

PAPERS ON PANAMA

President Sends Correspondence to the Senate

REYES CITES TREATY OF 1846

Claims Injury to His Country by Course of the United States and Proposes Reference of Dispute to The Hague Tribunal—Secretary May Declines Reference

Washington, Jan. 19.—President Roosevelt transmitted to the senate additional correspondence touching the relations of the United States with Colombia and Panama covering the period from Dec. 23, 1903, to Jan. 6 last.

A statement of grievances on the part of Colombia was presented to the state department by General Reyes, Dec. 13. General Reyes says that the course of the United States has worked deep injury to Colombia and he cited the treaty of 1846 as showing that the independence and sovereignty of Colombia was to be maintained intact between the two governments.

General Reyes said with reference to the Hay-Herran treaty that the same course was followed in Bogota as was pursued in Washington, that Colombia exercised a veto right in rejecting the treaty, and that its rejection did not prevent the consideration of another treaty. He says he believes Colombia would have passed the treaty with amendments acceptable to the United States but for the declaration of the American minister that no amendments would be accepted.

General Reyes concludes: "No one will wonder that under the pressure of threats, so serious and irritating, and in the presence of a formal notification from the party which had the authority to serve it that no amendment would be accepted preference as given to disapproval."

As to the recognition of Panama General Reyes says the attitude of the United States constitutes, according to the most ancient and modern authority on international law, not only a great offense but also a formal attack upon Colombia's wealth. He says Colombia has sufficient force to suppress the revolution.

Quotes American Newspapers. General Reyes continues: "Before the coup de main which proclaimed the independence of the Isthmus in this city agents of the authors of that coup, in conference with high personages clothed with official character, as is asserted by reputable American newspapers."

"I have received information to the effect that a bank in New York opened a considerable credit in their favor, with a knowledge of the general use for which it was intended, even though unaware that it was to be applied, in part, to the bribery of the large part of the garrison at Panama."

Before the news was divulged that a revolution was about to break out on the Isthmus, General Reyes says that American cruisers, which reached their destination precisely on the eve of the movement, were plowing the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. A United States military officer, he says, stopped the railway from carrying to Panama a battalion of troops from Bogota, which had just arrived at Colon "at the very time when its arrival in that city would have impeded or suppressed any revolutionary attempt."

General Reyes said that in leading the Colombian army to restore order on the Isthmus he (Reyes) had the honor to address a note to Rear Admiral Coghlan, to which he received a reply without delay as follows: "His (Coghlan's) present orders are to prevent the landing of soldiers with hostile intent within the boundary of the state of Panama."

At this time the Colombian army consisted of 10,000 men, which General Reyes declared to be more than sufficient to suppress the Panama revolution had not the United States prevented the landing of troops. In this connection he calls attention to the fact that there is no way to reach Panama overland.

The Panama revolutionists continue General Reyes, were counselled by speculators of several countries who had assumed the direction of affairs and he asserts that thousands of the inhabitants of Panama condemned the separatist movement.

Appeal to American Sense of Justice. General Reyes says that Panama has become independent because the government of the United States desired it; because with the incomparably superior force the United States prevented the landing of Colombian troops, because even before the separatist movement was known in Bogota, the United States had its war vessels at the entrance of Colombian ports, preventing the departure of Colombian battalions; "because without regard to the precedent established by statesmen who have dealt with this matter, the United States has not respected our rights in that strip of land which Colombia considers as a divine bequest for the innocent use of the American family of states, and finally because the government of the United States invoking and putting into practice the right of might has taken from us by bloodless conquest, but by conquest nevertheless, the most important part of the national territory."

"In this crisis of the life of my country," he says, "as unlooked for as it is terrible, Colombia rests its most

PEACE PARTY AHEAD.

Foreign Minister Lamsdorf Is Completely Rehabilitated.

HEAD OF WAR PARTY IS ABROAD.

Extensive Powers of Viceroy Alexieff Have Been Curtailed and He Can Make No Move Without the Czar's Personal Approval—M. Witte Also Laboring For Peace.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 19.—There is a strong indication that, through the czar's personal acts, the peace party is completely in the ascendant. M. Rozobrazoff, the head of the war party, has gone abroad.

