

The People's Pilot.

RENSSELAER, : : INDIANA.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Regular Session.

On the 27th the entire session of the senate was occupied in discussing the tariff bill. An effort to strike out from the income tax the exemption in the case of salaries of state, county and municipal officers was defeated. In the house a resolution was adopted extending the appropriations for the current fiscal year for thirty days from the 30th ult. The New Mexico statehood bill was considered, but no action was taken.

In the senate on the 28th the income tax section of the tariff bill was completed and a motion by Senator Hill to strike out the entire section was defeated by a vote of 40 to 34. In the house the bill for the admission of New Mexico as a state was passed, as was also a bill for the relief of the trustees of the Presbyterian church of Bethel Springs, Tenn., on account of the occupancy of the church by troops in the civil war.

In the senate the tariff bill was reported out of the committee of the whole on the 25th ult., after which the senate adjourned until July 2. In the house the time was consumed by a filibuster over the contested election case of Watson against Black of the Tenth Georgia district, the seat finally being given to Mr. Black, the sitting member.

On the 30th ult. the senate was not in session. In the house the calendar was cleared of all pension and desertion cases which had been agreed to in committee.

DOMESTIC.

RAILROAD officials in Chicago discovered a conspiracy among their own detectives by which the Western Indiana was robbed of property valued at more than \$50,000.

The end of the great strike of coal miners was announced.

TWELVE to fourteen persons were reported killed in a cyclone near Sleepy Eye, Minn., and a dozen or more farmhouses were blown to pieces and many barns wrecked.

JAMES SMITH ALLEN, a farmer residing 6 miles north of Greencastle, Ind., murdered his wife and then killed himself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

In the 4-mile boat race at New London, Conn., Yale defeated Harvard, making the distance in 23 minutes and 47 seconds.

BECAUSE of her refusal to marry him Jacob Ising shot and killed Mary Telford, the daughter of a wealthy German farmer by whom he was employed near Nichols, Ia., and then shot himself.

JAPANESE, according to a decision handed down by Judge Colt in the United States circuit court at Boston, are not eligible to citizenship.

REV. JAMES G. STONE, a Methodist minister, was fatally shot by Gus Evans at Watson, Ind., in a dispute.

TEN persons were reported killed by a tornado which swept over Minnesota and South Dakota and five others were fatally injured.

MORMONS have secured land and money to establish a college at Lamoni, Ia.

The board of supervisors at Muscatine, Ia., found that ex-Auditor Johnson's shortage amounted to \$20,000. He also took \$5,000, it was charged, from business men when he fled.

MICHAEL GESSNER, a New York tailor 37 years old, shot and killed Annie Sauter, 17 years of age, and then took his own life. No cause was known.

MEMBERS of the Kings county (N. Y.) Women's Christian Temperance union decided to boycott all grocers who sell liquors.

CHARLES E. HITE, of the University of Pennsylvania, left Philadelphia with four companions to explore the interior of Labrador.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 29th aggregated \$761,049,570, against \$847,973,101 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1893, was 20.5.

ULYSSES HAYDEN, a negro, was taken by a mob from the sheriff at Monett, Mo., and hanged. He was arrested for shooting Boltz Greenwood, a brakeman.

THERE were 214 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 29th, against 214 the week previous and 307 in the corresponding time in 1893. The total number of failures in the last six months is 6,528 and total liabilities \$32,555,000.

GUS WEISBRODT, defaulting ex-city treasurer of Middletown, O., pleaded guilty to embezzling over \$25,000 public money.

FLAMES in the Woodruff storage warehouses in Brooklyn destroyed property valued at \$1,075,000 and caused the loss of three lives.

THE trust advanced the price of whisky and spirits three cents per gallon in anticipation of the new tax.

E. R. CHAPMAN and John McCartney were indicted in Washington for refusing to answer questions of the senate sugar investigating committee.

HARRY JONES was hanged at Independence, Mo., and John Clark at Kansas City, for the murder of Mrs. Wright in Kansas City.

WILLIAM ALDIFER, cavalryman, on a wager jumped twice from a bridge into the Potomac river, a distance of 60 feet.

