ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Harrowing Tales.

LONDON.—The Standard recently discussed the overcrowding of the medical profession in England. Harrowing tales were told of the straits to which struggling practitioners were reduced in their efforts to get a living. It has been alleged that the enormous sale of Beecham's Pills, six million boxes yearly, is one of the causes in producing this state of affairs. The people have learned that Beecham's Pills keep them in good health, and they have no use for a physician, except on extraordinary occasions.

La Grippe.

If you once have it, you never will forget it. It develops old chronic troubles, dormant at the time, into active outbreaks. Beecham's pills, while a laxative, are also antiseptic in their action. They attack all enemies to health. As a preventive against La Grippe, and a tonic to enable the system to bear up against its after effects, they cannot be equalled.

The Wail of Stout People.

Persons who are corpulent deplore the fact. Plenty of exercise, little starchy food, little water, and the frequent use of Beecham's Pills have worked wonders in many cases. Beecham's Pills are harmless.

Sick Headaches.

Many a woman who has suffered for years with that dread disease, Sick Headache, has found in Beecham's Pills a blessed relief to all her suffering. 25 cents a box.

WINTER IS UNHEALTHY.

Prominent Men at Washington Have Suffered This Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The deaths of Morrill, Dingley and Russell Young emphasize the fact that the winter has veen a very unhealthy one at Washington, with the grip prevalent, and fog and slush in the morning, yielding to frost and gale at night. The house chaplain, in his opening prayer Wednesday, referred touchingly to the death of Librarian Young, as the loss, truly national, of a representative man. It is recognized that the president will have a difficult task in filling his place. The office of librarian of congress is an attractive one. Its tenure is practically for life, its salary is $6,000 a year, it is fecund of patronage and honor. Already the names of many aspirants are mentioned, such as Gen. Boynton, John A. Porter, secretary to the president; Representative Quigg, of New York, who will soon be out of a job, and hence considers himself competent, and Thomas G. Alford and George Alfred Townsend, who constitute the forlorn hope of the literary world. In view of the recent appointment of Mr. Austin, as chief of the bureau of statistics, it is feared that political availability may be the main element in the president's selection. If merit and fitness are to be counted in the selection, then no better man could be found than Mr. Alvord, the chief clerk of the library. He was an old personal friend of Mr. Young and that gentleman knowing well his rare executive qualities and his valuable experience as a newspaper correspondent, invited him to organize the library and put it into running order in its new and magnificent home. The results of his labors have proved most gratifying. Mr. Alvord would indeed be a model librarian.

BLUE GLASS CRAZE.

It Still Exists in a Small Town in Mississippi.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"Do you remember the blue glass craze that went over the country years ago," said a guest at one of the hotels. "It was claimed that all manner of diseases could be cured by sitting in blue light, and sanitariums were started especially for that treatment. The fad lasted six months or so, and then died out and was forgotten, but I was surprised to find a little colony of disciples still firm in the faith in a town over in Mississippi which I visited a few days ago. They have a sort of greenhouse glazed entirely with blue panes, and half a dozen people can be found sunning themselves in it any pleasant afternoon. It's a private concern, in which only a few families are interested, and they have been ridiculed so unmercifully that they are pretty sensitive on the subject. I talked with one of the believers, though, and he gave me some interesting particulars. He claimed to have been cured of a severe attack of rheumatism, and cited a lot of other cases that may or may not have been imaginary. They have also made some curious experiments with plants, and found that the blue light retarded the growth of certain varieties and increased that of others. The blue house, as they call it, has been in existence for over fifteen years, and is well known to everybody in the whole section. I believe it is the sole survivor of the system."

ANOTHER VICTORY

GRAND PRIZE MEDAL

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OMAHA U.S.A. 1898

AWARDED TO

MILTON'S

Star Brand

BUTTER

At the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition.

In addition to the above victory, "Star Brand" Butter has won Seven State Premiums and the Grand National Sweepstakes Prize and Silver Trophy, valued at $500—the richest prize ever contested for in the world. Star Brand is recognized to be the best butter made in America.

