CLOTHING BARGAINS

That Are Not Only Unprecedented But Unprecedentable . . .

PRICES we intend giving and have begun indeed to give on our Fine Suits are such as were never heard of before on really good goods. You can buy shoddy up town for that price, but if you buy our kind of goods at a regular exclusive clothing store you will pay almost twice as much for each individual garment o suit. This is not an idle or bragging statement. It is the truth, and we want it investigated right away. Before you start to investigate read the following statement, entitled:

$6.50

We have just opened 800 Men's Suits, bought of I. Collands & Sons, New York, at such a bargain that we can sell the entire lot at

40 PER CENT

Of their regular retail value. These suits include

Fine Cassimeres
Fine Worsteds
Scotch Cheviots
Worsted Cheviots
Blue and Black Cheviots

The latter silk lined.

The entire lot go at

$6.50 $6.50 $6.50 $6.50 $6.50

There is not a suit in the lot that was meant to retail at less than $10.00, and he retail price runs as high as $18.00, yet they all go at $6.50.

THE LOT CONTAINS

Slims and Stouts and Regulars; the stock is elegant, new, up-to-date in style and make, and is worth inspecting, to say nothing of the advisability of buying therefrom. COME AND SEE US.

THE RAILROAD STORE.

APHORISMS.

Doubt whom you will, but never doubt yourself.—Bovee.

A good intention clothes itself with power.—Emerson.

The more we study the more we discover our ignorance.—Shelley.

Doing good is the only certainly happy action in a man's life.—Sir Philip Sidney.

Blessings ever wait on virtuous deeds, and though a late, a sure reward succeeds.—Congreve.

True dignity is never gained by place and never lost when honors are withdrawn.—Massinger.

In character, in manners, in style, in all things, the supreme excellence is simplicity.—Longfellow.

The best manner of avenging ourselves is by not resembling him who has injured us.—Jane Porter.

If there is any person to whom you feel dislike, that is the person of whom you ought never to speak.—Cecil.

More hearts pine away in secret anguish for unkindness from those who should be their comforters, than for any other calamity in life.—Young.

We never enjoy perfect happiness; our most fortunate successes are mingled with sadness; some anxieties always perplex the reality of our satisfaction.—Corneille.

Snobs in high places assume great airs, and are pretentious in all they do, and the higher the elevation the more conspicuous is the incongruity of their position.

POINTED PENCILINGS.

—Optimism is foolishness.

—Every soul has a blind side.

—Men will endure polite murder.

—The fool listens while the philosopher looks.

—The idler is the world's insolvent debtor.

—Hope is foolish even at three score and ten.

—The mirror of time gives us barely a glimpse of ourselves.

—The poorest relations are those void of beauty, truth and love.

—All hogs have not bristles—some wear purple and fine linen.

—Cut glassware would be more popular if dealers would cut prices.

—Energy can not be lost, but it will take long and mysterious vacations.

—In the checker game young Alphonso seems to be cornered in the king row.

—A wise man can appear stupid at times but there are those who carry it to excess.

—The bicycle puts the person who is learning to ride it in touch with the whole earth.

—Matches may be made in heaven but Satan retains his corner on the brimstone market.

Carrier Pigeon's Flight.

A remarkable performance of a carrier pigeon has excited wonder on the Pacific slope. H. C. Worth of San Francisco conveyed a carrier pigeon in a closed basket from San Francisco to Manila by way of Honolulu, thence to Nagasaki, Japan, and back to San Francisco. When the ship was 100 miles from San Francisco the bird was released and it started directly for its home, where it arrived an hour and a half later, and five hours before the steamship.

A Wonderful Machine

Great improvements have been made in testing machinery in recent years. A testing machine to be erected at League Island will be a wonderful affair. It will break by tension a six-inch bar of iron and measure exactly the tensile strength in tons, pounds and ounces. Immediately after the strain and shock and recoil due to this performance it will break a horsehair and indicate accurately the required rupturing tension, which is one pound.

Waterloo Trophy.

