AND COUNTRY, ALL ANGETHOUS LETTER. THE OFFILLIGENOUS.

e Cancaster Intelligences

LANCASTER, MAY 19, 1887.

Judge Cooley Gives Notice. dge Reagan, who was the father of inter state commerce bill, has lately used that the law did not authorize the on of the long and short haul provision. at simply gave them power to make such he hardship might be worked. The declantion of Congress was that there should no be a greater change for a long than for rter haul upon the same line and in be same direction : and this it established the law; but gave the commissioners power to suspend it in special cases where oes might possibly arise to make

Chairman Cooley, of the commission has just written to a traffic manager of one the Northwestern roads, in answer to a am asking for the prompt making of order suspending generally the long and short haul clause, notifying him that the nion has no authority to make such sion and has no intention of doing He makes it clear that he takes the Same view of the subject that is taken by Senator Reagan, and holds that Congress seted the long and short haul principle d that it is the duty of the commission sintain it, whatever may be their own es in regard to it, or however injuriously is may seem to affect the general business of the country. The authority to suspend the law is confined to particular case: where exceptional harm may be found on investigation to be done; and such suspen sion cannot in any way be made general. or be broadly applied. The commission the operation of the clausnumber of cases and without particular inquiry, at the outset of work, because it thought no great harm would be done by continuing the existing state of things for a few months and until it could obtain a clear grasp of the law and of the situation which it controls. But Judge Cooley makes it clear that this suson is just for this once, and is not likely to be renewed, or again made in any such wholesale way. The railroads have particular notice to set their house in order re to abandon the practice of charging more for a less service than for a greater. The inherent injustice of this practice has never been successfully denied, though very specious and urgent less are made by some railroads that they will be ruined unless they can practice it. The lines running through the sparsely settled country across the Rocky Mounins. are especially devoted to this practice, it being their habit to charge those who live along their line for goods brought from the east, the freight charge on those goods to the Pacific and back again to their point of destination ; though they deliver them on the outward trip. Such a scandalous practice as this is defended on the ground that the water competition from the Pacific ports compels the railroads to put down freights to the Atlantic orts to unrenumerative prices. They take freight from the Pacific coast at any price that is above actual running express: and wish to levy upon the local traffic that

way robber's creed. But these roads being born in robbery, naturally live by it. Canada and Reciprocity.

is at their mercy, the amount needed to

pay their interest, dividends and general

expenses. This is very close to the high-

Sir Charles Tupper, in his financial statement before the Canadian Parliament, took occasion to argue the question of reciprocity with the United States, and demonstrated to his own satisfaction that a revival of reciprocity would be of more benefit to the United States than to Canada, but of great benefit to both parties.

His conclusions differ most radically

from those of our own statesmen and are haps entitled to equal respect. But it s not quite clear why Canada should be the party that is trying to force reciprocity. He says " the annual balance in favor of

the United States more than doubled under the reciprocity treaty of 1854, while under the recent trade policy since 1880, the annual balance against Canada has been refuced from \$8,645,770 to \$5,560,000."

If these things are thus, wherefore all his fues over mackerel? It has been said nest positively that the outrageous conto their anxiety to force reciprocity us. and yet Sir Charles Tupper seems how that we are the parties who ought or they don't seem consistent with sorth of this nation, were considered, this nation, were considered, this nation would probably be reversed.

There exemp to be a loud suggestion from

es quarters just now that the Cans-roubles should be settled by Cansa annexation. It is not altogether clear it Canada would be an aquisition.

The Hobbing of O'Brien.
The mobbing of Mr. O'Brien in Toronto decely to be regretted, because it will stably be the beginning of a series of basks wherever the bold Irish chambangs. It will have the effect also of the the time that Mr. O'Brien prethe discourse religion and race

the the discussion.

This is a securrence of the coourrence for

to untile, and it is a moureful common-tery on this fair Canadian city that its police authorities took no interest in pro-tecting from harm the distinguished atranger within its gates.

But if those who engineered the mob ex-pect to detay.Mr. O'Brien from future ora-terical affort on baball of Iraland the

torical effort on behalf of Ireland, they count without their host. A man who has bearded an adverse English Parliament and boldly exposed the infamous practices of the Castle government in Ireland, will not tremble much before a few cowardly Canadian rioters.

Jay Gould at Bay.

