A Cat That Took to Water.

The most interesting trait in our cat's character did not appear until he had been a week or so on board. Then he gave us a surprise. It was when we were lying in Camden harbor. Everybody was going ashore to take a tramp among the hills, and Charlie, the cook, was coming too, to row the boat back to the yacht.

Muddy discovered that he was somehow "getting left." Being a prompt and very decided cat, it did not take him long to make up his mind what to do. He ran to the low rail of the yacht, put his forepaws on it, and gave us a long, anxious look. Then as the boat was shoved off he raised his voice in a plaintive mew. We waved him a good-by, chaffed him pleasantly, and told him to mind the anchor, and have dinner ready when we got back.

That was too much for his temper. As quick as a flash he had dived overboard, and was swimming like a water-spaniel after the dinghy!

That was the strangest thing we had ever seen in our lives! We were quite used to elephants that could play at seesaw, and horses that could fire cannon, to learned pigs and to educated dogs; but a cat that of its own accord would take to the water like a full-blooded Newfoundland was a little beyond anything we had ever heard of. Of course the boat was stopped, and Muddy was taken aboard drenched and shivering, but perfectly happy to be once more with the crew. He had been ignored and slighted, but he had insisted on his rights, and as soon as they were recognized he was quite contented. — St. Nicholas.

The Laugh of a Child.

The laugh of a child will make the holiest day more sacred still. Strike with the hands of fire, O, weird musician, thy harp strung with Apollo's golden hair; fill the vast cathedral aisle with symphonies sweet and dim, deft toucher of the organ keys; blow, bugler, blow, until thy silver notes do touch and kiss the moonlit waves and charm the lovers wandering 'mid the vine clad hills. But know your sweetest strains are discords all compared with childhood's happy laugh—the laugh that fills the eyes with light and every heart with joy. Oh, rippling river of laughter, thou art the blessed boundary line between beasts and men, and every wayward wave of thine doth drown some fretful fiend of care. Oh, laughter, rose-lipped laughter of joy, there are dimples enough in thy cheeks to catch and hold and glorify all the tears of grief.—Colonel Ingersoll.

A New Transcontinental Railway.

The new transcontinental line of the Great Northern Railway began daily passenger service from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Spokane, Wash., on the 15th of August. This line is the shortest from the East to Western Montana, Northern Idaho, and Eastern Washington, and has the lowest mountain grades of any Western road. A vast area of agricultural, lumbering, and mining country is opened to settlement and development by the completion of this road, which passes directly through the Flathead Valley and Kootenai mining region, skirting hundreds of miles of immense forests and mountains reined with gold, silver, copper, lead, and coal. It touches many fine rivers and lakes and opens up a country noted for scenic attractions.

The Pneumatic Tube in Europe.

Through a pneumatic tube 700 miles in length letters are whirled between Paris and Berlin in thirty-five minutes —at the speed of twenty miles a minute.

SCURVY and scorbutic affections, pimples and blotches on the skin are caused by impure blood, which Beecham's Pills cure.

CLOTHS dipped in hot potato water and applied to rheumatic joints relieve pain.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

MOTHERS, and especially nursing mothers, need that strengthening support and help that comes with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It lessens the pains and burdens of childbearing, makes healthy, vigorous offspring, and promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment on the part of the mother. As an invigorating tonic made especially for women, perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system, as it regulates and promotes all the natural functions and never conflicts with them.

The "Prescription" builds up, strengthens, and cures. In all the chronic weaknesses and disorders that afflict women, it is guaranteed to benefit or cure, or the money is refunded.

For every case of Catarrh which they cannot cure, the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy agree to pay $500 in cash. You're cured by its mild, soothing, cleansing, and healing properties, or you're paid.

That All-Gone or Faint Feeling

This is an everyday occurrence; women are taken with that "all-gone" or faint feeling, while working, walking, calling, or shopping. The cause of this feeling is some derangement, weakness, or irregularity incident to her sex. It matters little from what cause it may arise; instant relief may always be found by using *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound*. It is the only Positive Cure and Legitimate Remedy for those peculiar weaknesses and ailments of women. It acts in perfect harmony with the laws that govern the female system under all circumstances.

All Druggists sell it, or send by mail, in form of Pills, or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. Liver Pills, 25c. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

SAD NEWS FOR CANADA

PRESIDENT HARRISON PROCLAIMS RETALIATION.

