

## The People's Pilot

RENSSELAER. : INDIANA.

## The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### Second Session.

The anti-option bill was taken up in the senate on the 26th, and Mr. Mills (Tex.) made a speech against the bill as being against the existence of state governments. In the house the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill (\$21,671,968) for the fiscal year 1894 was reported. The post office appropriation bill (\$83,836,537) was also reported. The sundry civil bill was discussed.

The death of James G. Blaine was announced in the senate on the 27th by Mr. Hale, who has been for many years one of the closest personal and political friends of the dead statesman. His remarks were followed by a motion made by Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) that the senate adjourn out of respect for the memory of the deceased, and that motion carried. The death of Mr. Blaine brought the business of the house to a sudden termination. A few committee reports were made, including a bill to repeal the federal election laws, and then, after brief and affecting speeches by Mr. Milliken (who represents Mr. Blaine's old district) and Mr. Holman (who served many years with him in the house) out of respect to the memory of the dead statesman the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 30th ult. the general debate on the anti-option bill was closed. Senator Chandler introduced a resolution calling upon the president to enter into negotiation with the provisional government of the late kingdom of Hawaii for the admission of the island as a territory of the United States. In the house the sundry civil appropriation bill was further considered, but was not disposed of. The speaker announced the following committee to investigate the Panama canal scandal: Messrs. Fellows, Geary, Patterson, Powers and Storer.

### DOMESTIC.

WILLIAM FISHER (colored) was hanged by a mob at Algiers, La., for killing Mrs. McMahon and J. Barrett. A DOZEN buildings at Fair Haven, Vt., were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$100,000.

RICHARD PLOCK and David Gurney, two Kansas City (Mo.) capitalists, were fatally injured in a runaway accident.

AFTER a married life of fifty years Peter Ford, of Fayette, Mo., asks for a divorce from his wife on the grounds that she had at various times called him "liar," "old hound," "scoundrel" and other equally strong names.

THE loss was reported of the steamship Donati, which left New York December 10 for Lisbon with a load of wheat and a crew of thirty-three men.

THE livery stable of Archie Putnam at Chillicothe, Mo., was totally destroyed and eleven horses were burned, among which were five valuable trotters.

By the explosion of some escaping gas in a building in Chicago three people were probably fatally burned.

THE tax inquirers have unearthed \$5,000,000 worth of unreported taxable property in Allen county, O., and 800 persons have been caught.

THE name of the Kansas City, Nevada & Fort Smith railway has been changed to the Kansas City, Pittsburgh & Gulf.

JUDGE GILLET in the circuit court at Valparaiso, Ind., decided that a grand jury could not make demands upon bank officers for their books containing the names of depositors.

PROF. GEORGE P. RUDOLPH, formerly a Catholic priest, while attempting to deliver his lecture, "Why I Left the Romish Priesthood," at Lafayette, Ind., was driven from the hall by a mob, severely injured about the head and shoulders, and received a bullet in his left hand.

MRS. WILLIAM COREAN dropped dead in the presence of her little children at Jacksonville, Ill.

OVER 2,000 conversions were reported as a result of Evangelist Mills' religious meetings at Des Moines, Ia.

MANY people were flocking to South Dakota to secure divorce in the hope of acquiring a residence before the legislature extends the period of residence to six months.

LEADING men in congress were said to be quietly considering a plan to annex Canada to the United States and for the acquisition of the Sandwich islands.

At Jackson, Tenn., the jury in the case of Arsell Spence against the Illinois Central road for killing her husband brought in a verdict of \$12,000 in favor of the plaintiff.

In the United States during the seven days ended on the 27th the business failures numbered 295, against 332 the previous week and 297 for the corresponding time last year.

EXCHANGES amounting to \$1,373,829.663 were reported by the leading clearing houses in the United States during the seven days ended on the 27th, against \$1,464,628,829 the previous seven days. As compared with the corresponding week of 1893 the increase was \$5.1.

