

The People's Pilot.

RENSSELAER, : INDIANA.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the senate on the 30th ult. a bill was introduced making it unlawful for any person to send obscene literature or any other matter of immoral use by express. The tariff bill was further discussed. In the house debate on the state bank tax repeal bill was begun. Mr. Cox (Tenn.) speaking in its favor and Mr. Johnson (Ind.) presenting the opposing arguments. Adjourned to the 31st ult.

On the 31st ult. the senate adopted a resolution declaring the senate to be in favor of a policy of non-intervention with Hawaiian affairs. Senator Sherman spoke on the tariff bill, and during his remarks said the McKinley bill had been persistently misrepresented as a bill to increase revenue, when as a matter of fact it decreased revenue \$30,000,000 a year. An amendment making all lumber duty free was adopted. In the house a bill was passed for the appointment of an additional judge of the district court of the United States for the northern district of Illinois, and the bill to repeal the state bank tax was further discussed.

In the senate on the 1st a petition was presented from the "New England Industrial Army" asking legislation that would guarantee work to the unemployed. The tariff bill was taken up and the great battle over the sugar schedule began. In the house the senate bill providing for the carrying out of the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration for the protection of seals in Behring sea was passed. The state bank bill was further considered. At the evening session private pension bills were discussed.

The debate in the senate on the 30 on the sugar schedule was preceded by three hours of discussion of a resolution to throw open the doors of the senate to the investigation of method of forming the sugar schedule, but no vote was taken. In the house a resolution was introduced for non-interference with Hawaiian affairs. A reduction in the wages of laborers to one dollar a day by the district commissioners caused a resolution of inquiry to be offered.

On the 4th of the tenth week of the tariff debate began in the senate and an amendment was presented to the bill declaring all combinations, conspiracies, trusts, agreements or contracts to be contrary to public policy and illegal and void. In the house the time was occupied in discussing the state bank tax bill. A senate joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 to defray the expense of the sugar investigating committee was agreed to.

DOMESTIC.

SECRETARY MORTON has appointed James D. Cooke, of Michigan, chief clerk of the weather bureau.

ARTHUR DAVIS and Guy Gilbert, two jockeys, were killed in a hurdle race at Phoenixville, Pa.

THREE men were killed and one seriously injured in a freight wreck at Sharon, Mass.

AT Village Springs, Ala., Thomas Early, a miner, shot and killed Wash Bailey and his wife and then fled, pursued by an officer, who shot and killed Early.

DOYLE'S bronze statue of Horace Greeley was unveiled in Greeley square in New York.

The large brick livery stable of J. T. Roberts at Galesburg, Ill., was burned and twenty horses perished in the fire.

I. T. BURGESS, a negro preacher charged with a vile conspiracy against white women, was lynched by a mob near Palatka, Fla.

EX-JUSTICE SUTHERLAND must suffer imprisonment for two years and eight months for connection with the Gravesend (N. Y.) election frauds.

The railway telegraphers at their annual meeting in Wichita, Kan., elected W. V. Powell, of that city, as grand chief.

NEARLY 300 war department clerks in Washington were dismissed by Secretary Lamont in compliance with the provisions of the appropriation bill.

A CYCLOPE 300 feet wide passed over the northern portion of Sedgewick county, Kan., destroying a church and several other buildings and damaging crops.

In a fit of jealousy Michael Jansen fatally shot his wife at Butte, Mont., to whom he had been married thirty years, and then shot himself.

GREAT excitement prevailed over the discovery of rich gold fields near Boise, Idaho.

FIRE at Arlington, Mass., destroyed four large icehouses and other property valued at \$125,000.

The bank at Enterprise, Kan., closed its doors with liabilities of \$30,000.

COXETTES in Wisconsin took possession of passenger cars on the St. Paul road and rode to Avoca.

PUEBLO, Col., was visited by the worst flood in its history. Several thousand people were rendered homeless, property was damaged to the amount of \$100,000 and some lives were lost.

An official treasury statement shows that the expenditures of the government for the eleven months of the current fiscal year have exceeded the receipts by \$72,000,000, the aggregate standing in round numbers: Receipts, \$268,000,000; expenditures, \$340,000,000.

