Only a Brief Time of Absolute Peace Has Prevailed Since the Declaration of Independence Was Signed-An Official Calendar of All the Military Events in the History of the Government.

HE important wars of the United States after the Declaration of Independence, 125 years ago, can 1837-Osage Indian troubles in Misbe summed up on the fingers of the two bands, says a Washington writer in the New York San. Nine out of ten individuals would unbesitatingly chumerate the revolutionary war, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, the great rebellion, the Spraish war, and the Philippine war as the sum total of our military difficulties. But even aside from our indian wars, of which we have had a number of great dimensions, there have been several other important foreign collisions which threatened serious results, notably the maritime war with France, the war with the Tripolitan pirates, and the inwasion of Spanish Piorida.

in the War Department there was recently prepared with great care an official calcudar of all the military events, great and small, in our bistory. The data are of historical value to the general reader, and are as follows:

1175-1783-War of the Revolution, April 19, 1775, to April 11, 1783. 1782-1787-Wyoming Valley disturb-

spees, Pennsylvania. 1786-1787-Shays' rebellion, Massachu-

setts. Shays did not foment the discon-tent, but was chosen leader. With 2,000 men be arrempted to capture the Springfield arsenal, but was fired upon by the militia under Gov. Shepherd; three in surgents were killed and one wounded. The rest fied. Gen. Lincoln, with 1,500 men, esprured and dispersed the rebets. Shays fied to Vermont, then to Spurts, N. Y., where he died in 1823. 1790-1705--War with the Northwest

Indians-Mingues, Miamis, Wyandottes, Delawares, Pottawatomies, Stawares, Chippewas and Ottawas-September, 1790, to August, 1755. Included are Harmar's and St. Clair's bloody defeats and Wayne's victory at Pallen Timbers, which compelled peace.

1791-1794-Whisky insurrection in

Pennsylvania. 1758-1800-War with France, July 9. 1798, to Sept. 20, 1800. There were several desperate muritime combats, with varying fortune, but no hand fighting. France being too busy on the European theater to make an invasion, and we being too weak. George Washington was made lientenant general and commanderin-chief for this war, and our regular army was raised from 3,000 to 4,000 men to upward of 50,000.

1801-1805-War with Tripoli, June 10, 1801, to June 4, 1805. Our military and naval forces brought the North African Arab parates to terms, something that several European powers had been un-Commodore Edward Prebie able to do. commanded the American naval forces. Young Stephen Decatur distinguished himself in this war. Preble made several attacks upon the town of Tripoli and the shipping in the barbor, destroying several of the Tripolitan gunboats and capturing others. Commander S. Barron relieved Preble Sept. 10, 1864. Commander S. Barron was subsequently relieved by Captain John Rodgers. Proble did the

most effective work. 1805-Burr's insurrection.

1809-Sabine expedition, Louislana, 1807-Naval affair in Chesapease boy. July 9 to Aug. 5, 1897. 1811-1813-War with the Northwest

1813. Gen. Harrison defeated the Confederate tribes at Tippecanoe. Tecumseb was killed at the battle of the Thames, in Causda, in 1813. 1812-1815-War with Great Britain,

June 18, 1812, to Feb. 17, 1815, 1812-Seminole war in Georgia and Florids, Aug. 15 to October, 1812. Spanish Florida invaded by Georgia militia under Gen. Newman, and the Seminoles, under King Payne, defeated. These disturbances never ceased until Florida was ceded by Spain to the United States, In

never conquered and reside in Florida 1813-Peoria Indian war in Illinois, Sept. 19 to Oct, 21, 1813.

fact, one band of the Seminoles were

1813-1814-Creek Indian war in Alabams. It was in this war that Gen.

Andrew Jackson first attracted attention as a commander. He defeated the Creeks in a bloody engagement at Talladega. Nov. 9, 1813, at Emuckfau Jan. 22, 1814, at Enetechopeo, Jan. 24, and finally at the Horsesboe Bend of the Tallapoosa river, March 27, 1814, which humbled the Creek pride completely. At this bat-tle 750 Creeks were killed or drowned. and 201 whites were killed or wounded. In this war the brave Creeks lost 2,000 warriors. But ten years afterward the tribe still numbered 22,000.