At Logansport, Ind., George Thompson shot Police Superintendent Morrissey in the face and was himself killed.

JOHN WILLIAMS was lynched by a mob at Sulphur Springs, Tex., for the murder of Albert Waits and his wife.

The railway strike against Pullman cars was said to be assuming vast proportions, trains being held in many places. At Cairo, Ill., troops were called for, and at Hammond, Ind., no trains were allowed to move. The managers of the various railroads centering in Chicago decided to fight the strikers to the bitter end.

At South McAlester, I. T., Louis Brainer received fifty lashes on the bare back for stealing a bell off a cow.

WILLIAM WILSON, aged 23, and Howard Sullivan, aged 16, were killed by the accidental discharge of their guns while hunting near Alliance, O.

THE percentages of the baseball clubs in the national league for the week ended on the 30th ult. were: Baltimore, .712; Boston, .667; Brooklyn, .633; Pittsburgh, .614; Philadelphia, .569; New York, .564; Cleveland, .549; Cincinnati, .484; St. Louis, .431; Chicago, .327; Washington, .281; Louisville, .255.

THE railway strike against Pullman cars was assuming vast proportions. Every railway centering in Chicago was crippled and some had completely abandoned all service. Troops were ordered to Danville and Decatur, Ill., and five companies of United States troops were sent to Trinidad, Col., where mail trains were held by strikers. At some points in Illinois trains were ditched and in Indiana railway property was destroyed.

DURING the six months of the present year only 495 miles of new railroad were built in this country. That is less than for any previous half year for many years.

DURING the fiscal year ended June 30 bounties were paid on sugar as follows: Cane, \$11,216,304; beet, \$558,733; sorghum, \$10,926; maple, \$116,123; total, \$12,108,085.

JONES & LAUGHLIN'S iron works at Pittsburgh closed down, throwing 4,000 men out of work.

HARRY KLING, who claims the title of the world's champion long-distance walker, walked from New Orleans to St. Louis, 723 miles, in seventeen days and five hours.

THE coal trade and shipping interests of Baltimore, Md., lost over \$2,000,000 by the coal miners' strikes in the Cumberland region.

THE town of Mogollon, Col., was almost entirely destroyed by fire.

THE coinage of the United States mint in Philadelphia for the fiscal year ended June 30 shows a total of \$78,554,234.06.

MICHAEL and James Steine (brothers) and Martin Terian were drowned while bathing in Lake Calumet at Chicago.

PROF. MOORE, of Chicago, says the month of June was 120 degrees hotter than its normal temperature for twenty years.

ACCOUNTS with world's fair concessionaires have been finally adjusted. The receipts from all sources show a grand total of \$3,887,692.11.

WHILE insane as the result of a quarrel with her husband Mrs. Merrill Baker, of Montgomery, Vt., hanged her four children to bedposts.

THE exports of manufactures from the United States during May reached \$15,199,402.

EASTERN Arkansas and western Tennessee were swept by a windstorm of unusual severity.

THE railroad strike was causing scarcity of food at many points. Cleveland was threatened with a fresh meat famine because of the stoppage of supplies from Chicago.

AUGUST 10 has been designated as Battle Flag day by Gov. Jackson, of Iowa, who recommends its observance as a public holiday.

GEN. CHARLES EZETA, the fugitive ex-president of the republic of Salvador, arrived in New York.

THE secretary of the navy issued an order discontinuing all work at the New York, Norfolk and Mare Island navy yards, throwing 3,500 men out of employment.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

At Syracuse, N. Y., the prohibitionists made the following nominations for state offices: Governor, Francis E. Baldwin, Elmira; lieutenant governor, Justus Miller, Troy; judge of the court of appeals, Zachariah P. Taylor, Rochester. The platform declares for prohibition, woman suffrage and the settlement of the tariff question by a nonpartisan commission upon the lines of protection.

In convention at Springfield the Illinois democrats nominated Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago, for United States senator, and the following state ticket: For superintendent of schools, Henry Raab; for treasurer, Bernard J. Claggett; trustees of the University of Illinois, Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Taylor C. Clendenin and Calvin L. Pleasant. The platform indorses Gov. Altgeld's administration, favors free trade and free coinage of silver and indorses an income tax.

