

The People's Pilot.

RENNSELAER. : INDIANA.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extra Session.

In the senate on the 18th the discussion was renewed on the question that occupied the attention of the body the day previous—that of the amendment of the journal....In the house a bill was passed amending the statutes relating to the fees of United States marshals, clerks and commissioners. The New York bridge bill was then taken up and passed.

In the senate on the 19th no business of importance was transacted beyond a spirited discussion of the silver purchase repeal bill....In the house a resolution was adopted making the bankruptcy bill a special order for next week. The remainder of the session was devoted to services in memory of the late Representative Mitchell, of Pennsylvania.

The senate on the 20th devoted four hours and a half to executive business, confirming the appointment of J. J. Van Allen as ambassador to Italy, and also the appointment of Mr. Klumb as collector of customs at New York. During the brief period that the doors were open a few unimportant events occurred....In the house the attorney general transmitted information relating to the Union Pacific railroad. A joint resolution was passed to remit half the duty on goods exhibited and sold at the world's fair.

In the senate on the 21st Senator Peffer (Kan.) occupied the time in a speech against the silver repeal bill....In the house bills were introduced to provide for an international maritime conference to formulate regulations better to protect and care for animals in transit on ocean vessels, and to increase the penalty for embezzlement by directors and officers of national banks.

On the 22d speeches against the silver purchase repeal bill were made in the senate by three senators from silver states—Jones and Stewart, of Nevada, and Teller, of Colorado....In the house the public printing bill was passed and a bill was introduced amending the civil service law so as to provide for an equal division of offices among the states and their congressional districts. The Oates bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States was discussed.

DOMESTIC.

By a collision between two freight trains on a bridge over the Delaware at Yardley and Trenton Junction, N. J., five tramps were killed.

Three New York park policemen were asphyxiated while asleep by gas in a cottage adjoining Central park, New York city, and it was said that a fourth one could not recover.

A DENVER (Col.) dispatch was to the effect that Dr. Graves, the famous poisoner, who was supposed to have committed suicide in jail, was not dead. It was maintained that a pine log occupied the coffin instead of a body.

TWO LABORERS were killed and several severely injured by the caving in of a trench they were digging at Homestead, Pa.

M. M. WHITE, president of the Fourth national bank of Cincinnati, was elected president of the American Bankers' association in session at Chicago.

A MONUMENT was unveiled at Trenton, N. J., in honor of the victory of Washington over the British in 1776. Six governors from as many states took part in the ceremonies.

THREE workmen lost their lives by the collapse of a building at Hopkinsville, Ky., undergoing repairs.

MAYOR BOODY, of Brooklyn, has decided that the Corbett-Mitchell prize fight shall not take place at Coney Island.

C. W. WELLS, Saginaw (Mich.) capitalist, was drowned from a canoe while hunting near Duluth, Minn.

FIERCE prairie fires were raging in the vicinity of Faulk county, S. D., and it was said that many farm houses had been destroyed.

WILLIAM PETTIT, the Indiana minister convicted of poisoning his wife, has been granted a new trial by the supreme court.

MAY MARSHALL paced a mile in 2:08 1/4 at Nashville, Tenn., which was a new record for pacing mares.

JAMES HARSHMAN was killed and Gus Mills was fatally hurt in a runaway accident near Huntington, Ind.

It was said that 1,000 families of Louisiana were arranging to establish a great colony in the state of Colorado. Many children were badly hurt in a Washington (D. C.) school panic by some person starting the cry of fire.

PATRICK KANALEY died at a Syracuse (N. Y.) hospital, being choked to death by a sponge which he sucked into his windpipe during an operation.

An east-bound special train from Chicago collided with the Pacific Express going west in the yards of the Chicago & Grand Trunk railway near Battle Creek, Mich., and twenty persons were killed and burned and two score injured, many of whom will die. After the accident happened the cars took fire and the imprisoned passengers were burned with the wreckage, while scores of people stood about unable to lend any assistance. Most of the bodies recovered were formless cinders. Four cars were burned up and the two engines badly wrecked.

The Bank of Silverton at Silverton, Col., which closed its doors July last, has resumed business.

MRS. CHARLES SMITH shot and instantly killed Oscar Walton at Walton, Ind., as the result of a dispute over the possession of property.

