

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT RIDGWAY, PA., AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor, JAMES A. BEAVER, of Centre County. For Lieutenant-Governor, W. T. DAVIES, of Bradford County. For Judge of the Supreme Court, WILLIAM HENRY RAWLE, of Philadelphia. For Secretary of Internal Affairs, JOHN M. GREER, of Butler. For Congressman-at-Large, MARRIOTT BROSIOUS, of Lancaster.

National Guard Camp Ground.

The subject for a fixed place for the annual encampment of the National Guard has attracted considerable attention, and the idea meets with great favor. Commissioner General Thomas J. Smith has offered to be one of ten persons to subscribe \$1,000 for the purpose of raising a fund to secure this. Many of the officers favor the idea, and if the next legislature does not pass a bill making an appropriation for permanent barracks, etc., the money will be raised by private subscription if the state will accept it.

Two Opinions on the Canvass.

COOPER BELIEVES BEAVER WILL WIN, WHILE MCELREU IS SURE OF PATTISON'S ELECTION.

New York Herald.

"What are your prospects?" Chairman Cooper was asked.

"Oh, we'll elect Beaver by 25,000," he replied with great cheerfulness.

"The bolt don't amount to anything."

"What does it amount to?"

"Fifteen thousand votes—possibly twenty thousand."

"But that is enough to defeat Beaver on a straight issue."

"Perhaps. But Pattison will not begin to poll the Democrat vote. For instance, there are 47,000 veterans in the State; 15,000 of these are Democrats, and 7,000 of them will vote for Beaver. He has the Grand Army and the National Guard with him. In Cambria County the Grand Army has 1,400 members, of whom 248 are Democrats. We have made a careful canvass, and all except three of these Democrats will vote for Beaver. Then the labor ticket will carry off 60,000 Democrats."

"And how many English and Welsh Republicans?"

"Very few. All true Republicans will vote the straight ticket this year."

"What of the temperance movement?" Mr. Cooper was asked.

"The temperance people will not poll over 3,000 votes this year. They can support Stewart or Pattison, Steward is on record in the Legislature as a prohibitionist. Pattison is a prohibitionist, too. General Beaver, while he is a temperance man, is not a prohibitionist."

"The Independents say you will yet withdraw Beaver?"

"That's nonsense. We will make no further concessions and we will offer no further compromise."

"Suppose that they defeat Beaver. Will you surrender the party organization to them?"

"But Beaver's defeat is not supposable. He can't be beaten."

"And if Beaver is elected what will be the fate of these bolting Republicans?"

"The usual fate of renegades and traitors."

"But why will they not poll as many votes this year as did Wolfe in 1881?"

"Because the election of a Republican or Democrat then didn't amount to much. It was only a question who would be the State bookkeeper. Now it is a question of turning over to the Democrats the entire State administration and prospect of making this a Democrat State. That is a serious matter and any reasoning Republican will not aid in it. The disappointed office-seekers will stay in. Their following now will grow less and less as election day approaches. Why, in my county of Delaware Wolfe polled 1,670 votes. We have made a close canvass of twenty-three out of the thirty-nine districts and know that 723 out of those 1,670 will vote this year for Beaver."

Colonel Alexander McClure was interviewed with the following result:

"Will the Independents generally persevere in the fight?"

"With hardly an exception. This is what Mr. Steward called an irrepressible conflict. They make no disguise of their intention to defeat the Cameron power whatever it costs the party. The Independent candidates, in refusing the Cameron overtures, will reflect the sentiment of their followers. Had there been a compromise the larger part of their strength would have been merely turned over to Pattison. If there were no Independent ticket in the field Pattison's election would be placed beyond a doubt."

"At what figures do you place their vote?"

"At no less than 100,000."

"Then you do not think enough Democratic votes can be taken from Pattison to offset this secession?"

"No. You have been told, what is true, that if there is a probability that Cameron money can buy any great number of Democrats, either for Beaver or Armstrong, there will be a rush of Independent votes for Pattison."

The Citizen Soldier.

Philadelphia Press.

Three weeks hence Europe, from the misty capes of the Bay of Biscay to the blue curves of the Egean Sea, will be echoing to the tramp of battalions tricked in all the panoply of mimic war. The autumn maneuvers have become a safety valve in certain sort, where ambitious monarchs enjoy the delight of marching hosts, the clash of arms, without the perils and slaughter encountered on those sinister plains were.

Heavy and solemn the cloudy column. Over the green fields, marching came, Measureless, spread like a table dread. For the cold grim dice of the iron game.