One of the special trophies of the battle of Waterloo was carried off by the Scots Greys, the regiment which, at Dettingen, in 1748, captured the white standard of the celebrated Household Cavalry of France, the proudest trophy that warlike ambition might covet.

To Double the Population.

While European Russia will need only 45 years or so, Germany about 65 years, Austria-Hungary 70 years, England 80 years, and Italy 110 years, it will take France over 860 years to double its population.

John Bull's Pills.

Recent investigations have shown that the people of Great Britain swallow over 5,500,000 pills daily, or one pill a week for every person in the population.

Not Counted.

It is estimated that there are 1,200 islands in the Philippines, but there has been no official counting.

Corn for Coin.

In some parts of Norway corn is still used as a substitute for coin.

Carried Down Stream.

When a man crossing some difficult place in his working career; spurring all his energies to accomplish some critical passage in his business journey, suddenly finds his health giving way and feels himself swept out of the saddle by the swift-running current of disease—then is the time when the marvelous rejuvenating properties of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will prove an unfailing means of rescue and restoration.

It is a very simple though eminently scientific medicine. It is not a mere stimulant like so many malt extracts. It restores healthy power by reviving the innermost sources of vitality in the nutritive system. It enables the digestive and blood-making organism to manufacture good blood abundantly and rapidly, so that the immense waste of tissue and nerve fiber entailed by hard labor is offset by a speedy upbuilding of fresh energy and strength.

A prominent and venerable Illinois physician, D. W. K. Fowler, M. D., of Fowler, Adams Co., writing to Dr. Pierce, says: "I send herewith thirty-one ($1) cents in stamps for 'The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser' in cloth binding. With this pittance for so valuable a work (truly a gift to the public), I must express my high appreciation of the vast amount of good that you have rendered the public. A correct measure of your usefulness never has been, and never will be estimated by the public; no, not even by the multitude of afflicted humanity that has been relieved and cured by your medicines. Wherever I go or have been in the United States, I find persons who have used, and are using Dr. Pierce's medicines with satisfaction, for all conditions for which they are recommended. Never has one spoken disparagingly of their action, and from having seen so often their good effects, I am also enthused with confidence in their action in cases and conditions for which they are recommended. It is not common for regular physicians to endorse and recommend proprietary medicines, but in this case I have no equivocation or hesitancy in so doing."

The quick constipation-cure — Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Never gripe.

LIFE OF GOV. MORTON

ADVANCE SHEETS FROM HON. W. D. FOULKE'S FORTHCOMING WORK.

A Biography That Will Undoubtedly Offer an Adequate Presentation of a Great Personality.

HE SERVED HIS STATE WELL

HIS CAREER AN IMPORTANT PART OF INDIANA'S HISTORY.

A Number of Incidents Showing How He Rose to Every Occasion as the War Opened and Progressed.

The biography of Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's war Governor, upon which Hon. William Dudley Foulke has been engaged for several years, is at last completed and will soon be offered to the public. Advance sheets received from the Bowen-Merrill Company, publishers, serve to indicate the scope of the work and the admirable manner in which the subject has been handled. Friends and admirers of the great Indianian who have lamented the lack of an adequate record of his life and career were gratified on learning that the task of preparing it had been undertaken by Mr. Foulke, his literary ability and grasp of public affairs giving assurance that it would be well done. These advance chapters justify that confidence and warrant the statement that the work will take its place among the limited number of notable biographies valued not only for the interest of the story told, but for the manner of the telling. It will be esteemed not only as history but as literature, terms by no means synonymous in the book world. As showing the time and labor expended upon it the biographer's own words may be quoted:

"It has been the result of about twelve years of work, and the files of the daily papers of Indianapolis, Cincinnati and New York, as well as the Congressional Globe and Record and many other authorities that I can cite have been consulted, besides personal interviews with many of those who have been most intimately connected with Morton's career. I have also had access to Morton's private letters and papers so far as they were preserved by the family."