At the session of the National Women's Christian Temperance union in session at Chicago, Miss Frances E. Willard was reelected president.

WILLIAM MAENGEL, a carpenter at St. Paul, Minn., brutally murdered his wife after she had retired for the night by shooting her. The murdered woman was the mother of sixteen children.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD, in his annual report to the secretary of war, recommended a reduction of the term of enlistment to three years.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 20th aggregated \$934,546,636, against \$903,810,297 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1892, was \$32.0.

WILLIAM B. HATHAWAY committed suicide at Cincinnati because he could not get work. He had been disinherited by his father, a retired millionaire of Meriden, Conn.

For the murder of his wife Nathaniel R. Thompson was hanged in the jail at De Smet, S. D.

BUSINESS failures to the number of 846 occurred in the United States in the seven days ended on the 20th. During the week previous the failures numbered 323, against 219 in the corresponding time in 1892.

In a wreck on the Reading railroad near Trenton, N. J., three passengers were killed and five injured.

HAMLIN'S Nightingale, driven at Nashville by Geers, lowered the three-mile trotting record from 7:21 1/4 to 6:25 1/4.

THREE masked men bound, gagged and tortured Mrs. McMichael, a lone widow near South Bend, Ind., and robbed her of \$120.

JAPAN secured 365 of the awards made to world's fair exhibitors of elegant silk fabrics.

WILLIAM B. EVANS and C. A. Hanks, formerly cashier and assistant cashier respectively of the Seven Corners bank at St. Paul, Minn., have been arrested for embezzling \$103,000.

By vote the Western Traffic association decided to cancel world's fair rates at midnight October 31.

PATRICK BURK, a farmer living near Sterling, Ill., was found dead in a corn field, and it was supposed that he had been murdered by tramps.

WILLIAM HAUKE and Stephen Wray fought a duel at Eufala, Tenn., over a woman and both men were fatally wounded.

ENGINEER MILLS and Fireman Buchanan were blown to pieces by the exploding of a locomotive boiler at North Birmingham, Ala.

The report of the sixth auditor of the treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30 last shows that the net revenues of the post office department for the year were \$77,084,933, and that the expenditures were \$81,084,104, making a deficit of \$5,178,381.

STRATTON & WHITE, electrical and general implement dealers at Fort Worth, Tex., failed for \$400,000.

EMPLOYEES of the Indiana Midland railway who struck because of non-payment of wages spiked switches, burned bridges and took houses and tore up many miles of track.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company has secured control of the Cleveland & Marietta railroad of Ohio.

THIEVES went through a sleeping car on a Texas road near Longview and one man lost \$10,000 in negotiable bonds and notes. Other passengers lost money and jewelry and wearing apparel.

"LUCKY" BALDWIN, the California millionaire, after twenty years on the turf has decided to sell his string and retire.

TRAINS collided on the Fort Wayne road at Monroeville, Ind., during a heavy fog and four trainmen were seriously and three passengers slightly injured.

At Sioux Falls, S. D., Harry Lacey shot and instantly killed his wife and mother-in-law, Mrs. Lidia Bunker, and then shot himself through the head. Domestic trouble was the cause.

FIRE in a warehouse in Providence, R. I., caused a loss of \$100,000.

DURING the week ended on the 21st the paid admissions to the world's fair numbered 1,722,514, making the total paid attendance since the opening day 19,681,307.

WESLEY C. RIPPEY, who shot John W. Mackey at San Francisco February 24 last, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$250 or go to jail.

SEVEN persons were implicated in the murder of the Wratten family, six in number, near Washington, Ind., on the night of September 18 last. James Stone has confessed.

NED JENKINS (colored) was lynched by a mob in Claybourne county, Ga., for poisoning William Burke's family.

The firm of Frankenthal, Freudenhalt & Co., wholesalers of clothing and furnishing goods in Chicago, failed for \$350,000; assets, \$250,000.

A FOREST fire in the Des Moines (Ia.) valley burned the timber on over 1,000 acres of land, and also destroyed many grain stacks and barns.

JOHN GAMBLE (colored) was lynched by a mob near Pikeville, Tenn., for the murder of Miss Rosa Boring, a white girl.

