Delicious Hot Biscuit

are made with Royal Baking Powder, and are the most appetizing, healthful and nutritious of foods.

Hot biscuit made with impure and adulterated baking powder are neither appetizing nor wholesome.

It all depends upon the baking powder.

Take every care to have your biscuit made with Royal, which is a pure cream of tartar baking powder, if you would avoid indigestion.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

At a spirited foot ball match near Glasgow the game became so exciting that several spectators leaped into the arena to take part. The police tried to restore peace, but were so determinedly opposed that 19 policemen were severly maimed and had to be sent to the hospital.

The smallest salary received by the head of a civilized government is that of the president of the Republic of Andorra, in the Pyrenees. His pay amounts to only $15 a year. He is the chief magistrate of 12,000 people, and the territory he rules comprises an area of 150 square miles. The little state has been independent since the year 790.

A fondness for animals led Charles Wagner, of Frackville, Pa., to caress a pet goat and tickle the animal's nose with a $10 bill. The goat snapped the bill from the man's hand and swallowed it. The money-eater was promptly cut open, and the pieces were found in his stomach. They will be sent to Washington for redemption.

Frank V. Balling, of Blue Island, Ill., was troubled with a stiffening of the ankle joint, and his physicians tried to ascertain the cause by subjecting the limb to the X-rays. The intense light caused the flesh to decompose, and three amputations of the leg were necessary. He sued his doctors, and the jury awarded him $10,000.

"Gelototherapeutists," says the New York Tribune, "is a name given to physicians who treat patients suffering from various diseases ranging from bronchitis to anaemia, by prescribing hearty laughter. A medical journal suggests that there is a great opening for physicians in studying various ways of exciting laughter, such as tickling, farcial comedies, puns, etc."

A correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung says that Madrid is becoming more and more demoralized every day. The present population, he says, includes 20,000 professional beggars, an equal number of abandoned women and 5,000 thieves; and there are hundreds of gambling houses. The total population of Madrid is but 472,000.

Hawks have been seen to follow in the wake of moving railroad trains, to swoop down on small birds that were suddenly disturbed and frightened by the noise, and therefore for the moment were off their guard.

The consumption of coffee the world over is growing rapidly. The average annual consumption in the decade 1870 and 1880 was 792,000,000 pounds, in the next decade it was 1,320,000,000. Last year it was 1,580,000,000.

Russia has four universities at Kharkof, Juryeff, Warsaw and Helsingfoers, each attended by more than 1,000 students. The university at Kief has 2,260 students, that at St. Petersburg 2,600 and that at Moscow 3,400.

Since 1883 military operations in the Soudan have cost the British government nearly $40,000,000. The exact figures are as follows: For 1883 and 1884, £360,697; for 1884 and 1885, £2,382,569; for 1885 and 1886, £4,348,044; for 1896 and 1897, £798,802.

A correspondent of the London Academy writes that a bookseller in a large provincial city recently discovered an assistant arranging four new copies of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" on the shelves devoted to books on gardening.

Dixie Thompson, the "bean king" of Ventura county, California, planted 20,000 acres of beans last year. The crop was 1,300 carloads, embracing more than 100 varieties. The beans were sown and cultivated in the same manner as corn, and were havested by special machinery.

A number of farmers in Sumner county, Kansas, have filed with the county commissioners a protest against the continuance of the bounty on wolf scalps. They claim that the wolves are of great benefit to the country as rabbit exterminators, and that they do little, if any, harm.

In the north of Brazil, in the districts in the vicinity of the Amazon, are the forests containing the rubber trees, the amount of this product exported last year being valued at $50,000,000, and the supply as yet showing no signs of exhaustion.

During the past year the exports of watches from Switzerland amounted to over $13,000,000. The watches went to almost all parts of the civilized world.

An artificial sandstone is now made in Belgium which has many advantages over the natural stone, being better able to resist climatic influences and susceptible of manufacture at small expense.

The pincer claws of the female of the blue crab, in both the hard shell and the soft shell state, are tipped with red, while those of the male crab are blue to the ends.

In a criminal prosecution recently tried in York, Neb., the jury after a brief deliberation, returned the following verdict: "We, the jury in the above named case, do not believe one word that the witnesses have sworn to; neither do we believe that any of the attorneys have spoken the truth, nor that either of them could do so even if he should care to take the trouble to try."