On and After Sept. 1 Tolls Must Be Paid by All Foreign Vessels Passing Through the Soo Canal—The Proclamation in Full.

Harrison's Manifesto.

The President has proclaimed retaliation with Canada in accordance with the authority conferred upon him by the "act to enforce reciprocal relations with Canada," passed last July. The proclamation suspends the free navigation of the St. Mary's Falls Canal and imposes a toll of 20 cents a ton upon all freight passing through that canal from Canadian ports. The proclamation of the President is as follows:

By the President of the United States of America. A proclamation.

WHEREAS, By an act of Congress approved July 26, 1892, entitled "An act to secure reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and Canada and for other purposes," it is provided that, with a view of securing reciprocal advantages for the citizens, ports, and vessels of the United States on and after the first day of August, 1892, whenever and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the passage through any canal or lock connected with the navigation of the St. Lawrence river, the great lakes, or the water-ways connecting the same, of any vessels of the United States or of cargoes or of passengers or any part of the United States is prohibited, or is made difficult or burdensome by the imposition of tolls or otherwise, and that in view of the free passage through the St. Mary's Falls canal now permitted to vessels of all nations, he shall deem the said prohibition unjust and unreasonable, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to suspend the proclamation to that effect, for such time and to such extent (including absolute prohibition) as he shall deem right, the right of free passage through the St. Mary's Falls canal so far as it relates to the vessels owned by the subjects of the government in discrimination against the citizens, ports, or vessels of the United States or to any cargoes or passengers in transit to ports of the United States made such discrimination, whether carried in vessels of the United States or of other nations.

In such case and during such suspension tolls shall be levied, collected, and paid as follows, to wit: On freight whatever kind of description, not to exceed $2 per ton; upon passengers, not to exceed $8 each, as shall be from time to time determined by the President.

Provided, That no tolls shall be charged or collected upon the freight or passengers carried and landed at Ogdensburg or any port west of Ogdensburg, and south of a line drawn from the northern boundary of the State of New York, through the St. Lawrence River, the great lakes and their connecting channels to the northern boundary of the State of Minnesota.

SEC. 2. All tolls so charged shall be collected under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who may require the master of each vessel to furnish a sworn statement of the amount and kind of the cargoes, to the number of passengers carried, and the destination of the same, and such proof of the actual delivery of such cargo or passenger at some port or place within the limits above named as he shall deem satisfactory, and until such proof is furnished such freight and passengers may be considered to have been landed at some port or place outside of those limits; and the amount of such tolls would have accrued if they had been so delivered shall constitute a lien, which may be enforced against the vessel in default whereof and whenever found in the waters of the United States; and.

Whereas, The Government of the Dominion of Canada imposes a toll amounting to about 20 cents per ton on all freight passing through the Welland canal, which is wholly within the United States and also a further toll on all vessels of the United States and on all passengers on transit to ports of the United States, all of which tolls are without rebate; and,

Whereas, The Government of the Dominion of Canada, in accordance with an order in council of April 4, refunds 18 cents per ton of the 20-cent toll at the Welland canal on wheat, Indian corn, rye, barley, oats, flaxseed, and buckwheat upon condition that they are originally shipped from ports within the Dominion of Canada, but allows no such nor any other rebate on said products when shipped to a port of the United States or when carried to Montreal for export if transhipped within the United States; and.

Whereas, The Government of the Dominion of Canada, by said system of rebate and otherwise, discriminates against the citizens of the United States in the use of the Welland Canal, in violation of the provisions of Article 27 of the treaty of Washington, concluded May 8, 1871; and

Whereas, Said Welland Canal is connected with the navigation of the great lakes, and I am satisfied that the passage through said canal of cargoes in transit to ports of the United States is made difficult and burdensome by said discriminating system of rebate and otherwise, and is reciprocally unjust and unreasonable; now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power to that end conferred upon me by said act of Congress, approved July 26, 1892, do hereby declare that from and after Sept. 1, 1892, until further notice, a toll of 20 cents per ton be levied, collected and paid on all freight of whatever kind or description passing through the St. Mary's Falls canal in transit to any port of the Dominion of Canada, whether carried in vessels of the United States or of other nations, and to that extent I do hereby suspend from and after said date the right of free passage through said St. Mary's Falls canal of any and all cargoes in transit to Canadian ports. In testimony whereof, etc.

