A Good Appetite

Is essential to good health, and when the natural desire for food is gone strength will soon fail. For loss of appetite, indigestion, sick headache, and other troubles of a dyspeptic nature. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy which most certainly cures. It quickly tones the stomach and makes one "real hungry."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c.

"Mud More Valuable than Gold" is the truthful, startling title of a beautiful souvenir book just received describing the wonderful Magnetic Mineral Mud Baths in Warren County, near Attica, Ind. The Indiana Springs Company has spent $150,000 in developing and beautifying this noted resort, and it is to-day the only place in the United States where it is possible to get a Magnetic Mineral Mud and Lithia Water Bath and drink the Puritan Lithia Water. The Puritan Lithia Water is undoubtedly the strongest yet discovered.

The cure of rheumatism, kidney, skin and stomach troubles is quickly brought about by this combination of Nature's remedies, some of the cures wrought being marvelous. We certainly think it is to the interest of every sufferer to write and get a copy of this handsomely printed and beautifully illustrated souvenir, which will be mailed for the asking.

Address H. L. Kramer, General Manager, Magnetic Mineral Mud Baths, Warren County, Ind., or 10 Spruce street, New York, or 45 Randolph street, Chicago.

PROF. HAYEM, of Paris, has recently shown that there is a marked association between dyspepsia and tuberculosis in a great number of cases. The disorder most commonly present is simple gastritis. As the digestive disorder usually occurs first, and paves the way for the pulmonary disease, it is important that disorders of digestion should receive prompt attention.

A New Arrangement.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 20.—The new traffic arrangement between the Great Northern and Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. is one of the most important of the year. It gives the Great Northern the most direct entrance of any road into Portland and to Willamette Valley points. It also becomes the short line into the Palouse and Walla Walla districts of Washington, the Cœur d'Alene, Moscow, and Snake River districts of Idaho.

An Ingenious Bridge.

A novel and ingenious use that was made some time ago of a rapid river current in India aptly illustrates the fertility of resource of the average engineering contractor. At a certain point along the river a temporary bridge was urgently necessary for the transport of materials to be used in the building of an important neighboring structure, but the only available material was a quantity of three-inch planking, about ten feet long and a little over three feet wide, and some ordinary round timber cut from a neighboring forest. Pontoons were made of two single planks, placed about fifteen feet apart, each plank being held on edge at an angle of about fifty degrees from the vertical, both inclining up stream, and kept at their proper distance by framing made from the round timber already mentioned. Both pontoons were moored to a chain. The peculiarity of the bridge, of course, was that the water pressure upon the inclined surfaces of the planks, due to a swift current, permitted them to carry a considerable load, and the structure served its purpose admirably, accommodating a pretty lively traffic for an unexpectedly long period.

I Wonder Why

So many women will continue to suffer when help is so near. It *is* queer. They avoid society and are reluctant to make the least effort.

Further investigation discloses irregularity of periods, dizziness, faintness, accompanied by a crushing sense of bearing down and perhaps leucorrhœa. Yet they would like to be well.

Oh! why don't they believe:—*Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* is the most marvelous cure for all this trouble. Thousands of American women are living testimonials of this great truth.

R R R ALWAYS READY RELIEF

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

A CURE FOR ALL

Summer Complaints,

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS.

INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all Bowel pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

MY WIFE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT AND PAY FREIGHT.

$14 Buys our 2 drawer walnut or oak Improved High Arm Singer sewing machine finely finished, nickel plated, adapted to light and heavy work; guaranteed for 10 Years; with Automatic Bobbin Winder, Self-Threading Cylinder Shuttle, Self-Setting Needle and a complete set of Steel Attachments; shipped any where on 30 Day's Trial. No money required in advance. 75,000 now in use. World's Fair Medal awarded machine and attachments. Buy from factory and save dealer's and agent's profits. **FREE** Cut This Out and send to-day for machine or large free catalogue, testimonials and Glimpses of the World's Fair. **OXFORD MFG. CO. 342 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.**

No SHOCKING! A mild, continuous current of electricity cures.

Get a catalogue by writing

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT CO.

209 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH

PRICE 50 CENTS, ALL DRUGGISTS

CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

REFUSED TO SIGN IT.

PRESIDENT ALLOWS TARIFF BILL TO BECOME LAW.