The life of Morton is a part of the history of Indiana, and not a page of the story but is of almost personal interest to citizens of the State who lived during the turbulent period of the civil war and the hardly less exciting one immediately succeeding it—and can hardly be less absorbing to a later generation, proud of the loyalty and patriotism displayed in that time of stress.

BAD FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The conditions that confronted the Governor and the patriotic element at the beginning of the war are thus set forth:

"At the outbreak of the rebellion there were, perhaps, less than five hundred stand of effective small arms in the State, besides eight pieces of weather-worn and dismantled cannon, and an unknown number of flint-locks and altered muskets which Morton collected and found to be useless except for drill and guard duty. Not only were the financial and military resources of Indiana in the worst possible shape, but the credit and reputation of the State were at a low ebb. Gigantic schemes for internal improvement in 1836-7 had drawn in their train bankruptcy and the repudiation of a former state debt. Indiana did not stand well in the money market. The stream of emigration flowed past her doors into the States beyond. Her military reputation had been tarnished by injurious reports of the conduct of her soldiers at Buena Vista, and there was a certain evil repute which everywhere hung over the name of 'Hoosier.'

"Such was the condition of Indiana, her treasury bankrupt, her credit poor, fraude everywhere, no money, no arms, no ammunition, no militia, except on paper—and even this organization in the hands of officers appointed by a Democratic governor sympathetic with rebellion—a Legislature with a formidable minority, reluctant and revolutionary, having the power and the will to stop even the most needful measures of public defense—such was the condition of the State when the most gigantic war in American history broke out, and demanded resources and energy for which prosperous times and undivided patriotism would seem barely sufficient. But the will and intellect of the great war Governor were equal to the emergency."

EARLY OPPOSITION.

The first call for troops was promptly answered, for loyal citizens were aroused and in the majority, but opposition was strong from the beginning and criticisms of the Governor and his acts bitter and malignant. In particular were his appointments of regimental and other officers condemned. "But," says the biographer, "such criticisms fell for the most part upon inattentive ears. There were not many complaints at that early period of the war. As a general thing, the people of the State were willing to co-operate heartily with an executive who, in the midst of great obstacles, was doing his best to cast the full strength of Indiana on the side of the Union. It is always the unsatisfactory selection which causes comment. The great mass of excellent appointments, like the thousand acts which go to make up good reputation, pass without specific notice. While it would be idle to say that grave mistakes were not made, the officers chosen by Governor Morton were in the main selected with skill and judgment, and their conduct during the war reflected credit upon the State. The entire number of commissions issued by Morton was 18,884. Of these less than 15 per cent were dismissed or resigned for the good of the service.

"In a speech made many years afterwards, he thus spoke of his experience: 'When I first began to make appointments of officers during the war, not understanding the business it was all new to me, I tried to please everybody and his friends, but I soon found that would not do. I found that out almost immediately, and I then determined that I would follow the dictates of my own judgment without fear or favor—that I would do the best I could. I did not know whether I would come out of the war with a single friend or not, but I had got to the point where I felt that it would make no difference. I sometimes made mistakes, sometimes I appointed the wrong man, but I congratulate myself that the officers for Indiana, as a body, compared favorably with the officers of any other State, and that few of them disgraced the State or dishonored their commissions.'"

EQUIPPING TROOPS.

The difficulties encountered in the recent war in equipping the volunteer army makes the experiences of the soldiers of that earlier time and the efforts in their behalf of especial interest. Mr. Foulke says:

"Morton's efforts were not confined to raising troops and providing them with officers. He took it upon himself to see that the soldiers of Indiana did not suffer for lack of clothing and other necessary articles. It made no difference to him that this duty belonged to the federal government. These troops were Indiana men; they had gone to the field in response to his call, and he did not intend that they should suffer. One case illustrates the persistency of his efforts in their behalf. Some Indiana troops had been sent to West Virginia, and were, during the latter part of August, under the command of General Reynolds at Cheat Mountain Pass. Although it was still summer, the men were beginning to suffer during the chilly nights which in that mountainous region betokened the coming of autumn. Morton, on learning that these troops were not provided with overcoats, applied to the United States quartermaster, first at Indianapolis, then at Cincinnati, and finally to Quartermaster General Meigs, at Washington. Two lots of four thousand each were forwarded, but neither of these reached their destination.