By the President: BENJAMIN HARRISON.
JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State.

Accompanying Memoranda.

The memoranda accompanying the proclamation is as follows: At an interview held at the Department of State on Monday, Aug. 1, the Secretary of State informed Mr. Herbert, charge d'affaires of the British legation, that in view of the passage of the act of Congress relating to the Canadian canal tolls the President would regard it his duty to issue, without delay, a proclamation based upon that act, imposing tolls upon products passing through the Sault Ste. Marie or St. Mary's Canal, destined for Canadian ports, unless an assurance could be received from the Canadian government within a few days that the discrimination now enforced in the Canadian canals against American ports and lines of transportation would be promptly discontinued.

Mr. Herbert answered that a few days' delay would be necessary in order to reassemble the Canadian Cabinet, the majority of whom were now absent from the capital; and he inquired of the Secretary what time would be considered reasonable for this purpose. The Secretary replied that he thought the Cabinet might be conveniently called together and take action within a week or ten days, and that nothing would be done by the President in the matter within that time. Mr. Herbert said he would communicate immediately with the Governor General of Canada by telegraph, and urge prompt action.

WORLD'S FAIR DEDICATION.

Programme of the Exercises Approved by the Board of Control.

A final decision has been reached as to the days and dates of the dedicatory exercises of the World's Columbian Exposition to be held in October. It was originally announced by the Exposition authorities to be held Oct. 12, 13, and 14. Owing to pressure brought to bear upon Congress by the representatives of New York, the date for the dedication was changed to Oct. 21. The ceremonies committee at Chicago concluded to fix upon the three days, Oct. 19—21, which would allow visitors to the fair Saturday, Oct. 22, in which to get away from the city. These dates were changed the other day by the Board of Control to Oct. 20, 21, and 22, the change being made in order to accommodate President Harrison, who has notified the committee that he could be in Chicago only two days, those days being Oct. 21 and 22. The dedication will take place Friday, Oct. 21, and Saturday the President will review the military parade.

Secretary Culp of the ceremonies committee was called upon to furnish the revised and completed program for the three days. The report was presented and approved, with the exception of the change of dates as mentioned.

On the first day of the exercises, which is Thursday, the principal feature is to be the civic parade. According to Mr. Culp's report at least 70,000 men will be in line in this parade.

There will be nothing going on at the park until the evening, when there will be a grand display of fireworks and also the procession of the century boats. These features of the exercises will be repeated on the following two nights.

The following day, Friday, Oct. 21, will be the great day of the occasion, as it is on this day the actual dedication will take place. There will be a procession of carriages, probably a mile or two long, in which the President and party, ex-Presidents and ex-Vice Presidents, also the Cabinet, Supreme Court, foreign guests, Governors of States and staffs, and officers of the commission and exposition will be conveyed to the park. This distinguished procession, probably the greatest, so far at least as the importance of its members is concerned, that this country has seen, will be escorted to Jackson Park by one of Gen. Miles' crack cavalry regiments.

The following is the programme of exercises, which is to be held in the Manufactures Building under the direction of the Director General:

"Columbian March."
Prayer by Bishop Fowler of California.
Columbian dedicatory ode.
Presentation of the master artists of the Exposition and their completed work by Chief of Construction.
Report of the Director General to the World's Columbian Commission.
Presentation of the buildings by President Harlow N. Higinbotham of the World's Columbian Exposition to President T. W. Palmer of the World's Columbian Commission.
Chorus, "The Heavens Are Telling."
Presentation of the buildings to the President of the United States.
March and chorus.
Dedication of the buildings by the President of the United States.
Hallelujah chorus from "The Messiah."
Dedicatory oration by the Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge.
"Star-Spangled Banner" and "Hail, Columbia," with full chorus and orchestral accompaniment.
Columbian oration by Chauncy M. Depew.
National salute.

All the revenue cutters on the lakes are expected to be ordered to Chicago to engage in this salute and to be used also as a means of transporting to the park the ladies of the Presidential and Vice Presidential parties.

Saturday, Oct. 22, the last day of the exercises, the chief event of the day will be the parade and military review at Jackson Park. The troops for this parade will be drawn from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri, being the cream of the National Guard from these States. There will also be 3,500 men from the regular army in line with the State militia.

It is also intended to have a grand ball Thursday night. This ball will be given in the Manufactures Building.