A MOVEMENT is in progress looking to the uniting of all labor orders and unions under a central authority.

Six girls of Osceola, Neb., were "whitecapped" by members of the W. C. T. U., and as a result eleven women were in jail.

Six counties in southwestern Kansas have been almost depopulated by crop failures and opening of the Cherokee strip.

A VIOLENT snowstorm raged throughout North and South Dakota and in portions of Minnesota.

The male students at the Wesleyan university in Middletown, Conn., have formed a secret society to boycott young women students.

MARTIN FOX, aged 26, was electrocuted in Clinton prison at Dannemora, N. Y., for the murder of Henrietta Wilson, his mistress, in Saratoga, May 13, 1892.

MRS. GEORGE BURBANK was granted a divorce by a Tacoma (Wash.) court within three minutes after filing her petition. This is believed to break the record.

The Ingham county savings bank of Lansing, Mich., which closed its doors last May, has resumed business.

The close of the fishing season shows that during the year there have been lost at sea from Gloucester, Mass., fifty-seven men, leaving ten widows and thirty-two children. Ten vessels, valued at \$60,000, foundered or stranded.

The remains of Mrs. A. J. Wagner and her two children were found at Ripley, O. The woman had evidently killed the little ones and herself.

ANDREW KRIMMEL, an old and wealthy citizen of South Chicago, and Henrietta Krimmel, his talented and beautiful daughter, drowned themselves in the lake while temporarily insane.

GEORGE MEYER & Co., carriage manufacturers in New York, made an assignment with liabilities of \$100,000.

Five of the directors of the Madison square bank in New York were arrested on criminal charges.

In a row at Atkinville, Ill., William Griffith shot Dennis and Martin Flynn and a son of Robert Wyatt.

SIXTY prominent citizens of Baxter county, Ark., have been indicted under an old law for swearing in public.

For lynching the negro Smith at Roanoke, Va., indictments have been found against six persons, including three police officers.

FIRE in Corkery's livery stable at Le Mars, Ia., consumed forty head of horses and destroyed other property valued at \$100,000.

THREE children of Mrs. Adelaide Crittendon fell into a creek near Clay-hatchee, Ala., and were drowned.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

JULIA C. CONKLING, the widow of Roscoe Conkling, former senator from New York, died at her home in Utica, aged 60 years.

LUCY STONE, the well-known temperance advocate and woman suffragist, died at Dorchester, Mass., aged 75 years.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, in declining an invitation to visit Trenton, N. J., said that he would not leave Washington for any purpose whatever until the important questions which are before congress are disposed of.

GEN. DENIS F. BURKE, who commanded an Irish regiment in the rebellion, died at his home in New York city.

REV. DR. PHILIP SCHAFF, an authority on exegesis and church history, died at his home in New York.

MISS SALLIE WHEELER died in Philadelphia, aged 103 years. Up to the time of her death she was in possession of all her faculties.

MRS. WELTZ (colored) died at Rockford, Ill., aged 100 years. She was born in Georgia.

HENRY MITCHELL, the pioneer wagon manufacturer of the west, died at his home in Racine, Wis., aged 84 years.

JOHN P. BROOKS, chief of the New York and New Jersey division of the United States secret service, died at his home in Newark, N. J., aged 64 years.

FOREIGN.

CHARLES F. GOUNOD, the eminent French composer, died at Paris, aged 75 years.

THE boiler of the steamship Volga, plying on the river Volga, Russia, exploded at Kasloffka, killing eight of the crew.

THE great Chinese cotton mill at Shanghai was totally destroyed by fire, the loss being \$5,000,000.

JOHN THOMAS CHAPPELL, builder and contractor at London, England, has failed with liabilities amounting to £220,000.

THE new Cunard steamship Lucania broke all previous records in steamship travel, the passage from New York to Queenstown occupying only 5 days 13 hours and 40 minutes.

THE Rio Grande do Sul rebels defeated the loyalists in a fiercely fought battle at Abucay and 1,000 persons were killed.

THIRTY THOUSAND French troops and all the powers of Europe escorted the remains of Marshal MacMahon to their last resting place in the Hotel des Invalides in Paris.

