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Dusters,	22c.,	sold this season for	35c.	Dusters,	50c.,	sold this season for	75c.
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SHINGLES.

MARYLAND STATE NEWS.

The Latest Happenings in Various Parts of the State.

The Funkstown town council decided to proceed to collect all unpaid municipal taxes by legal process. The tax collector has had a hard time of it, for half of the property owners were opposed to the incorporation of the town and have refused to pay taxes. Mr. Joseph Williams, one of the largest property owners, will test the matter in the courts.

Prof. H. B. Twitmyer, principal of the Washington County Male High School, tendered his resignation on account of ill health, and the school board immediately accepted it. Examiner George C. Pearson was appointed temporary principal, the board claiming the law gave them that power, and he will serve as principal for the next term or until a successor can be appointed.

During 1895 194 magistrates' judgments were recorded at the court house in Hagerstown; 250 bills of sales and chattel mortgages, 1,154 mortgages and deeds, 11 insolvencies, 10 deeds of trust, 18 incorporations and 537 marriage licenses were issued.

Thirty-four fires occurred in Hagerstown during the year.

The Washington county commissioners appointed the following constables: George Brill, John W. Boward and Jesse Harman, all ex-constables, for Hagerstown, Noah Bere, for Sandy Hook, and Lewis R. Wolf, for Williamsport. The board decided to buy a stone-crusher for use on the county roads. Three bids were opened, but the contract will not be awarded until next Tuesday. The board intends experimenting, the farmers contributing stone and labor, and if the public approves of it a number of crushers may be bought.

F. W. Lamberson, of Davis, W. Va., is at the Western Maryland Hospital, Cumberland, with a bullet wound in his left breast. He left Cumberland to drive to a farm house on Polish mountain, fifteen miles east of town, for the purpose of visiting a young lady whom he said he intended to marry. Before leaving Cumberland he purchased a pistol, and just outside of the city limits he stopped, it is said, at a saloon, took several drinks and put a quantity of whisky in his buggy. Late in the evening he was seen by several persons going further out the pike. About 10 P. M. he called at the farmhouse of Moses R. Wilson and said he had been shot and wanted to be taken to a hospital. He then appeared to be under the influence of liquor and could not give a satisfactory account of himself. Mr. Wilson sent him to the hospital. Lamberson is twenty-four years old. He stated to his physician that he was from Fulton county, Pa., but that he had been working at Davis, W. Va. He said he remembered nothing that he had done and could not tell how he was shot. The doctor says the wound is not necessarily fatal and Lamberson will probably recover. The horse and buggy were found by a farmer in the woods a mile or two from where the young man called for assistance. It is thought he shot himself accidentally.

J. Harrison Wroten, who broke jail in Cambridge last spring, and who is regarded as a desperate character, was captured in the lower part of the county and again locked up. In eluding pursuit since his escape Wroten on more than one occasion had crossed the Chesapeake in a twelve-foot batteau.

Mr. James Shepperd, deputy clerk of the Circuit Court, Cambridge, has made crayon portraits of the late Judge James A. Stewart and Lovin T. Irving and Hon. E. W. Lecompte. The portraits are pronounced excellent likenesses, though Mr. Shepperd has never taken a lesson in the art. The pictures will be hung on the walls of the courtroom here. Mr. Shepperd will also make a portrait of Judge Goldsborough, and is endeavoring to obtain photographs of the judges who preceded him named.

The oyster tongers of the Little Choptank river are considerably excited over the violation of the law there by parties using hand-scrapes. Captain Brannock, in charge of the oyster police boat on the river, is unable to keep out the [illegible] look after these violators too, and a strong sentiment in favor of opening up the river to five-ton scrapeboats is being formed.

Scott Simler of Hagerstown, was held to bail on the charge of shooting with intent to kill Josiah Meades, who, the day before, had returned from the House of Correction. Meades was peppered with shot about the legs. He testified that he heard his wife was staying with Simler and he rapped on the front door about 11 o'clock on New-Year's Eve, when the shooting took place.