1817-1818-Seminole war in Georgia and Florida, Nov. 20, 1817, to Oct. 31, 1818. It was during this war that Jackson took possession of the Spanish terri-He seized St. Mark's and Pensa rola, Fla., hanged two Englishmen, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, for inciting the Indians to hostilities, and brought the Indiana to terms;

1823-Cumpaign against Blackfeet and Ariokaree Indians, upper Missouri river. 1827-Winnelsago expedition (no fighting). June to September, 1827, also calla Fevre Indian war.

1831-See and Fox troubles in Wisconsin and Illinois.

1832-Black Hawk war, April 26 to Sept. 21, 1832, in Illinois and Wisconsin. Black Hawk excaped from Gen. Atkinson, but surrendered at Prairie du Chien, Aug. 27, 1832. He was taken to Washington to see the "Great Father." ever afterward lived at peace with the whites. He was but a chief of a second-He settled upon Moines river, in Iowa, where he died in

1834-Pawnee expedition, June to September, 1834, in the Indian Territory, 1835-1836-The Toledo war, or Ohlo and Michigan boundary dispute.

1835-1842-Seminole war Nev. 1, 1835, to Aug. 14, 1842. 1836-1837-Creek disturbances in Ala-

bama, May 5, 1836, to Sept. 30, 1837. 1836-1837-Sabine disturbances, South-Grande river. restern frontier, April, 1836, to June, 1837. No fighting.

ISS-Heatherly Indian troubles on Missouri and lows line.

1838-Mormon disturbances in Illinois and Missouri. Governor of Missouri were driven out of Jackson County, settling down at Nauroo, Ill. They were friven out of Illinois at the point beyont in 1846, emigrating to Sait Lake City. No regular troops were engaged against the Mormons at that time.

1838-1839-New York Aroestook and Canada (patriot war) frontier disturb-ances. No fighting. 1846-1848-Mexican war, April 24.

1846, to May 30, 1848. Settled the an nexation of Texas, and the receipt of California, Arinina, New Mexico, etc. Gen. Taylor fought the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, la Texas; la waded Mexico and captured Munterey. all in 1846; defeated Sauta Anna at Boens Vista, Feb. 22-23, 1847, where the Americans were outnumbered four to one. Meanwhile Gen. Winfield Scott invaded Mexico by way of Vera Cruz, and penetrated to the capital in a single campaign. He defeated the Mexicans at Cerra Gordo, Contreras, Molizo del Reg. Cherubusco and Chapultepec, and in many minor engagements. Strategists have pronounced this one of the linest campaigns in military history. The Mexican nation was completely comquered but was most generously treated by the enqueror. In pone of the battles did Scott's forces exceed 10,000 men, and

he did not meet with a single reverse. 1846-1848-New Mexico expedition. June 20, 1846, to Feb. 13, 1848. Part of the Mexican war.

1848-Cayuse war, Oregon (Oregon rol-

1849-1851-Navajo troubles, New Met-

1849-1861 - Continuous disturbance with Comanches, Cheyenne, Lipan and Kickspoo Indians in Texas.

1850-Pitt river expedition, California, April 28 to Sept. 13, 1850. 1851-1852-Yama expedition, California, December, 1851, to April, 1852.

1851-1853-Utah Indian disturbances. 1851-1856-Rogue River, Yakima, Kli-kirat, Kiamath and Salmon River Indian wars, in Oregon and Washington.

1855 - Winna's expedition against Snake Indiana, Oregon, May 24 to Sept. 1855-Sioux expedition, Nebruska Ter-

ritory, June to October, 1855. 1855-Yakima expedition, Oct. 11 to Nov. 24, 1855. Commanded by Maj. Gabrief J. Rains, afterward a Confederate general. Composed of a small body of regulars and a regiment of mounted Oregon troops. The expedition was a fail-ure. The following year, under command of Col. George Wright, United States army, better success was had against the Indian allies, and a peace

tinguished himself at the Cascades. 1855-1856-Cheyenne and Arapahoe

troubles. 1855-1858-Seminole war in Florida, Dec. 25, 1855, to May 8, 1858,

subsequently compelled. Lieut. Sheridan.