Foreign Minister Lamsdorf, who from the beginning has favored peace is now completely rehabilitated, and Viceroy Alexieff has been made subservient to the foreign office in Russo-Japanese negotiations.

Secretary Hay answered this note Jan. 6. He says the government has carefully considered the grave complaints made and assures General Reyes of our most friendly sentiments for Colombia. The questions submitted, he says, can be considered only in the light of accomplished facts, of which one is that the republic of Panama has become a member of the family of nations.

"The department has read with surprise," Mr. Hay comments, "your repetition of gross imputations upon the conduct and motives of this government which are said to have appeared in reputable American newspapers."

Secretary Hay says the United States has faithfully borne during the long period since the treaty of 1846 its responsibility. "Meanwhile," he continues, "the great design of the treaty of 1846 remained unfulfilled, and in the end it became apparent, as has heretofore been shown, that it could be fulfilled only by the construction of a canal by the government of the United States."

A New Situation Created. "By the declaration of independence of the republic of Panama a new situation was created. On the one hand stood the government of Colombia invoking in the name of the treaty of 1846 the aid of this government in its efforts to suppress the revolution. On the other hand stood Panama that had come into being in order that the great design of that treaty might not be forever frustrated but might be fulfilled. The Isthmus was threatened with desolation by another civil war."

"Nor were the rights and interests of the United States alone at stake. The interests of the whole civilized world were involved. The republic of Panama stood for these interests; the Colombian government opposed them. Compelled to choose between these two alternatives, the government of the United States, in nowise responsible for the situation that had arisen did not hesitate. It recognized the independence of the republic of Panama and upon its judgment and action in the emergency the powers of the world have set the seal of their approval."

Under all the circumstances, says the secretary, the department is unable to regard the complaints of Colombia against this government as having any valid foundation.

The government of the United States, he continues, in common with the whole civilized world, shares in a sentiment of sorrow in the unfortunate conditions which have long existed in the republic of Colombia by reason of the factional and fratricidal wars.

"Maintaining these feelings," Secretary Hay says, "the government of the United States would gladly exercise its good offices with the republic of Panama with a view to bringing about some arrangement on a fair and equitable basis."

References to The Hague Declined. "For the acceptance of your proposal of a resort to The Hague tribunal, this government perceives no occasion. In deed, the questions presented in your statement of grievances are of a political nature, such as nations even of the most advanced ideas as to international arbitration have not proposed to deal with by that process."

The secretary, referring to questions of establishing diplomatic relations between Panama and Colombia, the delineation of their respective boundaries and possible apportionment of their mutual pecuniary liabilities, says that if such suggestions are put in a definite and concrete form they will receive at the hands of this government most careful consideration with a view to bringing them, in the exercise of good offices, to the attention of Panama.

Under date of Jan. 6, General Reyes submits another note to Secretary Hay in which he says he has transmitted the secretary's answer to his government. The secretary's note is construed, he says, as an intimation that the Colombian forces will be attacked by the United States on their entering the territory of Panama to subdue the rebellion, and for that reason it would hold the government of the United States responsible for all damage caused by the loss of that national territory.

General Reyes requests that his first note be made public. General Reyes adds: "Inasmuch as official charges have been made against my country in the document sent to the senate, give notice to your excellency in reply to those charges I will publish my note of the 23rd of December and the present one."

Replying to this on Jan. 9, Secretary Hay says that he finds almost all the propositions brought forward in the second note have been considered and fully answered in his note of Jan. 8. He says, however: "I will not for a moment accept the imputation of unfriendly motives or sentiments on the part of this country toward Colombia and even if Colombia should persist in assuming a hostile attitude toward us it will only be after the most careful deliberation, and with extreme reluctance, that this government would shape its course in accordance with the deplorable conditions thus created."

Count Wounded in a Duel. Paris, Jan. 19.—A duel was fought between Jean Stern, a well-known sportsman, and Count Robert DeMontesquieu-Ferenc, the poet and writer, who delivered a series of lectures to society women in New York early last year. The dispute which led to the encounter grew out of public criticism by the count of Madame Stern. The count received three sword wounds but he was not seriously injured.