The investigation into the Union Pacific railroad management has disclosed how its stock was swelled four million dollars in one operation by Jay Gould and a few associates, who pocketed something like nine-tenths, of the whole sum for their recompense. And Mr. Gould has the hardihood to say upon the stand that he did right, notwithstanding he was a trustee of the fund that he admits he abstracted to his own use by legal processes. In two days, by an act of transformation that discounts Aladdin's lamp in celerity and profit, he transmutes the base securities of the Kansas Pacific into the gold of Union Pacific; and though he was officer and agent of both. neither profited; but only he and his confederates. It took no great wisdom to do the trick, nor any more than the master of the puppet show has. With money to get the strings and unscrupulousness to use them, the deed was easy; but the government. now that knows it was done, should put Mr. Gould's idea of the propriety of his conduct betore a jury, and ask from him the restoration to the Union Pacific treasury of the profits justly belonging to it, but which he misused his position of trust to lead into his own pocket? It ought to be determined whether such things can be done under the law in this wholesale way, when they certainly cannot be done in a small way. The law would be certain to haul up with a round turn any ordinary person who would undertake. while acting in a fiduciary capacity, to make a prout at the cost of his trust. That Gould knew he was doing wrong in this operation is sufficiently shown by his resigning his place as director of the company for a brief time while the operation was in progress. His declaration now that he did what was right is simply the talk of a man who is cornered and who finds that

there is nothing left him to do but fight. Indians and Lands.

The 260,000 Indians in our country hold as tribes 135,000,000 acres of land. In addition to this it has been estimated by Secretary Lamar that the total value of their lands in the market, invested funds and personal property would make their total estate worth about \$175,000,000. To support them we have paid out of our taxes from \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000 a year, and on their account have incurred the expense and met the horror of many bloody wars. In the face of these facts and without considering the injustice to Indians, which n many cases accompanied this extravagant and unwise policy, the necessity for reform is too evident to require comment. This necessity appears to have been at least partly met by the recent legislation of Congress providing for the allotment to the Indians of lands in severalty. A correspondent of the New York Herald says that Secretary Lamar is now perfecting arrangements for putting this law into operation, and if it works half as well as is expected it will entirely destroy the close tribal relation and in time place the Indiana on the plane of citizens of the United

The land allotted cannot pass from the possession of the owner for twenty-five rears. The act gives to every head of a family 160 acres, and to every numarried person over eighteen, and every orphan, eighty acres, and to every single person under that age forty acres. The Indian lands remaining are to be bought by the government and thrown open to settlement under the homestead law. It will be seen that a great deal depends upon the way in which the law is enforced by the department, and if successful it will do away with the necessity of an Indian bureau.

OUR war, the biggest the world ever knew, is scarcely over, and yet Pickett's division will be received at Gettysburg this year with nospitable hands—Examiner.

Unfortunately the force of this statement is weakened by the sad fact that it is not correct. Pickett's division would be received at Gettysburg with the hospitable hands of the very men who faced it in desperate bat-tie, but for the fact that the battle field is under the control of narrow-minded men who have refused to allow the visitors to mark he spot where so many of their comrades

if incapable of a more chivalrous spirit, tness small minded men should at least remember that great generals have said a higher kind of courage is required to face and repel a charge like that of Pickett's men than to make such a charge. On this there may be difference of opinion, but it can only add to the honor of both to mark by monuments how bravely each met a worthy foe. Still it must be admitted that the bitter feeling and fierce animosities of our great war have passed away in a manner that is truly marvelous when it can be said that only a small knot of men stand in the way of a friendly meeting on the battle-field. It shows that in spite of cynics, the world in growing better steadily.

THE resignation of the French cabinet is not in itself an event of great consequence, as it will in all probability be followed by the formation of another ministry closely resembling the one just overthrown, but nobody can tell what may happen among the French where they have a saying that "the unexpected al ways happens"; and it is possible that Boulanger may use his great influence to place active and aggressive men at the head of affairs. This man has become the greatest power in France, though no one greatest power in France, though no one knows exactly why, and just now the pages of Europe appears to depend upon his will. He has a reputation for energy, dash and bravery, but of his prudence, motives or ambitions the world knows little or nothing, and it is not surprising that all eyes should now be fixed upon him with anxiety. That he is cent upon a war of revenge is most generally believed, and if that is his aim there are good reasons why he should not wish to delay. True, France is gaining steadily in wealth with the years of peace, but in the city of Paris the Radicals are gaining as steadily in strength, and in the ten Communist members of the council, order-loving Frenchmen see a menace to their country more serious than any movement of troops on the Garman frontier. It is better policy to make sure of peace at home before making war abread, or to enter upon a foreign war in the hope that success will insure peace at home? This seems to be the question before General Boulanger.