The Hughes and Rigby Engineering Company, of Philadelphia, through their counsel Armstrong & Scott, entered suit against the South Mountain Railway and Electric-light and Power Company, of Washington county, to recover $12,559 41 for work done on the Boonsboro'-Keedysville Electric Road in 1894. The road was never completed.

Mrs. Elizabeth Newcomer, wife of Mr. John D. Newcomer, cashier of the First National Bank, died at her home, in the suburbs of Hagerstown, of lung trouble, aged sixty years.

The city council granted the Hagerstown and Potomac Valley Electric Railway Company fifteen days' grace in which to deposit $2,500 guarantee money for the construction of the road between Hagerstown and Funkstown.

The close of the boating period on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal marked one of the most prosperous seasons in the history of the old waterway. During the shipping season coal was transported as follows: To Hancock, 1,600 tons; to Four Locks, 213 tons; to Two Locks, 110 tons; to Williamsport, 91,959 tons; to Mercerville, 117 tons; to McCoy's Ferry, 190 tons, to White's Ferry, 190 tons; to Sharpsburg, 330 tons; to Shepherdstown, 625 tons; to Harper's Ferry, 51 tons; to Point of Rocks, 100 tons; to Georgetown, 216,800 tons. Total, 312,773 tons.

Christians Killed.

The recent massacre at Orfah is stated to have been a terrible affair. The official despatches admit that 900 Christians were killed; but, according to private accounts, 2,000 Christians were killed.

The situation of affairs in Corea is most serious. The King is constantly surrounded by Japanese spies and fears that he will be assassinated. He is guarded nightly by the American missionaries.

INDUSTSIAL ACTIVITY.

Cotton Compress Companies Pools Their Interests.

The Manufacturers' Record reports that the three companies, which have been operating in the South to introduce cylindrical cotton compress systems, have pooled their interests. Each of these companies was capitalized at $1,000,000 or more, and among the leading stockholders are Mr. John G. Searles of the Sugar Trust, William Johnston of Liverpool, owner of the Johnston Line of steamers; Senator Camden of West Virginia, C. K. Lord, Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and other prominent capitalists. Among other matters of interest reported for the South during the week were the organization of a Chicago company of $100,000 capital to build carwheel works at Birmingham, a $50,000 enlargement of an electric plant at Columbus, Ga., the purchase of 10,000 acres of coal land in Kentucky by Chicago people, reported at $250,000; the purchase of 6,000 acres of coal land in the same State; a $90,000 cottonseed oil company in New Orleans; a $30,000 coal company in Texas, a $50,000 cold storage company, and a $100,000 lumber company in the same State; a $200,000 oil company in West Virginia; a $2,000,000 gold mining company organized to operate in Virginia, and a $600,000 electric power plant in Baltimore.

VIRGINIA GOLD FIELDS.

Company With $2,500,000 Capital Formed to Develops Mining Properties.

A private dispatch received in Baltimore states that N. K. Fairbank, the millionaire lard refiner, of Chicago; E. K. Willard and T. D. Hooper, bankers of New York; Gen. T. M. Logan, of Richmond, Va., and others have organized at Richmond the Piedmont Gold Belt Chartered Company, with a capital stock of $2,500,000 for the purpose of developing on a very extensive scale large gold mining properties, covering several thousand acres in Buckingham county, Va.

These Northern and Western Capitalists, it is reported, have made a thorough investigation of the gold bearing ores of that territory, and have found such remarkable favorable conditions that, it is claimed, they have secured control of the entire district.

Investigation of experts and analysis of the ores, it is claimed, show that the average of these ores gives a much better percentage of gold than either of the South African or the Cripple Creek districts.

The New Year Outlook.

The business of the country has become so dependent upon politics, especially the manufacturing and importing interests, that there is again a lull in its activities, waiting to see what changes may take place in tariff and other laws bearing upon such important branches of trade. As Congress cannot mature such changes much before the last of summer, the outlook is somewhat discouraging. But at the same time the vexations of such a state of things ought not to be allowed to fret the nervous system. Better times will come at last on more substantial basis. Meanwhile it is well to know that worry to the nerves is the prolific source of Neuralgia and kindred ailments, and it is also established that in spite of what Congress may do, or any other cause of vexation to the nervous system, St. Jacobs Oil will cure Neuralgia in any form. It is poor business to worry and grow sick when one can get well and finally prosper.