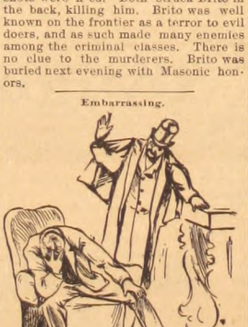
Secretary Culp was authorized to have printed 70,000 complimentary cards of admission good only Oct. 21. These cards of admission will be given only to those holding invitations to the exercises. He was also authorized to have printed 50,000 invitations of the former style, modifying the date to Oct. 20, 21 and 22. Fifty invitations will be sent to each Congressman.

TEXAS SHERIFF ASSASSINATED

S. A. Brito, of Cameron County, Shot While Riding in a Carriage.

S. A. Brito, Sheriff of Cameron County, Tex., was assassinated Sunday night. He and two deputies had been to a Mexican dance just outside the city, and had taken a carriage to return to Brownsville. After they had traveled some persons rode up behind the carriage and shot through the leather curtain at the back of the carriage. Two shots were fired. Both struck Brito in the back, killing him. Brito was well known on the frontier as a terror to evil doers, and as such made many enemies among the criminal classes. There is no clue to the murderers. Brito was buried next evening with Masonic honors.

Embarrassing.



"Why, Chumley, old fellah, what's the mattah?"

Chumley—Why, Miss von Boodles broke off with me last week. I pawned the diamond ring, and now she writes for me to come back. —Judge.

The Torrid Term.

CORN is supposed to revel in this weather as wildly as a baby in possession of the molasses cup.—Kansas City Journal.

AS THE city man reads in his newspaper how the "growing crops joyfully raise their heads to the smiling sun" he sighs to think he is not a crop, not even a corn-stalk.—Kansas City Star.

YES, it's hot weather, but it's making the corn jump. These nights you can hear the corn grow. If you don't believe it, go into a corn-field and listen for the faint crackle that will be audible all around you.—Toledo Blade.

ONE OF the best ways to keep cool is to read cooling things, to imagine "squares of colored ice and cherries served in drifts of snow," or "sand-strewn caverns, cool and deep, where the spent lights quiver and gleam."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

THE weather is keeping pace with the fin de siecle. Thermometers make a rise in many directions to 92 in the shade. Doubtless it will continue to keep tall with the years until the mercury touches par and parbolls New York. —New York Recorder.

SOLDIERS SHOOT TO KILL.

Over Two Hundred Shots Sent After Striking Buffalo Strikers.

A Buffalo, N. Y., special says: A concerted attempt was made by the strikers or their sympathizers to-night to "do up" the militia all along the line of the Nickel-Plate and New York Central Roads from the Ohio street crossing to the south of the city, away out to the Clinton street crossing of the Nickel-Plate Railroad. Over two hundred volleys were fired, but so far as known no one was killed. The trouble broke out shortly after midnight and every sentry on duty was assaulted with stones and coupling pins. Several sentries were struck. They replied with shots from their rifles and revolvers and called out the guard. In all the yards the guards were doubled and it is feared that before morning there will be serious trouble.

The heaviest shooting took place at the Clinton street crossing of the Nickel Plate, where company K of the Twelfth regiment is stationed. The sentries were attacked here by six men who stoned them. They called out the guard and scoured the yards. The men must have been hiding in cars, for they were not found.

Hardly had the guard returned to quarters when the sentries were attacked again and the bullets whistled over the houses. Ten volleys were fired on this raid, but in the darkness the men were missed. Twice more was this repeated, and the firing continued till all the people living in the neighborhood were aroused. Of the last sally the corporal of the guard reported that he believed one of the skulkers had been hit. The Twelfth regiment companies at Seneca street, and the Thirteenth at Ohio street, were kept on the jump all night shooting at strikers who pulled couplings on trains ready to start in the morning.

Out at the Tefft farm, where the Twenty-second Regiment is on guard, the shooting began at 11 o'clock and continued until daylight. It was reported at 2 o'clock that two strikers had been shot to death by the guard.

There were four companies of strikers at different points to-night and threats were made that the militia would be "done up" before morning. A policeman in citizen's clothing overheard the threats and notified the company commanders. Two men were bayoneted to-night while attempting to run the guard on the Lehigh shore tracks. The yards are surrounded by the militia, and orders have been issued to shoot every man dead who attempted to leave the yards. The sentries have orders to kill anyone who throws a stone or pulls a coupling pin.