"It is interesting to trace the insistent dispatches by which, day after day, Morton sought to follow up these two consignments through the hands of inefficient and dilatory officials. Some of the overcoats were distributed to other troops; some of them were lost by a flood on the Kanawha river. Morton was emphatic and bitter in his complaints of the negligence and incompetency which confronted him at every point. He sent his private secretary, Holloway, in search of the coats, then his commissary general, Asahel Stone. It was not until Oct. 1, after nearly six weeks of continuous efforts, that the supplies finally reached the troops in West Virginia. Morton was determined that the soldiers and the people should know how these delays occurred, so the telegraphic correspondence was given to the press. His efforts to relieve the troops met with universal approval. Even the Indianapolis Sentinel gave him unstinted praise."

CARE OF MEN IN THE FIELD.

"Toward the end of November, 1861, Morton appointed a number of financial agents to visit the Indiana regiments, receive the funds which soldiers wished to send to their families and deposit these in the 'Branch Bank,' at Indianapolis, subject to draft. The good work accomplished in the distribution of the supplies furnished by 'the patriotic women of Indiana' had satisfied Morton that a permanent organization should be created for this purpose, and he decided to establish a 'military agency.' Dr. William Hannaman was made general agent and took charge of the receipt and distribution of supplies. Morton thus describes the growth of this organization in his message to the Legislature of 1863:

"'I very early adopted the plan of sending agents to look after the condition, and, as far as possible, to supply the wants of the Indiana troops. These agents had their instructions to follow in the track of our armies, to pick up the disabled who might have fallen by the wayside, to visit the hospitals, report the names of the sick, wounded and dead, and afford relief wherever it could be afforded; to inform the state authorities what kind of supplies were needed and where; to visit the troops in the field, ascertain their wants and condition, and aid in having their requisitions for supplies promptly filled. These agents have generally performed their duty well, and, I believe, have been the instruments of saving the lives of hundreds of our gallant soldiers, and of relieving a vast amount of suffering and destitution. Many of their reports are descriptive of sufferings, sorrows and death that would melt the stoutest heart and show better than can be learned in any other way the dreadful horrors of war. The labors of these agents were not confined to any particular duties, but extended to every kind of relief that soldiers might need. They aided in procuring furloughs for the sick and wounded and discharges for such as would not be able to serve again; in furnishing transportation at the expense of the State for such as had not means of getting home; in receiving the soldiers' money and distributing it to their families; in hunting up the descriptive rolls for such as had been long confined in hospitals, but for want of their rolls could not be paid or discharged; in visiting battlefields, bringing home the wounded, and distributing sanitary stores. In some cases I directed the chartering of steamboats for the transportation of the sick and wounded, and in general instructed my agents to incur such expenses as were absolutely necessary to enable them to execute their mission. But notwithstanding all that has been done, I have to lament that the efforts have come far short of the mighty demand, that much suffering has gone unrelieved, and that many of our brave sons have languished and died among strangers, in destitution and neglect, with no friend present to soothe their last hours, or mark the spot where their ashes sleep.'

"Morton also employed at Washington, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, Cairo and Columbus, Ky., permanent agents, who rented houses where sanitary goods were kept, and other agents at Philadelphia, St. Louis, Keokuk and New York, for the relief of such Indiana soldiers as were carried to those points.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

"In February, 1862, Morton established the 'Indiana sanitary commission,' under the charge of Dr. Hannaman, as military agent, and Alfred Harrison, of Indianapolis, as treasurer. Collections were made by soliciting agents and auxiliary societies, and the distribution of the supplies was made through the military agency. The Indiana troops were the first care of this commission, but applications for relief from others were not overlooked after they were provided for. This separate action by a single State provoked unfavorable criticism elsewhere. It was said of this organization that it was selfish, that it provoked jealousy and dissatisfaction, especially among the soldiers of other States, and thus interfered with the discipline of the army.