Whether happiness should come or not, one should try to prepare one's self to do without it.

Earliest Vegetables Always Pay.

That's so, the editor hears Mr. Market Gardner say. Well, why don't you have them? Simply because you don't plant Salzer's Northern grown seeds. His vegetables are bred to earliness and they never disappoint you. Salzer is the largest grower of vegetables, farm seeds, grasses, clovers, potatoes, etc.

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Without poetry and art the spirit grows weary in this earthly clime.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles.

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CHICKENS—Hens	$	9 @	10
Ducks, per lb		10	11
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MUSKRAT	$	10 @	11
Raccoon		40	45
Red Fox		—	1 00
Skunk Black		—	80
Opossum		22	23
Mink		—	80
Otter		—	6 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	$	3 10 @	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		67⅝	69¾
RYE—Western		48	49
CORN—No. 2		33⅝	35½
OATS—No. 3		23¾	24¾
BUTTER—State		16	21
EGGS—State		24	26
CHEESE—State		7¼	10

BIG EXPLOSIONS.

Three Men Killed and a Large Number Injured.

FOUR OTHERS MISSING.

Fire Broke Out Among Peanuts and Fireworks—One Man Rescued Alive While He Was Being Slowly Roasted.

Three persons were killed, two fatally injured, four more are missing and thirty one received injuries more or less serious as the result of a series of three explosions that at 1 o'clock in the afternoon demolished the building at 309 Second street, badly damaging adjoining structures and shattered thousands of panes of glass in the vicinity of Second, Third, Locust and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Fire broke out at once in the stock of the Anchor Peanut Company, which occupied the first floor of the building in which the explosion occurred. The flames communicated quickly to a stock of fire-works belonging to H. B. Grubb, agent for Ditweiler & Street, of Greenfield, N. J., who occupied the second floor. The fireworks exploded with terrific force, throwing burning bricks and debris in every direction.

The concussion rent the partition wall to the south into the Levison & Blythe Mucilage and Ink Manufacturing Company and the Excelsior Wire and Iron Manufacturing Company adjoining on the north, and the flames soon communicated to these two buildings, in which a considerable number of men and boys were at work.

A loss of at least $100,000 results in the buildings and their contents, which were destroyed by the explosion or damaged by fire or water. This is fully covered by insurance.

The firemen could hear the cries of men near the middle of the second floor of Levison & Blythe's building. They were slowly burning to death. By this time a stream of water was turned on the fire surrounding the burning men, who were screaming piteously for help. As soon as the flames were subdued a dozen firemen began to tear away the wreckage around the imprisoned men with picks, axes, saws.

The firemen soon cleared away the debris and two bodies were brought to light, lying side by side. They were horribly mangled and burned. They were identified as Albert Mellier and Paul Hauptner.

The firemen searched every foot of the ground for the bodies of the missing men, but were unable to find any. The missing, it is thought, may have escaped and neglected to report their safety.

E. C. Whitlock, foreman of a gang of men in the Excelsior Wire Company, was on the third floor of the building at the rear when he saw the smoke across the alley, and realizing the danger, called to his men and all attempted to escape by the rear stairway. Before they could reach it the explosion came. Whitlock was buried under a mass of debris and did not regain consciousness until dragged out by a fireman. He sustained a fractured rib.

Albert Schnieg, a fellow employe of Whitlock's, presented a most sickening sight. Every inch of his body was burned, blackened and roasted almost to a crisp. His injuries will prove fatal.

Michael Stack, a teamster, employed by the Lammert Furniture Company, was across the alley from the burning building at the time of the explosion and was knocked senseless. A heavy timber fell across him, breaking his right leg and injuring him internally.

Sarsaparilla Sense.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. You want the best. It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you?

When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market fifty years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. There are many sarsaparillas. But only one Ayer's. IT CURES.

"TARIFF REFORM" AND PEARL BUTTONS.