The boiler at a sawmill near Adelphi, O., exploded, instantly killing Engineer Joseph Shewler, Theodore Sawyer and Sherman Waite.

OFFICERS dispersed strikers who were terrorizing miners at work at Pana, Ill., and many arrests were made.

FIRE destroyed the greater portion of the business part of Maysville, Mo.

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK, son of Prince Bismarck, and family were passengers on the Normania which arrived in New York.

CORBETT has declined to fight Jackson in Europe and has accepted the offer of the Jacksonville (Fla.) club.

The Central Trust Company of St. Louis failed for \$100,000.

The four-story building at Omaha occupied by the Manger Printing company and the Columbia Clothing company was burned, the loss being \$200,000.

CONCOULLY, a village in Washington, was swept away by a flood and Mrs. Almira Keith was drowned.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 1st aggregated \$711,000,979, against \$854,566,902 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1893, was 31 1/2.

JOHN RUSSELL, a bank cashier at Palmyra, Mo., and his wife were shot by burglars whom they surprised in their home.

COAL operators in six states notified the leaders of the strikers that they proposed to open the mines by force.

Advices from Portland, Ore., say that the flood in the Columbia river continued to increase, and the fertile bottom lands along the river from the Rocky mountains to the sea, a distance of 600 miles, were all inundated, crops were all ruined, houses washed away and stock drowned. Thousands of persons were homeless.

MRS. ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, aged 80, of Greenville, Pa., was chloroformed and robbed of \$1,100, every cent she possessed.

In the bribery investigating at Washington Representative Warner, of New York, testified that he had been approached by agents of the sugar trust.

MORGAN WHITE was executed at Columbia, S. C., for murder.

FRANK BULLARD, a negro, was lynched at Jackson, Tenn., for attempting to murder Miss Thomas, a white girl.

By the capsizing of a sailing boat at Buffalo, La., Mrs. H. Hoppens and her two children were drowned.

BRADSTREET'S financial review says uncertain tariff legislation and strikes have caused general stagnation on Wall street, New York.

By the explosion of a keg of powder at a mine near Jermy, Pa., seven men were burned, some of them fatally.

The public debt statement issued on the 1st showed that the debt decreased \$640,879 during the month of May. The cash balance in the treasury was \$117,854,335. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to \$985,063,225.

WHEAT dropped on the Chicago board of trade under any price heretofore made, July getting to 54 1/2c and June to 53 1/2c.

The government receipts from all sources during May aggregated \$23,066,994, about \$500,000 more than during the preceding month of April, and nearly \$8,000,000 less than in May a year ago.

The percentages of the baseball clubs in the national league for the week ended on the 2d were: Baltimore, .679; Cleveland, .667; Philadelphia, .679; Pittsburgh, .667; Boston, .636; Brooklyn, .531; New York, .455; St. Louis, .471; Cincinnati, .307; Louisville, .323; Chicago, .313; Washington, .255.

ALEXANDER McCURDY, who terribly mutilated his stepbrother, Charles Berry, was taken from the Golden (Col.) jail and lynched after being subjected to horrible brutalities.

TWO BROTHERS named Donath while digging a well at St. Cloud, Minn., struck gas at a depth of 45 feet, and before held could reach them both were dead.

FIVE blocks of dwellings and business houses in Ottumwa, Ia., were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$225,000. A boy was burned to death.

A FURTHER postponement of the insanity trial at Chicago of Prendergast, the murderer of Carter Harrison, until the fall term of the criminal court was agreed upon.

In an address before the International Temperance congress in New York Neal Dow denied that prohibition had been a failure in Maine.

FLOODS continued to do great damage throughout Colorado and Oregon.

The farm and well machinery plant of R. R. Howell & Co. at Minneapolis was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$180,000.

JEFF CRAWFORD, the negro murderer of W. P. Blackburn, of Bethesda township, S. C., was lynched by a mob.

ANDY JOHNSON, who killed five people at Pineville, Ky., in one day, was killed by Jim Horn, whom he tried to arrest at a dance. Horn was also killed.

J. L. BELL, second assistant postmaster general, resigned to become traffic manager of the Jersey Central railroad.

The Winters Lithographing company at Springfield, O., failed for \$151,000.