THE following congressional nominations were reported: Illinois, Tenth district, Philip S. Post (rep.). Iowa, Fifth district, W. H. Calhoun (pop.). Missouri, First district, John M. Loudon (pop.). Arkansas, Third district, T. C. McRae (dem.); Fourth, W. L. Terry (dem.). Indiana, Thirteenth district, Charles L. Conn (dem.) renominated.

W. W. TRACY, of Illinois, was reelected president of the National Republican league in session at Denver and A. B. Humphrey, of New York, was reelected secretary. The platform declares in favor of protection to American labor, American industries and American homes, reciprocity with foreign nations, the use of gold and silver as money metals maintained on a perfect parity and interconvertibility, demands that new safeguards be incorporated in our immigration and naturalization laws, and commends to the favorable consideration of the republican clubs of the United States as a matter of education the question of granting suffrage to women.

PENNSYLVANIA democrats in convention at Harrisburg nominated William M. Singler, of Philadelphia, for governor. The platform demands tariff reform and sound money. J. C. Bucher and H. K. Sloane were nominated for congressmen-at-large.

Iowa prohibitionists in convention at Des Moines nominated Rev. Bennett Mitchell for governor, C. H. Gordon for auditor, R. C. Moulton for treasurer, R. A. McGinniss for attorney general and J. H. Harvey for supreme court judge. The platform declares for an educational qualification for suffrage, demands the ballot for women, direct taxation and free trade, gold, silver and paper currency on a per capita basis, abolition of the national banks, civil-service reform, liberal pensions and one day of rest in seven.

THE following congressional nominations were reported: Indiana, Eleventh district, A. N. Martin (dem.); Twelfth, J. D. Leighty (rep.). Illinois, Twelfth district, Samuel Lerath (pop.). Iowa, First district, S. M. Clark (rep.). Wisconsin, Eighth district, E. S. Miner (rep.). Ohio, Fourth district, W. D. Davies (rep.); Seventeenth, A. D. Richards (dem.). Kentucky, Fourth district, J. W. Lewis (rep.). North Carolina, second district, G. H. White (rep.).

MICHIGAN democrats in convention at Grand Rapids nominated the following ticket: For United States senator (long term), Edwin F. Uhl; for United States senator (short term), John Strong; for governor, Spencer O. Fisher; lieutenant governor, Milton F. Jordan; secretary of state, Lewis E. Ireland; state treasurer, Otto C. Kerster; auditor, general, James O'Hara; land office commissioner, Peter Mulvaney; superintendent of public instruction, Albert J. Jennings; member board education, Michael Devereaux.

WISCONSIN democrats will hold their state convention September 5 in Milwaukee.

VERMONT democrats met at Burlington and nominated G. W. Smith, of White River Junction, for governor.

MRS. SALLIE CHAPMAN GORDON-LAW, known in the south as "the mother of the confederacy," died at Memphis.

REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM GREENVILLE TEMPLE, U. S. N., retired, aged 70 years, died of apoplexy at Washington. JAMES A. D. RICHARDS was renominated for congress by the democrats of the Seventeenth Ohio district.

THE populists of the Sixth Iowa district nominated Rev. J. M. Baugh, of Oskaloosa, for congress.

JAMES LAMONT, of Rockford, was nominated for congress by the prohibitionists of the new Ninth district of Illinois.

FOREIGN.

THE trial of Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, of France, will commence July 23.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER, president of the chamber of deputies, was elected president of the republic of France at the palace of Versailles by the congress of both houses of parliament.

HENRI ROCHEFORT says Casimir-Périer's election as president of France means civil war.

LONDON anarchists were charged by a crowd while denouncing royalty and fled for their lives.

DANIEL SIEHAN made a deathbed confession that he and not his brother, who is now in prison in London, attempted to blow up the parliamentary buildings in 1885.

An agreement was made in Paris by which a new company having a capital of 60,000,000 francs will complete the Panama canal.