TO COMPEL VOTING.

Assemblyman Wittes Introduces a Bill to Fine Electors Who Fail to Vote.

ALBANY, JAN. 19.—Assemblyman Wallace of New York introduced his bill to enforce voting by all legally qualified voters, at every election at which state or county officers or a member of congress is to be elected.

The bill creates the office of state election agent, whom the governor is to appoint in every assembly district at least 30 days before the time set for the registration of voters.

The appointment is to be for two years and the remuneration is through a half portion of all penalties recovered for non-voting.

Not less than \$5 nor more than \$10 is the fine for failure to vote, but no judgment shall be rendered against any person who proves to the satisfaction of the court that he was physically or mentally unable to vote or that he was continuously 20 miles or more from the polling place for 48 hours preceding the time of closing the polls.

To Regulate Use of Trading Stamps. Albany, Jan. 19.—Assemblyman Newcomb has introduced the bill of the New York Merchants' association, designed to regulate the use of trading stamps throughout the state. The bill provides that all trading stamps or similar devices must bear upon their face a cash value in cents, and that they must be redeemed on demand in cash or merchandise at the option of the holder and regardless of the number presented. Further, any merchant giving such stamps to his customers is to be responsible to them for the redemption of them by the person or firm originally issuing them. The act is to take effect June 1, 1904.

New Automobile Bill. Albany, Jan. 19.—Senator Hill of Buffalo has introduced a bill superseding all existing laws on the subject of automobiles. The measure is the result of an investigation of the subject by the committee on legislation of the New York State Automobile association. It generally permits such association as shall be "reasonable and proper, with arbitrary limitations between eight and 20 miles an hour, dependent on the way being closely built up.

ON A HANNA SLATE. George B. Cox announces himself as Candidate For Delegate at Large. Cincinnati, Jan. 19.—Official announcement by George B. Cox, Republican leader in Hamilton county, that he is a candidate for delegate at large from Ohio to the Republican national convention at Chicago next June caused much excitement among those who believe that Mr. Cox favors Mr. Hanna's nomination. On a so-called "Hanna slate" for delegates at large are said to be Mr. Cox, Governor Herrick, former Governor Nash and Congressman Dick. It is said Mr. Cox is assured of election.

Senator Foraker, it is said will name four others for delegates at large in opposition to Herrick, Nash, Cox and Dick and that what is known as the "Administration slate" will be headed by Senator Foraker.

Shooting in Clash With Strikers. Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 19.—Deputy Sheriff William Begley, John Long and Robert Saylor and an Italian striker were shot in a clash with striking coal miners at Boatwell. Three Polish women had been held for court, charged with inciting riot, resisting an officer and assault and battery, and when a dozen officers started to lock up the two women the crowd surged in and shooting resulted. Saylor and the Italian are seriously hurt, while the injuries of Begley and Long are not so severe. The women were finally landed in the lockup. No additional arrests have been made.

Littauer Gets the Delegates. Gloversville, Jan. 19.—Republican primaries were held in the city of Gloversville and the towns of Fulton and Hamilton counties last night. Returns received indicate that Congressman Lucius N. Littauer has made a tremendous sweep of the Fulton-Hamilton district, administering crushing defeat to Charles H. Knox, and will control the convention next Saturday by from 15 to 20 delegates. The primaries in Gloversville were the largest ever held, Littauer securing every delegate. The primaries in Johnstown will be held tonight when Knox is expected to carry his home city.

Next Wife Every Year. Mexico City, Mexico, Jan. 19.—Leon Vargas Navarro, Mexican consul at Phoenix, Ariz., is in the city, having been called to the capital to explain several complaints made against him. One of these complaints is that the society of Phoenix is scandalized because, it is alleged, the consul presents each year at the social functions that town a different woman as his wife.

Thirty-Ons Below Zero. Syracuse, Jan. 19.—At the club house of the Onondaga Yacht club on Onondaga lake at midnight the thermometer registered 21 degrees below zero. In the downtown streets of Syracuse it was 14 below.