HARRY GILL (colored) was taken from the jail at West Lancaster, S. C., by a mob and lynched, and Hill and Parker, in jail for murder at Colfax, Wash., met a like fate.

In the United States district court at Owensboro, Ky., Judge Barr handed down an opinion declaring the separate coach law for whites and blacks unconstitutional.

The visible supply of grain in the United States on the 4th was: Wheat, 59,395,000 bushels; corn, 7,496,000 bushels; oats, 2,606,000 bushels; rye, 252,000 bushels; barley, 100,000 bushels.

CYCLOPES swept over Tacoma, Wash., and Fort Scott, Kan., and a number of persons were killed and great damage to property was done.

UNITED STATES deputy marshals were guarding the Santa Fe road from strikers under orders from Judge Grosvenor.

STRIKERS fired upon Powellton (W. Va.) miners and killed four of their number.

STEELE & WALKER, wholesale grocers at St. Joseph, Mo., assigned, with liabilities estimated at \$700,000.

LEONARD W. MARSH, of Kansas City, shot his wife and daughter, but their lives were saved by their corsets.

COLORADO mine owners agreed to a settlement of the strike proposed by Gov. Waite, who had ordered out troops to secure its enforcement.

JUDGE BAKER sentenced F. A. and Percival B. Coffin, the Indianapolis bank wreckers, to imprisonment for ten and five years, respectively.

JEALOUSY caused Joseph Lozeinski, a Toledo, O., contractor, to kill his bride of two weeks, and then to end his own life.

In a battle between the striking miners and the Indiana militia near Farmersburg four of the former were shot dead. The strikers were burning railroad bridges to prevent moving coal trains.

ROBBERS ditched a Mobile & Ohio passenger train at Fisher's Lake, Ill., and the engineer and fireman were fatally hurt and many others injured.

THE total fire losses in the United States and Canada during May were \$10,777,800, making the losses for the first five months of 1894 aggregate \$53,330,900, against \$69,637,650 during the same time in 1893.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

JAMES A. CRAWFORD, state president of the United Mineworkers, was nominated for congress by the populists of the Seventeenth Illinois district.

DR. HENRY VAN AERNAM died at Franklinville, N. Y., aged 75 years. He was a member of the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh congresses.

REV. W. A. PASSAVANT, Sr., founder of hospitals and orphanages in several cities, died in Pittsburgh, aged 76 years.

EX-JUDGE JOHN M. BROOMALL died at Media, Pa., aged 78. In 1864 he was elected to congress and served three consecutive terms.

JOSEPH N. CARTE (rep.) defeated O. P. Bonney (dem.) for supreme judge in the Fourth judicial district of Illinois. His majority was estimated at 3,500.

CHARLES E. VAN ZANT, ex-governor of Rhode Island, died at the residence of his brother-in-law in Brookline, Mass., aged 64 years.

OREGON republicans claimed the election of Lord, their candidate for governor, by from 5,000 to 10,000 plurality. The legislature will also be republican. Herman (rep.) was also elected to congress from the First district and Ellis (rep.) from the Second.

J. W. Wilson, of Chicago, inventor of the sewing machine that bears his name, died at San Jose, Cal., while on a visit to a daughter.

GEN. CHARLES M. GROSVENER was renominated for congress by the republicans of the Eleventh Ohio district.

FOREIGN.

TWO THOUSAND families homeless and a property loss of \$3,000,000 was the estimated result of the flood in the Frazer river valley in British Columbia.

THE rebels derailed a train near San Salvador loaded with government troops, and 200 of the soldiers were killed and 122 wounded.

THE thirteenth international conference of the Young Men's Christian associations of all lands began in London. The meeting commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the first Young Men's Christian association by George Williams June 6, 1844.

OWING to a rebellion in Corea the lives of Americans were in peril and a warship was asked for.

MARSH & BROUSSEAU, hay shippers at Montreal, failed for \$100,000.

DESPONDENT from financial reverses Karl Seiger and wife, of Berlin, poisoned their four children and then killed themselves.

NEARLY \$300,000 damage was caused by a fire in St. John's, N. B.