REBECCA SALMON and her two children were fatally burned in a fire at their home in Williamsburg, N. Y.

TWO MASKED men robbed the bank of Waverly Kan., of \$500, killed A. P. Ingliman, one of their pursuers, and were finally run down and arrested.

FIFTEEN business firms were burned out in Chicago, the total loss being \$150,000.

JOE DONAGHUE skated 100 miles at Stamford, Conn., in 7 hours 11 minutes and 38 seconds, lowering the 100-mile record four hours.

THE business portion of the mining town of Gem, Wash., was destroyed by fire.

WILLIAM J. SCROGENS, a white boy aged 17, was hanged at Birmingham, Ala., for the murder of a Jewish peddler known as Schustig.

EDMUND LUTHER, aged 70, of South Bend, Ind., stepped into an office to rest and suddenly dropped dead.

ALFRED STOUT, the colored murderer of George Detmar, was executed in the jail yard at Elkton, Md.

THE Indiana supreme court denied the petition for a rehearing in the apportionment suit and a new apportionment of the state will be necessary.

A GIANT system of robbery which has been carried on for six months on the New Mexico division of the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad was brought to light at Raton, N. M.

Dr. J. B. HOLMES' private sanitarium at Rome, Ga., was burned, the loss being \$100,000.

JOHN MICHAELS, his wife and three children, of Hamlin, W. Va., were all frozen to death in their home.

Snow caused portions of the roofs of the manufacturing and other buildings on the world's fair grounds to cave in, the total loss being estimated at \$50,000.

THE collections of internal revenue for the first half of the present fiscal year aggregated \$84,297,428, against \$77,124,754 for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, an increase of \$7,172,674.

THE Erie car works at Erie, Pa., were seized by the sheriff upon executions amounting to \$102,000 in favor of Erie banks.

NEAR Big Cliff, Ky., a freight train was wrecked by a broken rail and Alexander Price, engineer; George Foster, fireman; and Walter Davis, brakeman, were killed.

THE mammoth plant of the Portsmouth wheel works at Portsmouth, O., was burned, the loss being \$100,000.

THE state troops were ordered out to quell a riot caused by strikers at the Brooks locomotive works at Dunkirk, N. Y.

Six blocks in Oakesdale, Wash., were burned, the loss being \$500,000.

THE First Presbyterian church at Logansport, Ind., was ruined by fire.

THE little mining town of Honeybrook, Pa., was said to be in imminent danger of destruction from subterranean fires.

THE pension payments in January amounted to \$14,000,000, a decrease as compared with last month of \$1,000,000.

A COMBINE of forty-one paper mills in various states has been effected. The name of the new organization is the Columbian Straw Paper company, with headquarters at Chicago.

THE residence of James Malone in Mineral county, W. Va., was destroyed by fire, and Mrs. Malone, her son Louis and Edward McCarthy were burned to death.

TWO MORE deaths of victims of the recent oil explosion at Alton Junction, Ill., swells the total list of dead to twenty-eight.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 30th ult. was: Wheat, 81,488,000 bushels; corn, 12,535,000 bushels; oats, 5,708,000 bushels; rye, 937,000 bushels; barley, 2,114,000 bushels.

JOHN B. HOJDA, a Bohemian ex-priest, killed his two children at Baltimore while he was suffering from delirium.

MILWAUKEE is to be the headquarters of a big window glass combine, which will include nearly all the window glass manufacturers of the country.

An ice gorge broke above Louisville, Ky., wrecking seventy-five coal barges valued at \$50,000.

It was announced that the estate of the late James G. Blaine would amount to \$800,000 and that all is left unserved to Mrs. Blaine, she to be sole executrix and not required to give any bond.

THE secretary of the treasury estimates the appropriations for defraying the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, at \$7,392,460.

THE fireworks plant of Diehl & Co., at Reading, O., were wrecked by an explosion and Henry Horn was killed, Gus Groove and Viola White were fatally injured and many others were hurt.