Every man has at times in his mind the ideal of what he should be, but it is

MANNERS IN BUSINESS.

Brains and Good Department a Winning Combination.

The value of brains in business cannot be overestimated of course; but neither can the value of manners. Don't make the error of supposing that brains are everything. You may have the best set of brains in the town, but if you haven't the manners of a gentleman nobody is going to appreciate you. Your manner is the outward indication of what you are within in the estimate of most people, and if the manner is disagreeable few will take the trouble to examine into you any further.

The consensus of general opinion is that the man who goes about with peevish quills as his manners hasn't any brains worth bothering about. Did you never notice that the man who employs large forces of intelligent people look at an applicant closely, ask a few seemingly unimportant questions and promptly employ or dismiss him? They don't sound his brain depth; they don't obtain his biography; they don't inquire into his social standing; they size him up from his manners, and if he is brass on the surface they don't look for gold within.

The employer knows that if an applicant's manner strikes him favorably it will also favorably strike people with whom he comes in contact in his work. And nobody knows better than a big business man that a favorable first impression means half the sale. People are apt to think that if there is any place where manners are of little consequence it is in business, where cold calculation so largely takes the place of feeling. But the truth is that nowhere else are manners of such importance as in everyday dealings. There is no capital and equipment any young man can have that will pay him better than good manners. There is no possible calling for which this does not better fit him. If he has brains the world owes him something, but unless he has good manners he will have a hard time collecting it.—Kansas City World.

A WHISTLER PICTURE.

The Dramatic Manner of its Finish and an Anticlimax. Whistler was one day visited by a foreign artist, an old acquaintance, with whom Whistler had not yet quarreled. He was received with genuine cordiality, and, artist-like, he ran round the studio looking at everything. One small picture seemed to charm him especially, and he said: "Now that is one of your good ones." "Don't look at it, dear boy," said Whistler airily, "it's not finished." "Finished?" said the visitor. "Why, it is the most carefully finished picture of yours that I have ever seen." "Don't look at it!" persisted Whistler. "You are doing injustice to yourself, you are doing injustice to my picture, and you are doing injustice to me!" The visitor looked bewildered, when Whistler, in a theatrical tone, cried out: "Stop! I'll finish it now!" Then he procured a very small camel's hair brush, fixed it on a long and slender handle, mixed a little speck of paint on his palette, dipped the tip of his brush into it, and then, standing off from his picture and with the action of a fencer with his rapier, he lunged forward and touched the picture in one spot with his pigment. "Now it's finished," said he. "Now you may look at it." This was all highly dramatic, and indeed very well acted, but, as in the case of some stage plays, the final act of Whistler's performance proved to be an anticlimax. The foreign artist took his leave, but, finding that he had left his umbrella behind him, called for it next day. The servant, recognizing him, told him that Mr. Whistler had gone out for the day, but invited him to go to the studio and seek his umbrella. He went there and found it, but also took the opportunity of having one more look at the picture which had been "finished" for his special benefit the day before, and he saw that the little dab of wet paint put on he had afterward scrupulously wiped off again.—Frederick Keppel in The Reader.

STRAIN WATER SUPPLY.

The investigation of a neglected spring or rivulet may bring to light a valuable supply of water for gardening or domestic purposes. A surprising quantity is often obtainable by installing a ram at some seemingly insignificant source. A ram is cheap, because the first expense is the last, there being no cost of maintenance, and it is satisfactory, because the ram requires no attention. Once started, it takes entire care of itself.—Country Life in America.

TREASURY SHOWN IN HIS HEAD.

At the present time there is a keeper on a Herfordshire estate who has about twenty shots in his head. Nearly thirty years ago this man was accidentally shot by an under-keeper, and there were twenty-two holes in the hat he wore, which is preserved to this day. The injured man never had the shots extracted, was long between life and death and completely lost his hearing.—London Standard.

QUALIFIED APPROVAL.

"How did you like the opera?" "First rate," answered Mr. Cumrox. "I didn't care much about the tunes they played, but it was a great comfort to have gone noise to drown the vacuous conversation that was going on around me."—Washington Star.

A Looking Glass.