THE fiftieth anniversary of King Albert's entering the army was celebrated at Dresden. Emperor William delivered an address.

ADMIRAL MELLO has proclaimed Frederico G. de Lorena, a captain of a rebel war vessel, provisional president of Brazil.

ALL the Canadian sealers had arrived for the season at Victoria, B. C. The number of sealskins taken this year was 69,471, or 19,000 more than last year.

LATER.

AFTER discussion of the silver repeal bill in the United States senate on the 24th it was announced that the southern senators opposed to the measure had decided to give up the fight and allow a vote to be taken in a day or two. In the house the time was occupied in discussing the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy in the United States.

A MOB lynched two negro thieves near Knox Point, Ia.

THE act of the last Michigan legislature permitting women to vote at municipal elections was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

A FIRE in the freight yards of the Mississippi Valley road in New Orleans caused a loss of \$100,000.

GEORGE WINGGAR and his brother William died of heart disease within a few minutes of each other while sitting in a boat on Perch river near Watertown, N. Y.

A NEGRO woman named Jordan died in Little Rock, Ark., at the advanced age of 129 years.

THE issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and treasury offices for the week ended on the 21st was \$1,191,487, against \$867,258 for the corresponding period of 1892.

REV. BENJAMIN GRIFFITH, D. D., general secretary of the American Baptist Publication society, died suddenly of heart disease while on the way to his office in Philadelphia.

A COACH on an Indiana & Illinois Southern train left the track near Effingham, Ill., and thirteen persons were injured.

FOURTEEN business houses and residences at Benton, Mo., including the post office and jail, were destroyed by fire.

THE British bark Florence Treat, bound from Singapore to Shanghai, was wrecked in a storm and twenty persons were drowned.

A PRAIRIE fire in Holt county, Neb., destroyed thousands of tons of hay, and in some places cremated horses, cattle and hogs.

JAMES A. DEMARKE, for twenty years grand reporter of the Knights of Honor, and founder of the order, died suddenly in Louisville, Ky.

AUNT BALDY, the oldest woman in Indiana, celebrated her 104th birthday at her home in Terre Haute.

THE fire waste in this country from January 1 to October 1 footed up \$121,832,709. The loss during the corresponding nine months of 1892 was \$94,992,350; for the corresponding period of 1891 the loss was \$98,960,670.

DROPPED THE FIGHT.

Silver Senators Will No Longer Obstruct Legislation.

They Decide to Permit the Bill for Unconditional Repeal to Be Brought to a Vote—Story of the Memorable Struggle.

THE BATTLE IS OVER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—At 12:30 p. m. Tuesday Senator Harris (dem., Tenn.), acting for the silver democrats, informed the silver republicans that the democrats, after taking all the circumstances into consideration, had decided that their best course was to drop the fight against the repeal bill and allow it to come to a vote. If this decision is not reconsidered—and it does not seem at all probable that it will be—the end of the present fight will soon be reached, and the result will be in accordance with the wishes of the president and the repeal forces in the senate.

During the afternoon Senators Voorhees, Harris, Aldrich and Dubois, representing the two factions in each party, authorized the statement that the vote will be taken on unconditional repeal at the earliest possible moment. This is understood to mean as soon as the silver republican senators have concluded their speeches.

Following is a full text of the Voorhees bill, which will be substituted in the senate for the house bill:

"That so much of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' as directs the secretary of the treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion in the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or as much thereof as may be offered in each month at the market price therefor, not exceeding \$1 for 37 1/2 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchase treasury notes of the United States, be and the same is hereby repealed.

"And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetalism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payments of debts."

There are twenty-seven amendments to the bill. When the voting begins the first question will be on one of the many amendments. The main amendment is that of Senator Vest, for free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. It was introduced by Senator Vest as embodying the views of the silver minority of the committee on finance. There are also amendments by Senators Faulkner, Peffer, Call, Vance, Blackburn, and, indeed, by almost every man on the democratic side. Some of the senators have two or three amendments embody every phase of silver and anti-silver legislation. If a ye and nay vote is insisted upon on each of these amendments much time will be consumed in disposing of them. There is every probability, however, that a test vote on one of the amendments will satisfy the silver men, and that after that the amendments will be rapidly disposed of, one after another, by a viva voce vote. Then the question will recur on the Voorhees bill. This will be passed by a vote of 48 to 37, if the silver democrats go on record as opposed to the administration measure. If, however, their surrender goes to the extent of voting for the bill it will carry by an overwhelming majority.