THE remains of the late President Carnot, of France, were deposited in the Pantheon after one of the most remarkable civic and military displays in the country's history.

PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT DOLE was to be declared president of the Hawaiian republic without the formality of a vote in order to circumvent the royalists.

As a result of the assassination of President Carnot European governments will take united action against the anarchists.

SIGNOR BANDI, of Leghorn, Italy, was stabbed to death by an anarchist because of articles denunciatory of the fraternity which had appeared in his paper.

HENRY THOMPSON drowned himself at London, Ont., and Miss McKeechne, to whom he was engaged, took poison he had given her.

LATER.

NUMEROUS amendments to the tariff schedule were agreed to in the United States senate on the 2d, one being to make the repeal of the sugar bounty take immediate effect. A resolution was introduced for the appointment of a joint committee of the house and senate to inquire into the cause of the existing railway strike, but no action was taken. In the house a resolution was passed directing the commissioner of labor to investigate the question of the work and wages of women and children. Adjourned until the 5th.

A CANADIAN PACIFIC bridge went down near Greenville, Me., killing five persons and injuring eight.

THE public debt statement issued on the 2d showed that the debt increased \$251,156 during the month of June. The cash balance in the treasury was \$175,584,430. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to \$899,363,381, against \$838,969,476 on July 1, 1893.

FOUR HUNDRED men were killed in a battle between Circassian settlers and the Druses in Syria.

DURING eleven months of the fiscal year ended May 31 the total number of immigrants arriving in the United States was 288,020, against 430,210 for the corresponding period of last year.

FOUR churches at Greenville, Miss., were blown down by a tornado and several persons were killed.

THE use of postal notes by the government has ceased and new forms of money orders were put on sale at the various post offices in the country.

A PLACARD found in Paris threatened President Casimir-Périer with death.

THE prohibitionists of the Thirteenth Ohio district nominated Dr. George W. Dunn, of Tiffin, for congress.

The Vermont marble mills at Proctor, Vt., were partially burned, the loss being over \$300,000.

THE general situation in the railway strike showed little or no improvement on the 2d. Every railroad entering Chicago was crippled and on many of the trunk lines traffic was entirely suspended. Outside Chicago the situation in the west was practically unchanged. Troops were being moved to raise the blockade in many places. At a cabinet meeting in Washington it was decided that the government would take charge of the transportation problem, and Judges Woods and Grosscup, of the United States court in Chicago, issued a sweeping order forbidding interference with railroads engaged in interstate commerce.

A SWEEPING ORDER.

Strikers Enjoined from Interfering with Trains of Any Description.

Action Taken by the Federal Courts at Chicago—The Injunction Granted with Jeers by Strikers at Blue Island.

UNCLE SAM TAKES A HAND.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The United States government has taken a hand in the warfare against the boycotters and rioters. Judges Woods and Grosscup in their chambers were presented with a bill for an injunction, most sweeping in its nature, prepared by United States District Attorney Milchrist and Special Counsel Edwin Walker, and the order of the court was that all strikers and rioters be restrained from interfering with the operation of railroad trains under the interstate commerce law and the statutes of the United States governing the transmission of mail.

Under the jurisdiction of Judge Woods it can be put into operation throughout Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. Five hundred copies of the injunction have been made and will be served on Debs, Howard and the directors of the American Railway union at once.

Gist of the Injunction.

The order of the court that acts in the nature of an injunction is, in brief, as follows:

It is directed to E. V. Debs, G. W. Howard, L. W. Rogers and all other members of the American Railway union; also strikers and other persons whomsoever who meet with the above named, or who intend to act with them in deeds of violence. All are enjoined from interfering with the business of the twenty-one railroads, the same being those represented in the General Managers' association.

The injunction restrains all persons from interfering with the business of these common carriers whose business it is to carry passengers within the state and between the several states; also to restrain the interference with express and mail trains. The injunction also restrains all persons, both those named and those to whom the injunction applies, from entering the grounds of the said railroad companies, their yards or terminals, and from destroying any of the property of the said railroads. The injunction further restrains all persons from attempting to interfere with the business of the roads by seeking to induce employees to stop work by threats, violence, intimidation, promises or otherwise; also to restrain all persons from attempting to intimidate, threaten or force employees recently placed upon the roads to stop work. The order goes into effect immediately and notice will be served upon the above named and promulgated to the public.