EX-PREMIER CASIMIR-PERIER was elected president of the French chamber of deputies to succeed Dupuy.

A CLOUDBURST occurred in the Sierra Madre mountains south of Durango, Mex., washed away a camp of charcoal burners and ten men were drowned.

DURING a storm at Yahualica, Mex., several residences were blown down and ten persons were killed.

It was announced that the revolutionists in Salvador had triumphed completely and that President Ezeta had fled the country.

SENIOR MEXICO, manager of the Provincial bank of Buenos Ayres, committed suicide. Irregularities had previously been discovered in his accounts to the extent of \$1,200,000.

LATER.

In the United States senate on the 5th the amendment to the tariff bill placing sugar on the free list was lost and an amendment fixing sugar duties, to go into effect January 1, 1895, was carried by a vote of 35 to 28. In the house bills were introduced to provide for arbitration and to prevent hostilities between labor and capital, and to reimburse the soldiers of the rebellion or their heirs for the average annual difference between gold and the value of the paper currency in which they were paid.

INDIANA miners in Sullivan county outwitted the militia and burned five cars loaded with coal.

At the republican state convention in Lewiston, Me., Henry B. Cleaves was renominated for governor. The resolutions favor international bimetallism, the restriction of immigration, and advocate a high protective tariff.

STRIKING miners at Streator, Ill., refused to allow the city waterworks to have coal.

DROUGHT, cold weather and frosts have greatly retarded crops generally in Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.

EDWARD DANIELS, a young farmer at Perry Landing, Tex., killed three men with whom he had a dispute.

FIFTEEN frame buildings, comprising three blocks of the largest business houses in Pleasantville, Ia., were destroyed by fire.

CHARLES W. PIKE, a commission merchant at San Francisco, failed for \$100,000.

By the explosion of a gasoline generator in a laundry at Portland Ore., six Chinamen were killed and property valued at \$100,000 was burned.

THE Farmers' and Merchants' bank at South End, O. T., closed its doors.

FIVE boys, inmates of a Catholic home in Tarrytown, N. Y., died from eating a poisonous root, and seven others were seriously ill.

OSCAR J. HODGENS, of Springfield, Ill., killed Mrs. Mollie Jones and then ended his own existence by shooting. A quarrel was the cause.

DESPERATE strikers took possession of McKeesport, Pa., and non-union men were terribly beaten and many acts of violence committed.

LATER advices from the Oregon election give Lord (rep.) for governor a plurality of 15,000. The legislature will stand: Senate—republicans, 17; democrats, 7; populists, 6. House—republicans, 42; democrats, 10; populists, 8.

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

The Senate Adopts the "Compromise" Amendment.

A Majority of Eleven Against Free Sugar and the Duty is Fixed at 40 Per Cent. Ad Valorem—Takes Effect January 1, 1895.

SENATORS VOTE ON SUGAR.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The senate resumed consideration of the sugar schedule of the tariff bill Tuesday. Senator Higgins (rep., Del.) opened the debate with a general assault on the sugar schedule and an argument in favor of continuing the bounty provision of the McKinley law.

Senator Aldrich (rep. R. I.), alluding to statements made in the senate regarding the influence of the sugar trust in the framing of the McKinley bill, said that while there was a sugar trust in 1890, it was not the gigantic concern it is now, and speculation in its shares was comparatively trivial.

The hour of 1 o'clock arriving, on agreement the vote was taken on Senator Jones' (dem., Ark.) amendment fixing January 1, 1895, as the date on which the repeal of the sugar bounty should go into effect. This was adopted, 30 to 33.

Senator Allison offered an amendment to reduce the sugar bounty for the remainder of the calendar year to 8-10 of a cent per pound and to make the sugar schedule take effect immediately on the passage of the bill. The three populists this time voted with the democrats. There was no break in party lines and it was defeated—32 to 40.

The senate then passed to the next paragraph, 182 1/2, fixing the duty on sugar.

Senator Jones offered the "compromise" amendment fixing the duty on raw and refined sugar at 40 per cent. ad valorem, with a differential of one-eighth of one cent on sugars above 16 degrees Dutch standard and an additional one-tenth on sugars imported from countries giving an export bounty, continuing the Hawaiian treaty in force and imposing a duty of two cents a gallon on molasses.