Though He Could Not Consistently Indorse It, He Believes It Improves Existing Conditions—Does Not Go Far Enough—His Letter.

New Tariff in Force.

At 12 o'clock Monday night the McKinley tariff law, which had been in operation since Oct. 30, 1890, practically four years, died on the statue books and the new Democratic tariff bill passed by the LIIId Congress became a law without the signature of President Cleveland. The constitutional period of ten days allowed the President to consider the bill expired with the midnight hour and, according to the terms of the constitution, the President having failed to return the bill to Congress with or without his approval, it became a law.

The placing of the bill upon the statute books ended one of the longest and most remarkable struggles in the parliamentary history of the Government. It was practically a year ago that the compilation of the new tariff was commenced. The extraordinary session of Congress was called Aug. 7, 1893, for the purpose of repealing the Sherman silver-purchasing law. Two weeks later the Ways and Means Committee of the House, with Mr. Wilson,

of West Virginia, as chairman, was appointed, and almost immediately the work of framing the Democratic tariff-reform measure began. Months were spent in its preparation, and it was not reported until after the holidays during the regular session beginning in December. For three weeks it was debated in the House, passing that body January 29. Seventeen House Democrats voted against it. The bill went to the Senate, and, after being considered until March 20, was reported, greatly changed from the House bill. The debate which began in the Senate April 2 lasted until July 3, when the bill passed by a vote of 39 to 34. The crisis occurred when the bill reached conference. On Aug. 13 the House yielded, and accepted the Senate bill in toto. Two days afterward, Wednesday, Aug. 15, it went to the President, and Monday night, at the expiration of the constitutional ten days (Sundays not counted), it became a law without Mr. Cleveland's approval.

The Secretary instructed customs collectors that goods placed in bonded warehouses under the McKinley law and made free of duty under the new tariff act are entitled to free entry, and need not be exported and reimported in order to get the benefits of the new act. This is of especial interest to the wool trade, a large amount of wool being stored now in bonded warehouses. In this, as in all other mooted questions, the Secretary will follow the intent of Congress and let aggrieved parties appeal to the courts if they care to contest on technical grounds. In accordance with this determination he undoubtedly will hold that diamonds are dutiable, notwithstanding the erroneous punctuation of the free list.

Why He Didn't Sign.

While President Cleveland did not sign the new tariff law he was prevailed on by party chieftains to write a letter which is to voice his feelings. The letter, which was addressed to Gen. Catchings of the Rules Committee of the House, was of course meant for publication. To address it to Gen. Catchings was a mere convenience and a copy went to the press association by the same hand which bore the original missive to Catchings.

The President objects to the bill for the reason that he regards it as not being in line with honest tariff reform, and because it contains inconsistencies that should not be found in any tariff law. He speaks of the vicissitudes of the bill during its progress through the two houses, and to the bad treatment it received from pretended friends, and expresses the opinion that notwithstanding these it is a vast improvement on existing conditions. "It is not only a barrier," says the President, "against a return to mad protection, but furnishes vantage ground from which must be waged aggressive operations against protected monopoly and government favoritism." Following is the missive:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Hon. T. C. Catchings:

MY DEAR SIR—Since the conversation I had with you and Mr. Clark, of Alabama, a few days ago in regard to my action upon the tariff bill now before me, I have given the subject further and most serious consideration. The result is I am more settled than ever in the determination to allow the bill to become a law without my signature.

When the formulation of legislation which it was hoped would embody Democratic ideas of tariff reform was lately entered upon by the Congress nothing was further from my anticipation than a result which I could not promptly and enthusiastically indorse.

It is therefore with a feeling of the utmost disappointment that I submit to a denial of this privilege.

I do not claim to be better than the masses of my party nor do I wish to avoid any responsibility which on account of the passage of this law I ought to bear as a member of the Democratic organization, neither will I permit myself to be separated from my party to such an extent as might be implied by my veto of tariff legislation which, though disappointing, is still chargeable to Democratic effort. But there are provisions in this bill which are not in line with honest tariff reform, and it contains inconsistencies and crudities which ought not to appear in tariff laws or laws of any kind. Besides there were, as you and I well know, incidents accompanying the passage of the bill through Congress which made every sincere reformer unhappy, while influences surrounded it in its latter stages and interfered with its final construction which ought not to be recognized or tolerated in Democratic tariff reform councils.