In 1893 we imported 13,057,642 lines of pearl buttons. In 1895 we imported 18,537,049 lines. Americans, under the Gorman tariff, were deprived of the work that could have been utilized in making 5,500,000 lines of pearl buttons. The amount of duty collected on foreign pearl buttons in 1893 was $395,245. In 1895 it was $241,193. By the Gorman law, the American Government lost $150,000 of revenue while American labor lost the work of making 5,500,000 lines of buttons. Who derived any benefit from this species of "tariff reform?" Not our Government, not our workers; but foreign manufacturers and foreign labor.

UTAH—OUR NEW STATE.

EXTENT OF ITS VALUABE PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES.

Farms, Mines and Factories a Source of Interminable Wealth—Active Progress and Public Improvements Always in Hand—A Bright and Brainy Senator.

The admission of Utah as a State of the Union suggests a brief review of its agricultural, mineral and industrial conditions, which we are able to compile from the annual report of the Governor of the Territory, Hon. Caleb W. West.

The population of Utah increased 44.4 per cent. between 1880 and 1890, and 14.15 per cent. between 1890 and 1895. It now stands at a total of 247,324 persons, of whom 126,803 are males and 120,521 females. The assessed valuation of real and personal property and improvements was $97,912,152; the estimated true values was $497,516. Almost $2,750,000 were expended last year on private and public buildings and in public works, and 440,000 acres of land were surveyed.

The report upon the farming interests of Utah are very extensive. There are 467,000 acres under cultivation, 417,455 acres irrigated, 294,725 acres of pasturage fenced in, 806,650 acres of improved land and 979,182 acres of unimproved land. There are 20,581 farms, of which only 2128 were mortgaged for $1,971,352, and $720,000 were expended on farm buildings during the year, $226,879 in repairs and over $1,000,000 were paid out for farm labor. We have condensed the principal crop areas and products for 1894 as follows:

Crop.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat	144,717	3,113,073	$1,440,096
Corn	13,843	293,557	151,433
Rye	3,791	42,352	20,994
Barley	8,754	271,866	100,207
Oats	43,334	1,387,710	470,658
Potatoes	13,526	1,649,239	522,855
Beets	2,056	*38,915	166,714
Hay	89,155	*123,646	654,399
Lucerne	163,544	*462,459	1,851,636
Apples	4,693	227,025	146,764
Peaches	1,635	154,772	75,152
Apricots	351	21,234	10,372
Plums	852	37,810	19,835
Pears	564	27,261	18,873
Grapes	578	*324	37,263
Small fruits	747	*899	62,444
Sheep	2,422,802	12,119,763	†4,551,294
Total value			$10,249,961

* Tons. † Number of sheep. ‡ Value of sheep and wool clip.

Besides the above there were produced 866,322 pounds of dried fruits, 200,000 gallons of cider, vinegar and sorghum, 3,441,732 pounds of butter, 820,747 pounds of cheese and 1,102,121 pounds of honey. Of live stock, other than sheep, Utah has 300,000 head of cattle, including 60,595 milch cows, 47,703 hogs and 5000 head of mules and other animals.

The industrial condition of Utah shows 880 manufacturing concerns, employing 5054 hands who earn $2,071,000 yearly. The amount of capital invested is $5,476,246, the value of the plants is $5,986,215, the value of the raw material used is $2,610,038 and the value of the product of the factories is $6,678,118. For commercial purposes, Utah has 1974 stores employing 5023 hands who earn $2,685,794. The capital invested in the stores amounts to $14,551,345 and the the sales aggregate $32,865,611. The capital of the banks exceeds $5,000,000 and the amount of the deposits was $9,689,267 last year, an increase of $423,000 over the deposits in 1894. There are 1380 miles of railroad in the State and eighty-four miles of electric roads.

The mineral interests of Utah are important. Briefly summarized they are as follows:

	Coal.	Gold and silver.
Number of mines	12	546
Employes	139	2,534
Wages paid	$59,775	$2,789,817
Output, tons	62,101	251,924
Cost of plant	$46,708	$4,592,606
Cost of development	43,609	7,991,185

The entire mineral product of Utah is next given:

1,066,160 pounds copper, at five cents per pound	$53,308.00
202,500 pounds refined lead, at $3.11 per 100 pounds	62,977.50
55,551,663 pounds unrefined lead, at $32 per ton	888,826.60
6,659,798 ounces fine silver, at 62 97-100 cents per ounce	4,193,674.80
56,427 ounces fine gold, at $20 per ounce	1,128,540.00
Total export value	$6,327,326.90

Computing the gold and silver at their mint valuation, and other metals at their value at the seaboard, it would increase the value of the product to $11,631,402.72.