President Cleveland is much gratified at the outcome of the prolonged fight. To one of his cabinet ministers the president said it was a great relief to him to feel that the senate was about to do its plain duty. The result, Mr. Cleveland said, was no surprise to him.

The surrender of Tuesday came on the seventy-sixth day of the struggle. The Voorhees bill was not reported to the senate until August 30, so that the main debate on this bill covers only fifty-five days. But the senate was discussing the silver question long before the Voorhees bill was reported. Indeed, the speeches began in the senate while the Wilson measure was pending in the house.

The first reference to silver in the senate was on August 9, when Senator Lodge introduced a resolution to vote for unconditional repeal. This excited a lively debate which was kept up from time to time for a week. Then the senators began delivering set speeches, although the Voorhees bill had not yet been reported. The actual beginning of the struggle, therefore, dates back to the day of the Lodge resolution, on August 8, and the intervening time is exactly seventy-six days. Not only in time consumed, but in stirring incidents, the contest has been memorable. On September 2 Senator Voorhees made his first demand for a vote, and ever since that time he has been trying to get a vote. On October 11 Senator Voorhees attempted to keep the senate in session night and day until a vote was reached. This text of physical endurance lasted throughout Wednesday night, Thursday night and until 1:45 o'clock Friday morning, October 13, covering a period of forty hours. Altogether the contest has been the most memorable in the congressional history of the last decade.

THOUGHTS FOR IDLE MOMENTS

The man who expects to outrun a lie had better not start with lame feet.—Ram's Horn.

The man who sets out to be a reformer will never get to rest a minute.—Ram's Horn.

Job was, I admit, a fairly patient man, but he never tackled the task of putting up stove pipes.—Endeavor Herald.

DES CARTES' famous remark: "I think, therefore I am," is supplemented by Phillips Brooks: "What I believe that I become."—Chicago Standard.

THE LAST DAYS.

How the Close of the Fair Is to Be Observed—Over 20,000,000 Admissions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The World's Columbian exposition will go out of existence in a blaze of glory. The programme for closing day has been reported to the joint committee on ceremonies, and with a few additional suggestions was adopted. The ceremony will begin at sunrise and conclude at night with a grand pyrotechnical display, the like of which has never before been undertaken. During the hours intervening an elaborate programme worthy of the occasion will be executed and the day will go down in history as Columbian day.

At sunrise the national salute will be fired on the lake front, awakening the city on the last day of the fair. Again at noon the same guns will boom a greeting, and at sunset for the third time the salute will be fired. The next event on the programme will be the landing of the great discoverer, Christopher Columbus. Standing on the bow of the Santa Maria he will hail the new land, where he will make the landing is not yet decided upon, but it will be where the greatest number of people can see. This spectacular event will be followed by the departure of the caravels for Spain, a period of years being supposed to elapse between the two events.

While this sight is being witnessed by thousands of persons on the lake front preparations for the daylight fireworks will be in progress near by. The display will be seen between 12 and 1 o'clock, but the details have not been learned. It will be something new and will be one of the attractions of the day.

At 2:30 o'clock, however, the event of the day will take place when the men who made the exposition will close it. The ceremony will take place in Festival hall. The time will be so arranged that the exercises will be over before sunset so that all may assemble on the plazas and other places where a view of the grounds can be had at the moment the national salute is fired. At that moment the flags that float over the world's fair will be lowered, for the last time, all at once, as on opening day they were thrown loose to the breeze at a signal given by President Cleveland.

At 7:30 o'clock the electric lights will illuminate the grounds, the fountains will play and an effort will be made to have the illumination on the last night more wonderful than the regular displays. An hour after the grand court has been illuminated the wooded island, clothed in its autumnal gown, will be a blaze of glory. Fairy lamps, electric lights and every possible contrivance for the beautifying of the grounds by fire will be called into service. At the same time the pyrotechnical displays will begin on the lake front, in the grand court and in other parts of the grounds.