"But the Indiana commission did more efficient service than could have been accomplished by mere co-operation in the work of the United States sanitary commission, and Governor Morton felt well justified in providing first for those whom his own exertions had called into the field.

"The Indiana sanitary commission was Morton's special pride. He was never tired devising ways and means to improve its efficiency. Sulgrove, the editor of the Journal, tells us that often the last thing he would do before going to press would be to 'trim up' for publication one of Morton's appeals for sanitary help, for which the Governor had left rough memoranda in his office late at night.

"At no time were Morton's exertions for the welfare of the troops more earnest than after the battle of Shiloh. On April 9, only two days after that sanguinary struggle, he chartered steamers to bring home all the wounded who could be moved. On the following day he sent a force of sixty surgeons and over three hundred nurses to take care of the sick and wounded on their arrival. They came in large numbers upon the hospital boats thus suddenly improvised, and the condition of the men improved greatly on the way home. Morton himself went to the battlefield and on several subsequent occasions visited the army. His presence there is thus described by Gen. W. T. Sherman: 'He remained with us during our advance on Corinth in May, 1862, frequently came to my bivouac on the extreme right, and rode with me during the day. He was a close observer of the practical details of camp life, sat his horse well and was as impatient as the rest of us at our slow and methodical, if not timid, advance. We were short of wagons to bring from Pittsburg Landing the necessary supplies, and he wanted to send to Indiana for one thousand wagons and teams. The idea of war operations being delayed by the want of means easily procurable was a thorn in his side, and I believe that had his advice been heeded we would have taken Vicksburg that summer and turned eastward to do the work which had to be done two years afterward. But the time was not yet ripe. We had to endure three more years of bloody battle, and I know that we at the front always felt the more confident because we knew that Oliver P. Morton was at his post in Indianapolis, multiplying his efforts in the days of reverses and cheering us on in success.'

"Morton also superintended the establishment at Indianapolis of the City Hospital, under the care of Drs. Kitchen and Jameson.

"Indianapolis was a rendezvous for returning and departing troops. They needed a place for rest and refreshment. At first quarters were procured at different hotels, and an agent was placed at the railway station to attend the arrival and departure of trains and furnish meals and lodging. But in June, 1862, Morton determined to establish permanent quarters for soldiers passing through the city, and at his instance the federal government paid for the erection of a building in a grove near White river, north of the railroads. The state government fitted it with necessary furniture. The expense of maintaining it (except the rations to which the troops were entitled) was borne by the Indiana sanitary commission. These accommodations, however, soon proved too small, and a second building was constructed in the latter part of the same year, a third in the year following and two more in 1864.

QUICK WORK WITH TROOPS.

"The Governor engaged with tireless energy in the work of raising troops in response to the President's call for 300,000 men with such satisfactory results that Stanton sent to Morton the laconic congratulation, 'Well done, Indiana.' He even went outside the State and aided in the work of raising troops in Ohio. On Aug. 1 he attended a great meeting at Cincinnati, where he delivered an earnest address urging enlistment. 'Our army,' he said, 'is in the condition of the man who built a house which he completed all but the roof, when he was compelled to stop. If the President obtains the men he has called for the rebellion is crushed, if he does not obtain them the government is lost.'

"But Lincoln's July requisition for three hundred thousand men was found to be insufficient, and on Aug. 4 he called for three hundred thousand more to serve for nine months. If volunteers were not forthcoming by Aug. 15, the deficiency was to be supplied by a draft. On the 8th of August Morton received from General Buell a dispatch announcing that another raid was anticipated, and requesting that reinforcements should be sent to General Boyle. A few days afterwards Boyle himself announced an invasion of the State, and asked assistance. His appeal was of the most urgent character. He said: 'I hope the patriotic soldiers of Indiana will not wait for bounties. Our State will be overrun if they do, and your own borders desolated.' Morton had gone to Knightstown to spend Sunday when this dispatch was received at Indianapolis. The telegraph office at Knightstown was closed, and he could not be reached, but his secretaries dispatched orders to the commanders of the troops collected in different parts of the State to proceed at once to Indianapolis, and Colonel Holloway procured an engine and started for Knightstown. Morton returned immediately to Indianapolis, and the forwarding of troops began.