Reading the Injunction.

Hisses, shouts and derisive jeers greeted the order of the United States government to all people to cease interfering with mails or the business of the railroads as common carriers. This order was brought to Blue Island by Marshal Arnold, who attempted to read it from the platform of a car. The reading was greeted with hisses, laughter and derisive howls against the interference of the government. No consideration was shown for the authority of the United States whose court had issued the injunction. Time and again Marshal Arnold was stopped, and during the intervals he begged the men "to listen, to wait." When he had finished he asked them, in the name of the government, to disperse and allow the mails to proceed.

Warned the Strikers.

Marshal Arnold warned the men it was a serious matter to interfere with the United States mails and that violence against the government was a crime receiving severe punishment. Trains were to be moved at any cost. A sufficient force was on the way to see that the company be allowed to do business. Bloodshed might be necessary, but in the name of law and order he cautioned moderation.

Then the rioters howled defiance at the marshal and his deputies and promptly violated the injunction by throwing a box car across the tracks and stopping all traffic for the night. The marshal immediately reiterated his demand for United States troops.

Michigan Central Protected.

Judges Woods and Grosscup have issued the injunction prayed for Saturday by Attorneys Winston & Meagher for the Michigan Central railroad restraining the strikers, including switchmen, firemen and all employees who opposed the operation of the road. The injunction is based upon the interstate commerce act and directs that all who interfere with the performance of interstate business be amenable to the laws.

Roads Are Badly Crippled.

The general situation shows little or no improvement. Every railroad entering Chicago is crippled. Many of the trunk lines are paralyzed. Traffic has been entirely suspended on some of the lines. All the roads entering the Polk street station are particularly affected by the strike. The Santa Fe succeeded, after much trouble and many delays, in bringing in several passenger trains from the west. The suburban service of the city is practically at a standstill, engineers and firemen being tacitly allied with the strikers.

Outside Chicago the situation in the west is practically unchanged. Troops are being moved to raise the blockade in California, but there is a prospect that they will be stopped in transit by engineers who are in sympathy with the strikers. There have been many collisions between the officers and the malcontents of the union, but thus far there has been no loss of life or serious destruction of property.

Ravages of the Plague.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The steamer Peru, which has just arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama, brings news that the plague at Hong Kong has become worse, the disease having broken out in new districts. From June 7 to June 17, 101 persons died from the pest and fully 75,000 Chinese fled from the city. It is reported that a Chinese junk with about 400 passengers from Hong Kong on board escaping from the plague capsized and sank in Cop Sit Moon Pass. Five British soldiers have fallen victims to the plague.

WATCHFUL OF THE STRIKE.

The President Is Prepared to Assert His Authority Promptly.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The Washington correspondent of the Morning Record telegraphs as follows:

The government of the United States will take charge of the transportation problem, and the interruption of travel and traffic from this time on will be revolutionary against federal authority. No attempt will be made to compel the strikers to serve the Pullman company or any of the railroads, but those who desire to work will be protected in doing so, and interference with the running of trains will be prevented by the military and civil authorities and punished by the courts.

This policy was decided upon at the cabinet meeting on Friday last. The authority for it is found in that clause of the constitution which gives the federal government power to regulate commerce between the states. Since Friday Attorney General Olney, Secretary Lamont and Gen. Schofield have been preparing for the coup d'état which occurred at Chicago Monday. The bill upon which Judge Woods issued his order was prepared in the attorney general's office in Washington, and was submitted for the president's approval before it was sent to Chicago Saturday night by a special messenger.

The president has realized the gravity of the situation from the beginning and his determination has grown in firmness every day. He fears that the movement, if not promptly checked by the federal authorities, will result in riot, bloodshed and the destruction of property, if not actual rebellion, and he does not propose that any such public disturbance shall occur during his administration. The regular army will be used to enforce the orders of the court and prevent interference with traffic, and, if necessary, it will be reinforced by the militia of the several states.