Put up in 2, 3 and 5-pound jars, and sold to family trade only.

PRICE—23c PER POUND.

Made and sold only by the

MILTON DAIRY CO.,

Cor. 9th and Wabasha Sts.

NEW TREATY NEEDED

TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT WITH REFERENCE TO SAMOA IS PRONOUNCED DEFECTIVE

WAR IS NOT PROBABLE

Only Danger Lies in the Unauthorized Acts of Consuls at Apia, Who Cannot Be Reached by Their Respective Governments — No Suggestion of an Anglo-American Alliance in Settling Disputes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—While the situation in Samoa is regarded officially as requiring delicate treatment, it is felt that it certainly will yield to calm judgment, and a satisfactory understanding will be the result. The negotiations will be handled by the governments of the three countries, either through the foreign offices or the ambassadors. The danger apprehended is the irresponsible action by some of the officers in far-off Samoa, beyond the immediate control of the authorities at Berlin, Washington and London. So far as the last reports indicate, the issue between the German representatives and the American and British representatives in Samoa had certainly not developed beyond a point where it could be readily adjusted by a mere statement of the facts, and it is still believed the parties to the treaty are willing to live up to the provisions of it, which, of course, would involve a readiness to disavow any overt act on the part of their agents, and even go farther and undo so much of the mischief already done as it might be possible to reach.

Assuming the trouble at Apia has passed its acute stage, and that it will be adjusted satisfactorily to all concerned, there will remain the question of future relations of the three powers relating to Samoa. There is the contention that until measures are taken to abrogate or amend the treaty of Berlin, its provisions must be lived up to, and the British government can be looked to to take the same view.

STATUS IN SAMOA.

In reliable diplomatic quarters it was stated that all three of the governments were now in possession of reports from their seperate representatives in Samoa There have been delays and the reports are not complete in many important details and Germany has been able to obtain the fullest report.

In the main the official reports bear out the press dispatches, although the Germans claim that the three consuls had previously united together on Mataafa for king.

As the several large embassies most directly interested the opinion is quite positively expressed that the situation does not have a warlike aspect. It was pointed out by one official that the result would be a probable disavowal by Germany of the action of her consul or a move to dissolve the tripartite agreement and permit of an improved management of Samoan affairs.

The German ambassador, Dr. Von Hollaben, called on Secretary Hay at the state department today and presented two important dispatches from the German government relating to conditions in Samoa. Following this, an extended conference was held between Mr. Hay and the ambassador, and then betwen Mr. Hay and the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote. The dispatches communicated by the German ambassador dealt not only with the question of policy involved, but are understood to have presented in detail the facts of the recent collision in Samoa as viewed from the German standpoint.

Getting Ready for Samoa.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 21.—Admiral Kautz, of the Philadelphia, says he expects to sail direct from this port for Apia next Thursday. The ship is being rapidly provisioned and will be coaled at once.

CANAL BILL PASSED

BIG DITCH ACROSS THE ISTHMUS TO BE DUG BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

HOW IT WILL BE DONE

Name of Maritime Canal Company Retained, but the President is to Appoint Directors to Supervise the Work — Expenditures Are Limited, and a Commission is to Pass Upon Their Legitimacy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The senate today passed the Nicaragua canal bill, decided to make the anti-scalping bill the unfinished business and continued, without completing, the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. Amendments were made to the Nicaraguan canal bill, and there were innumerable short speeches during the day. There was, however, no opposition to a vote when the time came, and a roll call developed only six votes in opposition to final passage.

The anti-scalping bill was taken up on a vote of 33 to 21, but no effort was then made to resume its consideration. The result of the vote was to give it the first place on the calendar, but the understanding is that it shall not be pressed in opposition to the peace treaty or the appropriation bills.