THE death of Bernard Nienhaus at Alton Junction, Ill., makes the death list thus far from the oil explosion foot up twenty-nine.

SHERIFF JOSEPH TUMLINSON shot and killed his wife at Encinal, Tex., and then committed suicide. Family trouble was the cause.

MIKE DAVIDSON, Michael Haley and Joseph Smith were instantly killed by a mass of falling rock in a coal mine near Streator, Ill.

It was reported that the contract for the construction of the Chicago & St. Louis electric railway roadbed had been let.

FRED SCHUMANN, a well-known citizen of Memphis, Tenn., while nearly insane from business troubles murdered his two children and made a probably successful attempt to commit suicide by taking poison.

FIRE destroyed the building in Cincinnati occupied by the American Book company, the loss being \$100,000.

NINE Austrians who arrived in New York on the French line steamship La Gasconne were ordered to return on the same steamer as they were penniless.

LOUIS FRANKLIN and Charles C. Rapp, two well-known citizens, were asphyxiated by gas at Davenport, Ia.

C. C. CONN, proprietor of the Conn band instrument factory at Elkhart, Ind., made his annual distribution of dividends on the profit-sharing basis. The workmen received \$14,600.

ADVICES from New York say that most of the transatlantic steamship companies have stopped bringing immigrants to this country in the steerage.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE New Jersey legislature in joint session chose James Smith, Jr., as United States senator to serve for six years from March 4, 1893.

JOHN MARTIN (populist) was elected United States senator by the Kansas legislature. The republicans claimed the joint convention was illegal and sent a protest to Washington.

JOHN L. MITCHELL, of Milwaukee, was nominated for United States senator from Wisconsin by the joint democratic caucus on the thirty-first ballot. The vote was: Mitchell, 45; Bragg, 38; Knight, 1.

THE Tennessee legislature in joint convention elected W. S. Morgan secretary of state, James A. Harris comptroller and E. B. Craig treasurer.

THE funeral of Bishop Phillips Brooks took place in Boston on the 26th and 10,000 persons followed the remains to Mount Auburn cemetery.

JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE died at 11 a. m. on the 27th at his home in Washington, surrounded by his wife and children. The immediate cause of death was exhaustion. The disease which brought about his end was a chronic

affection of the kidneys, complicated with resulting ailments. Death came without pain and he was conscious to the last. Mr. Blaine was born January 31, 1850, at West Brownsville, Pa. A proclamation issued by President Harrison announced to the country the sad news of his death.

EX-JUDGE JAMES CAMPBELL, who was postmaster general in President Pierce's cabinet, died in Philadelphia of heart failure, aged 80 years.

THE funeral ceremonies over the late L. Q. C. Lamar took place at Macon, Ga. Chief Justice Fuller and the associate justices were present at the services.

THE Wisconsin legislature elected John L. Mitchell as United States senator.

COL. GEORGE E. GROVER, representative of the Royal British commission to the world's fair, died suddenly and unattended in the Victoria hotel in Chicago.

MAJOR GENERAL SAMUEL SPRIGG CARROLL, U. S. A., retired, died in Washington, aged 61 years.

DR. T. M. LEAVENWORTH, one of the prominent figures in the history of California, died at his home in Santa Rosa at the age of 90 years.

THE funeral of James G. Blaine took place at the Church of the Covenant in Washington on the 30th ult., after which the remains were interred in Oak Hill cemetery.

### FOREIGN.

FIVE fresh cases of cholera and two deaths were reported at the Nieleben insane asylum near Berlin, Germany.

A PASSENGER train on the railway from Wilna to Minsk, Russia, was wrecked, and fifteen persons were killed and thirty seriously injured.

FOUR cases of cholera and two deaths were reported at the Nieleben hospital at Halle, Germany, making a total of 100 cases and thirty-eight deaths.

THE Spanish government is understood not to be disposed to grant the request of the United States that missionaries be readmitted to the Caroline islands.

An explosion in a mine at Tokod, Hungary, caused the death of 180 miners.