Gen. Carter was awakened at midnight by the report of the attack on the militia. He said he had not ordered out any more troops, but he regarded the situation as more serious than at any time since the strike began. He said he had feared trouble all along, and that to-night's skirmish is only the beginning of serious work.

Gen. Carter and his staff are now canvassing the advisability of calling out extra troops. The Fourteenth, Seventh and Sixty-ninth are under arms in reserve and they may be ordered here.

The latest report of the result of to-night's shooting is that four men have been killed and two wounded in one place in the Erie yard a mile outside of the city, and that a number of other men have been wounded by the soldiers' bullets in other yards.

TO GRAND ARMY MEN.

Commander-in-Chief Palmer Issues a General Order at Boston.

Boston special: Preparations have been completed for the annual parade of the Grand Army of the Republic at its national encampment in Washington, and its details have been announced in a general order issued by Commander-in-chief Palmer. The order also says: "The twenty-fifth national encampment somewhat indefinitely indorsed a scheme for the erection of a monument commemorating the emancipation. No statistics or prospectus whatever in connection therewith have been furnished these headquarters, and as complaints have been made and doubts have arisen, the Commander-in-chief advises that no further subscriptions be made for this purpose until such evidence is furnished as will remove all doubt concerning the character and purpose of those in charge of this worthy object, and that all posts having given money for this purpose report the amount to these headquarters. A political campaign badge has been placed upon sale, an exact fac-simile of the insignia of our order, except that the photograph of the candidate is inserted in the center. The Commander-in-chief not only urges every comrade not to disgrace the order by placing this thing upon his breast but that he will appeal to every man who wears one to take it off, and not disgrace an insignia of loyalty which is dear to every Union soldier regardless of party."

Anarchists and Anarchy.

AN anarchist by any other name is just as bad.—Dallas News.

ANARCHY is a curious sort of crime. Its leaders are nearly always cowards, who use weak tools for all the dangerous work. When the work is done the leaders hide.—Baltimore American.

THERE are a few anarchists in this country. There are also a few vipers. We cannot expect to have all that is good and nothing that is bad, but we always have more good than we do bad and there is consolation in that.—Exchange.

THE anarchists that infest our country are nothing more than a gang of foreign tramps and cut-throats, whose presence should not be tolerated in any midst. When they preach and disseminate their infamous doctrine of assassination and the use of dynamite and fire, they have placed themselves beyond American clemency, and should receive the same treatment that we accord to a mad dog or a rattlesnake.—Exchange.

THERE is no room in America for anarchists of any stripe whatever. The very spirit of it must be stamped out. It is not a matter of politics. It is a question of self-preservation.—Toledo Commercial.

THE anarchist business is being overdone. Some unwashed crank is likely to take a fall with his gun out of the President or the unfortunate candidate for that office because the verdict of the people doesn't please him. The best remedy for straight anarchy is temporary suspension—by the neck—the suspension to last at least twenty minutes.—Minneapolis Journal.

The Disgrace of Suicide in Montenegro.

Suicide is regarded by the sturdy Montenegrins as a despicable and cowardly act. During the past fifty years not a single instance of self-destruction has been recorded among the inhabitants of the Black Mountains. One can therefore imagine the excited feelings of the populace when it was learned that a merchant by the name of Lyezar had attempted suicide in order to elude his creditors. The poor fellow had a narrow escape. He was brought to the hospital, where the bullet was extracted, and he is at present on the way to recovery. Prince Nikita came in person to the hospital and severely rebuked the wounded man on account of his cowardice. Lyezar begged the Prince to pardon him for his rashness and swore that his creditors had driven him to distraction. Nikita was touched by the man's story and immediately ordered that his creditors be paid out of his own exchequer, but at the same time the Prince was determined to banish the man from the principality as soon as he recovered. This anecdote explained the following decree recently issued: "Be it known to the people of Montenegro that the dead body of any person committing suicide will be exposed to the public gaze on a lofty gallows for a period of twenty-four hours. It is unworthy of a Montegrin to kill himself. His life is in God's hands and can be sacrificed only on the field of battle."—New York Press.

Man Was Made to Mourn.

