

No Wonder It Ate Heartily.
A hog killed at Sebo, Ore., last week, was found to have two perfect stomachs and two complete sets of intestines. The owner never noticed anything unusual about the animal when it was alive, except that it had a wonderful appetite.

DAIRYMEN, stockmen, livery-stable men, and horse-car men unite in saying that no such horses and cattle liniment as Salvation Oil has ever been put upon the market. It should be kept at every stable and stock yard in the land. 25 cents.

A CROCODILE takes eighty seconds to turn around.

FITS.—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Tonic. No fits after fits. Send for various cures. Treatise free. \$2.00 a trial bottle free. For fits cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 361 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A LONG PROCESSION of disease starts from a torpid liver and impure blood. Dr. Price's Golden Medicine cures every disease from the head to the feet. It prevents all fits. Take it, as you ought, when you feel the first symptoms (loss of appetite, dullness, depression) and you'll save yourself from something serious.

In building up your physical strength, and to help and enrich the blood, nothing can equal the "Discovery." It invigorates the liver and kidneys, promotes all the bodily functions, and brings back health and vigor. For Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Biliousness, and all Scrofulous, Skin, and Scalp Diseases, it is the only remedy that's guaranteed to benefit or cure, in every case, or the money is to be refunded.

About Catarrh. No matter what you've tried and found wanting, you can be cured with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The proprietors of that medicine agree to cure you, or they'll pay you \$500 in cash.

YOU'VE SPOILED IT!



A CHANGE IN THE FIRM

T WILL SOON BE "UNCLE SAM & DEM."

Immense Interests Involved in the Shift of Administrations—Actual Expenditures Amount to Ten Millions a Week, Which-ever Political Party Is "in the Concern."

Machinery of the Government.

Washington correspondence:

In a very short while, the firm of "Uncle Sam & Reg." will be dissolved, the business will still be conducted at the old stand, but new managers will come in and take the places of those now in control. This is the mightiest business transfer the world has ever seen. No other nation has such vast interests, so managed by so many of money or number of people involved. Great Britain would be an exception to this if all the operations of that empire were managed from the central seat of government in London, but they are not. Three-fourths of the empire is colonial, under home rule, except in certain matters. This is the only nation which does a "business" every year of \$500,000,000. Fix an adequate conception of a sum of money like this in your mind, if you can. The chances are you can't. The greatest business house in the world, that of the Armours, of Chicago, handles a million dollars a week; the greatest railway system, the Pennsylvania, including all lines, \$3,000,000 a week. Uncle Sam's transactions in actual expenditures reach the astonishing total of about \$10,000,000 a week. This amount must necessarily increase

nominal head becomes little else than a chiseler. He may attend to so much routine business in order to fulfill the law, must sign so many letters and nominally pass upon so many reports and documents, that his energies are spent in labor almost entirely clerical.

Under such circumstances it is inevitable that more important duties will be more or less neglected. While other employees finish their work at 4 o'clock sharp and hurry homeward, the Secretary remains till 8 or 9, and then takes home with him for examination and study matters which he should have attended to during the day, but which it was physically impossible to reach.

Imagine a Cabinet officer sitting down to his desk, as the Secretary of the Interior does every morning, with pigeon-holes opening before him with such marks as "pensions," "railroads," "public lands," "Indians," "census," "patents," "education." Each of these titles signifies that a vast department of the government demands his attention. The Pension Office pays out money to a million pensioners, in all \$10,000,000 a year; the land-aided railroads in particular and all railroads in general are under the inspection of the Post Office, the millions of acres of public lands, agricultural and mineral, with their surveys, settlements and litigation, form a responsibility delicate from the human and vast from every other point of view; \$7,000,000 a year is the sum spent upon the Indians, and theoretically all the survivors of the aboriginal American race are under the fostering care of the Secretary of the Interior. The Patent Office is a great department in itself, and so is the Census Office. But this is not all.

The Secretary of the Interior has charge of the Geological Survey of the great national parks, of irrigation of arid lands, of distribution of funds to agricultural and mechanical colleges in the States and Territories, of public documents, and of certain hospitals and educational institutions. He also exercises certain powers and duties in relation to the Territories of the United States. And the Secretary of the Interior is a mere human!