THE thirty-fourth anniversary of Emperor William's birthday was celebrated in Berlin.

HAWAII'S government has been overthrown by a revolution. Queen Liliuokalani has been deposed, a provisional government headed by President S. B. Dole has control of affairs, and commissioners have been sent to Washington with a petition to the American government to annex the Hawaiian islands to the United States.

DURING the voyage of the ship Manzanar from La Libertad to Valparaiso four of the sailors were confined in the storeroom as a punishment and all died from asphyxiation.

THE bark Valparaiso, coming from the south to Valparaiso with a cargo of timber, was wrecked and nine of the crew perished.

THE Federal bank of Australia at Melbourne was winding up its affairs with liabilities of \$10,000,000 and assets over that amount.

ENORMOUS quantities of snow have fallen in the valley of the Dnieper and in other parts of southern Russia. In the valley the snow was on a level with the house-tops, and in one province 100,000 sheep had been killed.

THE central market hall at Berlin was totally destroyed by fire, causing a loss of 2,000,000 marks.

THE British government has instructed Sir Julian Pauncefote, its minister in Washington, to protest against the action of the United States officials and forces in Hawaii.

### LATER.

In the United States senate the anti-option bill occupied almost the entire day. The bill was passed by a vote of 40 to 29. The credentials of Senator Mills as senator from Texas were received and placed on file. The bill for the construction of a wagon bridge across the Missouri river at Sioux City, Ia., was passed, and the senate adjourned. In the house the sundry civil bill occupied the attention of the house during the entire day.

THE will of the late Gen. Butler was filed in the Middlesex probate court at East Cambridge. It bears the date of 1854, with a codicil added in 1862. All his estate is left to relatives, including a wife and mother since deceased.

ONE of the worst blizzards for many years swept over the northwest, the cold being intense. At Helena, Mont., the thermometer registered 50 degrees below zero.

THE British parliament convened on the 31st ult., the queen's speech being read.

THE 10-year-old son of Henry Lichtmark, near Winamac, Ind., carelessly pointed a gun at his elder brother and pulled the trigger, fatally wounding him.

LUKE TATUM, a negro wife murderer, was hanged at Camden, Ark.

AT Port Royal, S. C., the official trials of the pneumatic guns of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius were a success.

A SUICIDAL mania seems rampant in Louisville, Ky. In one day four men died from self-inflicted wounds and a fifth made an attempt to take his life.

THE legislatures of Pennsylvania and Oregon adopted resolutions favoring the annexation of the Sandwich islands to the United States.

It was reported that the liabilities of the Erie car works at Erie, Pa., whose failure was recently announced, would reach \$1,000,000.

THREE sailors, survivors of the wrecked Norwegian ship Thekla, arrived at Hamburg, and report terrible suffering. For sixteen days they subsisted upon human flesh, the three strangling a fourth companion.

HENRY SMITH, the negro who murdered a 3-year-old girl at Paris, Tex., has been caught. The mob determined on the most awful punishment possible to inflict, and he would be burned to death at the stake.

THE dwelling house of James Addison at West Newbury, Mass., was destroyed by fire and Mrs. Addison, aged 40, and his son William, aged 16, perished in the flames.

### REVOLUTION.

Hawaiians Object to the Rule of Queen Liliuokalani and Therefore Force Her to Resign Her Office. A Provisional Government Formed. S. B. Dole Made President—Commissioners Sent to the United States with a Request for Annexation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Hawaii's government has been overthrown by a revolution. Queen Liliuokalani has been deposed, and a provisional government, headed by President S. B. Dole, has control of affairs. The news was brought by the steamship Claudine, which arrived here on Saturday from Honolulu. The Claudine brought a commission, headed by Mr. Thurston, and they are now en route to Washington with a petition to the American government to annex the Hawaiian islands to the United States.