And yet, notwithstanding all its vicissitudes and all the bad treatment it received at the hands of pretended friends, it presents a vast improvement to existing conditions. It will certainly lighten many tariff burdens that now rest heavily upon the people. It is not only a barrier against the return of mad protection, but it furnishes a vantage ground from which must be waged further aggressive operations against protected monopoly and governmental favoritism.

I take my place with the rank and file of the Democratic party who believe in tariff reform and who know what it is; who refuse to accept the results embodied in this bill as the close of the war; who are not blinded to the fact that the livery of Democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of Republican protection, and who have marked the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the councils of the brave in their hour of might.

The trusts and combinations—the communism of pelf—whose machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we deserve, should not be forgotten or forgiven. We shall recover from our astonishment at their exhibition of power, and if then the question is forced upon us whether they shall submit to the free legislative will of the people's representatives or shall dictate the laws which the people must obey, we will accept and settle that issue as one involving the integrity and safety of American institutions.

I love the principles of true Democracy because they are founded in patriotism and upon justice and fairness toward all interests. I am proud of my party organization because it is conservatively sturdy and persistent in the enforcement of its principles. Therefore I do not despair of the efforts made by the House of Representatives to supplement the bill already passed by further legislation and to have engrafted upon it such modifications as will more nearly meet Democratic hopes and aspirations.

I can't be mistaken as to the necessity of free raw materials as the foundation of logical and sensible tariff reform. The extent to which this is recognized in the legislation already secured is one of its encouraging and redeeming features, but it is vexatious to recall that while free coal and iron ore have been denied, a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury discloses the fact that both might have been made free by the annual surrender of only about $700,000 of unnecessary revenue.

I am sure that there is a common habit of underestimating the importance of free raw materials in tariff legislation, and of regarding them as only related to concessions to be made to our manufacturers. The truth is, their influence is so far-reaching that, if disregarded, a complete and beneficent scheme of tariff reform cannot be successfully inaugurated.

When we give to our manufacturers free raw materials we unshackle American enterprise and ingenuity, and these will open the doors of foreign markets to the reception of our wares and give opportunity for the continuous and remunerative employment of American labor.

With materials cheapened by their freedom from tariff charges the cost of their product must be correspondingly cheapened. Thereupon justice and fairness to the consumer would demand that the manufacturers be obliged to submit to such a readjustment and modification of the tariff upon their finished goods as would secure to the people the benefit of the reduced cost of their manufacture and shield the consumer against the exactions of inordinate profits.

It will thus be seen that free raw materials and a just and fearless regulation and reduction of the tariff to meet the changed conditions would carry to every humble home in the land the blessings of increased comfort and cheaper living.

The millions of our countrymen who have fought bravely and well for tariff reform should be exhorted to continue the struggle, boldly challenging to open warfare and constantly guarding against treachery and half-heartedness in their camp.

Tariff reform will not be settled until it is honestly and fairly settled in the interest and to the benefit of a patient and long-suffering people. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

SENATORS TO STEP DOWN.

Quite a Number of Terms Expired with the LIIId Congress.

The respective terms of the following United States Senators expire next March and the Legislatures which choose their successors are to be elected this fall:

DEMOCRATS—James H. Berry (Ark.), William Lindsay (Ky.), Matthew C. Butler (S. C.), John Martin (Kan.), Donelson Caffery (La.), John R. McPherson (N. J.), J. N. Camden (W. Va.), Matt W. Ransom (N. C.), Richard Coke (Texas), Patrick Walsh (Ga.), Isham G. Harris (Tenn.).

REPUBLICANS—Joseph M. Carey (Wyoming), James McMillan (Mich.), Wm. E. Chandler (N. H.), R. F. Pettigrew (S. D.), Shelby M. Cullom (Ill.), Thomas C. Power (Mont.), William P. Frye (Maine), George L. Shoup (Idaho), Anthony Higgins (Del.), W. D. Washburn (Minn.), Geo. F. Hoar (Mass.), Edward O. Wolcott (Col.), C. F. Manderson (Nebraska).