The Nicaraguan canal bill, as it passed, continues the name of the Maritime Canal company. It provides for the issuance of 1,000,000 shares of stock of $100 each. The canal company is required to call in all the stock issued, except that held by the Nicaraguan and Cost Rican governments. The company is also requested to redeem all bonds heretofore issued by the company, and to satisfy all cash liabilities. To enable the company to comply with this requirement treasury warrants to the amount of $5,000,000 are authorized, with a proviso to the effect that only so much of the amount shall be paid as shall be required to pay the actual cash value of the rights, privileges, franchises and property at the time of the payment, the value to be determined by commissioners to be appointed by the president. This being done, the secretary of the treasury is authorized to subscribe for 925,000 shares of the company's stock for the government of the United States. The present members of the board of directors are then to resign, and a special board of seven is to be appointed in their place, consisting of five on behalf of the United States and one each on behalf of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

DIRECTORS APPOINTIVE.

The directors on behalf of the United States are to be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate. No two of them are to be residents of any one state, and no person who has heretofore been interested in the canal is to be appointed to this office. They are also prohibited from being interested in contracts on the canal. Each of the directors, except the president, is to receive a salary of $5,000 per year, and the president is to have $6,000. All traveling expenses are to be paid. Annual reports are required. There is a provision against declaring a dividend, except upon the net earnings. The company is authorized to contract for the completion of the canal within six years. The canal is to be large enough "for the use of the largest sea-going vessels, at a cost not to exceed the estimate of the engineers, and not to exceed $115,000,000."

This amount is made a permanent appropriation for the work, to be used as occasion may require. The bill gives the government a lien upon the property to secure the repayment of the money advanced, and the president is empowered to declare forfeiture of the property to the United States without the necessity of judicial or other ascertainment. Thereafter, full title is to rest in the government of the United States. The president is authorized to suspend payments at any time. The president is also authorized to secure change in or modifications in the terms of concession either from the concessionaires or from Nicaragua or Costa Rica. In case of failure of such negotiations, the president is authorized to negotiate for another route across the isthmus. He is also authorized to open negotiations for the abrogation of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty or any other treaty found to be in existence and in the way of the construction of the canal. The neutrality of the canal is guaranteed, but the right to protect it against the interruptions of business between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States is reserved.

ANTI-SCALPING BILL.

The senate then decided by a vote of 33 to 21 to take up the anti-scalping bill. The vote in detail was as follows:

Ayes—Allison, Burrows, Carter, Cockrell, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Jones (Nev.), McBride, McMillan, Mitchell, Money, Murphy, Penrose, Proctor, Quay, Ross, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Smith, Spooner, Thurston, Wolcott—33.

Nays—Bate, Berry, Butler, Caffery, Chandler, Chilton, Clay, Heitfeld, Jones (Ark.), Lindsay, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Morgan, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Sullivan, Tillman, Turley, White—21.

The purpose of the friends of the bill was to make it the unfinished business, and they did not press for further consideration of the bill.

The following bills were passed: Granting to the Clearwater Valley Railroad company a right of way through the Nez Perces Indian lands in Idaho; authorizing the St. Louis, Siloam & Southern Railway company of Missouri and Arkansas, to construct a bridge across the White river in Arkansas; extending the privilege of immediate transportation of dutiable goods to the port of Astoria, Oregon; providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at New Brighton, Pa., at a cost not to exceed $75,000; granting $12,000 to Mary A. Swift, widow of the late United States minister to Japan; amending an act entitled, "An act to provide for the location and satisfaction of outstanding military bounty land warrants and certificates of location under section 3 of the act approved June 2, 1858."

Gen. Sexton Dangerously Ill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The condition of Gen. Sexton today showed no change from yesterday. He is dangerously ill.

ECHOES OF A GREAT SALE!

During this, our Colored Ticket Discount Sale, we have given the people free access to our entire stock of **FURNITURE, CARPETS AND HOUSEFURNISHINGS** on the equitable basis of 10 to 50 per cent discount to all comers, and every promise on our part has been fulfilled. The rebound has been very gratifying indeed, bringing increased business from day to day and week to week. Now we want to give you timely warning—but eight days yet remain before this great sale closes.

Ye prospective housekeepers, take notice!