The first intimation of trouble came on January 15, when the queen tried to get the cabinet to sign a new constitution that disfranchised all foreigners and put the whole government in the hands of the native politicians. The ministers refused, and when threatened by the queen fled for their lives. They returned later and induced the queen to postpone the coup. There was a public meeting in front of the palace. The queen announced the failure of her plans and a native orator demanded the lives of the ministers. Early in the evening citizens met and formed a committee of public safety. On the 16th a mass meeting was held in the armory.

About 5 o'clock p. m. the United States steamship Boston landed 300 men, fully armed. They marched to the office of the consul general of the United States. The marines were sent to the American legation, while the sailors marched out along Merchant street with two Gatling guns and camped for a time on private grounds. They stayed there all night.

All day on Tuesday, the 18th, the community was in a state of expectancy, looking to the committee of public safety to do something to end the tension. The committee in the meantime was not idle, being incessantly occupied completing its organization and making the final arrangements necessary to the proclamation of the provisional government and its protection by an armed force.

In the meantime the committee of public safety, accompanied by members of the government about to be formed, proceeded to the government building. There a proclamation was read of which the chief points are as follows:

1. The Hawaiian monarchical system of government is hereby abrogated.  
2. A provisional government for the control and management of public affairs and the protection of the public peace is hereby established to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon.

3. Such provisional government shall consist of an executive council of four members, who are declared to be S. B. Dole, J. A. King, P. C. Jones and W. O. Smith, who shall administer the government of the islands and administer the executive departments of the government, the first named acting as president and chairman of such council and administering the department of foreign affairs, and the others severally administering the department of interior, finance and attorney general, respectively, in the order in which they are named, according to existing Hawaiian law as far as may be consistent with this proclamation, and also of advisory council, which shall consist of fourteen members. Such advisory council shall also have general legislative authority. Such executive and advisory council shall act jointly, have the power to remove any member of either council and to fill such or any other vacancy.

4. All officers of the government are to exercise their functions except the queen, Marshal Wilson and the cabinet. All Hawaiian laws and constitutional principles not inconsistent herewith shall continue in force until the further order of the executive and advisory councils.

The provisional government and the cabinet went to the palace and submitted their plan to the queen. She refused at first to yield, but finally retired to her country residence, her troops surrendered and the government was in the hands of the foreigners. All the foreign powers except England promptly recognized the new government.

Prior to the sailing of the Claudine from Honolulu the following proclamations were made:

"I, Liliuokalani, by the grace of God and under the constitution of the Hawaiian kingdom, do hereby solemnly protest against any and all acts done against me or the constitutional government of the Hawaiian kingdom by certain persons claiming to have established a provisional government of and for the kingdom; that I yield to the superior force of the United States of America, whose minister plenipotentiary, his excellency John L. Stevens, has caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu, and declared that he would support and maintain the provisional government. Now, to avoid any collision of armed forces and perhaps loss of life, I do under this protest and compelled by said force, yield my authority until such time as the government of the United States shall, upon the facts being presented to it, under the action of its representative and restate me in the authority which I claim as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian islands."

Done at Honolulu this 17th day of January, A. D. 1893. LILIUOKALANI.  
S. B. Dole, president of the provisional government of Hawaii, is a son of one of the late American missionaries to Hawaii, is a graduate of Williams college and has been second associate justice of the supreme court of Hawaii. He is a scholarly man, of acknowledged legal and judicial ability. Fully 75 per cent. of the taxes are paid by American investors and residents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Hawaiian annexation is bound to become a burning question. There is no escape from it. Little additional news of the revolution is looked for until the commissioners reach Washington, when it is presumed they may have some facts to communicate to the president which for prudential reasons have not been made public. That they come with an authorized proposition for annexation was confirmed by the intelligence the state and navy departments received. That they have studied the relations of the United States carefully is shown by their declaration that all they ask now is to be clear in under a territorial form and not as a state.

There can be no joint protectorate of the United States, Great Britain and Germany over the Sandwich islands such as prevails over Samoa. There

must be either an exclusively American protectorate or annexation, and the drift of events seems to point to annexation.