WEAT souwer has the legislature to make to the people for the defeat of the Billingsley oil bill.

How will the legislature defend the ini-quitous gerrymander known as the congres-sional apportionment?

THE carelessness of the modern legislat is proverbial. It is now discovered that an amendment crept into the high license bill in the Senate, prohibiting any person, licensed or without license, from giving away any liquor on Sunday or on election days. No one seems to know how the amendment got there. Another case in point is reported from New Jersey. The cyster and clam law that failed to pass both branches of the legislature has received the signature of the governor, the latter

THE Reading Herald says the Republican of this county are having "a hoggish and bullish scramble." Well put.

PERSON AL

FREYCINET Will probably be asked form a new French ministry. ATTORNEY GENERAL KIRKPATRICK is confined to his room by an attack of malaria and gastric fever.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, has nominated General Daniel E. Sickles to be com MRS. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD Will sail for

QUEEN VICTORIA WIll review 30,000 poor children in Hyde park on June 22. Each child will be presented with a mug commemorating the queen's jubiles.

well-known Philadelphia constitutional law-yer, sailed from New York on the North German Lloyd steamer Trava. Mr. Coleman intends to remain in Europe about three months. THE EMPRESS AUGUSTA gives every woman servant in Germany who completes her 40th year of unbroken service in one family a gold cross and diploms. Forty days is about the average period of such service in

HENRY PHILLIPS COLRMAN, ESC.,

this country. Ex Gov. GEORGE HOADLY has written letter in which he says he cannot consent to the use of his name in connection with a place on the supreme court bench. He hopes and believes that "the appointment will go South to some Democratic lawyer who be-lieves that the constitution is in writing and

CATTLE BAISING.

Fallure That Testifies to a Change in This From the New York Times.

The failure of Swan Brothers, of which firm one member has been known as the "Cattle King of Wyoming," seems at first sight to have some significant relation to the cattle business. This impression is only in part of a man for whom the firm had indorsed to redeem his obligations. Moreover, the firm were not owners of cattle, but cattle brokers.

Nevertheless, the failure testifies to a change in the business of raising cattle. An unexpected liability of \$25,000 would not bankrupt a "king," and it us affairs had not been otherwise hopelessly involved he would have found no difficulty in arranging a matter comparatively so triffing. It is to the depressed state of the cattle raising industry that the failure is really due. There are several minor causes that have

There are several minor causes that have tended to produce this condition. The disputes and difficulties in the Chicago market have been serious for a trade already embarrassed. But the most inportant and efficient of the immediate causes has of course been the loss inflicted by the extreme severity of the past winter. This has been felt more or less upon all the ranges from Texas north. The effect has been far more disastrous than it would have been if the cattle man had The effect has been far more disastrous than it would have been if the cattle men had been more prudent. A few years of success, especially in a new industry, suffice to make those engaged in it forget the necessity of providing for a rainy day, which in this case means an exceptionally severe winter or an epizoetic. Money easily made is freely spent and what should be only a check becomes a calamitous reverse.

calamitous reverse.

This is true of extensive disasters in all branches of business. The cattle trade, however, has been exceptionally unfortunate in that its bad season coincided with the depression caused by the operation of economic laws. The pioneers in such an industry are bey are prudent they can retire with sub they are prudent they can retire with sub-stantial and permanent fortunes. Many of the earlier "cattle kinge" have already done so. When their success is noised abroad capital seeks the new field of in-vestment. The amount of business is in-creased and the rate of profit lowered by competition, until at length no more than the ordinary return can be expected. The business assumes the same footing with than the ordinary return can be expected. The business assumes the same footing with every other. In order to make it succeed at all shrewd and careful management is required, small economies must be observed, and it must be recognized that the "boom" Those who are the earliest to recognized that the "boom". and it must be recognized that the "boom" is over. Those who are the earliest to recognize this are the wisest and mafest. Those who are unable or who refuse to recognize it suffer the consequences of their blindness or willfulness. Even those industries with which fortune seemingly has most to do, such as gold mining, come at last to this condition and are subject to these limitations. It seems that the time has now come, or at least a very rapidly approaching, when the raisis very rapidly approaching, when the raising of cattle in the West will no more offer exceptional profits than the raising of wheat in the Middle states or the manufacture of calico in New England.