Mr. Crittick—Miss Ariz tells me she does most of her painting now on glass. Miss Sperts—I think she means with the aid of a glass.—Exchange.

A GOOD NAME IS RATHER TO BE CHOSEN THAN GREAT RICHES, AND A LOVING FAVOR RATHER THAN SILVER OR GOLD.—SOLON.

THE JUNGLE BEAUTY

SHE PLUCKS HER WARDROBE FROM THE TREES AND VINES.

Lace bark is the favorite Bell Dress Fabric of the beautiful Ball of the West Indies—Living Jewels That Outshine the Diamond.

Down in the tropical jungles of Central America and the West Indies the head of the family is not worried by milliners' and dressmakers' bills. The semicivilized belle of these lands knows how to get nearly the whole of her costume from the jungle. She manufactures it herself from the materials she gathers from nature. Though she may be able in rare cases to get from the one yard ten or fifteen miles away a few shreds of cloth with which to make her dress, any trimming she may wish to put upon it must be searched for in the woods.

Lace bark is her favorite material for making anything light and dainty. This lace bark is the film which covers the heart of the lace bark tree. The natives carefully remove it and soak it in running water for three or four days in order to get off the gum and unnecessary fiber. After that it is bleached on the sands by the river and stretched out and then to whiten it.

When it has become a creamy white it is pressed with a hot iron or a heated stone and is ready for use. It has a fine lacy appearance and runs into more artistic patterns than any manufactured article. When made into a dress it is wonderfully beautiful.

The jungle girl uses it springy on her ordinary clothes, but for her ball dress she uses a lace bark to make to give a study look to the skirts. She knows that it becomes her as nothing else would.

Her jewelry consists of beautifully colored seeds strung together in the form of necklaces, bracelets and tresses. In addition to these, on the night of the ball she catches the brilliant fireflies which swarm in the jungle and artistically arranges them in her dusky locks. The jungle girl would not exchange her people's wraiths, as she calls the fireflies, for the diamonds of the northern belle.

The jungle girl's hats are a marvel to behold. She weaves them herself from the jippi-jappa grass, and carries any shape or style she fancies. She trims them with the netty fiber of the cocoon palm and the gorgeous wings of the mountain parakeet, which is shot and brought home by her father and brother. Even her parasol and umbrellas are supplied by kindly nature. When the sun is too hot or the rain too heavy a big plain rain or banana leaf does as well as anything bought in the largest stores of an American city.

A crole belle is as fond of perfume as the daintiest American woman and is just as particular that it shall be of the best kind. She goes to much more trouble to procure it, but then she knows that it is always pure and fresh. She first picks her best flowers, and then, by some process handed down from one generation to another, she distills it.

The secret method is often known to only a few families, and they would not give it away for any sum of money. The lucky holders of the secret are of course envied by all who know them. Although others may receive presents of the much valued scent from those in the secret, they cannot make it themselves and therefore cannot afford to be as lavish with it as they wish.

The tropical girl's soap is procured on the way to the bath. As she walks down to the river to bathe she stops here and there to gather soap berries and cuts a piece of stick called "chewstick," which she uses as a toothbrush. She chews the end of it until it becomes quite soft and froth gathers at the end. She then rubs her teeth well with it. This is the best toothbrush on earth, as it not only prevents the teeth from decaying, but keeps them beautifully white and clean. People in other countries, knowing the value of this chewstick above all others as a dentifrice, have it powdered and exported to them.

In many parts of South America the natives cannot buy cloth to make their clothes, so they have to spin it themselves out of cocoon fiber, river weeds and bamboo fiber. The cloth woven from the bamboo fiber is very soft and silky.

Unlike the West Indians, the South American belle wears shoes of a kind. These are made of a coarse woven material like sailcloth, which is attached to soles of rawhide. They are the most comfortable shoes imaginable and are used by the soldiers of South America when on the march. They are called "alpaggats," and Americans who have traveled in South America invariably bring them home to their wives and daughters for bath slippers. Those who are lucky enough to have a pair would not exchange them for any other slippers, however costly. No other footwear equals the "alpaggats" for comfort and durability.—Washington Star.

Of course.