As the Government expands it is evident we must increase the number of our departments and of their responsible heads or Cabinet officers. Every one of the present Secretaries is sadly overworked. A crowd of people is always waiting to see him. A desk full of letters and documents remains untouched. Stenographers and secretaries await the moment when their chief may have opportunity to dictate letters to them. Department assistants have important matters to consult with him about, and as he talks and tries to think the overworked official must perform the drudgery of signing the mail, so that the wheels may be kept in motion. An assistant signs the sheets and manipulates the block, then says to the Secretary a little manual toll. But what is needed is a subdivision of every increasing work and responsibility of

the years go by. Not only is the country growing at a prodigious rate, but there would be little left. Every third family in town draws its support from the Government pay-roll and the other two live by supplying the wants of the first. Stand on one of the main thoroughfares of the capital at 6:45 in the morning and you fall to see the throngs of people rushing to their work which are present at that hour on the streets of other cities. But just two hours later every sidewalk will be traversed by crowds of men and women moving toward the doors of the great Government departments. Five minutes after 9 the streets are almost deserted. About twenty-five hundred people have gone to the desks in the Treasury Department, nearly two thousand in the Post Office, two thousand in the big War, State and Navy Building, a thousand in the Interior Department, another thousand in the Government Printing Office, and thousands more in the other departments and bureaus.

The visitor to Washington finds a convincing object lesson in the immensity of his Government, for after he has made a tour of the well-known departments and institutions, traversed their long corridors, and seen literal acres of desks and square rods of open ledgers and records, he stumbles upon many other Government bureaus in unexpected places. All over the city he finds big buildings rented by Uncle Sam and converted into houses for the transaction of business. Scattered about each of these buildings are from three to a dozen rented buildings into which the business of the bureaus has overflowed after filling the space originally set apart for it from cellar to garret.

To tell the truth, the Government is rapidly outgrowing all of its quarters and many of its methods. The Capitol isn't big enough, notwithstanding the recent building of a million-dollar addition in the shape of terrace, and adjacent buildings are bought or rented by Congress. The Census Office, which

Government, so that the men who are supposed to lead and direct may have time to think.

Justice Was Done.

Camillo di Cavour, Italy's famous statesman, is described by some one whom he visited with his parents when he was a small boy, as being a bright, determined face.

He was full of childish frolic and fun, and was very entertaining in his ways. He wore a little red coat which gave him a droll, and at the same time, a decided look.

An incident which marked the visit of the grandfather of M. de La Rive, who writes:

"On his arrival he was under a good deal of excitement. He announced to my grandfather that the postmaster had furnished them with poor, inexhaustibly poor horses, and that he ought to be dismissed.

"I insist upon his being dismissed," Camillo repeated gravely.

"But," said my grandfather, "I cannot dismiss him. The first syndic is the only one who has the right to dismiss the postmaster."

"Then I must see the first syndic," said Camillo.

"You shall have an audience with him to-morrow," said my grandfather, and he wrote to his friend, M. Schmidtmeier, the first syndic, telling him he was going to send him an amusing little man."

The next day the little C. our appeared at M. Schmidtmeier's, and was received with proper ceremony and gravity.

"With perfect composure, Camillo made three profound bows, stated his complaint, and asked for judgment. On his return as soon as he saw my grandfather he called out, "Well, he will be dismissed."—Youth's Companion.

Lively Competition.

A man recently offered to carry the mails between Boonsborough and Keedysville, Md., daily, except Sunday, free of charge.

The distance between the two towns is about three miles, and the bidder thought that he bid low enough to secure the contract. It was not awarded to him, however, for another man offered to do the work for an annual compensation of one cent, and to him the contract was awarded. The man who offered to deliver the mail free of charge, now wondering why he was not permitted to do so.

How's Your Proportion?

There are two fixed rules for proportioning the human form; just two. They are that eight heads (that is, skull lengths), make the total height of the figure and that the invariable center of the total length of the whole figure should be the front termination of the lowest part of the pelvis.

The Secretary of the Interior has under his direction so many huge Government concerns that he can give little or no attention to any of them. Each, therefore, becomes a sort of independent bureau, nominally controlled by the Secretary, but actually "running wild." The tradition and organization of the department are such that the

ROYAL BAKING POWDER imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness, and flavor noticed in the finest food, and which expert pastry cooks declare is not obtainable by the use of any other raising agent.