RED MEN AND ODD BELLUNG. The Grand Lodges of the State Choose Their

The State Grand Council of Improved Order of Red men in session in Wilkesbarre have declared the following officers elected: Representatives to Grand Council United States, C. H. Schurch, John P. Walford, Alexander M. Coulter, Philadolphia; S. B. Myers, Franklin; grand sachem, R. P. Morton, Philadelphia; grand senior sagamore, T. D. Tanner, Easton; grand junior sagamore, William G. Myers, Philadelphia; grand prophet, John N. Carle, Philadelphia; grand prophet, John N. Carle, Pittsburg; grand chief of records, Charles C. Conley, Philadelphia; grand keeper of wampum, George N. Creamer, Philadelphia. Thirteen hundred and fifty-two new members joined the order since last convention; \$5,827.24 were paid out for sick benefits. York was chosen as next place of meeting.

chosen as next place of meeting. Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. The second session of the Grand Lodge L O. O. F. was held in Scranton on Wednesday. The election of officers resulted as follows: Most worthy grand master, John W. Haney, Most worthy grand master, John W. Haney, Pittsburg; right worthy deputy grand master, James P. Robbins, Philadelphia; right worthy grand warden, Rev. Dr. David Croit, Wyslusing; right worthy grand secretary, James B. Nicholson, Philadelphia; right worthy grand secretary, James B. Nicholson, Philadelphia; right worthy grand tressurer, M. Richards Muckle, Philadelphia; representative to the soversign grand lodge, Francis Res, Philadelphia. A resolution was passed making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the committee of superintendents of Philadelphia and Aliegheny counties.

Want a Stik Mill. Wast a Silk Mill.

Pottsville is determined to have a silk mill.

From \$80,000 to \$100,000 is needed by the Pheenix manufacturing company proposing to locate there and will be secured by mortgage at four percent. Subscription was opened on Monday evening and by noon of Tuesday \$75,000 had been subscribed. But little Hazelton is a sharp competitor for the industry, having raised \$90,000 mostly in small subscriptions.

IN A DARK HOUM.

Those tender mothers, when such little things, such helpices, fractic little things we are— How they pray God for us! How they make For us with Death! and spread their mother wings About us full of anxious quiverings.

And spying each least paril from afar, With their own arms, thereto made mighty, The way from harms and smile at adder stings,

The way from harms and emite at adder stings, and brave the tigors mercilese and wind, In their deep love for us; and by and by, When we are men, to strive and stand alone, We camp our desperate, aching sends and mean Would God my mother had left me to die; would I had died a sinjess little child:

Bdward Atkinson.

Here is good, solid sheeting or shirting which I bought yesterday at one of the big shops at 64 cents a yard. The average use of cotton cloth would be forty yards apiece every year if it was all of this hind. But the kind varies. The real average is fifty yards; rome of it narrower, and finer, and lighter, and some of it coarser. Now cotton goods are used more by the million, by the working people than they are by the rich people. You can buy a year's supply, forty yards of this cloth, for \$2.50, or for two days' work of a common laborer at \$1.25 per day. How much profit to the rich man who owns the mill do you suppose there is today in that cotton cloth? It is just one-third of a cent a yard out of the 64 cents that you pay for it. This is the profit of the mill. The rest all goes to the working people one way or another.

When you buy 40 yards of cotton cloth at

The rest all goes to the working people one way or another.

When you buy 40 yards of cotton cloth at \$2.50 you pay the owner of the mill 15 cents profit, but you also pay about 15 cents more to other people for profits, that is 30 cents profit in all, and you pay \$2.20 directly for labor. You must have cotton and woolen cloth. You must either make the cloth yourself or hire somebody eiss to do it. You buy it because you can get forty yards for two days' work of a common laborer. How much work do you suppose it would take to make that forty yards yourself by hand cards and spinning wheels and hand loome' as they do down South and up in Canada to-day, because they don't know any better? Five men and women, two carding and spinning, and one weaving, can in one day make eight yards of cloth a great deal coarser than this; this is equal to one person's work for five days. Forty great deal coarser than this; this is equal to one person's work for five days. Forty yards would take five times as much or twenty-five days; and when you had the cioth you wouldn't wear it any more than you would wear a crash towel if you could get anything else, because it would be so coarse and so rough; there you pay a capitalist fitteen cents profit on forty yards of cloth in order to save yourself twenty-three days' work, mighty hard work at that, in getting good, smooth, soft factory cloth instead of coarse, wiry, rough homespun. Who gets the best of that bargain? If your work is now worth \$1.50 a day, and you save twenty-three days, I make it out that the capitalist who owns the mill saves you. \$34.50 and charges you fifteen cents for doing it.