"All the defendants they've brought before us so far," said the first jurymen in the criminal court, "appear to be so thin and miserable."

"Yes," replied the other, "naturally they have a pinched look."—Philadelphia Press.

The Extremity of Miss. The Parson—Dis am mos' positively de mos' extremely judicest chicking I ever put in mouth, Br'er Jackson. Br'er Jackson—Yes, sah, pahman, dat chicking was raised an' brung up on watermills, sah.—Ladies Weekly.

Nobility of character manifests itself at lighthouses when it is not provided with large doors.—Whitman.

FEELS THIRTY YEARS YOUNGER.

Dr. Kennedy's New Medicine, Cal-cure Solvent, Warmly Praised by Mrs. Chalfer.

When Dr. David Kennedy, of Kennedy Row, Kingston, N. Y., said he regarded Cal-cure Solvent, his new medicine for the Kidneys, Liver and Blood, as the crowning achievement of his life, he made no mistake, as hundreds who have used it testify. Here is one such, who wrote us to the point:

Remember that it is Dr. Kennedy's new medicine that this lady writes. Only one Dr. David Kennedy ever lived in Roundout, City of Kingston, N. Y., and his new medicine is sold only in 50.00 bottles.

For Business Men. In the heart of the wholesale district.

For Shoppers. A minutes walk to Wauwatawis; a minutes to Siegel Cooper's Big Store. Easy of access to the great Dry Goods Store.

For Sightseers. One block from B'way Cars, giving easy transportation to all points of interest.

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PERFECTED GRANITE ROOFING WHICH HAS BEEN ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION AS THE STANDARD READY ROOFING.

Ask your Dealer. Make your horse happy by providing them with Pure-Salt Bricks. Guaranteed to contain nothing but refined dairy salt. A great modern convenience at a cost of about 5 cents per horse per month.

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are strictly fresh and pure. The BEST at bottom prices.

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Frank S. Smith,

The Old Stand, 54 State St., NEW YORK.

Let Them Help Themselves. They don't like to work, and they'll do it if they want it. Don't force medicine on them when they don't want it.

COMPRESSED Pure-Salt Bricks. Pure salt, no impurities. Improves the quality and yield of milk. A modern convenience, always on hand. A modern convenience, always on hand. Only about a stick is a month. See how they enjoy holding their noses when you tell them they are taking salt. Buy of dealers or send for free booklet.

Belmont Stable Supply Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.



CEAR OF RUSSIA.

His extensive powers are curtailed and he can make no move without the czar's personal approval.

BECHTEL MURDER TRIAL.

Expert Testified That Stains on Carpet and Bedclothes Were Blood.

Allegations, Pa., Jan. 19.—The chain of circumstantial evidence which this commonwealth is attempting to forge around Mrs. Catherine Bechtel, charged with being an accessory after the fact in the murder of her daughter Mabel, was greatly strengthened by the witnesses called by the prosecution.

Grand Rapids Bribery Case. Evidence That Three Officials Received Money in Lake Michigan Water Deal.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—Ex-City Clerk Isaac F. Lamoreaux was called as a witness by the prosecution in the trial of ex-Alderman Jacob Ellen for accepting a bribe to aid the Lake Michigan water deal in the council.

Curtain Damaged on First Night. Chicago, Jan. 19.—Stage Manager W. T. Carlton of the "Bluebeard" company admitted that on the opening night of the Iroquois theater the asbestos curtains not only caught in dropping but were damaged by coming in contact with the "Strip" lights lining the proscenium arch.

Count Wounded in a Duel. Paris, Jan. 19.—A duel was fought between Jean Stern, a well-known sportsman, and Count Robert DeMontesquieu-Ferenc, the poet and writer, who delivered a series of lectures to society women in New York early last year.

Mexico City, Mexico, Jan. 19.—Leon Vargas Navarro, Mexican consul at Phoenix, Ariz., is in the city, having been called to the capital to explain several complaints made against him.

Qualified Approval. "How did you like the opera?" "First rate," answered Mr. Cumrox.

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A Good Name Is Rather To Be Chosen Than Great Riches, and a Loving Favor Rather Than Silver or Gold.—Solomon.

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