All hope of extending the period of the exposition beyond October 31 vanished after Tuesday night's meeting of the executive committee. For three hours its members discussed every phase of the question and ended by adopting a report submitted by Director of Works Burnham and the director general which notes the expiration of most of the contracts necessary toward prolonging the exposition after the gates close October 31.

Visitors will be admitted to the grounds between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., the buildings closing at 4 p. m. It is left to the director general to designate what buildings may be entered by visitors. All the night shows are cut off. The electric lights with the exception of those in the Administration and Woman's buildings will be discontinued. The fountains will cease to play and there will be nothing left of interest except the exterior of the buildings and the sight of track laying and removal of exhibits. The price of admission, it is understood, will remain as at present.

The demolition committee submitted an extended report, which was adopted, and the South park commissioners are asked to extend the time of removal of the buildings one year from that designated in the South park ordinance. The directors want until May, 1895, to clear off the buildings in the north end of the park and until May, 1896, to remove those in the south end and the Midway Plaisance.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The 20,000,000 mark of paid admissions to the world's fair was passed on Tuesday. The admissions for the day were 243,463, making the grand total since May 1, 20,195,271. The end is not yet, for the people are still coming in large numbers. There are six more days of the fair and they will be all big days, too. Superintendent Tucker, who has demonstrated that he is pretty good at guessing, is hopeful that these days will add enough to the total of paid admissions to make it 22,000,000 when the flags are furled next Monday evening and the World's Columbian exposition's benediction is formally pronounced by the powers that be.

FORCED LABOR ABOLISHED.

President Barrios Removes the Last Vestige of Guatemalan Slavery.

SAN JOSE, Guatemala, via Galveston, Tex., Oct. 26.—President Peina Barrios has decreed that labor should henceforth be free all over the country. By this decree the old institution of forced labor is abolished. This pernicious system was nothing less than a form of slavery thinly disguised.

Scores Drowned.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Oct. 20.—The recent storm which swept along the Pacific coast west of here did more damage than was at first reported. The inundations in the Tepic territory caused thousands of dollars' loss to stockmen and farmers and entire villages were swept away. The number of lives lost is now placed at 150. Many bodies have been recovered and the search for missing ones continues.

Many policemen were injured at St. Helens, England, while trying to protect nought miners from the fury of strikers.

CHARLEY—"So, Jim, you were extravagant enough to pay twenty dollars a dozen for your handkerchiefs. Don't you think that was a good deal of money to blow in?"—Columbia Spectator.



Hood's Praises Itself

Kidney Troubles - Bright's Disease Cured

"I do think Hood's Sarsaparilla is 'worth its weight in gold.' For four years I suffered misery with terrible pains in my back and trouble with my kidneys. The doctors thought I had Bright's disease. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I soon found that it was helping me although I had been told nothing would help me and thought I would have to die. But I continued to improve till I am now in perfect health and have as good a back as any man in town. Today I can do a good day's work, and truly feel that Hood's Sarsaparilla was a God-send to me." JOHN SEXTON, Scottsdale, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

health and have as good a back as any man in town. Today I can do a good day's work, and truly feel that Hood's Sarsaparilla was a God-send to me." JOHN SEXTON, Scottsdale, Pa.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

"August Flower"

"I have been afflicted with biliousness and constipation for fifteen years and first one and then another preparation was suggested to me and tried, but to no purpose. A friend recommended August Flower and words cannot describe the admiration in which I hold it. It has given me a new lease of life, which before was a burden. Its good qualities and wonderful merits should be made known to everyone suffering with dyspepsia and biliousness." JESSE BARKER, Printer, Humboldt, Kas.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURED ME.

SUFFERED EIGHT YEARS! Couldn't Eat or Sleep.

Dyspepsia and Heart Trouble.

Dr. Kilmer & Co.—"I had been troubled for eight years with stomach and heart difficulties. I lived mostly on milk, as everything I ate hurt me so. My kidneys and liver were in a terrible state. Could neither sleep or eat. I had been treated by the best Chicago doctors without any benefit whatever. As a last resort I tried your SWAMP-ROOT, and now I can eat anything, no matter what. Nothing hurts me, and can go to bed and get a good night's sleep."