"The mustering officer, Colonel Simonson, was careful, painstaking and methodical, but exceedingly slow. Morton asked the War Department for a change. A new mustering officer was sent in the person of Colonel Carrington. He was brought immediately to the Governor and said: 'Tell me where the troops are and let me go to work. Indiana shall have its quota first in the field, if the men are forthcoming.' He was at once taken to Camp Morton, and at 11 o'clock on the same night he notified Morton that a regiment was ready for the field. The organization of troops went on with a speed never before known. Great numbers of men were sworn in at night by the light of torches, and before daylight were off for Kentucky. The Senate chamber was turned into a schoolroom, where officers were instructed by Carrington in the method of making out pay rolls. The regiments now followed each other with great rapidity. The strain upon the railroads for transportation was immense. The arsenal established by Morton worked night and day, making 300,000 rounds of ammunition every twenty-four hours.

UNPRECEDENTED RECORD.

The following are some of Morton's telegrams announcing the departures of the troops:

"'Aug. 12—I send 1,000 men to-night, 7,000 to-morrow and Tuesday.'

"'Aug. 21—I sent another regiment last night; a battery will go to-morrow. The Sixty-ninth has started. The Seventy-fifth leaves at 8 p. m. and the Seventy-fourth at 9 p. m. to-day for Louisville.'

"'Aug. 22—Will have at least seventeen additional regiments ready for arms this time next week.'

"'Aug. 26—The Seventy-ninth leaves Tuesday, will hurry others. Indiana has put 14,490 men in Kentucky up to Friday last; this will make it 19,250 by Thursday this week. This includes two batteries.'

"'Aug. 27—Another regiment can leave tomorrow; one leaves this evening.'

"'Aug. 30—The Eighty-ninth leaves this afternoon. The Eighty-first and Eighty-second will be armed to-day. Two regiments will start to-morrow and five more will be ready next week.'

"'Aug. 31—The Eighty-eighth is at the depot. The Eighty-seventh will be in Louisville to-morrow morning. Two regiments leave to-day and two more to-night.'

"A serious difficulty in forwarding these troops was found in the absence of money for bounties and advance pay. Many of the men had left their homes suddenly without providing for their families, expecting to remit their bounties before going into the field.

FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

"Morton's action in this emergency was characteristic. He borrowed the money himself. He was a man of little property, but his credit at such a time and for such a purpose was unlimited. One morning he telegraphed to M. E. Roeves, a merchant in Cincinnati, asking that $100,000 should be sent on that evening to pay the troops. The amount was borrowed within a few hours upon the personal responsibility of Mr. Reeves and that evening a messenger was on the way to Indiana with the money. One day Morton went to one of the banks of Indianapolis and asked for $30,000. 'What have you got to carry it in?' inquired the president, and, finding a market basket nearby, he placed the rolls of greenbacks in this and Morton walked out with the basket and its unusual contents. The money to repay these loans was slow in coming, and Morton telegraphed to Stanton: 'I have borrowed of various bankers for a few days $250,000 to pay bounties. I have sent four regiments of the new levy to Kentucky and hope to get five off to-day. I hope, my dear sir, that you will see that the bounty-money, by which this may be replaced, may be sent forward promptly, that my credit may not suffer.' Stanton replied: 'The most peremptory orders have been given to supply you with funds. If it is not done I will dismiss the officer whose neglect occasions the delay, no matter what his rank.' On the morning of the 19th it is said that Morton had thus borrowed $500,000. When the repayment was made the banks would accept no interest.