Senator Lodge (rep., Mass.) offered as a substitute the amendment originally reported by the senate committee on finance fixing a specific duty on sugar, beginning with one cent per pound on sugar testing 80 degrees by the polariscope test, and graduating the duty according to fineness. Lost—28 to 37—Messrs. Pfeffer, Allen and Kyle voting with the democrats.

Senator Peffer (pop., Kan.) offered an amendment to place all sugar on the free list.

Senator Hill (dem., N. Y.) asked if this would precipitate the direct question as to whether sugar should go on the free list or not, and, being informed that it would, said he hoped a record-making vote would be had upon it.

Senator Hill voted in favor of free sugar and announced that he was authorized to say that Senator Irby, who was absent, would have voted for free sugar had he been present. The amendment was lost by 26 to 37.

Two republicans, Senators Manderson and Perkins, voted against free sugar, and Senator Quay was paired the same way, while Senator Sherman did not vote. Of the democrats, Senator Hill voted for free sugar, while Senator Irby was paired the same way. Of the populist, Senator Peffer voted for free sugar. Senators Allen and Kyle against, and Senator Stewart did not vote. Had all the republicans, with three populists and the two disaffected democrats, joined hands, sugar, raw and refined, would have gone on the free list.

Senator Allison offered an amendment to make the schedule go into effect immediately on the passage of the bill. The amendment was lost—30 to 33.

Senator Pettigrew (rep., S. D.) offered an amendment to strike out of the schedule the one-eighth of one cent differential given to the refiners. It was lost—30 to 33—Senator Hill and the populists voting in favor of striking out the differential given to the sugar trust.

Senator Manderson proposed an amendment to cut the duty down half and the bounty half. Lost on a rising vote—23 to 31.

The question then was on the Jones amendment to paragraph 182 1/2, the amendment being the schedule agreed on by the democratic side. The Jones compromise amendment fixed the sugar duties, and it was carried—35 to 28. An analysis of the vote follows: For the Jones schedule: Democrats, 23; populists, 2; republicans, 1; total, 26. Against the schedule: Republicans, 25; Democrats, 2; populists, 1; total, 28.

The Jones amendments increasing the duty on sugar candy from 30 to 35 per cent, and making the duty on saccharine 25 per cent, were agreed to. This completed the sugar schedule and at 5:45 p. m., on motion of Mr. Harris, the senate went into executive session and shortly afterward adjourned.

[As adopted the schedule imposes a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem on all sugars, raw and refined, with a differential of one-eighth of a cent per pound on sugars above sixteen Dutch standard and an additional one-tenth of a cent against sugars imported from countries paying an export bounty. It continues the Hawaiian treaty admitting sugars from the Sandwich Islands free of duty, and places a duty of two cents per gallon on molasses testing above 40 degrees by the polariscope. The schedule goes into effect January 1, 1895, and the bounty is continued until that date.]

KILLED BY BURGLARS.

Murder of the Leading Merchant of an Illinois Town.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 6.—F. O. Whittemore, leading general merchant of Ransom, was shot dead in his store at 10 o'clock Monday night. Two unknown men entered the store and ordered Whittemore to throw up his hands. Instead of complying with the request he showed fight, when the robbers fired, killing him instantly. They then made their escape and were followed into Streator by a posse of armed farmers, where all trace of them was lost.

CAPTURED BY STRIKERS.

National Tube Works at McKeesport in the Hands of a Mob.

McKEESPORT, Pa., June 6.—Never has this city witnessed such scenes of defiance of law and the inability of the authorities to cope with the law breakers as are in progress here. At this hour the strikers are practically in command of the situation. The trouble grew out of the strike at the National tube works, and the strikers have outwitted the police, broken into the mill yards and are making systematic tours of the works and their surroundings.

The plant resumed in two departments Tuesday and about twenty-five men went to work. The news quickly spread and by noon a mob of nearly 10,000 had assembled outside the gates, awaiting the appearance of the workmen. Most of the men remained inside, but a few attempted to go to their homes and were caught by the mob and terribly beaten. They were finally rescued, however, by the police and taken back into the inclosure.