COMPENSATION. One woman, in fars and velvets : Another in squalid rags; One rolled by in her stately carriage; The other, stood on the flags.

One woman alone in her carriage : By the other a little child, Who, watching the prancing horses, Looked up in her face, and smiled.

She stooped to her boy and bissed him, And gave him a hoarded crust; The other had just left costly blooms Where her one son lay in dust. One back to her darkened manaton-

One back to the hut where labo Perhaps, as over the sands of life Time's great tile ebbs and flows, fore fates among us are equal Than their outward seeming shows. — From Ali the Year Round.

Wealth cannot hold death at bay

Yesterday I had a horrid cold. I used Dr. Buil's Cough Syrup, and to-day I am as well as ever.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts., 50 cts., and 81. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist. No. 137 North Queen street.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. For such by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 187 North Queen street. (7)

We would caution the Public to beware of Dealers offering Kemp's Baisam at less than the regular Price, 50 cents and \$1, as oftentimes imitations or inferiorarticles are sold as the genuine in order to enable them to sell cheaply. H. B. Cochran, druggist, No. 137 North Queen street is our agent for Lancaster. Sample bottle given to you/ree.

The Beet Salve in the world for Cuts, Eruises, Sores, Ulcors, Salt Rheum, Fever Bores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chiblains, Corns, and all Skin Bruptions, and positively curse Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price B cents put Lancaster, Pa. and 18 Worth Queen street. Lancaster, Ps.

The Excitement Not Over. The rush at H. B. Cochran, druggist, No. 137 forth Queen street, still continues on account or persons amicted with Cough, Colds, Ashma, Bronchitts and Consumption, to procure a bottle of Kemp's Baisam for the Throat and Lungs, which is sold on a guarantee and is giving entire satisfaction. It is a standard family remedy, Price 50 cents and \$1. Trial size free. old-lwdaw

No matter what parts it may finally affect, ca tarrh always starts in the bead, and belongs to the head. There is no mystery about the origin of this direful disease. It begins in a neglected cold. One of the kind that is "sure to be better in a few days." Thousands of vit time know how it is by sad experience. Bly's Cream Baim cures colds in the head and catarri in all its stages. Not a snuff nor a liquid. my92wdeod&w

Mothers: Mothers: Mothers: I
Are you disturbed at night and broken of your
rest by a sick child suffering and crying with
the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so,
go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOUTHING SYMUP. It will relieve the poor
little suffer immediately—depend upon it; there
is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tall you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and, health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best ismale physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. So cents a bottle. mayfil-lydew

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goods, and sustain the reputation of being sotive, pushing and reliable, by recommending
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are popular. Having the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, colds and coughs, will sell it on a positive
guarantee. It will surely cure any and every
affection of throat, lungs, and chest, and in order
to prove our claim, we ask you to call and get a
Trial Bottle Free.

ST. JACOBS OIL

IN EVERY SECTION.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Mr. I. J. PRIEST, Dur-ham, New Hampshire, was afficied with Macu-matism for nearly twenty years. He tried 5t. Jacobs Oil—the great conquerer of pain—and was completely cured.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Mr. J. D. KINGSLEY, Secretary Holy Cross College Gymnasium, Wor-cester, Massachusetts. writes: "Every member of our Ciub speaks of 5t. Jacobs Oil as the best cure they have ever used."

NEW YORK.—Hon. THOMAS L. JAMES, into Postmaster General of the United States, says : "I concur in endorsing St. Jacobs Oil." PENNSYLVANIA.—Mr E. W. SPANGLES, Publisher York, Pennsylvania, Daily, states that in a severe attack of Neursigia, by satura-ting a piece of framel with St. Jacobs Oil—the great pain cure—and rubbing the parts affected once only, he was permanently cured.

OHIO.—Hon. THOMAS L. YOUNG, ex-Gov-ernor of Ohio, states that he suffered for years with Kheumatism, and was cured by St. Jacobs

KENTUCKY.—Mr. R. S. WITHERS, of Fair-lawn Stock Farm, Lexington, Kentucky, writes: "• n myself, my men, aud my horses I use St. Jacobs Uli for aches and pains.—It cures." INDIANA.—Hon, DANIEL W. VOCEHEES, U. S. Sepator from 'Indiana, says: "St Jacobs Oll gave me instantaneous relief. A remarkable remedy."