afterward lieutenant general, greatly dis-

1857-Gila expedition, New Mexico. April 16 to Sept. 16, 1857. 1857-Slour Indian troubles in Minne-

sots and Iows, March and April, 1857. 1857-1858-Expedition against the Mormons in Utah. About 2,500 troops, ander Col. Albert Sidney Johnston, penetrated to Salt Lake City. There were no hostilities, sithough the Mormons captured a drove of beef cattle, and comsitted some perty depredations. President offered pardon to all who would yield, and the proffer was accepted by the Mormon leaders. The troops were stationed at Camp Floyd, and remained in Salt Lake valley until 1860, A. S. Johnston was afterwards one of the most conspicuous of the Confederate chieftains and was killed at the head of his army in the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862,

1857-1858-Kansas border troubles. Col. E. V. Sumper of the First cavalry was the senior officer in Kansas. The United States forces seemingly lent their moral influence to the pro-slavery cause. but they did not seriously interfere except once. Under the orders of President Franklin Pierce, Col. Sumner dispersed the Free State Legislature, called to meet at Topeka, July 4, 1856. Summer was afterward a Union major general, and greatly distinguished himself.

1858-Expedition against Northern Indians, Washington Territory, July 17 to Oct. 17, 1858.

1858-Puget Sound expedition, Washington, Aug. 10 to Sept. 23, 1858. 1858-Spokane, Coeur d'Alene and Pa-loos Indian troubles in Washington Ter-

1858-Navajo expedition, New Mexico.

Sept. 9 to Dec. 25, 1858. 1858-1859-Wichita expedition, Indian Territory, Sept. 11, 1858, to December,

1859-Colorado river expedition, California, Feb. 11 to April 28, 1859. 1850-Pecos expedition, Texas, April 16 to Aug. 17, 1859.

1859-Antelope Hills expedition, Texs, June 10 to Sept. 23, 1859. 1859-Bear river expedition, Utah. June 10 to Sept. 23, 1859.

1859-John Brown raid, Harper's Ferry, Va., October and December, 1850. Brown seized the United States armory, where he was attacked by local militia under Col. Baylor. Subsequently he re-treated to the engine house, afterward known as "John Brown's Fort," he held out from Monday, Oct. 17, until Tuesday morning, Oct. 18. Co., Robert E. Lee had arrived the night before from Washington with ninety marines and two cannon, and Brown was soon overcome. was surrounded by 1,500 militiamen and irregulars. His total force was twenty-two men-seventeen whites and five negroes. All were killed but four. Brown was hanged Dec. 2, 1859, at Charlestown, Va. About twenty militiamen and citizens were killed and wound-

1859-1800-Cortinus troubles along Rio 1860-Klowa and Comanche expedition.

Indian Territory, May 8 to Oct. 11, 1860. ered.

May 14 to July 15, 1800.

1803-1861-Navajo expedition, New Mexico, Sept. 12, 1800, to Feb. 24, 1861. 1801-1805-War of secretain, April 19, HERR STIGER DISINTEGRATES 1861, to Aug. 20, 1866. Actual boats0 ties began at Port Sumter April 12, 1861 and ceased with the Confederate sorreder in Texas, May 26, 1865. The civil war was officially declared to have ended

1802-1807-Sloux Indian war in Min nesotz and Dakota. The Sioux killed up-ward of 1,000 settlers in Minnesotz. They were pursoed by Gens. Sibley and Sully, with about 5,000 men, scattering in Dakota, . The operations against them Over 1,000 Indians were successful. ere made prisoners and 30 of the murderers were hanged after a fair trial. In 1863 the Minnesota Sioux were removed to Dakota

1803-1803-Wor against the Cheyennes. Azapahoes, Kiuwas and Comanche Indians in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and

Indian Territory. 1865-1868-Indian war in southern Ore gon and Idaho and northern California

and Nevzda. 1805-1806-Fenish raid, New York and Canadian border disturbances. 1867-1871-Campaign against Lipan.

Kiowa, Kickapoo and Comanche Indians and Mexican border disturbances. 1908-1829-Canadian river expedition Indian Territory, and New Mexico, Nov.