This attractive Combination Book Case and Desk, fancy French Mirror. Sale price,

$9.85

Special attention is called to our Jardiniere Stands; 7 patterns, all finishes, $1 to $5, Take your pick—one-third off.

Mahogany Tables and Stands, fancy Chairs and all odd pieces—25 to 50 per cent discount.

All Misfit Carpets and Rugs—25 per cent discount.

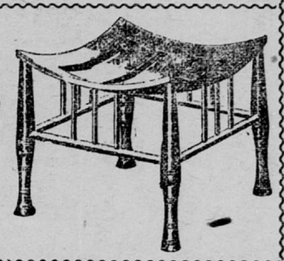
Our Peerless Credit System always at your disposal. Use it; no extra cost; no interest charged; no notes to sign.

Special for Monday,

INDIA STOOLS,

Similar to Cut, Oak and Mahogany Finish. While they last, only

63c



This Graceful Dresser: Oak, Mahogany, Maple; French pattern Mirror; fine finish. Worth $17. Sale price,

$11.35

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WE TRUST EVERYBODY — NORTH STAR HOUSEFURNISHING CO. 414-416 WABASHA ST. ST. PAUL

STRICTLY ONE PRICE TO ALL.

GOLD DOLLAR RULES

HOUSE COINAGE COMMITTEE DECLARES IN ITS FAVOR AS STANDARD OF VALUE

GREENBACKS TO BE RETIRED

Gold Bills Are to Be Substituted Therefor—No Silver Dollars to Be Hereafter Coined Except From the Bullion Now in the Treasury—Coinage of Subsidiary Coin to Be Limited to $50,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The house coinage, weights and measures committee today, by a strict party vote, ordered a favorable report on the substitute for Representative Hill's bill to fix the standard of value in the United States and for other purposes.

The bill provides, in substance, that the standard of value in the United States shall be the gold dollar; that all contracts existing and in future shall be computed on the reference to the standard; that there shall be established in the treasury a department of issue and redemption; that the greenbacks shall be retired, and, upon retirement, that gold bills shall be substituted therefor. No silver dollars are to be hereafter coined, except from the bullion now in the treasury, the secretary of the treasury, in his discretion, to coin silver into subsidiary coins as public urgency demands, and the recoinage of old, worn, uncurrent subsidiary coin, without special appropriation therefor, such coinage of bullion to be concurrent with the retirement of treasury notes the same as if coined into silver dollars, and the coinage of such subsidiary coin to be limited to $50,000,000. There is to be a separation of treasury accounts between issue and financial transactions.

A gold reserve of 25 per cent of outstanding notes and treasury notes is to be maintained, also 5 per cent gold reserve of the aggregate silver dollars, a common fund for the redemption of all notes. The retirement of the greenbacks provision is, for the first five years, an amount equal to the increase of national bank notes issued subsequent to the taking effect of the act; 20 per cent to be retired annually during the next five years, and greenbacks to cease to be legal tender at the end of ten years. Gold currency and certificates to be conceled as paid and not reissued; no national bank notes under $10 and no silver certificates over $5 are to be issued. The tax on national banks is to be changed from the circulation to one-tenth of 1 per cent on capital, surplus and undivided profits.

REPEALS EXISTING REGULATIONS.

The bill repeals all existing regulations on the withdrawal and issue of national banks, and such banks may issue currency to the full amount of bonds deposited.

National banks with a capital of $25,000, and in cities of 40,000 population, may be established; branch banks may be provided under regulations of the controller of the currency.

The bill is supplementary to the currency reform bill, which is still being fought over in the committee on banking and currency. It is the first general bill which has been gotten out of the coinage, weights and measures committee in several years. It is the result of a great deal of labor and many hearings. These had not, in fact, actually been completed when the bill was reported today, and Secretary Gage and ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne were given leave to file statements which will be included in the hearings when published

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, was heard today before the bill was voted upon.

Mr. Bland offered a substitute for the single standard feature of the bill, providing for free bimetallic coinage, and it was voted down, six to eight—a strict party vote.