"And pending the settlement of the question of Hawaiian annexation we shall permit no foreign interference."

Secretaries John Foster and Tracey bowed, and the conference Saturday between them and the president, who uttered the quoted words above, came to a close. The conference, which began as soon as the secretary of state had carried the news of the Hawaiian revolution to the president, lasted an hour. The question was discussed in all its bearings. Its great importance demanded prompt action lest American interests should suffer, and while it is certain that the annexation idea will be combated strongly in congress, and that nothing could at present be done regarding that phase of the question, it was taken for granted that the country would not for one moment brook encroachment upon Hawaiian territory by any European power. It was determined that every possible step should be taken to prevent such interference.

The immediate dispatch of Rear Admiral Skerrett with the Mohican to Honolulu, to be followed later by the Ranger, Adams and possibly the Thetis, the only available warships on the Pacific coast, means, and the authorities do not deny it, though they are reluctant to give information on the subject that all available forces will be used to enforce the Monroe doctrine in the Pacific and to maintain and strengthen the advantages the United States now have in the rivalry between this country and Great Britain for supremacy in Hawaii.

The senate in executive session Saturday took up the annexation question and discussed it freely. The democrats seemed to oppose the idea, while the republicans favored it. But as no official notification of a Hawaiian desire to be annexed had been received no formal action could be taken. It is understood that the majority of the committee on foreign relations will favor annexation. The most earnest champions of this idea are Senators Sherman and Morgan. The president will receive the provincial commissioners and without encouraging or discouraging them will, it is believed, send their request to congress without recommendation.

Although it is a little early yet to predict what President Harrison will say about annexation—for it is not known what conditions the commission will propose—it is firmly believed by naval officials that he will urge legislative sanction to the desire of the provisional government of Hawaii for United States guardianship.

While it is hoped there will be no clash with England, such a contingency is not looked upon as outside the range of probabilities. The United States are not courting trouble; but will, nevertheless, take all possible precaution against being overreached by British greed. While, of course, no statement of the policy to be pursued will be made, at least until after the arrival of the commissioners from Hawaii, who are to present the request for annexation to the United States, it may be said that the visit of the Hawaiians will hardly be successful, if the purpose thereof has been correctly stated. Aside from the innovation upon the policy of the government since its organization, which the annexation would be, the interests of other countries in the Sandwich islands are too large to permit on the part of the government of those nations an acquiescence in such annexation. It would involve consequences that the United States would not care, and which its long settled policy forbids, to assume.

The only danger of serious complication is from Great Britain, whose representatives, it is believed, have encouraged the queen to attempt the coup which led to her downfall. Should Great Britain refuse to recognize the provisional government and send a naval force to back up her representatives in supporting the queen trouble will follow. Half a dozen British war vessels could be concentrated at Honolulu long before the United States could get any force strong enough to cope with them to reinforce the Boston. The fact that the Boston was in the harbor at the time of the revolution proved the wisdom of Secretary Tracy's policy of keeping a war vessel at the islands. Had a British vessel been there instead a force of British sailors and marines would have been sent ashore and then the United States would have had the wrong end of the subsequent negotiations. Because should Great Britain once obtain any sort of a foothold on the Sandwich islands she would hold on until compelled to retire.

The talk that it is against the American government's policy to annex Hawaii is scouted by some of the most distinguished senators and representatives at the state capital. They cannot blind the fact that unless a bold course is adopted at once John Bull will soon be master at Honolulu. Any compact entered into with England will be violated in spirit, if not in letter. Great Britain's jealousy and greed will override all arrangements that may be entered into for the control of these coveted islands. Harrison, it is confidently predicted, will play a bold hand and see to it that henceforth American authority will be pretty decisively felt in Hawaii. A halt will be called on British aggression and practical annexation will, it is thought, be the presidential programme.

