell for 25 cents per box wholesale."

Irving's Spectacles.

Sir Henry Irving has about sixty pairs of spectacles either at his home or at the theater. The reason is that he is perpetually losing them, and when busy with some production would find himself considerably handicapped did he not know where to put his hand on another pair. At various spots in the Lyceum he has about two dozen pairs; no workman ever dreamed of removing them, and he is constantly buying new ones.

Largest House.

The sultan of Turkey has just built at Mecca the biggest house in the world. It is intended for the accommodation of pilgrims, and is capable of sheltering 6,000 persons. The next biggest house in the world is in a suburb of Vienna. It accommodates 2,112 tenants. Next come the three Bowton houses in London, with 800, 677 and 500 tenants respectively.

Gained His Point.

Pezon, the famous lion tamer, who died not long ago in Paris, was annoyed once at a suggestion that trainers should be prohibited from entering the cages of animals, in consequence of the number of accidents that had occurred. He threatened to drive four lions in his carriage through the streets of Paris to the office of the prefect of police to protest against this being carried out, and challenged any policeman to lay hands on the bridles of his steeds. The authorities gave in, and he gained his point.

No Lightning on Ships.

The reason why ships are not struck by lightning is attributed by German authorities to the general use which is now made of wire rope for rigging purposes, as well as to the fact that the hulls of ships are usually constructed of iron or steel. Thus the whole ship forms an excellent and continuous conductor, by means of which the electricity is led away into the ocean before it has time to do any serious damage.

..CLOTHING..

Salesmen Wanted.

$150.00 PER MONTH and expenses made by all our active men. We pay many far more.

We want men in every County in the United States. If your reference is satisfactory we will start you at once. No experience necessary. No capital required. We furnish a full line of samples, stationery, etc. A tailor's-for-the-trade complete outfit ready for business. No commission Plan, you regulate your profits to suit yourself. No house to house canvas. This is not one of the many catchy advertisements for agents, but one of the very few advertisements offering a rare opportunity to secure strictly high grade employment at Big wages.

We are the Largest Tailors in America.

We make to measure over 300,000 suits annually. We occupy entire one of the largest business blocks in Chicago. We refer you to the Bank of Commerce in Chicago, any Express or Railroad Co. in Chicago, any resident of Chicago. Before engaging with us, write to any friend in Chicago and ask them to come and see us, then write you if it is a rare opportunity to secure steady, high class, big paying employment. BETTER STILL—come to Chicago yourself and see us before engaging and satisfy yourself regarding every word we say. You can get steady work and big pay. Work in your own county 300 days in the year, and you can't make less than $5 every day above all expenses.

We Want to Engage You to take orders for our Made-to-Order and Measure Custom Tailoring, (Men's Suits, Pants and Overcoats). We put you in the way to take orders from almost every man in your county, a business better than a store with a $20,000.00 stock. You will have no competition.

RIO, WIS., June 30th, 1898.

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your letter requesting the use of my photograph for advertising purposes, and asking how I am pleased with the work, would say I do not object to your using my photograph, as your prices are very low and garments so exact to my measurements that I gladly recommend you. I would add that I have never made less than $80.00 per month since I received your first outfit, and in the best months have made as high as $350.00 per month. Very truly, E. J. DOYLE.

Should you write Mr. Doyle, be sure to enclose a 2c stamp for reply.

We have hundreds of letters similar to Mr. Doyle's.

WE ARE THE LARGEST TAILORS IN AMERICA of Fine Custom-Made Garments. We buy our cloth direct from the largest European and American Mills. We control the product of several woolen mills. We operate the most extensive and economic custom tailoring plants in existence, thus reducing the price of Suits and Overcoats made-to-order to $5.00 and upward; Pants from $1.50 to $5.00. Prices so low that nearly every one in your county will be glad to have their Suits and Overcoats made to order.

WE FURNISH YOU A large, handsome leather bound book containing large cloth samples of our entire line of Suitings, Over coatings and Pantaloonings, a book which costs us several dollars to get up, also Fine Colored Fashion Plates, Instruction Book, Tape Measure, Business Cards, Stationery, Advertising Matter, your name on rubber stamp with pad complete. We also furnish you a Salesman's Net Confidential Price List. The prices are left blank under each description so you can fill in your own selling prices, arranging your profit to suit yourself. As soon as you have received your sample book and general outfit and have read our book of instructions carefully, which teaches you how to take orders, and marked in your selling price you are ready for business and can begin taking orders from every one. At your low prices business men, farmers, and in fact every one will order their suits made. You can take several orders every day at $1.00 to $5.00 profit on each order, for every one will be astonished at your low prices.

YOU REQUIRE NO MONEY Just take the orders and send them to us and we will make the garments within 5 days and send direct to your customers by express C. O. D., subject to examination and approval, at your selling price, and collect your full selling price, and every week we will send you a check for all your profit. You need collect no money, deliver no goods, simply go on taking orders, adding a liberal profit, and we deliver the goods, collect all the money and every week promptly send you in one round check your full profit for the week. Nearly all our good men get a check from us of at least $40.00 every week in the year.

THE OUTFIT IS FREE We make no charge for the book and complete outfit, but as EACH OUTFIT COSTS US SEVERAL DOLLARS, to protect ourselves against many who would impose on us by sending for the outfit with no intention of working, but merely out of idle curiosity. AS A GUARANTEE OF GOOD FAITH ON THE PART OF EVERY APPLICANT, we require you to fill out the blank lines below, giving the names of two parties as reference, and further agreeing to pay ONE DOLLAR and express charges for the outfit when received, if found as represented and really a sure way of making big wages. The $1.00 you agree to pay when outfit is received does not begin to pay the cost to us but insures us you mean business. WE WILL REFUND YOUR $1.00 AS SOON AS YOUR ORDERS HAVE AMOUNTED TO $25.00, which amount you can take the first day you work.

Fill out the following lines carefully, sign your name, cut out and send to us, and the outfit will be sent you at once

AMERICAN WOOLEN MILLS CO., Enterprise Bldg. **CHICAGO, ILL.**

GENTLEMEN:—Please send me by express C. O. D., subject to examination, your Sample Book and Complete Salesman's Outfit, as described above. I agree to examine it at the express office and if found exactly as represented and I feel I can make good big wages taking orders for you, I agree to pay the express agent, as a guarantee of goodfaith, and to show I mean business, One Dollar and express charges, with the understanding the One Dollar is to be refunded to me as soon as my sales have amounted to $25.00. If not found as represented and I am not perfectly satisfied I shall not take the outfit or pay one cent. A.O.

Sign your name on above line.

Name of Postoffice, County and State on above line.

Your age.

Married or single.

On above two lines give as reference the names of two men over 21 years of age who have known you one year or longer.

On above line give name of your nearest express office.

Address your letters plainly to

AMERICAN WOOLEN MILLS CO., Enterprise Building, **CHICAGO, ILL.**

To our Readers:—This firm is thoroughly reliable, this offer is bona fide, honorable and liberal and a great opportunity for industrious men to get steady and profitable employment.—Editor.

PIMPLES

"My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascaret I have had no trouble with this ailment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets." FRED WARTMAN, 5708 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 314

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Munyon's Headache and Indigestion Cure.

Is the only remedy on the market that will cure every form of Headache in 3 to 10 minutes, correct Indigestion, stimulate the nerves and build up the system. It should be in every home and every traveller's gripsack. At all Druggists. 25 cures 25c.