The committee then directed the chairman, Mr. C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, to call up and press the bill at the earliest possible moment, and to employ to that end any possible parliamentary expedient.

TRIAL OF GEN. EAGAN.

Expected That Sessions of the Court-Martial Will Be Open.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Quarters have been secured at the Ebbit house for the general court-martial appointed for the trial of Commissary General Eagan, and it is expected that it will begin its session there next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, in accordance with the order convening the court. The question as to whether the sessions of the court should be open or secret lies entirely with the court itself. The almost universal rule in such cases is for open sessions, and it is confidently expected that there will be no exception in the Eagan court martial. Proceeding on the assumption that the session will be held with open doors, the officers of the war department are making arrangements for the attendance and accommodation of representatives of the press at the hearing. A long table and chairs will be provided for a limited number of newspaper men, sufficient to keep the public fully informed of the proceedings of the military tribunal.

Col. George B. Davis, the judge advocate of the court, was at the war department today, completing arrangements for the prosecution of the charges and specifications prepared by Judge Advocate General Lieber and approved by President McKinley and Secretary Alger. A certified copy of the charges and specifications have been furnished Commissary General Eagan, in order that he may have ample time for preparation of his defense.

Col. Worthington, of the district bar formerly United States attorney for the District of Columbia, has been retained by Gen. Eagan as his attorney. Gen. Eagan declines to discuss his probable course of action before the court.

Col. James F. Weston, who has been designated to act as commissary general of subsistence, pending the result of the proceedings against Gen. Eagan, has acknowledged the receipt of the orders of the department and announced that he will report for duty and take charge of the office Monday morning.

Northwest Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Northwestern pensions granted today were: Minnesota—Original: George N. Parett, Rapidan, $6; Remi Crapeau, Waverly Mills, $8; Charles W. Johnson, Minneapolis, $12; James W. Vaughn, Albert Lea, $6. Restoration and additional: Allen A. Potter, dead, North Minneapolis, $8 to $12. Increase: Joseph Stevenson, La Crescent, $14 to $17; Martin Olson, Albert Lea, $6 to $10; Patrick Doherty, Le Sueur, $12 to $14. Original, widows, etc.: Lucy A. Potter, North Minneapolis, $48. North Dakota—Original: Frederick Ottow, Davenport, $6; John W. Dunahey, Sanger, $8; Patrick Gaffney, Jamestown, $10. Issue of Jan. 11, 1899. South Dakota—Increase: James E. Prosser, Webster, $6 to $8; Evan H. Williams, Athol, $8 to $10.

Minnesota Patents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—List of patents issued this week to Northwestern inventors, reported by Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 910, 911 and 912 Pioneer Press building, St. Paul, Minn., and Washington, D. C.: Leroy S. Buffington, Minneapolis, apparatus for generating acetylene gas; George A. Brackett, Minneapolis, mess chest; Rienzi L. Cleveland, Devil's Lake, N. D., tension device; Magnus P. Elgen, St. Paul, rotary engine; Andrew R. Fossum, Cottonwood, Minn., cigar cutter and match safe; Franklin A. Gordon, Flora Minn., lifting apparatus; Arthur L. Hawkesworth, Elkhorn, Mont., metallic packing for pistonrods; Alfred J. Krank, St. Paul, shears; Michael Schlachter, Laurel, S. D., corn harvester; Elias A. Smith, Anaconda, Mont., electrolytic refining of copper; Elias A. Smith and A. H. Lyng, Anaconda, Mont., extracting metallic ores.

St. Paul Postal Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A statement given out at the postoffice department shows that postal receipts at Minneapolis for December aggregated $53,548, as against $52,942 for the corresponding period of 1898. This is an increase of $606, or 1.1 per cent. The receipts at the St. Paul office for the two months were $46,345 and $43,075 respectively, an increase of $3,270, or 7.4 per cent.