Royal Baking Powder is shown a pure cream-of-tartar powder, the highest of all leavening strength.

—U. S. Government Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder is superior in purity, strength, and wholesomeness to any other powder which I have examined.—New York State Analyst.

Juvenile Smoking.

Expressions of individual opinion regarding this form of youthful vice are not lacking; but before the custom can be wholly abolished a general and outspoken obligation must be made and maintained.

No one who has really given any thought to the matter would hesitate in condemning the injurious folly of the practice. Stunted growth, impaired digestion, palpitation, and the other evidences of nerve exhaustion and irritability, have again and again impressed a lesson of abstinence which has hitherto been far too little regarded.

A further stage of warning has been reached in a case which lately came before a coroner. A boy was in the habit of smoking cigarettes and cigar-ends, and, after an attack of sickness, died somewhat suddenly. The post-mortem examination revealed fatty changes in the heart, which there was little doubt, as the verdict held, had been fatally supplemented by smoking. The smoking habit referred to. This is an extreme example. It is also, however, after all, only the strongly colored illustration of effects upon health which are daily realized in thousands of instances. The pipe or cigar is nothing less than dangerous when it ministers to the unbound whims and cravings of every heedless urchin. Clearly there is need of some controlling power here, for the parent, in certain classes, is almost as ignorant of consequences and, probably, often quite as apathetic as his boy.

Important to Fleshy People.

We have noticed a page article in the Boston Globe on reducing weight at a very small expense. It will pay our readers to send twenty cents for a copy to Besina Circulating Library, 36 E. Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

And Dyspepsia Increased.

Eighteen hundred girls were graduated from the Boston cooking school during the past year.

Examiner that in Garfield Tea you have an excellent remedy for Indigestion, sick headache and every attending ill that an abused stomach can make you suffer. Every druggist sells it; 25c, 50c and \$1.

Reformation in Maine.

A Judge in Biddeford, Me., sentenced a drunkard to a fine or take a course of the bichloride of gold.

WEAK LUNGS ARE STRENGTHENED. Pleurisy Pains relieved, and Asthmatic symptoms subdued by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a sovereign remedy for all Coughs and Colds.

The glorified spirit of the infant is as a star to guide the mother to its own blissful clime.—S. Gurney.

Old Coins Minted in America.

The "mintage" in Boston existed about thirty-one years. All the coins issued from the date of 1652 or 1653, the same dies being used, probably, throughout the thirty-four years of coinage. Some coins had been made in Bermuda for the use of the Virginia colony as early as 1644. Copper coins were struck in England for the Carolinas and New England in 1694. Coins were also struck for Maryland bearing the effigy of Lord Baltimore. A mint was established in Rupert, Vt., by legislative authority in 1785, whence copper cents were issued, bearing on one side a plow and a sun rising from behind hills, and on the other a radiated eye surrounded by thirteen stars.—Boston Budget.

Completely Uprooted.

How many remedies there are which merely relieve without uprooting disease. The contrast with sterility medicines which palliatives afford, not only enhances the dignity of the former, but serves to emphasize the folly of employing half-way measures when thorough ones are available. A marked instance of this is the effect, on the one hand, of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in cases of chills and fever, and bilious remittent, and on the other, in removing the effects of this type. By the Bitters, malarial complaint in every degree, and the most malignant type, are completely removed, and the system is relieved upon the system. They are rarely, if ever, dislodged by the ordinary remedies of medicine, although their symptoms may unquestionably be relieved by such means. They hold good of indigestion, biliousness, kidney complaint, rheumatism, nervousness, and debility. By the Bitters they are cured when many remedies fail.

He was six years old when he visited the grandfather of M. de La Rive, who writes:

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Waiting to See the Secretary.

A SLUGGARD is a fellow who takes the hardest way to have an easy time.

Food Made Me Sick

"First I had pains in my back and chest, then faint feeling at the stomach, and when I would eat, the first taste would make me deathly sick. Of course, I was down rapidly, and lost 23 pounds.

My wife and family were much alarmed, and I expected my stay on earth would be short. But a friend advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon my appetite came back. I ate heartily with-out distress, gained two pounds a week. I took 8 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and never felt better in my life.

C. C. Aber.

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