The terms of Nathan F. Dixon, Rhode Island; James F. Wilson, Iowa, and Joseph Dolph, of Oregon, Republicans, and Eppa Hunton of Virginia, A. J. McLaurin of Mississippi, and John T. Morgan of Alabama also expire next year. Rhode Island has already elected Senator Dixon's successor, George Peabody Wetmore. Iowa has elected Wilson's successor, ex-Gov. Gear. Ex-Senator Walthall had already been elected for the next term from Mississippi before he resigned and gave place for the appointment of MacLaurin to his unexpired term. Eppa Hunton's successor from Virginia will be Senator Martin, having been already chosen. In Alabama and Oregon the Legislatures have already been elected and Senators Morgan and Dolph are practically assured of being chosen their own successors.

Beside these Senators, N. C. Blanchard of Louisiana, and Thomas J. Jarvis, of North Carolina, Democrats, and George C. Perkins of California and John Patton, Jr., of Michigan, Republicans, were chosen by governors to fill vacancies, and the Legislatures to be elected this fall will choose their successors for the remainder of their respective terms. Montana, Washington, and Wyoming have had only one Senator each during the present Congress and the vacancies caused thereby are to be filled by the Legislatures elected this fall in those States.

BORN IN SLAVERY.

The President of the National Negro Democratic League.

C. H. J. Taylor is President of the National Negro Democratic League, which held its annual meeting at Indianapolis recently. Twenty States were represented in the meeting. C. H. J. Taylor, of Washington, was re-elected President of the League. Mr. Taylor was born in slavery at Marion, Ala., 38 years ago, got his education in the public schools and "picked up" the law, but he did it so thoroughly that he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1882 he went west and held some public offices in Indiana and Missouri. President Cleveland sent him to Liberia as Minister resident and Consul General, but he did not like Africa and returned to the United States in a few months. He is a Democrat and his home is at Kansas City, where, in addition to his activity in politics and law, he owns and edits a weekly paper, the American Citizen.

C. H. J. TAYLOR.

EDUCATED AT HARVARD.

Kentaro Keneko, Japan's New Minister to the United States.

Kentara Keneko, Japan's new Minister to the United States, was educated at Harvard College. In 1871 when Prince Komatsu visited Chicago, just after the great fire, Keneko was one of the brightest members of the royal Jap's suit. Soon after Keneko took the collegiate course at Harvard, and was graduated with honors. He subsequently studied for several years in London, and on the continent of Europe. In 1891 he reappeared in Chicago with a commission from his Government to report upon the prospects of the approaching World's Columbian Exposition, and the elaborate exhibits from Japan were largely due to his efforts. He has filled the important posts of Secretary of the House of Peers, the Senate of Japan, and Assistant Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

KENTARO KENEKO.

FOUR persons were injured and much valuable property destroyed by an explosion of dynamite which was being used in excavating in New York.

R. W. LATSHAW, a justice of the peace at Kansas City, is short $9,036 in fines paid into his court.

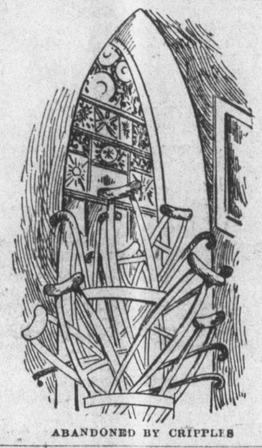
ST. ANNE'S SHRINE.

SOME MIRACULOUS CURES EFFECTED RECENTLY.

What Are the Sights Occasionally Witnessed and Many Disappointed Ones Are Encountered—The Bones of the Good Saint—History of the Relics.

Crutches Thrown Away.

The pilgrimages to the shrine of St. Anne, twenty-two miles below Quebec, are in full blast and thousands are to be found there every day. A few days ago a large delegation from Morrisburg, Ont., visited the place. Among those were Kate Sweeney, who is 22 years old, and who for a long time has suffered severely from spinal disease and paralysis of the legs. She was carried from the train into the church, and no sooner had she communicated and venerated the relic of St. Anne than she felt her natural strength return to her, and she rose and left the church without assistance. Last week Mrs. Diogene Guirmont, of Cap St. Ignace, who had been bedridden since February and incapable of walking, was assisted to the foot of the statue of St. Anne. There she remained for a time praying and weeping, after which, raising herself painfully upon her crutches, she approached the altar railing and reverently kissed the relic which the priest presented to her. As she did so she felt the crutches slipping away from her, and, making no effort to retain them, she stood erect for a moment. Then, with her husband and a friend at her side, she walked firmly to the foot of the statue and there kneeling returned thanks with happy tears. This done she



ABANDONED BY CRIPPLES

walked to the boat. She is now said to be thoroughly cured and able to attend to her household affairs. This miracle is vouched for by the priest of Cap St. Ignace, who accompanied the pilgrims. The woman's crutches, left behind, have gone to swell the large collection of discarded canes, crutches and other aids which form two large pyramids, twenty feet in height, just within the entrance to the church.