Working for Tawney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Representative Stevens, Fletcher and Morris this morning called upon the president to urge the appointment of Congressman Tawney to a place on the joint high commission. There has been some doubt whether the president would name any one to fill this vacancy, but this morning he dispelled this doubt, informing the Minnesotans that he had concluded to fill the vacancy. The only representative besides Tawney who is mentioned is Hopkins, of Illinois.

Soldiers Discharged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Privates Daniel O'Brien and George A. Wildman, Company B, Seventh infantry, Fort Snelling, are ordered discharged. Sergeant Edwin T. Thorson, Company D, Fifteenth Minnesota, is discharged.

LOCAL WASHINGTON WAIFS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Senators Pettigrew and Kyle today presented resolutions of the South Dakota legislature urging an appropriation to make Fort Meade a permanent military post.

Harris Richardson, of St. Paul, is here looking into the matter of locating the new Indian agency.

Judge Morris will introduce a bill Monday authorizing construction of a dam at Grand Rapids, Minn., just below the government reservoir.

Charles A. Foster, the first naval cadet appointed from Minnesota to Annapolis academy, is an applicant for the office of harbor master at Ponce, Porto Rico. He entered the naval service in 1866, from Minnesota, served until 1895.

Maj. E. S. Bean has filed his application with Senator Davis for a position in the regular army.

Charles E. Hankins, of Long Prairie, Todd county, is the latest candidate for United States marshal. He is expected here soon.

The house has passed Congressman Stevens' bill granting a pension of $12 per month to William L. Quinn, of St. Paul, an Indian scout.

A hearing will be had next Tuesday on Representative Stevens' bill providing for the use of voting machines in congressional elections.

Representative Tawney called at the postoffice department today and urged an allowance for two additional letter carriers at Winona.

LUCKY LOCOMOTIVE.

No. 1313 Is the Best Engine of the B. & O. System.

From the New York World.

Notwithstanding the superstition of railroad engineers the most useful, successful and satisfactory locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio system is No. 1313. It is one of their ten-wheel locomotives with seventy-eight-inch drivers, built under contract by the Baldwin company, and is not only the best of the lot, but the best on the road for running records and for repairs. It has been constantly in service for nearly nine years, has never had an accident to itself or to any car it has hauled, has been late less times than any other engine in use by the company, and has cost almost nothing for repairs. Whole years have passed without having to send this engine to the repair shop, although the other nine engines which were built at the same time by the same man and from the same material are laid up frequently.

MISERLY COUNTESS.

How One of Roumania's Old Nobility Lived in Squalor.

From the London Daily Mail.

A most extraordinary character has lately died in Jassy, namely, the Countess Balsch, one of the last of the old Roumanian nobility, all titles, except some few complimentary ones, having been abolished since the declaration of independence after the Russo-Turkish war.

The old countess, although extremely rich, was an inveterate miser, and hardly spent a penny, except in defending a lawsuit which her only daughter, a widow and an extreme invalid, who had incurred the countess' displeasure by marrying without her consent, had started against her, claiming but 300 francs monthly to live on. On this she spent thousands, until the death of her unhappy daughter at a hospital in Paris brought the case to a close.

When the authorities entered the dead countess' dwelling to take possession of her property, they discovered, secreted in numberless impossible places, no less than 1,610,000 francs, a quarter of a million being in Napoleons and ducats. Last Sunday, while making a final inventory, they found hid in a bundle of old moth-eaten curtains a box containing another 40,000 francs, so that the entire amount left by this extraordinary woman amounts to 1,650,000 francs.

Numberless little cheap note-books were also found, in which the eccentric being had noted down every halfpenny spent. Some books devoted to her law expenses were headed: "Costs of process against that beastly and poisonous serpent, my daughter."

PECULIAR MILLIONAIRE

Who Took Off His Clothes to Keep Them Dry When It Rained.

From the New York World.