In 1898 Tennessee coal mines produced 3,084,748 tons of coal. The maximum number of men employed during the year was 7,820. The amount of coal converted into coke was 736,280 tons. The production of other materials was as follows: Iron ore, 597,777 tons; pig iron, 263,439 tons; copper, 89,712 tons; zinc, 454 tons; manganese, 1,250 tons, and phosphate, 272,191 tons. All minerals have shown increases over the previous year, those most marked being coal and iron ore. The increase in coal was 203,754 tons, and in iron ore, 69,013 tons.

In Great Britain during March changes in the rate of wages affected 331,400 work people. Of these, 329,900 received advances in wages, averaging 9½d. per head, while 1,500 persons suffered a decrease averaging 3d. per head. The net result was an increase of about 9½d. per person in the weekly wages of all affected. The increase was mainly in the mining industry, where 204,808 persons participated; in the iron and steel manufacturies, where 43,025 participated, and in the textile trades, in which 75,164 persons participated.

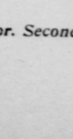
An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

American Type Founders Company



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.....PORTLAND, OREGON

BOUNDARY FIGHT.

GREAT BRITAIN WANTS SLICE OF NEW GOLD FIELDS.

Contends that We Must Give Up Some of Alaska—Americans Construe the Meaning of the Treaty One Way, and the British See Another Way.

Aside from the Philippine war, the subject engrossing most public attention is the dispute between the United States and England over the line which cuts Alaska off Canada. The question, officially, is in the hands of an Anglo-American commission, whose report is being withheld by the two governments because, as it is reported, the commission could not agree upon terms. Where the matter will end nobody knows now, for both Uncle Sam and John Bull are anxious to get for their subjects as much of the gold land of Alaska and British Columbia as they can. This commission was assigned several other matters of arbitration or adjustment, but the boundary question is the one which demands the quickest settlement, for it is liable any day to create trouble between the two governments.

As to the Alaska boundary question, it is unfortunate that the commission failed to agree. As to which party is to blame for this non-agreement, there seems to be a general agreement. Scarcely had the commission been appointed before Ontario passed a decree practically prohibiting the export of logs. Not to be behind in international amity, British Columbia passed a law confining all mining privileges in that province to British subjects. The members had worked together in greatest harmony for the accomplishment of the great purpose of the commission, but since it was seen that provinces such as Ontario and British Columbia had it in their power to enact laws which might make of no effect a general settlement as proposed the difficulties have greatly increased.

A year ago a provisional boundary was agreed upon with the exception of a few miles of the Dalton trail at the end of Chilkoot pass from Pyramid harbor. At the same time the growing importance of the Alaska territory in dispute as furnishing the gateway to the El Dorado of the North impresses the necessity for the prompt settlement of the boundary dispute. To understand the difficulties of the case a historical and geographical review is necessary.

History of Question in Dispute.

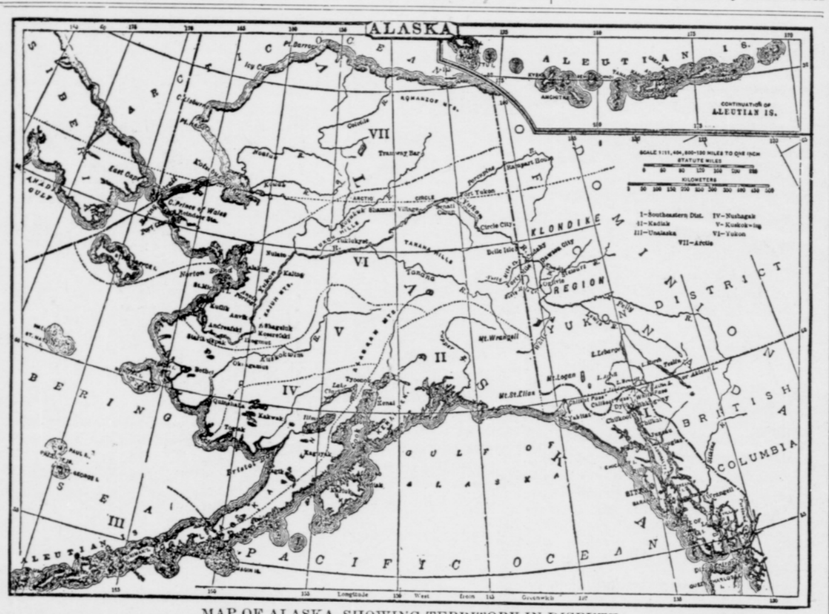
By the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842 between the United States and Great Britain the northern and eastern boundaries were accurately defined from the Rocky Mountains to Mars Hill, at the eastern end of Maine. In regard to the northern and western boundary, after considerable discussion and diplomatic fencing, the question was left unsettled. Out of this boundary question grew the excitement which led to the adoption of the campaign cry, "Fifty-four forty or fight." How this old boundary question has been at least partially revived involves an interesting play of treaty against treaty and rights against rights. To understand it, it is necessary to go back to the ukase of the Emperor Alexander I. in 1822, by which he declared all the territory of the Pacific coast north of the fifty-first parallel of north latitude Russian territory, and by the same ukase made that part of the Pacific Ocean lying north of the fifty-first parallel of latitude in America to 49 degrees north latitude on the Asiatic coast a closed sea. The effect of this ukase was to exclude United States whalers from the Northern Pacific, an exclusion which the Government of the United States vigorously protested, and as a result, in 1824, by treaty between the two governments, the Northern Pacific was made an open sea.

Evaded War with England.

By the Oregon settlement of 1846 Great Britain got to the Pacific, that solution at the time being regarded as preferable to fighting or to a probable contest all along the Pacific coast with England for supremacy. The United States sacrificed the great Northwest in order to acquire New Mexico and California. Everything considered, that probably was the best solution. It gave the United States a compact territory, and, admitting that Canada and the United States are always to remain separate countries, it is but reasonable the former should have its outlet on the Pacific in British Columbia. By acquiring Alaska, however, in 1867, the British outlet in the Pacific now intervenes between parts of the United States. Curiously but naturally enough, Great Britain, or rather Canada, is now seeking another outlet to the coast, and this time through what, since the cession of Alaska to the United States thirty-two years ago, has always been considered American territory. What historical or treaty right has Great Britain or Canada to such an outlet? The question is not an easy one to answer. Great Britain's title to British North America from the 141st degree of west longitude (meridian of Greenwich) rests, like that of the United States to Alaska, upon her treaty with Russia. Russia's right certainly was a vague one, and amounted at best only to a claim in regard to the vast interior of whose extent at the time she had no conception. Great Britain's title to the Northwest east of 141st degree of longitude has never been seriously questioned. It is only in regard to the southeastern part of the boundary line, which is formed irregularly by mountains and a line extending thirty miles from the coast, that there has arisen a question in recent years which has grown into great importance by the discovery of a new gold field in the Klondike region.

Now Is the Time to Act.

By the same treaty (1825) the free navigation of the Stikine river was granted, but this also at the time was regarded as of little importance. The discovery of gold in the Stikine changed the situation. As early as 1863 the British Colonist, an English newspaper of Victoria, B. C., perceived the desirability of Great Britain's acquiring in some way a depot on the Pacific for this part of the British possessions. It affirmed that the strip of land stretching along from Portland Canal to Mount St. Elias, with a breadth of ten marine leagues, "must eventually become the property of Great Britain, either as the direct result of the development of gold, or for reasons which are now yet in the beginning, but whose results are certain." At that time the British Colonist looked forward to obtaining this strip from Russia either peaceably or forcibly, and conjured up a vision of the British lion and the Russian bear looking at each other from the opposite sides of Bering straits. Possibly Russia also may have felt that such a contest was coming and wisely saw that for her, situated as she was, it would be unprofitable. Not caring to stand at the door of British America on the Pacific, she probably counted upon making the United States doorkeeper. And this is a role that, until recently, would have been pleasant enough to the United States. The events of the last year have, however, greatly modified the traditional feeling between the two countries, and the present is, therefore, a most opportune time to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of all territorial or other questions at issue between the two countries.



MAP OF ALASKA, SHOWING TERRITORY IN DISPUTE.

Canadians are understood to want an outlet on Lynn canal at or near place marked or further down the coast. The boundary line, as given in the above map, is the American line. The Canadians contend that in general it should be drawn nearer the coast, and seek a port at the place indicated by the cross.

Some of the Difficulties.

But to arrive at such a solution it is necessary to know where the equities lie. Those being determined, it is next requisite to ascertain what, if anything, the other party has to offer in return for waiving or yielding any of these equities. This is the difficult part of the subject. By the terms of the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, the provisions of which were adopted at the treaty of cession between Russia and the United States in 1867, the line of demarcation between Russian America, as it was then called, and Great Britain's North American possessions, was defined.

When this treaty was made it was supposed there was a range of mountains running down the entire coast, practically, thus forming a natural watershed and line of demarcation. The Russians cared only for a foothold along the coast, as it was with the fisheries they were concerned. The treaty, however, made provision as to how the boundary should be determined should it be found that at any place there is no such natural boundary by limiting the Russian (now United States) territory to a distance of ten marine leagues, or thirty miles, from the coast. The Canadian and British contention, as now made, turns upon the Portland canal. The British, at least until recently, have claimed that the words Portland canal or channel in the convention were a mistake for Behm canal, or Clarence inlet, or else that what is now called Portland canal was not then so called.

Construe Treaty Differently.

This difference in the respective American and Canadian boundary lines of the Alaska pan-handle strip arises from wholly different methods of construing the treaty. There are many intricate questions involved in the methods of construction. For instance, in determining the ten marine leagues from the coast to which, in the absence of a mountain chain, the American territory extends, shall sinuosities of the shore of the mainland be followed or should the line be run from headland to headland? Again, shall the line be considered to run ten marine leagues east of the outer shore of the islands? In that case in many instances the line would not reach the mainland, as some of the islands are more than thirty miles across. On the other hand, the Hon. David Mills says that in pursuance of its method of determining the boundary the United States in many places has drawn its boundary line "more than 100 miles from the coast." To explain these divergent points of view it is necessary the nature of the Alaskan coast be understood, or at least that part of it, nearly 500 miles long, extending south by southeast from the body of the territory, as this is the part with which the boundary dispute concerns itself. As to this part of the Alaskan coast it may be said in general that a lofty mountain range extends from Observatory inlet to Cook's inlet and then sweeps toward the Asiatic side along the peninsula. A group, or several groups, of islands, many of them of considerable extent, lie off the shore and from Cross sound to Observatory inlet and the coast below to Puget Sound there is a series of islands which are so situated as to leave between them, as one writer upon Alaska has described it, "an unbroken line of inland navigation the most extraordinary in the world."

Would Claim Far Inland.

The British contend that, under international law, when an inlet, or arm of the sea, is less than six miles wide the White and Chilkoot passes, as while these do not constitute a mountain chain, they may be said to serve the purpose of a mountain barrier and thus come within the meaning of the treaty of 1825.

HEAD OF THE SUGAR TRUST.

H. O. Havemeyer, Whose References to Trusts Created Interest.

The testimony recently given before the Industrial Commission by Henry O. Havemeyer, the king of the sugar industry in the United States, created much general comment and interest. The last remaining prominent man in the famous sugar refining family, Mr. Havemeyer delights in the honest simplicity and directness that characterize many Americans who have won enormous wealth as entrepreneurs. Mr. Havemeyer in his testimony referred to the very humble start which his family made in 1802. The poor emigrants found out that by boiling sugar (and being honest) they could make a neat profit. The two immigrants were brothers, and they worked hard and spent nothing. Thus, when they died, they left a fine business house and factory to the cousins who succeeded them. Henry O. Havemeyer is a son of one of these cousins—F. C. Havemeyer. The latter was a graduate of Columbia and his son, Henry O., was educated at home and abroad. Mr. Havemeyer, while interested in art, letters, and music, has devoted his best efforts to the tremendous business of which he is the heir and is now the head.

H. O. HAVEMEYER.

PROTECTS THE HORSE.

New Sunbonnet Keeps the Animal's Head Cool.

An exceedingly unobtrusive storm or sun shade for horses has been designed by Schooler C. Harn, of Bladensburg, Ohio. It is a cup of a general flat shape, and designed to fit closely to the

SUN OR STORM SHADE.

head of the animal. Inside of this a damp sponge may be placed in warm weather, and in cold weather it acts alone as a protection from the wet and cold. One of the features of this patent is the arrangement of slotted feet on the bottom, which permits of its instant adjustment to any harness without straps or buckles.

Chinese Letters.

In China, when a man writes a letter, he does not drop it in a mail box as we do here, but takes it to a letter shop, where he makes a bargain with the keeper of the shop to have it carried for him. It costs a great deal to have a letter carried, and not many people can afford to write them.

An Awful Fling.

Mrs. Styles—I'd have you understand that I know a good many worse men than my husband.

Mrs. Myles—My dear, you must be more particular about picking your acquaintances.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Undertaker—"Busy?" Second Undertaker—"Rushed to death."—Judge.

"Were you on the firing-line during the war?" "Yes; I was one of the cooks."—Yonkers Statesman.

She—"Do you believe the howling of a dog is always followed by death?" He—"No; not always. Sometimes the man who shoots at the dog is a poor marksman."—Chicago News.

Ned—"I ran across a very pretty girl this morning." Ted—'Did she flirt with you?" Ned—"No; after she regained consciousness she had me arrested for scorching."—Exchange.

Fortune-teller—"Your future husband will be tall, have dark complexion, and be very wealthy." The Caller—"Now, tell me another thing; how can I get rid of my present husband?"—Tit-Bits.

Chappie—"Averted tewibble twagedy just now." Chollie—"No! How?" Chappie—"Man said he would pound me to mince-meat if I did not give him half a crown, and I gave him half a crown."—Tit-Bits.

"What's the matter, old man?" "Oh, I've just had a quarrel with my wife." "Well, forget and forgive." "I never can forgive her; you see, I was in the wrong." "Then, in that case, demand an apology."—Harlem Life.

The Mistress—"Bridget, I don't think it looks well for you to entertain company in the kitchen the way you do." The Cook—"Thanks, mum, but I wouldn't want t' take 'im int' th' parl'r; he spits t'baccy."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"She is America's greatest actress," said Mrs. Tenspot, speaking of a tragedienne whose name came up in conversation. Indeed! Who says so?" asked Mr. Tenspot. "The man who makes the pills that cured her of indigestion."—Puck.

"What! butter and jam! Why, Ethel, my child, we'd soon be in the workhouse at that rate!" "The workhouse! Why, mother, Uncle Bob says butter and jam's economy." "Economy! How?" "Oh, the same piece of bread does for both."—Boston Traveler.

"Now, boys," said the teacher of the juvenile class, "who can tell me what the dark ages of the world were?" "I can, sir," answered a little fellow at the foot of the class. "Very well; what were they?" asked the teacher. "The ages before spectacles were invented," was the reply.

Hardacre—"Zeke answered an advertisement whar they said they'd send him a church organ for a dollar." Crawfoot—"What did he get?" Hardacre—"A sample copy of the New Light marked: 'This is the best church organ published."—Chicago News.

Hicks—"Barry made a bet that every person who came by his fence would touch it, and he won." Wicks—"Nonsense! How did it happen?" Hicks—"He merely stuck up the sign 'Paint,' and of course everybody considered himself called upon to feel of the fence."—Boston Transcript.

"Remember one thing I am about to tell you," said the successful man to the ambitious young man. "It is a rule that is well worth remembering." "What is it, sir?" "Never do anything that your conscience will reproach you for. Hire somebody else to do it."—Melbourne Weekly Times.

He (as they are seated in a quiet nook near the links)—"Are you quite sure we never met before this season?" She—"Yes; quite positive." He—"And you haven't a sister?" She—"No; why do you ask?" He—"Well, I'm positive I hugged that shirt-waist before, somewhere."—Yonkers Statesman.

Father—"Well, my son, what do you intend to do for a living now that you have finished your college course?" Son—"I think I shall take up literature as a profession." Father—"You should have thought of that before you entered college. Then I should have sent you to West Point or Annapolis."—New York Evening Journal.

Bridget (reading laboriously)—"Hev you seen this, Pat? It sez here that whin a mon loses wan av his sinses, his other sinses get more develyuped. F'r instans, a blind mon gets more sinse av hearin', an' touch, an'——" Pat—"Shure, an' it's quite thrue; Oi've noted it meself. Whin a mon has wan leg shorter than the other, begorra, the other leg's longer, isn't it, now?"—Exchange.

A cyclist who stopped at a village inn boasted about his abilities as a rider to such an extent that the landlord ventured to make a wager with him. "Look here, minister," said the innkeeper, "you can't ride up and down this road till the church clock strikes four." "Done!" said the cyclist. "It's just three-fifteen now;" and the next minute he was speeding down the road. After about an hour's riding the cyclist shouted to one of the bystanders, of whom many had assembled: "I say, has the church clock struck four yet?" "No, you idiot," was the blunt reply. "Why, our church clock never strikes at all!"—Tit-Bits.

How Frozen Insects Revive.

Experiments in reviving frozen insects, by S. F. Aaron, show some surprising results. A large Cecropia moth, frozen in the center of a snowball until it was perfectly brittle, revived in twenty seconds when held near a stove. Several newly hatched lo moths revived in a similar manner after being frozen stiff, and then thawed out. Similar experiments with ants, butterflies and house flies gave the same results. But Mr. Aaron noticed that recently hatched insects resist cold better than older ones.

About Shakspeare's Plays.

A correspondent of Notes and Queries, upon whose hands, it would seem, time must have hung heavily, has made a laborious calculation of the number of lines, words, and letters in each of Shakspeare's plays. The shortest is the "Comedy of Errors," with 14,438 words; then come "The Tempest," "Macbeth," the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and "Two Gentlemen of Verona," with from 16,000 to 17,000 words each. The longest is "Hamlet," with 3,930 lines and 29,492 words and 120,050 letters.

A Costly Bicycle.

The costliest bicycle in the world has just been finished at a gun factory in Vienna. It will cost 500,000 gulden, which is a little more than $27,500. The owner is a rich South African diamond king and mine owner, who will present the machine to his wife on her next birthday.

"She has a complexion like a tinted china cup." "Yes; it's a beautiful mug."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Some men are always ready to celebrate.

Curious Custom.

In China guests at dinners run around between the courses. This is supposed to keep the digestion in good condition, but the hustling American needs something else, and there is nothing better than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If a man or woman is suffering with constipation, indigestion or any stomach trouble, it's their fault if they don't get well.

The coal production of the United States is at present nearly five times as great as in 1870.

"A Gentle Wind of Western Birth"

Tells no sweeter story to humanity than the announcement that the health-giver and health-bringer, Hood's Sarsaparilla, tells of the birth of an era of good health. It is the one reliable specific for the cure of all blood, stomach and liver troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Clerks in Havana receive from $35 to $65 per month, according to their value, those speaking English command the best wages. A suit of clothes costs from $25 to $50; a dress suit anywhere from $60 to $100.

A New Brunswick, N. J., burglar, being unable to secure any money in a house he broke into one night recently, accepted a small check in lieu thereof from the owner of the premises.

The Lancet reports the case of a man who, while sharpening a knife, cut off a portion of his nose. The piece was found and sewed on, and the operation was crowned with perfect success.

"Topeka is ready to greet the Twentieth Kansas with boundless hospitality," remarks a newspaper of that city. This announcement might be enthusiastically received by the volunteers but for the fact that on the preceding day the same paper had said: "Our dream of luxury is of a drink of pure, cold water and a breath of fresh air."

A Terrible Case.

First Little Mamma—How's your dolly this morning?

Second Little Mamma—She's very low—had two sawdust hemorrhages during the night—no pulse this morning—and only a few stitches will save her, I fear.—Scribner.

Conflicting Emotions.

Mrs. Joy—Oh, John, run for the physician. The baby's swallowed your diamond stud!

Bachelor Brother — Physician be hanged! I'll bring a surgeon.—Jeweler's Weekly.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 930 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

More newspapers are printed in the United States than in England, France and Germany combined.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

The soil of Haiti is so rich that two crops of coffee, cocoa, ginger and henequin are raised yearly.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for Ingrowing Nails, sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. Try it *today*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A ton of oil has been obtained from the tongue of a single whale.

Remember that you can buy Jesse Moore A. A. Whiskey for the same price that is paid for ordinary whiskey. For sale by all first-class dealers and druggists.

In ten years the production of steam engines in Germany has been more than doubled.

WANTED—Men and women everywhere to distribute samples and advertise California Orange Syrup; $2 per day and expenses paid; cash every week; particulars for 2-cent stamp. CALIFORNIA ORANGE SYRUP CO., San Francisco, Cal.

Berlin has followed the example of London in forbidding cabmen to use certain streets unless they have a passenger.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a family medicine with us since 1865.—J. R. Madison, 2409 42d Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The value of diamonds mined in Cape Colony in 1898 was $17,751,940.84, and the net profit thereon was $8,651,639.37.

Educate Your Bowels.

Your bowels can be trained as well as your muscles or your brain. Cascarets Candy Cathartic train your bowels to do right. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Japan has considerably more than half as many inhabitants as the United States, though our country is 22 times its area.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A gigantic scheme is on foot to buy up the vast timber and mineral lands throughout West Virginia and Eastern Tennessee, and build railroads to all the principal points to open them to trade.

INSOMNIA

"I have been using CASCARETS for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented." THOS. GILLARD, Elgin, Ill.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 316

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