1868, to Feb. 13, 1869. 1871-Yellowstone expedition, Aug. 28

1871-Fenish troubles, Dukors and Manitoba border, September and Ucto-

1872-1873-Modes campaign, Nov. 28, 1872, to June 1, 1873. The Modes band of Captain Jack beld out against all efforts for nearly a year. Gen. Wheaton and Gen. Gillem, with inconsiderable forces, were repulsed. In a friendly conference, April II, 1873, Gen. E. R. S. Canby and Dr. Thomas were murdered in cold blood, and the war was resumed Gen. Jefferson C. Davis compelled Cap tain Jack to surrender after a long and stubborn resistance. Juck and other Modocs were hanged at Fort Klamuch, Oct. 3, 1873. The rest of the bund was moved to the Indian Territory.

1873-Yellowstone expedition, Dukots. June 4 to Oct. 4, 1873.

1874-1875 Compaign against Kiowas, Cheyenes and Comanche Indians, In-dian Territory, Aug. 1, 1874, to Feb. 10.

1874-Sloux expedition, Wyoming and Nebruska, Feb. 13 to Aug. 19, 1874. 1874-Black Hills expedition, Dakota, une 20 to Aug. 30, 1874.

1874-Big Horn expedition, Wyoming, Aug. 13, 1874, to Oct. 10, 1874. 1875-Expedition against Indians in astern Nevada, Sept. 7 to 27, 1875.

1876-Powder river expedition, Wyomng. Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1876. 1876-1877-Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions, Wroming and Montana, Feb. 17, 1876, to June 13, 1877. Three onverging expeditions under Gens, Gibbon. Custer and Terry were sent against

the hostile Sioux, who had previously repulsed Gen. Crook in the Little Big Horn country. Custer divided his command when in the vicinity of the Indians, and he with 250 of his men was surroun and massacred to a man by at least 3,000 Slour warriors. The bands of Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse and other hostiles afterward fied into Canada, from whence they did not return for some years. Eventually all came into the agencies.

1876-1879-War with Northern Chey-ennes and Sioux, Indian Territory, Kan-Wyoming, Dakota, Nebraska and 1877-Labor strikes in Pennsylvania

and Maryland, July to October, 1877, 1877-Nez Perces campaigu, June 14 to

1878-Bannock campuign, May 30 to 1878-Piute Indian troubles in Nevada

1878-Ute expedition, Colorado, April

1879-Suake or Sheepenter Indian troubles, Oregon and Washington,

1879-1894-Disturbances of settlers in Indian and Oklahoma Territories, Okla- breaks, otherwise it is not effective. homs boomers, and the Cherokee strip The use of a magnetic needle informs 1879-1880-Ute Indian campaign, Colo-

rado and Utah, Sept. 21, 1879, to Nov. 1885-Chinese miners and labor trogoles in Wyoming, September and Octo-

1800-1891-Sionx Indian disturbances n South Dakota, November, 1800, to barrels mounted on a tall tripod.

January, 1801. 1891-1893-Garcia troubles, Mexican order disturbances.

1892-Miners' disturbances in Idaho. laly to November, 1802. 1894 Industrial army, commonwealers, Coxeyites and labor disturbances.

1894-Railroad, Pullman and labor trikes, from Illinois to the Pacific coast. June to August, 1804.

1895-Bannock Indian troubles, July and August, 1895. 1808-Spanish-Cuban war

1898-Leech Lake and Pillager Indian 1898-1899-Philippine war (still in pro-

rness). Our Indian wars are apparently a thing of the past, but the record shows that they were going on pretty constantly for one bundred years.

Changed the Place.

It is said that Jared Sparks, chosen president of Harvard College in 1849, fielded promptly and courteously to the opinions and wishes of the faculty where no important interest was at issue; but wherever the welfare or honor of the college or of its individual members was concerned, he adhered immovably to his own judgment.

A case in point, says Dr. Peabody, in his "Harvard Graduates Whom I Have Known," occurred when Kossuth was making his progress through the country. Mr. Sparks was one of the few who were disinclined to pay him homage. The then usual spring exhibition normally held in the college chapet. was at hand, and it was understood that Kossuth would be present. The faculty voted unanimously, or nearly so, to hold this exhibition where the commencements were held, in the First Parish Church. Mr. Sparks declared the vote, but

added: 'It is for you, gentlemen, to hold the exhibition where you please, I shall go to the chapel in my cap and gown at the usual hour." The vote, of course, was reconsid-

1803-Carons valley expedition. Utak NEW SKY ARTILLERY.

HAIL CLOUDS.