Once when "Jimmy" Tyson, the Australian multi-millionaire, was about to make a short trip by steamer down the coast he was not informed of the fact that the steamship people had made an alteration whereby passengers were to be fed by the company for the same amount as had hitherto been paid for the passage only. So, as was his usual way, he took a ham and a loaf of bread on board and ate of his humble fare during the trip. When they told him on his return Jimmy's wrath at the loss was terrible to behold. His characteristic thrift showed itself in his clothes. For weeks at a stretch he would drive in his buggy through his vast territories of station lands, and on these occasions he invariably went without a change of raiment. Asked how he managed when it rained, he answered: "Oh, well enough! When the rain comes I undress, put my clothes in a box under the buggy and drive on. When you're quite naked the rain won't hurt you, and in the warm air it's comfortable. When the rain stops I get out and dress again."

Nervous Dyspepsia

To Gain Flesh, to Sleep Well, to Know What Appetite and Good Digestion Mean,

MAKE A TEST OF STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

No trouble is more common or more misunderstood than nervous dyspepsia. People having it think their nerves are to blame and are surprised that they are not cured by nerve medicines. The real seat of the mischief is lost sight of. The stomach is the organ to be looked after.

Nervous dyspeptics often do not have any pain whatever in the stomach, nor perhaps any of the usual symptoms of stomach weakness. Nervous dyspepsia shows itself not in the stomach so much as in nearly every organ. In some cases the heart palpitates and is irregular; in others the kidneys are affected; in others the bowels are constipated, with headaches; still others are troubled with loss of flesh and appetite with accumulations of gas, sour risings and heartburn.

PROF. HENRY W. BECKER, A. M.

It is safe to say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any stomach weakness or disease except cancer of the stomach. They cure sour stomach, gas, loss of flesh and appetite, sleeplessness, palpitation, heartburn, constipation and headache.

Send for valuable little book on stomach diseases by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. All druggists sell full-sized packages at 50 cents. Prof. Henry W. Becker, A. M., the well known religious worker and writer of St. Louis. Secretary of the Mission Board of the German Methodist Church. Chief Clerk and Expert Accountant for the Harbor and Wharf Commission. Public Secretary for the St. Louis School Patrons' Association, and the District Conference of Stewwards of the M. E. Church; also takes an active part in the work of the Epworth League, and to write on religious and educational topics for several magazines. How he found relief is best told in his own words:

"Some weeks ago my brother heard me say something about indigestion, and taking a box from his pocket said "Try Stuart's Tablets." I did, and was promptly relieved. Then I investigated the nature of the tablets and became satisfied that they were made of just the right things and in just the right proportions to aid in the assimilation of food. I heartily indorse them in all respects, and I keep them constantly on hand."

STRANGE EAST INDIAN PENITENT

He Carries About With Him Six Hundred and Seventy-Two Pounds of Chains.

CARRIES 672 POUNDS OF CHAINS.

Quite frequently travelers in India encounter native fakirs who stroll about the country in a state of almost complete nudity, their bodies covered with dust and ashes and their hair smeared with soft clay and matted into long ropes reaching sometimes below the waist. Some of these fanatics perform feats of self-torture which seem marvelous, but as a rule they are exceedingly careful not to hurt themselves. They live upon alms wheedled from the lower classes of natives and from many misguided Europeans. The major portion of their time is spent in squatting upon their heels trying to look wise and exhaling a fragrance which is sometimes accepted as the odor of sanctity.

But there are other fakirs in India of quite a different sort from those who stroll about the streets and infest the temples and bathing ghats along the river banks. They seldom appear in the larger cities or towns, but seclude themselves in the jungles and mountains or on the outskirts of a small village. They are cleanly and abstemious, spend much of their time in fasting and prayer, and affect an exalted standard of moral purity.

To this class belongs the mystic Abdul bin Abdulla, a Mohammedan punjabee, whose portrait, made from a photograph taken in Bombay, is given herewith. It was the good fortune of the writer to meet him in that city just after the photograph was taken, and to obtain from him a brief description of his life and his reasons for wearing constantly about 672 pounds of iron chains and other ornaments.