The last delegate sent to Congress from the Territory of Utah was Hon. Frank J. Cannon. Upon the admission of Utah to Statehood it is believed that he will be elected the first United States Senator. Mr. Cannon is a young man, bright, energetic and progressive. He has already made many friends in Congress and gained the respect of the older members by his diligence and intelligence. He is expected to make a name for himself in National politics. So large and diversified are the industrial interests of Utah that he is a firm believer in the policy of protection for the United States.

Protection—Free Trade.

The exports of 1895 in domestic merchandise were $75,812,338 less than in 1894; and the imports were $76,975,343 greater in 1895 than in 1894.—Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, December 16, 1895.

This Is Official.

The year 1894 was one of large exports and diminished imports; 1895 was a year of large imports and diminished exports.—Secretary Carlisle's Annual Report, December 16, 1895.

Facts About Furniture.

The furniture men want free lumber, free glue, free varnish and everything else free, says Editor Godkin of the New York Evening Post, the great destroyer of many industries for the benefit of the few. They have free lumber. What good does it do them? Here are our imports of foreign furniture and the amount of revenue derived therefrom:

Year ending June 30.	Value of imported furniture.	Total duties collected.	Ad valorem rate, per cent.
1892	$411,712	$144,099	35
1893	382,199	133,770	35
1894	263,730	92,905	35
Average for three years	352,547	123,391	35
Year ending August 31, 1895	393,017	98,254	25

We give Mr. Godkin, and the other "placid old fogies" of the local branch of the Cobden Club, all the comfort they can derive from the foregoing facts. During the first year of free lumber we have imported $40,470 worth more of foreign furniture and the Government has lost $25,177 in revenue on furniture alone without reckoning the million dollars' loss of revenue through placing lumber on the free list. It may also be mentioned that in nine months of this year we captured $243,444 worth less of the furniture trade of the world than we secured in the corresponding months of 1894. Notwithstanding these great boons from free lumber, we noted the other day the failure of one of the largest American furniture manufacturers. Of course the fact that the people are not able to purchase as much furniture as in 1892 and 1893 has nothing to do with the failure.

Labor Looms Up.

At a special meeting of the Philadelphia Workingmen's Protective Tariff League the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The Wilson Tariff bill, after one year's trial, has failed to raise sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the Government, while under its operation the imports of manufactured goods have increased in some instances 200 per cent.

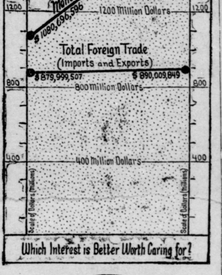
"Whereas, The Fifty-fourth Congress will be called upon to devise some means to increase the revenue for the support of the Government, and

"Whereas, The late verdict of the American workingmen, as expressed by their ballots on November 5, is a further condemnation to the present revenue system, and is also a fresh mandate to their representatives in Congress to make the necessary change in the present tariff bill so as to afford adequate protection to all American industries, and also to raise sufficient revenue to defray the necessary expenses of the Government without having to resort to the questionable method of issuing bonds for that purpose; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we enter our protest against any further internal taxes upon the American people, but believe that all additional revenue should be raised by increasing the duty on imports, especially imports coming in competition with the production of American labor.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our representatives in Congress."

New York's Important Interest.



Facts.

The decrease in our exports of American products and manufactures during the first fifteen months of the Gorman tariff, as compared with the first fifteen months of the McKinley tariff, was $220,353,320.

The decrease in our imports under the Gorman tariff, comparing the same periods, was $63,138,975.

The excess of exports over imports in the McKinley period was $213,972,968, but only $56,758,623 under the Gorman period, a loss, under the latter, of $157,214,345.