Shoots Air Streams Into Space Wonderful Success in Protecting Vincyards from Destruction at Critical Times Mechanism and Its Theory.

Man is gradually learning to subdue Nature and make the capricious dame phedicat to his will. The elements are being harmessed and the clouds are being brought into subjection. Experinepts in calamaking, by bombarding the beavens, have been more or loss successful. But the latest application of science to the elements is a device for fighting hallstorms, the invention of Herr Albert Stiger.

Herr Stiger noticed that every thun denstorm is preceded by absolute at mospheric calm, lasting from a few secends to some minutes. During this time there is a most uppressive closeness. and it suggested the idea of destroying the calm which appeared to be essen rial to the formation of half. Stiger to solved to experiment with half shoot ers. He set up small marrars on different hills at distances of a third to maif a mile apart.

The first experiment was made in Jone, 1806, and was so successful in dispersing a thunder and halfstorm that stations were established at various places in Styria. Austria. Ordinary mortars provided with blg funnels were constructed. The so called sound numers are made of thick sheet from They are about six feet high with a cirrumference of over two feet at the top and less than eight inches at the but rous. Inside the upper rim is riveted a strip of iron about five lucies broad The explosion of the powder compresses the sir in the funnet, and this



A BOMBARDMENT

air, striking the inner rim, is driven to a considerable beight with a rushing, whistling noise, shaking and vibrating the higher strain of the atmosphere. The noise is heard for a long distance and is said to be felt at an altitude of 7,000 feet. The sound funnels effect no good unless placed on a solld foundation and unless pointed straight in the air. Inside the funnel is a straight pipe tapering apward, and exactly in the middle of this pipe is placed the mortar loaded with 259 ounces of gunpowder.

Hallstorm stations have been erected throughout the vine-growing districts, bombarding clouds is a regular and practice attended by very satisfactors results. The tiring must be done during the period of calm just before the storm the observers when the air is charged with electricity. Immediately a shot is fired from the central station all the fifty-six sub-stations begin blazing away to frighten the weather witches When ordinary apparatus cannot be afforded, mortars are fired through

An eye-witness tells of an interesting combat between the hall artillery and

a thunderstorm in Styria: "Heavy clouds appeared in the south west and rapidly rose, higher and higher. Suddenly a doll shot was heard from one of the vineyards, and a couple of seconds later it was answered from different beights. In less than five minutes there was in prog ess a bombardment so terrific that it would have delighted the heart of any artillery officer. Going from station to station I could hear the whizzing noise which is made by cannon balls flying through the air. This, of course, was only the compressed air being driven through the sound funnels with great violence and far up luto the sky.

"Soon after the firing had begun a small rift in the dark clouds became visible, and a few minutes later I could see through to the blue sky. In seventeen minutes all the clouds had dispersed and the sky again became one vast expanse of azure blue. In the vicinity of the stations not a hallstone fell, whereas only an hour's walk from them a violent and damaging hallsorm had raged."

it is a remarkable fact that there has not been a single builstorm since the organized shooting began four years ago, although before these strange battles were fought there were many really disastrous storms every year. Furthermore, in the neighborhood where there is no shooting the hall has done great damage. Italy is doing wonders with the ball

shooting system. It is said that in August of last year a frightful storm of thunder and ball broke over Turin, but neighboring communities got off scot free by giving the clouds a warm welcome from their mortars.

Experience has shown that single stations do not produce concussion enough to effect results. Concerted volleys are necessary.

One of the theories by which the ex-

traordinary results are accounted for is that electricity plays an important part in the formation of ball, and that the shooting tends to diminish the electrical tension. Others declare that the concussion of the air simply prevents the formation of the ballstones.

FOLKLORE OF OLD MARYLAND.

Superstitions as to Hunting, Witches, and Selling Opeself to the Devil. lateresting stories drawn from the folklore of Maryland, particularly that of the western part of the State, says the Raltimore Sun, were told by members of the Folklore society at their meeting in Donovan room of Johns Hopkins University. Mr. Crum, who is a native of Frederick County and a graduate student of Johns Hopkins University under Prof. Newcomb, in the department of mathematics, con tributed a paper on "Witch Stories and Conjuring." Some of the superstitions he told of were as follows:

"A Hunting Charm-Whenever you kill a bear, deer or turkey dip a number of builet patches in the fresh blood of the animal. You must on no account give any of these patches away. When you are out hunting again for the same kind of game load as follows: Take a bloody patch, well gleased, place your bullet on it, then cross your self, and as you push the bullet bense, repeat: Father, Son, and Hely Ghost. You will certainly bring home game of the same kind as that whose blood was on the patch. Do not keep the patches near your bed or in your alcoping room. The spirits make a noise in the box where the patches are and will not let you aleep. The sound is like a watch ticking, but it gets louder and londer, until you cannot sleep

"Witch Killing-If bornes are so badly hewitched that one dies the following will deprive the witch of her power Take the dead horse out into a field and burn the careass beside a tree. First cut a cross in the tree, then drive a nall in at the cross. Now, take your rifle, which must be loaded with a silver buillet, choose a position so that the fire is between you and the tree, and shoot over the fire at the nail. When you bit the nail the witch will lose her power. and you cannot miss with the allver bullet.

"To Sell One's Sell to the Devil - Go to the crossroads at midnight alone and play on the banjo. If you ceally want to sell yourself two black 'ogs will appear and will dance as you play. Any one who thus sold himself was said to be able to outplay and outdance any competitors.

"A Method for a Girl to Try Her Fortune-Put an egg to the fire and alt an hour. The wind will how | and the dogs bark and the man you are to marry will come in and turn the egg around. If the egg bursts you will die or, pissibly, my informant adds, you will never marry)."

## LAW AS INTERPRETED.

That invanity is included in the word 'sickness" as used in the by-taws of a beneficial society is held in Robillard the "Bon Marche," va. Societe St. Jean Baptiste de Centerville (B. L), 45 L. R. A. 559.

Earnings of a minor child who has been emancipated in good faith by his father are held, in Flyun vs. Baisley (Ore.), 45 L. R. A. 645, to be protected from the father's creditors, and to constitute a good consideration for a cunveyance to the minor by his father.

Summary arrest of a convict who has clated his parole, and his sun return or remandment to servitude or imprisonment under his sentence, was held, in Fuller vs. State (Aia.), 45 L. R. A. 562, to constitute no violation of the constitutional guarantles governing the arrest and trial of criminals.

Hight to plend self-defense for homicide in a difficulty which the accused himself provoked is dealed in Foutch vs. State (Tenn.), 45 L. R. A. 687, only when the difficulty was provoked with intent to kill the adversary or do him great bodily harm, or to afford a pretext for wreaking matice upon him-With this case is an elaborate note on self-defense set up by accused, who began the conflict.

Power of a court to prevent a foreign assessment insurance company from forfeiting a policy or enforcing extortionate assessments is denied in Taylor vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association (Va.), 45 L. R. A. 621, on the ground that this would constitute an attempt to control the management of the internal affairs of a foreign corporation. The court in this case refused to construe the contract of the parties because it could not suforce any relief.

Gave Him a Severe Scarce.

"Funny thing happened this week," said a Chicago man with a retrospective smile. "I was standing in one of the hotel lobbles with a bunch of men when the editor of a trade journal published in Cleveland joined the group. The clerk handed him a list of 'phone calls and he attended to them till he came to the last. 'Wonder who that is!" he exclaimed in a puzzled way. Then he read out the number and one of the fellows recognized it. 'That? Why, that's So-and-so's detective agency,' he said. 'De-wha-at?' gusped the editor man, and his hair began

"A Detroit man grabbed the receiver and said hastily: 'Never mind, Billy! I'll keep 'em talking and you get your grip and catch the next train out. Hurry, old man!" It turned out it was some friend who had dropped into the agency on business and used their phone while waiting."-Chicago Chron-

High-Priced Land. Prince Albrecht, of Prussia, the Re-

gent of Brunswick, has bought a lot of land in the "Markobrunnen" rhine wine district at the rate of \$16,000 an acre. The cigar is as respectable as the

A Significant Pag It is a significant fact the first steps taken by General his return to Santiago, tors ing out yellow favor, was closing of all American bang In the city, and probibling strong drink to American

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A Michigan paper tells of SE Wa says: "I have often would ! there have been so few accident kind. People sometimes fil n water hot enough to scald 3 he p death. More care should be make many accidents would bear

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