Abdul bin Abdulla said he was born of Arab parents, who migrated to India about fifty years ago. He is now nearly 60 years of age, and his friends and admirers declare it is within his power to continue to live indefinitely or until he considers it proper to die. It is but just to him, however, to say that he does not admit the truth of this declaration, although he does not deny it. Many years ago—how many he said he did not know—he began the study of religious philosophy under the tuition of a Mahommedan fakir in one of the villages of Northern India. He was taught that in order to acquire occult power and secure an eminently satisfactory position in paradise it was necessary not only to refrain from indulging in human passions and appetites, but to conquer and drive them out of his flesh; that the most effective method of securing this result was to mortify and torture his body, and thus obtain absolute control over all its sensations.

His teacher outlined a course of training for him and then departed from the village, leaving him to work out his salvation alone. Failing to accomplish what he had expected, he evolved a system of his own, which he felt confident would bring about the desired results. This was a gradual development of his muscular power, accompanied by a persistent repression of the senses He began by wearing about his neck a heavy iron ring, to which he attached from time to time as much iron as he could carry conveniently. Later on these weights were replaced by heavy cable chains, the lower ends of which were fastened by rings to his arms and ankles.

When seen by the writer he had accumulated chains and other metallic ornaments aggregating in weight twenty-four maunds, or 672 English pounds. This enormous load was never removed, but was worn night and day. In fact, the mass was so securely welded to the neck, ankle and arm rings that it seemed impossible to take it from his body without using a file or steel saw. He assured those who talked with him that his purpose was to add to his burden until the total weight was fifty maunds, or nearly 1,500 pounds; that as soon as he accomplished this he would have fulfilled his mission on earth, and would leave his body forever. He declared that he felt no pain or inconvenience in carrying his load, but rather enjoyed it, as it reminded him of the great bliss in store for him in paradise.

CHURCHMEN SURPRISED.

London Has a Controversy That Must Be Settled Soon.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—When the churchmen who shut their eyes to the theological controversies, read the headlines in the Times and Spectator, "Crisis in the Church of England," they were compelled to recognize that agitation against the "mass and confessional," started by Consit and carried on by Harcourt, had come to a pass that demanded settlement. The bishops being finally driven to grapple with the matter, met at Lambeth palace this week and discussed the policy of issuing a manifesto. While the deepest secrecy surrounds the proceedings, it is said that it has been one of the bitterest conclaves in the history of the church, and that it had resulted in an agreement to present a bill to parliament for a revival of church courts. It provides that disputes must first be brought before the diocesan courts, consisting of the bishop, assisted by a theological and legal adviser. An appeal therefrom will be possible to the provincial court, consisting of the archbishop and six associates, and, as a last resort, to five lay judges, appointed by the crown.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the new ambassador of the United States to the court of St. James, will be warmly received in London. Already the American society is arranging for a banquet in his honor to give an opportunity to the American colony to meet the ambassador face to face. There will be a bombardment of requests for after-dinner speeches as soon as he is installed. Householders here, regarding the ambassador necessarily as a gold mine, are sending to the embassy numerous offers and proposals of residences.

A Brilliant Idea.

"Why ain't papa like 'Billy' Stubbs' father?

"What do you mean, Robert?"

"Why, 'Billy' ain't a-goin' to hang up his stockin' this Christmas. He says 'taint big enough. He's goin' to sneak out of his papa's new union suit and tie up th' legs."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dyspepsia.

Geo. S. Scally, of 75 Nassau St., New York, says: "For years I have been troubled with rheumatism and dyspepsia, and I came to the conclusion to try your pills. I immediately found great relief from their use; I feel like a new man since I commenced taking them, and would not now be without them. The drowsy, sleepy feeling I used to have has entirely disappeared. The dyspepsia has left me and my rheumatism is gone entirely. I am satisfied if any one so afflicted will give Radway's Pills a trial they will surely cure them, for I believe it all comes from the system being out of order—the liver not doing its work."

Radway's Pills

cure all Disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Dizziness, Costiveness, Piles, Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation and all Disorders of the Liver. 25c per box. At Druggists or by mail. Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, N. Y. Be sure to get "Radway's" and see that the name is on what you buy.