Under the Gorman tariff we exported $20,010,210 more gold and imported $19,759,052 less gold than during the McKinley period.

The net loss in the trade balance of the United States has been $196,933,607 during the first fifteen months' operation of the Gorman tariff as compared with the first fifteen months of the McKinley tariff. This loss is at the rate of $13,130,000 a month, or $500,000 for every business day in the month.

Memo for Grover.

Dead ducks have no use for "conservating paternalism."

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Rev. Edward Phelps Blodgett, who has just died at the age of 81, was for a period of fifty-six years pastor of the Congregational Church at Greenwich, Conn.

Mr. Gladstone, in talking recently about people of great wealth, said these persons could have no surer means of earning fame and title to immortality than by devoting some large portions of their accumulations to building English cathedrals.

Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay have been awarded by the French Academy of Sciences 50,000 francs for their discovery of argon. This grant is known as the Prix Le Comte; and is intended as a reward to the author or authors of a new discovery in physics, chemistry, mathematics or medicine.

Paderewski's total receipts for twenty-eight performances have reached the enormous sum of $80,431, the greatest amount probably ever received by a musician. The twenty-eight performances in Cleveland, O., showed receipts of $4710.

Gotti, one of the new cardinals, who was lately apostolic nuncio to Brazil, is the son of a Genoese longshoreman, and was brought up in poverty and self-sacrifice. He was educated at the Jesuit's College in Genoa, became a member of the Carmelite Order, and eventually the general of the order, the highest post attainable.

Mounteney Jephson, whose name was a few years ago on the lips of everyone as a lieutenant of Mr. Stanley's in the expedition for the discovery of Emin Pasha, has been appointed one of the Queen's messengers—a somewhat prosaic position, but one which, in time of political disturbance and war, is not without opportunities for an adventurous man.

Captain J. W. Wilson, who was a member of Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition in 1854, in an address in New York the other day abused Dr. Kane, with whom he was at daggers' points all the time, and said he was not what the world thought him. "Had Dr. Kane lived six months longer," continued Captain Wilson, "he would have occupied a far different and a much less enviable position in the minds of the public than he occupies today. I have in my safe today documents which, if published, would send a peal of thunder from one end of this country to the other. I look upon the record of Dr. Kane as a lie. I have been asked to put these documents into print, and it is possible that I may yet do so. But if I do it will only be in self-defense. Surely the living have some rights as well as the dead."

MASKED MEN HOLD UP A SHERIFF

Locked Him in His Office and Made Off With $8,000 in Money.

When Sheriff B. E. Devall, of Ellisville, Miss., was leaving his office, three masked men covered him with revolvers and told him to give up his keys to his money, that they preferred the money, and demanded that he open the safe. The sheriff gave them the keys; they opened the safe and took about $8,000 belonging to the county.

The robbers tied the Sheriff securely, and when they left locked the office door behind them. It was several hours after the robbery before a member of the Sheriff's family went in search of him and found him locked in his office, the key being left in the door. No clew.

Sir Henry Irving is to unveil the monument to Sarah Siddons on Paddington Green next Spring.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory, Binghamton, N. Y.

It takes all that a man earns to keep the present in such a shape that he may hope to save in the future.

A Good Dog is Worth Looking After.

If you own a dog and think anything of him you should be able to treat him intelligently when ill. To understand him sufficiently to detect symptoms of illness. The dog doctor book written by H. Clay Glover, D. V. S., specialist in canine diseases to the principal kennel clubs, will furnish this information. It is a cloth bound, handsomely illustrated book, and will be sent postpaid by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City, on receipt of 40 cts. in postage stamps.

The man who can pay his debts and won't do it would steal if he could—do it without being locked up.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

It is amazing to see the amount of corn-meal that will take out of spoiling some other fellow's scheme.

THE MOST SIMPLE AND SAFE REMEDY for a Cough or Throat Trouble is "Brown's Bronchial Troches." They possess real merit.

Some people are commended for a giddy kind of humor, which is no more a virtue than drunkenness.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Often woman, who inspires us with great things, prevents us from accomplishing them.

Every Mother Should Always Have a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic.