

# The Democrat

DECATUR, IND.  
W. BLACKBURN, PUBLISHER.

ENGLAND eats Australian eggs.

ALASKA has the largest quartz mill.

THE world is full of rascals who are yelling "whip behind."

TO REVEAL its complacency by gifts is one of the native dialects of love.

MANY a Congressman envies a mosquito. His bill always goes through.

WE may shut our eyes to a painful truth; but we don't shut our ears—if it's about somebody else.

MAN was made to mourn, but he has fixed things so that his wife has taken the job off his hands.

CONSIDER the man who is always punctual—how much time he wastes waiting for other people.

THE famous Mercer or Neshannock potatoes are natives of the soil of Mercer County, Pa., and hence the name.

THE rate of increase in population of Tacoma during the last ten years was 5,500 per cent. For rapidity of growth this probably beats anything heretofore recorded.

THE decrease of the shipbuilding of the United Kingdom during 1890 amounts to 29,823 tons in the aggregate, but the production of the Scottish yards has increased by 21,000 tons.

IF the man who takes up a whole seat in a car, while somebody else stands, will try the plan of sharing his seat with some one else, he will be surprised to find how much more comfortable the seat will become.

A FOREIGN physician has discovered that goats are not subject to consumption. The general belief has been that they beat all known quadrupeds on consumption, and took in everything from a circus poster to an oyster can.

LADY Annie Brunt, granddaughter of Lord Byron, with her husband and little daughter is located on the border of the Egyptian desert near Cairo. Her house is a tent, and she has adopted the dress and customs of the Arab.

"INNOCENT," who writes to know what a grand dutchess is, is informed that, as her title implies, she is a very grand personage who usually makes a stir in the world three times during her life—when she is born, when she is married, and when she dies.

THE locomotive telephone signal enables two trains approaching each other to communicate by closing the circuit when two miles apart. The ringing of a gong warns the engineers, who can converse with each other over the telephone.

A STEEL clip, to facilitate the pulling on or taking off of rubber overshoes, has been invented. It is inserted in the upper part of the heel, and opens or closes the shoe, as may be required. A ring which is connected with the clip serves to pull the shoes on or off.

QUEBEC wants to find a purchaser for her Plains of Abraham, which are always tumbling down about her ears and making trouble. They are wanted to be in fair condition, will stand in any climate, and the purchaser will be required to take them away this year.

THE depositors in a private institution in a Kansas town were getting ready to make a run, as the banker was reported short, but before they could do so he left by way of the back door and took all the cash in his carpet-bag. He reasoned that in this case it was better to run than be run on.

An eccentric old bachelor named Frank Ebeling died the other day at Atchison, Kan. He had been engaged in the grain business, and among his assets are 3,000 bushels of wheat which he had in his warehouse five years. He refused to sell them because the price never reached his mark of value.

SOME ladies have been telling a contemporary how to train a husband. It seems to be taken for granted that man is an obstreperous animal that must be handled with care; and that is about the truth of the matter. Perhaps if he tried, he might be better, but he is so much of a child that he must be coddled.

IF there were laws under which the quail, partridges, turkeys, geese and other wild fowl and birds could be absolutely protected for the space of twenty-five years, the United States could gain \$40,000,000 in the increase of crops. No such laws can be made, however. Humanity must have something to shoot at, even if only a frog.

"NOTHING wears a railroad traveler more than a straight track," says an old railroad man. "Any road with fifty miles of straight track would be shunned for one with three or four curves in that distance. I know legions of people who put themselves out to go by roads which wind and curve and give a new bit of scenery every few minutes."

KRUPP, the German cannon-maker, figures up that he has been responsible for the death of 650,000 men on the battlefield. Then, he turns over the shingle and figures that these 650,000 men would have died from over-eating and over-drinking, and he pushes the button and tells the foreman to turn out five more full batteries.

VERA SASSULITCH has been the cause of more alarm to the czar than all the other Russian anarchists combined. In her early years she was a pretty gov-

erness in a little country village of Russia, and she still possesses traces of beauty. She is a woman of iron will and stern resolution. At one time, finding it impossible to conquer her, the Russian Government is said to have offered her a bribe of 10,000,000 rubles to quit the cause of anarchy and leave the country.

THE New York Star tells of a man who, in coming from Odessa, brought with him a small quantity of the best Turkish tobacco. Before leaving the vessel he spread it out and folded it in large silk handkerchiefs and placed it next the skin under his vest. This in no degree gave him a suspicious fullness, but it was as much as he could do to walk ashore and tear this horrible poultice from him. Tobacco thus applied is one of the most powerful of emetics.

WHEN Mr. and Mrs. Stanley reached Buffalo they were assigned the bridal chambers in the Niagara Hotel. Several wealthy and fashionable ladies living in the house thought it would be a delicate compliment to fix up the rooms with their own home belongings. They did so, thinking to reclaim them in a few hours. Mrs. Stanley, not knowing of the sacrifice, was so charmed with their apartments that she and her husband kept them several days. The kind-hearted decorators stood it as best they could.

THE Emperor of Germany, while entertaining much more freely than his grand father did, has a keen eye to economy. The imperial kitchen, particularly, is managed with an eye to business. In order to avoid the immense wastage which has occurred at the palace in former times, whenever a banquet is given, the Emperor has fixed the price, per person, at which his guests are to be served, and makes his cooks and servants answer, to a penny, for expenditures.

DR. OSWALD says soothing syrups are nothing but treacle mixed with the most hellish poison known to crime and depravity, that they exert a health-blighting influence to the end of the victim's life and are largely responsible for the sorrowful appearance of those children who have for years been fuddled with the infernal drug. He prefers the method of the Zanzibar slave dealer who quiets squalling brats by banging their woolly heads against a post until they are hushed, as he thinks the after effects are less disastrous.

THE inhabitants of The Hague are delighted at once more having royalty in their midst, and the sight of the day is the little Queen taking her afternoon drive in a sleigh drawn by four ponies. Both the Queens lead the simplest of lives, and Queen Wilhelmina has returned to her books and masters just as if she was still at Het Loo. Her father's old nurse (who had been present at his birth in Brussels) died two or three days since, at the age of 100, and was buried with great state in the Cathedral of Breda.

THE report of the Forests Commission to the New York Legislature on the proposed Adirondack State Park provides for a tract of 2,307,760 acres, of which the State at present owns about one quarter. This will certainly be one of the most magnificent parks in existence. There will be nearly 60,000 acres of water suitable for boating and hunting excursions. The total value of the land within the proposed park is \$651,000. It is thought that the Legislature may possibly push the western line of the park over the northern portion of the adjacent land and include 500,000 acres, which are now in danger of being taken up by timber speculators.

BRITISH Refrigerating Ships. Our food supply has been largely increased by the application of apparatus for mechanical refrigeration to ships. Our frozen meat trade with New Zealand is of recent development, and it has already reached enormous proportions. At present twenty-seven steamers and ten sailing vessels, all fitted with mechanical refrigeration machinery, are engaged in this trade. The aggregate tonnage of these twenty-seven steamers is 123,000 tons, or an average tonnage of about 4,500 tons, while that of the sailing ships is 10,000 tons, or an average of 1,000 tons each. It will thus be seen that thirty-seven vessels are engaged in this trade, of 133,000 tons total carrying capacity. The total frozen meat cargo which these vessels can carry in a single year amounts to the enormous number of 2,250,000 carcasses, which certainly gives some idea of the great importance of this trade. It is estimated that not more than 1,500,000 will be available for the trade this year, so that the carrying capacity is more than sufficient for the present volume of trade.

Why Peach Trees Die Young. The cultivated peach is supposed to have descended from a small native tree of Persia, or at least South Central Asia, bearing an acid, poisonous fruit, scarcely, if ever, eatable. The almond is considered a selected offshoot from the peach, and both bred from time immemorial, the peach in the line of its goodness of pulp, and the almond in the line of goodness of its kernel or seed, for food or luxuries for man. The peach has been selected from seedlings, since long before the dawn of man's history, in the line of its delicious pulp, or, as we call it, its fruit alone, without any reference whatever to the health, vigor or hardness of the tree. This breeding concentration in one line alone has resulted in the whole race of stock becoming enfeebled and diseased. This feebleness and liability of tree, foliage and fruit to diseases, such as the yellows, rot of the fruit, curl of the leaf and the inability to withstand cold and climatic changes, seems to increase, rendering this the easiest of all fruits for the pioneers of this country to grow, the hardest now to fruit successfully.

Farm and Fireside.

IF you are run over by a hearse it is almost a sure sign that there will be a funeral in your family.

SOME men must think that the lamp of life is a spirit-lamp, judging from the way they pour in the alcohol.

## PROTECTION EXPOSED.

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE PAUPER LABOR CRY.

Report of Labor Commissioner Wright—Steel and Iron Mining Exposed as the United States—Cold Facts About Pauper Labor—A Fitting Arrangement of Protection.

Col. Carroll D. Wright, United States Labor Commissioner, has sent to Congress the most important report yet made by him. The subject of this report is the cost of production of iron and steel in their various forms, both in this country and in Europe. The efficiency of labor here and in Europe is so the subject of investigation, as well as the cost of living among laborers engaged in the various forms of the iron and steel industries.

This investigation is pursued in an absolute non-partisan spirit. For this reason the facts brought out in the report are all the more damaging to the cause of high protection. The mass of facts and figures given by Col. Wright may be regarded as absolutely trustworthy and authoritative, and there can be no doubt that this report will play an important part in future discussions of the tariff. Its arsenal of facts will be used to meet the cheap talk of the protectionists about the pauper labor of Europe, and to prove the claim that the cost of production is so much less in Europe than in this country.

The report is given by Colonel Wright, taken in every case from the books of the manufacturers and mine operators, and may be accepted implicitly. The report does not cover all the companies engaged in mining ore, making pig-iron, and manufacturing steel rails and other forms of steel. Naturally there was a disposition on the part of some to keep secret their methods of business and their profits. Thus the report contains information about only 61 establishments in this country and in Europe which are engaged in the various forms of iron and steel manufacture, and it required the labor of three years to collect the information embraced in it.

The cost of making pig-iron is examined in detail in its separate establishments. In the following table the cost of materials, of labor, and the total cost of making one ton of pig-iron in eleven establishments in Europe and eleven in the United States is given. The cost of materials includes, of course, all the iron ore, coke, coal and limestone, and the other things required. The column headed "labor" gives simply the cost of converting the ore into pig-iron. The establishments here quoted represent fairly the highest, lowest, and average cost in each case.

Locality.	Materials.	Labor.	Total.
Northern States.	\$17.72	\$2.16	\$19.88
Northern States.	13.23	1.94	15.20
Northern States.	11.91	9.75	13.84
Northern States.	11.63	1.34	13.43
Northern States.	13.37	2.15	15.73
Northern States.	11.37	1.14	12.73
Northern States.	11.47	1.57	14.01
Northern States.	7.17	1.81	9.63
Northern States.	7.30	2.08	9.63
Northern States.	8.77	1.18	10.82
Northern States.	8.16	.59	9.63
Northern States.	8.23	.61	9.29
Great Britain.	9.38	.74	10.79
Great Britain.	6.54	.61	7.67
Great Britain.	.79	.10	.49
Europe.	9.59	.48	10.34
Europe.	12.22	.70	13.70
Europe.	14.19	.79	15.07
Europe.	6.78	.40	7.78
Europe.	14.14	.18	15.70
Europe.	9.01	.71	11.10
Europe.	7.32	.75	8.76

The average cost of turning out pig iron at eleven American furnaces is \$13.10 a ton; in the eleven European establishments the cost is \$10.74, or a difference of \$2.36. And this \$2.36 is the difference between the cost of materials and twaddle about cheap European iron. To cover that slight difference—less than the present freight rates from Liverpool to New York—our wise protectionist law-makers impose a duty of \$6.72 a ton on foreign pig iron.

Another examination shows the entire labor cost in producing a ton of Bessemer pig iron, including the labor of mining and transporting the materials to the furnace. In five Bessemer establishments in the United States the average labor cost of a ton of pig iron is \$8.08. In one of these, however, the labor cost was abnormally high, being \$9.44. Omitting this one, the average of the other four was \$5.24 a ton. In the statistics of the report, this fact is made public, only on English establishments is given at which Bessemer pig iron is made. In this one the total labor cost was \$3.32 a ton, or only \$1.92 a ton lower than in the four American establishments. It is a significant fact that these four American establishments charge on an average \$3.70 a ton more for Bessemer pig iron than it costs to produce it, while the English establishment contents itself with a profit of \$1.73. The tariff of \$6.72 a ton enables the four American establishments to get \$7.20 a ton more on their iron than the Englishman gets.

The report also includes the figures showing the cost of producing steel rails. The surprising result of Col. Wright's investigation is that it actually costs less for labor, on an average, to convert steel bars into rails in the United States than in England, and considerably less than on the continent of Europe. The average for the two American establishments is \$1.41 per ton, for the three English establishments, \$1.83; for eight establishments on the continent, \$2.45. As some of the American mills refused to give information, it is highly probable that the true American labor cost is less than \$1.41.

Such figures as these are the most damaging facts against protection that it is possible to imagine. They simply crush the protectionist's case and drive him out of court with all his rot about European cheap labor.

New Campaign for Protection.

When men in Florida want protection for their industries they have an old-fashioned and pathetic way of flinging themselves upon the ground, bemoaning mother earth with their tears, and lifting up a lamentation before the great McKinley. Here is how the orange men of that State concluded their petition last year: "To you, gentlemen of the North, gentlemen of the East, gentlemen of the West, a sister State holds out her imploring hands for succor, and as, through the kindness of her blossom-laden orange groves, the prayer for protection on her nursing industry. Protect us now and the future will enable Panama to send her fragrant greetings to every man, woman and child in the United States holding a penny in their hands, and across the waters to the marts of the world, we can compete with those that have prayed your honorable committee to grant petitions from them that would mean ruin to thousands of our people."

Now, Florida seems to have a fair prospect to create two new industries which are up to the present unknown in the United States. It is reported that somebody has found a bed of meerschaum in that State, and an attempt is being made to introduce the cultivation of the camphor tree there. Crude gum camphor and manufactured meerschaum are both on the free list as raw materials needed by our manufacturers. But how long can this continue? Will not Flor-

ida's weeping committee soon discover that meerschaum comes from Asia Minor, where there are inexhaustible supplies of the cheapest pauper labor in the world—where the poor laborer does not get meat to eat but once a week and has to make slaves of his wife and children? Will they not discover, too, that gum camphor comes from Japan, another country of pauper labor? The services of the weeping committee may be needed again to "stretch forth their imploring hands for succor."

## SUGAR TRUST IN HIDING

HOW THE OFFICERS OF THE TRUST AVOID EXAMINATION.

The Treasurer Off on Business—President Not to Be Found—Great Profits of the Trust—How the Tariff Helps the Trust.

A committee of the New York Legislature has been investigating the affairs of the sugar trust. This trust has for some years been one of the greediest and best fed among the many combinations which have been begotten and nurtured by our tariff laws. It was stated some time ago, by Messrs. Willet & Gray, the highest authority upon matters pertaining to the sugar trade, that the profits of the sugar trust have been \$10,000,000 per annum. This is a profit of 30 per cent on the capital, which is \$30,000,000. But this capital is the result of watering its stock. How this stock watering went on may be seen from the testimony of Mr. John Moller, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Moller said that he had been a stockholder in the Baltimore Sugar Refining Company. This company was absorbed by the sugar trust in October, 1887, and the stockholders received in payment \$1,050,000 in sugar trust certificates.

The amount of actual capital represented by the various concerns which were absorbed by the trust was \$15,000,000, the remaining \$35,000,000 being watered stock. This watering was of course done to disguise from the public the enormous gains which the trust was making.

Now an operation in simple arithmetic will show the actual profits of this tariff trust. A profit of \$10,000,000 on a watered capital of \$30,000,000 is equal to

THE WAY IT WORKS.



The farmer gets the worst end of our system of taxation.

20 per cent earnings; but on the actual value of the capital, which is \$15,000,000, the profits were 66 per cent.

It is no wonder that the officers of the trust got out of the way in order to avoid the examination into its affairs. The secretary and treasurer, it was announced, had gone to New Orleans "on business," a thing which he had done on a previous occasion when the trust was about to be investigated. The secretary of the committee's sergeant-at-arms said that he could not find Mr. Searles, the treasurer of the trust anywhere, that all search for him had been in vain. The officer had also made attempts to find Mr. Havemeyer, the President of the trust.

This Mr. Moller testified that the Baltimore company had just been closed up by the trust in order to limit the production of sugar, and thus raise the price. This was actually done, but the trust did not succeed in keeping the prices up as high as it had put them. One of the stockholders of the trust testified that the competition from Claus Spreckels and the other independent refineries prevented the trust from maintaining the price at the point to which it had raised them.

As the time draws near when raw sugar is to be admitted into the country free of duty, it is well for the people to be reminded that they will not yet escape from the grasp of the trust. Although raw sugar goes on the free list, the duty on refined sugar will be 50 cents a hundred weight, which is actually higher protection than the trust had under the old law. Claus Spreckels said that 40 cents a hundred weight is the highest protection, and McKinley fixed the duty on refined sugar at this point in the bill as it passed the House. The Senate raised the duty to 60 cents. When, however, the bill was in conference committee, it was a long wrangle over the sugar duty. The New York Tribune, one of the most extreme high-tariff papers in the land, reported during that wrangle that one of the most conspicuous lobbyists seen doing back and forth between the Senate and the conference committee rooms was this same John E. Searles, who now hurries off to New Orleans when the trust is under investigation. His chief "counsel" on this occasion was the notorious Col. W. M. Smith of Illinois, of the famous "Bull and Bear" brand.

The result was that the Senate and House split the difference, and refined sugar was put at 50 cents a hundred. As the trust was able to make 66 per cent, under the old law, it ought to have no difficulty in making still more under the McKinley law. So, although sugar will be much cheaper at an early day, the trust will be in a better position than ever to gather in its tariff spoils.

The trust may have a legal right to its existence, and to its higher profits due to protection; but the people are fools to continue voting for members of Congress who go to Washington and pass tariff laws in the interests of rich and powerful monopolies.

SELLING LARD ABROAD.

An Example Showing the Value of the Farmer's Foreign Market—The Foreign Effect of Our McKinleyism.

The great value of the farmer's foreign market may be seen from our exports of lard. The exports of lard during January show an increase of over 6,000,000 pounds over the exports during January last year. The figures for this year being 133,989,834 pounds, and last year 127,946,435 pounds.

Our lard exports are growing rapidly, as the following figures will show:

Year.	Pounds.
1888.	27,000,000
1889.	30,000,000
1890.	38,000,000
1891.	62,000,000

The values of these exports were as follows:

Year.	Value.
1888.	\$23,000,000
1889.	30,000,000
1890.	36,000,000
1891.	60,000,000

This vast quantity of lard was of course paid for in manufactured goods of various kinds. Is it not true, then,

that the freer admission we give to foreign goods the greater will be the foreign demand for our land and all other products? And is not the other side of the question equally true, that the more we restrict importations, the more we drive away foreigners from buying in our markets?

The farmer, more than anybody else, is interested in the foreign market. His exports of meat and dairy products alone are almost equal to all the exports of our manufacturers. In 1890 our exports of farm products were over 74 per cent. of all exports; while exports of manufactures were less than 19 per cent. The farmer, therefore, has ten times as much interest in the foreign market as the manufacturer has.

From this fact one important conclusion follows: When we raise a high tariff wall to protect our manufacturers and thereby arouse a spirit of retaliation against us in foreign countries it is mainly our farm products that are affected. It is believed that Germany and France would by this time have withdrawn their prohibition of our pork if we had not entered upon the wild and extravagant protection scheme embodied in the McKinley law. France is now engaged in framing a new tariff law, and although our protectionists always classify France among the "poor and poverty-stricken nations of the earth" from which they assert that we need protection, yet France herself is now putting up duties against us upon the pretense that she cannot compete with the products of American labor. Many of the changes made in the French tariff will bear heavily upon our farm products, and it is even proposed to withdraw the prohibition of our pork and substitute a duty of 10 per cent.

This effect of our tariff in stirring up adverse legislation in foreign countries is one of the ways in which protection hurts our farmers which is too little considered by them.

\$7,800 A DAY.

Rate at which Andrew Carnegie Will Grow Rich—A Case of Tariffs, Trusts, and Spoils—A Lesson for "Fools."

The Edgar Thomson Steel Works of Carnegie Bros. & Co., limited, at Braddock, Pa., according to report, shut down recently for extensive repairs. Three new 15-ton Bessemer converters,

THE WAY IT WORKS.



The farmer gets the worst end of our system of taxation.

a new blowing mill, a new rail-mill engine, improved hydraulic machinery, and twenty new boilers will be added. With these improvements the works will be able, it is said, to turn out 1,500 tons of rails daily.

In the recent report of United States Labor Commissioner Wright, the cost of making rails at two establishments in this country is given. Only two mills were reported, as others showed a hesitancy about giving information concerning their business. The total cost of making steel rails in some of the establishments not reported is considerably less than in those embraced in Col. Wright's report.

But taking the lower of the two figures here reported, what will be Carnegie's net daily profit from his rail mill? The steel-rail combination has recently put up the price of rails at all Eastern points to \$30 a ton (\$31 in Chicago). The difference between this figure and \$27.72 is \$2.28. At this rate of profit Carnegie's 1,500 tons of rails will bring him \$7,815 daily.

That is the rate at which we tax ourselves to make tariff millionaires. In order to insure Carnegie and other prosperous manufacturers the greatest possible opportunity to grow rich upon the consuming public, our protectionist Solons put a duty of \$13.44 a ton on steel rails, and in order to enjoy this protection to the fullest extent possible, Carnegie and the five other rail-making companies form a combination and put up prices.

Yet these men deny strenuously that they are in a trust; in answer to which the New York Engineering and Mining Journal says: "The rail-makers have seen fit to increase the price of steel rails, and for these, which two months ago could be purchased for \$28, they now demand \$30. The officers of the steel companies deny that a combination has been effected between them, but only an arrangement to regulate output and prices. In other words, it is a trust in all but name and organization. We shall watch with interest this attempt to control market prices in defiance of all natural causes."

All this recalls the remark which Carnegie is said to have made last summer at a dinner in London, that the American people are great fools to tax themselves to make millionaires of a few men, and like him, the remark which ought certainly to suggest to these American fools the question whether it is not time to cease being fools.

ASTONISHING success has attended the efforts of Dr. Lannelongue, an eminent specialist of Paris, to give intelligence to an idiot girl. Though four years old, the child could neither walk nor stand, and never smiled or took notice of anything. The doctor concluded that the abnormal narrowness of the head obstructed the growth of the brain, and in May last he made an incision in the center of the skull, and cut a piece of bone from the left side of it. The result was marvelous. Within less than a month the child could walk, and she is now quite bright, playing, smiling, and taking notice of everything around her.