Mrs. Joseph Paquette, of Indian Lorette, recently had a smothering sensation in the region of her heart, which physicians could not cure. She declared that she had made a vow to St. Anne to the effect that if relief were given to her she would publish the fact to the greater glory of the saint. She said she had obtained the longed-for cure in the sanctuary of the saint, and would proclaim it to the world. An 11-year-old girl from Coaticooke had been dumb for eight years, when, after invoking the aid of St. Anne and communicating, the string of her tongue was loosed, and she cried out, "Good St. Anne, I thank you."

Some Pitiful Scenes.

Nine-tenths of those who pray for relief fail to secure it. This is the most distressing feature at St. Anne. Very pitiful, indeed, are some of the scenes thus witnessed. Sickly children, whose cries fill the air, are seen on every side. Consumptives in the last stages of the disease stagger or are led by friends to the altar railing. Frequently, at the foot of St. Anne's statue, are seen supplicating sufferers who, unsatisfied with their own oral petitions and unable to remain at the altar until their prayers have been favorably answered, supplement them with written pleas inclosed in sealed envelopes and bearing the simple address, "A la bonne St. Anne." Numbers of these letters are always to be seen upon the pedestal of the statue. The church contains two or three relics of St. Anne's body, the largest being a portion of the wrist bone three inches in length. Another is a portion of a lower thumb joint. Thousands of people venerate these relics, after confessing, communicating and hearing the reading of the gospel of St. Anne. The main portion of the bones of the saint are claimed by the cathedral at Apt, France, where these relics were obtained. The body is said to have been taken from Jerusalem by St. James and others to Marseilles, the ship containing them being miraculously preserved from wreck. From Marseilles the body was taken to Apt, where for centuries its location was unknown, until its remarkable rediscovery.

OUR SHIPS AT COREA.

Four Vessels of the Asiatic Squadron of the United States Navy.

The interests of the people of this country in the Pacific, where the war is just now raging between China and Japan, are in keeping of the Asiatic squadron of the United States navy.

In all four vessels represent our sea power—the Baltimore, a battleship; the Concord, a cruiser, with the flagship Charleston and the battleship Petrel. The entire force is on duty at Corea and, though under orders to preserve strict neutrality, instructions

THE CHARLESTON

from Washington call for a vigilance that will prove an ample safeguard to every one and all interests under the protection of the American flag. Delay has been encountered in the transmission of intelligence from our naval representatives in Corea, but that is due to Japanese interference with the means of communication. Urgent messages are allowed to pass, but details of engagements are suppressed by the Mikado's Government other than such facts as are intended exclusively for official information.

DEBS ON THE STAND.

The A. R. U. Chief Tells of the Pullman Strike and What Led to It.

President Debs, of the American Railway Union, in his testimony before the strike commission, now in session in Chicago, told of having received word that a strike in Pullman was imminent and of his coming to Chicago to investigate. "I found," he said, "that the men were working for the Pullman Company at wages upon which they could not live. I found that salaries had been cut time and again, until the skilled mechanics were working their lives away for wages not sufficient for a common laborer; that the town of Pullman with its shops, its houses and its stores, was so schemed that every penny the workingmen made found its way back into the company's coffers. In fact, I found the workingmen of Pullman in a pitiable condition. The strike followed, ordered by the men themselves. Then came the boycott, ordered by duly elected delegates to our convention, and then followed the railroad strikes, ordered by the various local unions, each of which had grievances of its own."

"Would the railroad strike have occurred had there been no Pullman trouble?" asked Commissioner Wright.