Perhaps, and perhaps not. However that may be, he has no excuse for his misery, if it is produced by nervousness, so long as he neglects to re-inforce his enfeebled nerves through the medium of improved digestion. He can secure this by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a grateful tonic and tranquilizer. It should never be forgotten that the brain—which is the headquarters of the nervous system—and the stomach bear the closest relations one to the other, and that debility under the waistband produces a correlative disturbance in the organ of thought. Give, however, a quietus to nervousness and headache by a reform begun at the fountain head by the Bitters. Malaria, also, for malarial, bilious and kidney trouble, rheumatism and the infirmities of age. Taken before meals it imparts relish to the food.

The First Directories.

The first American directory was issued at Philadelphia in 1785 by Francis White. It comprised 83 pages, with 3,570 names, and was sold at half a dollar.

The first New York City directory was issued in 1786 by David Franks, from No. 66 Broadway. It contained 825 names.

The first Boston directory appeared in 1804.

The first directory of Brooklyn appeared in 1796 as part of the New York City directory of that year.—Golden Days.

The Wedding Ring.

The wedding ring has given rise to many superstitions, many of which are prevalent even at the present day. It is considered unlucky by very many when the ring comes off the finger, whether accidentally or from forgetfulness on the part of the newly married. Others believe that when a ring has worn so thin as to come in pieces, either the owner or her husband will die; a belief which is sure to be fulfilled—in time.

SUPERABUNDANCE is a trouble; want, a misery; and an exalted station a great burden; but competence is true happiness.

REV. H. P. CARSON, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE man who brags much on his goodness will bear a good deal of watching.

A GALLOPING CONSUMPTION may be avoided by the timely use of HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.

PISE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in one Minute.

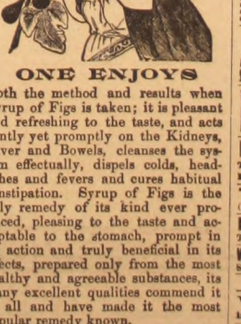
IGNORANCE is the mother of impudence.

Indigestion Cured

Wm. Wade.

"I have for years been troubled with distress in my stomach and indigestion. When I took Hood's Sarsaparilla the effect was surprising. It gave me great relief, and I now eat without that terrible distress. I also rest well at night and am in good general health, for all of which I thank HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA." WM. WADE, Boot and Shoe Dealer, 17 Merrimack Street, Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, and sick headache. Try them.



ONE ENJOYS

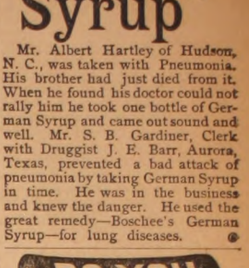
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

"German Syrup"

Mr. Albert Hartley of Hudson, N. C., was taken with Pneumonia. His brother had just died from it. When he found his doctor could not rally him he took one bottle of German Syrup and came out sound and well. Mr. S. B. Gardiner, Clerk with Druggist J. E. Barr, Aurora, Texas, prevented a bad attack of pneumonia by taking German Syrup in time. He was in the business and knew the danger. He used the great remedy—Boschee's German Syrup—for lung diseases. ©

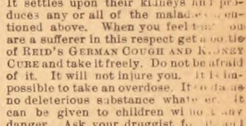


It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

Don't Suffer.

Don't suffer with rheumatism. Don't suffer with pneumonia or pleurisy. All these maladies come from one source. When the kidneys are inactive and fail to separate the uric acid from the blood, it remains in and poisons the whole current. If it manifests itself in the joints it becomes pleurisy, and if it attacks the lungs it becomes pneumonia or pleurisy. If it attacks the brain it becomes apoplexy; if the heart, heart disease. It may produce any malady, such as bilious attacks, malaria and the like. All these maladies have one common origin, and that is kidney trouble. The seeds of most of these are laid in the summer. It is then that people fail to take simple precautions. They get wet and expose themselves unnecessarily, and the result is they take cold. It settles upon the kidneys and produces any or all of the maladies mentioned above. When you feel that you are a sufferer in this respect get a box of REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE and take it freely. Do not be afraid of it. It will not injure you. It is impossible to take an overdose. It contains no deleterious substance whatever, and it can be given to children without any danger. Ask your druggist for it, and do not let him give you anything else in place of it. Small bottles 25c, large 50c. SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND



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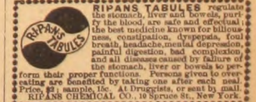

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