THERE is no limit to the development of trusts and combinations to maintain prices. One of the latest cases reported is that of the manufacturers and dealers in corks, who recently adopted a uniform price list for all corks. The McKinley duty on all manufactured corks is equivalent to a large increase on the more common grades.

A FRENCH banker has just beaten the Chicago churchman, Kean, by getting away with \$2,000,000 of depositors' money. He couldn't have done much better had he opened the bank every morning with prayer.

A Mystery.

How the human system ever recovers from the bad effects of the nauseous medicines often resorted to for the cure of the opposite results of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism and other ailments, is a mystery. The mischief done by bad medicines is scarcely less than that caused by disease. If they who are weak, bilious, dyspeptic, constipated or rheumatic would adhere to the guidance of the experience of invalids who have thoroughly tested Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would in every instance obtain the speediest aid derivable from rational medication. This medicine is a searching and at the same time a thoroughly safe remedy, derived from vegetable sources, and possessing in consequence of its basis of pure spirits, properties as a natural stimulant not to be found in the fiery local bitters and stimulants often resorted to by the debilitated, dyspeptic and languid.

The Mule Laughed.

When Enos was a youngster his uncle once drove a new span of mules into the yard. As the children were standing around admiring them, one of the mules suddenly gave vent to a most terrific bray. The little fellow had never heard such a frightful sound before, and badly scared the children, who were screaming into the house. The next day the mules were driven out again, but Enos refused to go near, and when asked the reason he replied: "It's so I said Uncle David's mule will laugh at me again."—Voice.

THERE is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors proffered remedies for every case it falls to, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proved catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Dr. J. C. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, J. C. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A Thoughtful Hostess.

Hostess (to male wall-flower)—Permit me to introduce you to a charming dancer, Mr. Westend.

Mr. Westend—Au, thanks, no, I never dance.

"Would you like to join the card party in the drawing-room?"

"Au, thanks, no, I do not play."

"Well, supper will be ready soon."—Street & Smith's Good News.

For Coughs and Throat troubles use "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."—They stop an attack of any asthma cough very promptly.—C. B. Brown, Manufacturer, Chicago.

Preventing Its Spread.

Johnny—Ain't yer going ter school, Jim?

Jimmie—Naw, we got the scutlet fever at our house, and de doctor sez I can't go ter school. I'm going to der dime museum dis aft. So long.

MANY of the worm medicines and vermifuges sold by druggists irritate the stomach of the child, and cause vomiting, and the parents never do. As harmless as candy, yet they never fail. Try them. By mail, 25 cents. John D. Park, Cincinnati, Ohio.

In a Business Way.

Applicant—Is this a suitable occupation for a young woman?

Druggist—Yes; but of course you'll have to be winked at.—Munsey's Weekly.

PASSE women risk much on the hazard of the dice.—Texas Siftings.

PROVERBS are popular, but not more so than SAPOLIO. It also is "What many want, and but one has discovered." Have you tried it?

WHEN does a horse become a bookkeeper? When he becomes a "charger."

BAKERS are great loafers, but they are generally high-bred men.

THE best months in which to purify your blood. During the long, cold winter, the blood becomes thick and impure, the body becomes weak and tired, the appetite may be lost, and just now the system craves the aid of a reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted to the needs of the body during these months. It thoroughly purifies and vitalizes the blood, creates a good appetite, cures biliousness and headache, gives healthy action to the kidneys and liver and imparts strength to the whole body.

In these months this year thousands of new patrons will take Hood's Sarsaparilla and realize its benefits in blood purified and strength restored. Will you be one of the new? Hood's Sarsaparilla, once fairly tried, becomes the favorite spring medicine speaks volumes for its excellence and medicinal merit.

Now is the time when you should give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial. This precious time, which has been in your blood for years, may be thoroughly expelled by giving Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial. It is really a wonderful blood purifier, and building-up medicine.

Now is the time when you should give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial. This precious time, which has been in your blood for years, may be thoroughly expelled by