"No; the Pullman strike was the prime cause. We desired to stop Pullman's cars and shut off his income, thus forcing him to arbitrate. But the railroad men had grievances of their own. The General Managers' Association had been organized with the avowed intention of giving assistance to railroads in labor troubles. The evident aim was to drive organized labor from existence. No sooner had this association been formed than a systematic reduction of railroad wages all over the country began. The cuts were made on one road at a time and in one department at a time, but the systematic regularity with which they appeared was sufficiently significant. The men were ready to strike and felt they had cause. But the trouble would not have come when it did had it not been for the Pullman matter."

Mr. Debs then said that within five days after the strike was declared the union had the railroads beaten. "They were paralyzed," he said, "but just at that time injunctions were sown broadcast and shortly afterward the officials of the American Railway Union were arrested for contempt of court. That beat us. It wasn't the railroads or the army, but the power of the United States courts that beat us." In reply to a question Mr. Debs said that the union had taken every possible means to prevent rioting and disorder. "We objected to the presence of the Federal troops, but not to the State troops and police."

RAIN AIDS THE CROPS.

Prospects for Corn Are Brighter—Yield of Small Grain Is Good.

Reports for the week as to the condition of crops throughout the country and the general influence of the weather on growth, cultivation and harvest have been made by the directors of the different State weather services to the United States weather bureau. The reports received by telegraph at Chicago are as follows.

Illinois—Temperature and sunshine above normal. Except in central portion and a few counties in northern portion, rainfall below normal and badly distributed; drought continues in many southern counties. Prospects for corn more encouraging. Plowing for wheat progressing slowly.

Indiana—Light and heavy showers and cool nights improved corn in low places and pasturage in some localities. Wheat, oats and rye thrashing nearly done; fall plowing progressing slowly.

Wisconsin—Weather conditions are unchanged; hot days with cool nights; no rain except occasional showers; forest and marsh fires continue with increased severity. Corn on low ground will make half a crop. Thrashers report large yield of small grain.

Iowa—Drought effectually broken in larger part of state, helping all immature crops and putting ground in condition for plowing.

South Dakota—Generally copious showers, but too late to benefit crops in eastern portion except late corn, flax, and potatoes in scattered localities. Black Hills crops out of danger. Thrashing progressing slowly; all yields light. Pastures greatly improved.

Kansas—Hot week, with but little rain in western half and central part of eastern half of State; elsewhere good showers have benefited pastures and late corn. Plowing retarded by dry weather. Corn-cutting general. Stock water becoming very scarce.

Nebraska—Corn cutting for fodder continues general. Pastures improved somewhat, and a few fields of late corn helped by showers. A little fall plowing, but ground generally too dry.

Ohio—Considerable corn being cut for feed, but generous showers have much improved late corn and potatoes in southern section. Some showers in north part, but not enough to relieve drought. Tobacco has generally an improved appearance, but will be a light yield. Some is being cut. But little plowing has been done.

Missouri—But little change in weather or crops, though showers improved late corn and pastures in some localities. Apples and grapes injured considerably by drought. Plowing for fall wheat retarded.

Michigan—Temperature and rainfall below normal, sunshine normal. With exception of scattered showers in western counties of northern and central sections the drought remains unabated. In many places corn and potatoes are past help.

WHEELING 'ROUND THE WORLD.

Mlle. Londonderry Must Earn $5,000 Before Boston Sees Her Again.

Mlle. Londonderry, as she calls herself, the young woman who says she is going around the world on a bicycle, has started on her journey. Mlle. Londonderry's circumnavigatory journey, she declares, is being made on a wager of $10,000 a side, by the terms of which she started penniless from Boston and

MLLE. LONDONDERRY.

must return there in fifteen months' time with $5,000 earned en route, after paying her expenses.

Mlle Londonderry set out from Boston last Monday. Before leaving the Hub she made $230.01, the one cent being given her by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, whose ribbon she wears, and the rest of the money for carrying advertisements of different firms on her wheel. Although she had taken but three lessons on the bicycle, Mlle. Londonderry covered twenty-one miles at the start in four hours and fifteen minutes, and made the run from Boston to Providence—forty-two miles—in nine hours. She says she has met the most polite and kindest treatment on the way. Male and female bicyclers escorted her along stretches of her journey, and even the tramps she encountered treated her with the most distinguished consideration.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Solving a Difficulty.