10 WA.—Hon. G. W. HAYZLETT, State Logis-ure. Waterloo, lowa, says: "I consider at. Jacobs Oil the greatest remedy ever used." MATYLAND.—Hon. M. W. OFFUIT. State Senator, Towson, Maryland, writes: "I had a severely Sprained Knee and Inflammatory Rhoumatism for six weeks. I tried St. Jacobs Oil, and it not only gave immediate relief to the Sprain, but it curod me of every symptom of the Recumatism."

VIRGINIA -Mr. A. S. SHAWVER, Cove Creek, Casewell Co., Virginia, Wrise: "I was for a long time a great sufferer with Sackache troubles, Finally I tried St. Jacobe Oli-the great pain reliever—externally, and it cured me."

CALIFORNIA—A leading member of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, California, the best equipped athletic club in America, said to a reporter of The Isin Francisco Culi: "St. Jacoba Oli is the surest pain destroyer. I would bet on it against the world." ATLANTIC CITY. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywher THE CHARLES A TOPELES CO. BANK

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Prof. W. F. Hoicembe, M. D., M. East. 18th St., N. Y. late Prof in N. Y. Med. College), writes: "Kaskine is superior to quinine in its specific power, and and never produces the slightest injury to the hearing or constitution.

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"WETHERILL" Octon Bud of Equipoly Avenue, At Olly, F. f. Bonovatel and Referrataped. I lead tending Armagements. F. O. But, 18

A MEDICINE

Could not mbve!

I shrunk!
From 28 hs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did no good, I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Mop Bitters.

Boy Bitters.

Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

"Maiden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1888. Gentlemen—I suffered with attacks of sick headachs."

Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and exoruciating manner.

No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure until I used Hop Bitters.

"The first bottle

child,
" And I have been so to this day,"

My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious "Kidney, liver and urinary complaint. "Pronounced by Boston's bost physicians-incurable !"

Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and 1 inow of the)
"Lives of eight persons"
In my neighborhood that have been saved by our bitters.
And many more are using them with great

And many more are using them with great benefit. "They almost do miracles?"

—Mrs. B. D. Slack.

How to Get Sick.—Expose yourself day and night: eat too much without exercise, work too bard without rest, doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums, advertised, and then you will want to know.

How to GRT WELL.-Which is answered in words-Take Hop Bitters.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters: I have used seven bottles: the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs and it has worked a miracle in my case; other

wise I would have been now in my grave.
J. W. Monry. Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1884. I Write This

Token of the great appreciation 1 have of your

* * Bitters. 1 was afflicted
With inflammatory rheumatism ! !
For nearly Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do m Good ! ! ! Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bitters

and to my surprise I am as well to-day as ever was. I hope "You may have abundant success" In this great and" Valuable medicine

Can learn by addressing me, E. M. Williams, 1103 16th street, Wash. D. C.

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OUR CHOICE COFFEES
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"I was taken sick a year ago "My doctor pronounced me oured, but I got sick again, with terribic pains in my back and Could not mive." BARD & MCELROY, Could not mive.

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FOR LADIES, GENTS AND CHILDREN AT LOWER PHICES THAN EVER SOLD AT REFORE.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear from Me. up: the best goods ever sold at the price. Children's Gauge Underwear from 1856. up. Men's Jeen Drawers, So., each; nothing ever sold like them at the price.

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Men's Shirts, linen front, Sc. each. Men's Shirts, extra fine linen front, reinforced in front and back, only Sc.; nothing to equal them in the city for the price. Our 75c. Shirt is the best value ever given. Boys' Shirts, all sizes, 80c. each. Men's Striped Working Shirts, 25c.; regucach. Men's Striped Working Shirts, 200.; regu-ular price, 25c.

Fitty Dosen CHILDREN'S RIBBED HOSE in Fitty Dosen CHILDREN'S RIBBED HOSE in Black, Brown, Blue and Garnet, only 5c per pair; worth lighc.

Twenty-five Dosen Haddes' Colored Sordered Handkerchiefs only Sc. each. Twenty-five Dosen Men's Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs only 5c. each. We invite inspection of these goods as they are Eeal Bargains.

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