Conference at the White House.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—An extended conference was held at the white house, lasting from 9 o'clock until midnight. There were present, besides the president, Secretary of War Lamont, Attorney General Olney, Maj. Gen. Schofield, Secretary Gresham and Gen. Miles, who has been on leave, and will return to his headquarters at Chicago this morning. Gen. Miles has been on leave for the last two weeks but had been recalled owing to the disturbances at and near Chicago, and before returning to his post was summoned here in order that the situation might be discussed and plans for possible contingencies made more freely than would be possible by wire or mail. Immediately on reaching this city Monday evening Gen. Miles called upon Secretary Lamont and the two repaired at once to the white house. Gen. Schofield was sent for, and Attorney General Olney, who had been at the department of justice during the evening awaiting news from the west, soon joined them. Secretary Gresham also arrived a few minutes later.

Result of the Meeting.

The conference continued until nearly midnight, and at its close the officials were very reticent in regard to its result. It was learned, however, that the situation had been reviewed in detail, and the general policy of the administration as outlined in early dispatches was reiterated. The views expressed were to the effect that while the strike was likely to fail of its own weight and from lack of thorough organization, yet it was necessary for all authorities to be on the alert and to check at the outset any overt and lawless act. It was held that the law was amply sufficient to authorize federal intervention whenever conspiracy was shown, as well as when mails were interfered with or the interstate commerce act infringed. No specific directions were given to Gen. Miles, whose long service and brilliant record entitle him to the utmost confidence. He has left for Chicago and will resume control of his forces concentrated near that point.

Garrison at Fort Sheridan. At the war department Chicago is looked on as the danger point at present, but the officials are confident that they have a sufficient force there to meet present demands, the garrison at Fort Sheridan including a full regiment of infantry, two batteries of artillery and two troops of cavalry all well-drilled and seasoned troops.

NEW MEXICO.

The President Not Opposed to Her Admission as a State.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Several statements have been published that the president was not favorably disposed toward the admission of new states, and for that reason it was likely none of the bills that passed the house for the admission of Utah, Arizona and New Mexico would pass the senate, and if they did pass they would not be likely to secure the approval of the president. Delegate Joseph, of New Mexico has seen the president and been assured the signature of the chief executive will be attached at the proper time to the New Mexico bill. According to Mr. Joseph the president declared New Mexico deserved statehood more than any of the territories on the list, and added that it was high time the promise made to old Mexico that statehood should be granted to New Mexico as soon as practicable should be carried out.

Some months ago a Dublin inventor claimed for a preparation that he had manufactured that it would preserve eggs in perpetual freshness. To thoroughly test the efficiency of the invention, which, if it proved successful, would revolutionize the egg market, an experiment was carried out at the Freeman office. A sample of eggs immersed in the patent solution, which is a thin grayish paste of about the consistency of honey, have remained undisturbed there for a period of four months, and when opened the other night in the presence of experts, were found to be all perfectly fresh.

Take Time by the Forelock. Check growing infirmity and mitigate the ill of growing age with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which relieves these evils. Rheumatism, lumbago, chills and fever, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, are all remedied by this helper of the aged, weak and convalescent. Prove the truth of this assertion, which is established by evidence.

"Sax, Fringes, if you had a fortune, say twenty dollars, left to you, what'd be the first thing you'd try to get?" Fringes—"Dyspepsia."—Inter Ocean.

Even without a single stroke of her racket the tennis girl makes a hit.—Philadelphia Times.

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DR. KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT THE GREAT KIDNEY LIVER AND BLADDER CURE. Dissolves Gravel. Gall stones, brick dust in urine, pain in urethra, straining after urination, pain in the back and hips, sudden stoppage of water with pressure.

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DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

\$5. GORDOVAN, FRENCH ENAMELED CALF. \$4.35 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. \$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.

\$2.50 2 WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE. \$2.15 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES.

LADIES' \$3.25 \$2.15 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shoe.

Because we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

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