A Long Island farmer has been greatly annoyed by tramps, who were apparently fearless of dogs or firearms. So he devised another plan to get rid of these pests. He got a pot of black paint and a board, on which he painted, in large letters, "Two Thousand Tramps Wanted." He nailed this sign between two trees that stand at the entrance to his place, and that very day four tattered wanderers came along. The sign caught their attention, and they gave every evidence of pleasure. Then they began to consult, and after some time the most stalwart of the party started for the house. He advanced very cautiously, suspiciously scanning every inch of the ground and the building ahead.

As he neared the house the farmer came out and greeted him with great cordiality, and before he could say a word marched him to the rear of the house and showed him an enormous woodpile. The fellow was so overcome with astonishment that he took the saw and started in. For an hour he kept at it; then the farmer called the man in and gave him his dinner, but would permit him to carry nothing away. The tramp departed in the most sullen manner imaginable, and he and his companions held another council of war. Then each of the four men set to work inscribing cabalistic signs on the surrounding fences and trees, and that was the last tramp entertained by that farmer.

Avoiding Pain and Peril.

Defensive measures against the foe are ever adopted by a wise commander. You can be commander of the situation and strike a decisive blow at the start at that dangerous and relentless enemy, rheumatism, if attacked by it, by resorting in time to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which checks permanently the progress of a malady, among the most obstinate, painful and possibly dangerous, against which medical skill and the resources of materia medica are arrayed. No evidence is more conclusive and convincing than that which proves that the Bitters neutralizes the rheumatic poison and checks its farther development in the system. For malarial and kidney trouble, dyspepsia, want of vitality, nervousness, liver complaint and constipation, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the leading remedy.

Burglars in the Sewers.

There is a band of thieves in Naples which frequent the underground sewers, and bore their way into shops for the purpose of robbery. One morning recently a leather dealer, on unlocking his warehouse, found a large hole in the floor and skins and money gone to the value of 3,000 francs. He called the police, and several of them, together with some sewermen, penetrated into the dark vaults with a lantern. They had not gone far when they discovered a man, and called to him to stop. But with a cry, "Madonna! Do not kill me!" the man fled along the sewer, the police after him, and following him for at least a mile, passing under three or four streets, but without success. The police are now watching the sewers like cats, but there are many escape holes.

The Farmer's Bank.

His best bank is a fine meadow, a big potato patch, a forty in World's Fair winter wheat, and twenty acres in monster rye. The best meadow is made by sewing Salzer's extra grass mixtures this fall; it yields from 3 to 5 tons magnificent hay per acre. The Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., who are the largest farm and vegetable seed growers in the World—will send you a package of new wheat and rye, and catalogue, upon receipt of 4 cents postage. C

The Canary Islands Are Waterless.

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ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 20.—Harvest excursions at largely reduced rates for the round trip to Minnesota, Dakota, and Montana points are announced by the Great Northern Railway for Sept. 11 and 25 and Oct. 9.

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to say that there is "Something Just as Good as Ripans Tabules for disorders of the stomach and liver." It is not so. This standard remedy will relieve and cure you. One tabule gives relief.

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The largest Sunday school library in the world is in Washington, D. C. It is the property of the Assembly Presbyterian church. The librarian is J. C. Strout, of the Senate library.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75 cents

Expensive.

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It thoroughly purifies and enriches your blood.

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Yours respectfully,

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Why, to be sure!
Mamma uses them for dyspepsia.
Papa swallows one when he thinks
he has eaten a little too much.

Mamma says that
My brother Jack
Always wants one
When he comes home very late
at night.

Grandpapa
Takes them for something
That he calls constipation.
He always takes two, and
He says that
They are very good indeed.
They don't taste good, though,
But they can be
swallowed without tasting.

Mamma gives the baby
A quarter of one
—for wind on its stomach.

Aunt Jane,
She is an old maid, you know,
Takes them for headache.
She dissolves hers in water
And drinks it.
You just ought to see the
Face she makes up:
—but it cures her headache.

I put one under my tongue;
Then I fill my mouth just full of water,
And take one big swallow,
And it is gone
—always.

What do I take them for?
Do you see how red
My cheeks are?
Well! That is what
I take them for,
mamma says.

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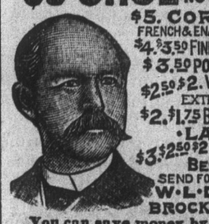

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