"The Indianapolis Journal of Aug. 21 voiced the exultation of the State at the result of its splendid efforts in a leader entitled, 'What Indiana Has Done.' 'Fourteen thousand men,' it said, 'have been organized, equipped and sent to the field in four days. We do not believe this promptness has been equaled in any emergency by any State in the Union. The news of the invasion of Kentucky reached Governor Morton on Sunday. The necessity for a speedy accumulation of forces on the main lines of the rebel advance was obvious. Ohio could not be ready for a week. Men must be sent to arrest the advance or the war would be transferred to our own border. Governor Morton determined that the men should be sent. Enough of our regiments were full, but they were scattered all over the State, unorganized, undisciplined and unarmed. They had to be collected, uniformed, equipped, armed, officered, paid and transported. * * * Everything had to be done that was necessary to change men just out of their shops and farms into soldiers. It was a task for a giant, but happily there were gigantic energies at the head of the government to undertake it. Since Monday morning this really formidable army, as large as that with which General Scott marched upon Mexico, has been collected, organized, paid, prepared and sent into the field.'"

Three Beautiful Women

OFFER RELIEF

TO THEIR LESS FORTUNATE SISTERS

A SURE ROAD TO BEAUTY

The Misses Bell, of No. 75 Fifth Avenue, New York, now offer the public generally the Complexion Tonic which they have so long used successfully in personal treatment.

THE MISSES BELL'S Complexion Tonic

has almost immediate effect in clearing and brightening the skin. It is not a cosmetic, as it does not cover up the blemishes as powders and pastes do, but is a colorless liquid that, when applied to the skin, does not show. It cleanses the pores of the skin of all poisonous and foreign fillings and dissolves entirely freckles, pimples, blackheads, moth patches, excessive oiliness or redness in the skin. Its use is so simple that a child can follow directions and get the best result. The Misses Bell have placed the price of their wonderful Complexion Tonic at $1.00 per bottle, which is sufficient to clear the ordinary skin.

ONE BOTTLE COSTS YOU NOTHING

If the effect is not exactly as claimed, so that you take no risk in sending for it.

The price, $1.00, places it within the reach of all. It will absolutely clear a poor complexion and beautify a good one. This generous offer should be accepted by all.

Ladies can address The Misses Bell on all matters of the complexion and hygiene in the strictest confidence, and satisfactory advice will be given promptly without charge. An interesting pamphlet will be sent upon receipt of stamp.

Address all communications and send all orders to *The Misses Bell*, or

THE BELL TOILET CO.
No. 75 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Lost.

Many have lost confidence and hope as well as health, because they have been told their Kidney disease was incurable. Foley's Kidney Cure is Guaranteed remedy for the discouraged and disconsolate. A. G. Luken & Co., and J. L. Adams & Co., druggists.

Your Danger Now

Is from the overworked condition of the liver and kidneys which are unable to expel impurities from the blood. This causes rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla has been wonderfully successful in curing this disease. It neutralizes the acid in the blood and permanently cures the aches and pains which other remedies fail to relieve. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best winter medicine because it purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood. It gives help just where help is needed. It tones the stomach, stimulates the liver and arouses and sustains the kidneys. It wards off pneumonia, fever, bronchitis, colds, coughs and the grip.

WE GIVE NO REWARDS, an offer of this kind is the meanest of deceptions. Our plan is to give every one a chance to try the merit of Ely's Cream Balm—the original Balm for the cure of Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in the Head, by mailing for 10 cents a trial size to test its curative powers. We mail the 50 cent size also and the druggist keeps it. Test it and you are sure to continue the treatment. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York.

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills stop Headache. Stop suffering! Try Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Dr. Miles' Pain Pills cure Neuralgia.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No To Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

For Kidney Troubles

There is nothing better than Foley's Kidney Cure. Everyone who tries it will agree to this. A. G. Luken & Co., and J. L. Adams & Co., druggists.

Bone food for chickens. It will make them lay. Tom Mertz has the best. ood&wtf

The person who disturbed the congregation last Sunday by coughing, is requested to call on A. G. Luken & Co., and J. L. Adams & Co., druggists, and get a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar, which always gives relief.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.