### Roofs Broken by Snow.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Weighted down by huge heaps of snow the roofs of several of the world's fair buildings gave way Saturday, causing a loss of nearly \$50,000. The huge manufacturing building suffered the worst, a hole 16 by 600 feet being torn in the roof of its eastern annex. The weight of the snow on a portion of machinery hall also proved too much for the iron supports and a section about 14 by 50 feet caved in. The roofs of the agricultural and transportation buildings also suffered, but not so severely.

### An Expert's Opinion.

Our readers have doubtless noticed the numerous discussions by the scientists and hygienists as to the relative value of the various baking powders. A careful sifting of the evidence leaves no doubt as to the superiority of the Royal Baking Powder in purity, wholesomeness and strength, from a scientific standpoint. An opinion, however, that will have perhaps greater influence with our practical housekeepers, is that given by Marion Harland, the well-known and popular writer, upon matters pertaining to the science of domestic economy, of housekeeping, and of home cooking. In a letter published in the Philadelphia Ladies' Home Journal, this writer says:

"I regard the Royal Baking Powder as the best manufactured and in the market, so far as I have any experience in the use of such compounds. Since the introduction of it into my kitchen, I have used no other in making biscuits, cakes, etc., and have entirely discarded for such purposes the home-made combination of one-third soda, two-thirds cream of tartar.

"Every box has been in perfect condition when it came into my hands, and the contents have given complete satisfaction. It is an act of simple justice, and also a pleasure, to recommend it unqualifiedly to American housewives."

"MARION HARLAND."

A BAD LOOKOUT.—"What do you think of the board of directors of the new joint stock company?" "Half of them are people who are capable of nothing, while the rest are capable of anything."—Flegende Blatter.

The barber can hold another man's jaw when he can't hold his own.—Philadelphia Times.

## The Grip Twice

"I have had the grip the last two winters. Last winter it prostrated me so that I had no strength and could not do my work. I sat down and cried many times. I was so blue and discouraged. I had great pain in my back and across my kidneys and through my whole body. I also had a bad cough. Hood's Sarsaparilla just about saved my life. It gave me strength so that I could do my work and made me feel well. I shall always be a warm friend to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I do not want anything better for a family medicine." Mrs. LIZZIE CLARK, Washington Village, R. I.



Mrs. Clark.

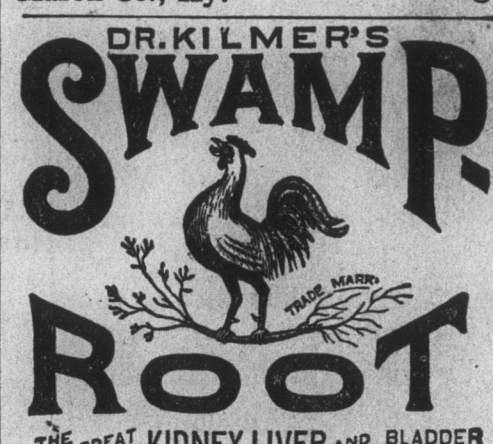
## Hood's Cures

friend to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I do not want anything better for a family medicine." Mrs. LIZZIE CLARK, Washington Village, R. I. N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

## "August Flower"

I used August Flower for Loss of vitality and general debility. After taking two bottles I gained 69 lbs. I have sold more of your August Flower since I have been in business than any other medicine I ever kept. Mr. Peter Zinville says he was made a new man by the use of August Flower, recommended by me. I have hundreds tell me that August Flower has done them more good than any other medicine they ever took. GEORGE W. DYE, Sardis, Mason Co., Ky.



THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Dissolves Gravel, Gall stones, brick dust in urine, pains in urethra, straining after urination, pain in back and hips, sudden stoppage of water with pressure.

Bright's Disease, Tube casts in urine, scanty urine, Swamp-Root cures urinary troubles and kidney difficulties.

Liver Complaint, Torpid or enlarged liver, foul breath, biliousness, bilious headache, poor digestion, gout.

Catarrh of the Bladder, Inflammation, irritation, ulceration,