The mob then dispersed in part, but toward evening reassembled, and by 6 o'clock probably 5,000 men were massed on Fourth avenue, and it was said that fully three-fourths of the number were foreigners. They were disappointed. At 6 o'clock the day turn did not come out and the night turn did not go in. There was a great load of provisions taken into the mill by the company.

At the mills the mob surged around the entrances until 7 o'clock in the evening, when a rush was made and they broke into the yards. The men inside were panic-stricken, and it was the rule of "every man for himself." The mob swarmed into the inclosure, looking for the hated non-unionists. Hundreds of the strikers were equipped with clubs or weapons of some description. Then began a wild chase and pursuit of the hunted workmen inside. The strikers were in complete possession of the place.

They ranged over the grounds, and finally routed out ten hidden workmen. The poor fellows made a dash for freedom, but were cut off and surrounded. The mob set upon these men in swarms and beat them shockingly. In the crush to get at the prostrate men one fellow was badly stabbed.

One man was found during the evening, still in hiding in the mill yard, which the strikers were patrolling, in complete mastery of the works. The fellow made a dash for the street and got outside the yards. He was pushed closely by the pursuit and in desperation sprang into an electric car passing on the street. The strikers surrounded the car, and the motorman tried to force it through the crowd. The trolley pole was pulled down and the car stalled. Then the fugitive was dragged off the car and beaten and kicked into insensibility.

Another stowaway was found, his clothing stripped off, and he was kicked and beaten until he was unconscious. Then the assailants left him for a time, and he managed to crawl into a store on Fifth avenue. He was unable to help himself and is still there, where he sought refuge.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 6.—Early Tuesday morning the militia in the Sullivan county mining district learned they had been outwitted and that five cars of coal had been stolen from them by strategy. The miners had placed a decoy of twenty-five men on the track and, lured to that apparent scene of trouble, the militia men massed their forces. Then the striking miners captured the five cars of coal. Early in the morning the captured coal was burned on a branch road to the Alum Cave coal mine. The militia had an accession of 500 to their ranks by daylight and at 10 o'clock they started on a special train down the Alum Cave branch. The militia spent the day in the ravines and arrested perhaps a dozen men, some of whom were strikers and some of whom were not. The miners laughed at the militia. The five cars of coal were burned by the time the troops arrived. There were no strikers in sight for the militia to arrest. Then the soldiers formed a circle to scour the country. They brought in a few men, but none were the ones they hoped for.

MAY END THE STRIKE.

Leaders Take Steps Toward Settlement—Situation at Many Points.

COLUMBUS, O., June 6.—The executive board of the United Mine Workers, after a session lasting all day and far into the night, passed a series of resolutions setting forth that, as a general conference of operators and miners for the settlement of the strike was not possible, next Saturday meetings should be held in every district with operators and miners for the purpose of making a settlement. This means that the miners will do all in their power to declare the strike off. The action is directly due to the efforts of John McBride, against the united voice of the board, which was for a continuance of the strike on the old lines. The move for conciliation was made at the night session after a heated discussion, every member of the board being against any form of compromise. McBride labored with the men at great length, and the result was the passage of the resolution. It is understood the district officers have power to settle the strike in their various districts and that they are supreme in their findings. Many members of the board declare nothing substantial will come of it.

TWO THOUSAND CATTLE DROWNED. ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 6.—The Dominion liner Texas, bound from Montreal to Bristol with a general cargo and 2,000 cattle and sheep, went ashore in a dense fog at St. Shotts, St. Mary's bay. The members of the crew are all safe, but the cattle were washed overboard and drowned. The vessel is going to pieces. There is no hope of saving it.

HONORS FOR A WOMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, of Chicago, was given the degree of doctor of science by the University of Pennsylvania.

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You smile at the idea. But if you are a sufferer from

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And indigestion, try a bottle, and before you have taken half a dozen doses, you will think, and no doubt exclaim "That just hits it!" "That

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DR. KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

The Spring Tonic Makes thin, pale, sickly people well and strong.

La Grippe Cures the bad after effects of this trying epidemic and restores lost vigor and vitality.

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