It is worth while in the light of the interest foreign and warlike nations attach to the annual display of their armaments, for the friends of our citizen soldiery to keep the recent encampment of our civic veterans in mind. What Pennsylvania recruits are capable of doing when the supreme sacrifice comes to the people is not only a matter of history; it is a matter of household romance, family pride and familiar song.

The admirable characteristics which made our militia famous in the war mark them still prominently. They marched to the Lewistown camp, they took their places inured to the tedium and monotony of mimic warfare with the disciplined steadiness of veterans who not only knew the fortitude necessary in danger, but the patience necessary in preparation. The maneuvers, the action, the ensemble of the battalion, from the brigade to the unit, mark a genuine aptitude on the part of the officers and a faithful application upon the part of rank and file, which is an assurance of a fine and spirited soldiery, should the country ever have occasion to put their qualities to the test.

What a militia may become, the present crisis in England is a proof. There, within ten days of the Queen's proclamation, the volunteer militia regiments were full to a man. Hundreds whose business or necessities kept them away when mere holiday work was demanded, flocked to the flag, eager to show that the teachings of the past was not an empty form. It is not too much to say that Pennsylvania has as fine an army of citizen soldiery as can be put in line in the world. Perfect in drill, admirable in order, alert, quick, intelligent, the destinies of the State may be safely confided to them should an emergency arise. If there are errors in the general management of the State Militia, as is claimed by its steadfast admirers, we can look indulgently on them in view of work so creditable as that which the assembled regiments are unanimously conceded to have done during their recent operations. If fault was to be found with the annual maneuvers, it would be on the score of too limited time and lack of large enterprises, such as foreign troops carry out, real campaigns in everything but blood-shed, wherein troops march hundreds of miles and have all the vicissitudes of battles, sieges, victory, defeat, advance and retreat.

The Bi-Centennial Celebration.

At a meeting of the finance Committee of the Bi-Centennial Association, held yesterday, the design for the certificates to be given to subscribers to the fund for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the grand celebration, was adopted. The design is a beautiful one and the certificates will be worthy of being preserved as mementoes of the event. A committee was appointed to visit Baltimore on Wednesday to inspect the paraphernalia of the Baltimore Oriole. They will be the guests of the Baltimore Oriole, composed of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, of which Robert Garrett, vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, is chairman. Although it is designed to use portions of the material of the Oriole in the grand historical and allegorical display, yet the designs and display will be entirely different in every respect from those given by the Oriole. The cost of the tableaux is estimated at from \$8,000 to \$10,000. General John F. Hartman reported that there would be at least 22,000 State troops and members of the Grand Army from this State in the parade. A circular has been prepared and will be forwarded to the Governors of the different States inviting troops to visit the city and take part in the military display. The State authorities have agreed to furnish transportation for the National Guard, but will not furnish rations.

The President's Flag in the Navy.

Washington, August 10. — The Bureau of Navigation has designed a new flag, to be hereafter known in the navy as the "President's flag." It is 14 feet long by 11 feet broad, the material of navy blue bunting. The centre is the American coat of arms the eagle holding in its mouth the pennant, on which is inscribed "E Pluribus Unum," and perched on a shield, grappling in one claw a bunch of arrows and in the other a bunch of oak leaves. Above the coat of arms, arranged in a semi-circle, are thirteen white stars, representing the thirteen original States. If the design of this flag is adopted, which in all probability it will be, one will be placed on board of each United States vessel, and when the President goes aboard one of these vessels the President's flag will fly from the main mast.

Care-worn persons, students, weak and overworked mothers will find in Brown's Iron Bitters a complete tonic, which gives strength and tone to the whole system.

THE YEAR'S STRIKES.

The Ill Luck of the Workmen.

Pittsburg Telegraph.

Strikes are epidemic nowadays because under the existing system of trades unions one strike is very apt to engender another. There being more or less sympathy among the trades organizations, it is not infrequently the case that the fire lighted by one extends to the other. The present year has been exceptionally prolific of strikes, and it seems that the majority of them have not been successful. As a profitable investment for the strikers, the results obtained can give them no cause for congratulation. As a successful and profitable investment for the employers, the results thus far obtained can certainly give them no present comfort, and have added little to the hopes of the future. The condition of the unfortunate striking operatives and laborers is very much like that of the King of France, who, "with twice ten thousand men marched up the hill, and then marched down again." Taking into consideration the unusually high prices for food, rent and the like, the average wages now paid to the working classes are, as a rule, entirely inadequate to the comfortable maintenance of their families. The very important question whether the profits of the employer can afford an increase of wages rarely enters into the consideration of labor agitators. The striking epidemic this year began in the mills of Fall River, Massachusetts, which was immediately followed by the operatives in the Lawrence Mills. These two great manufacturing centers having started the ball, Chocoma, N. Y., and other places of lesser importance, fell into line, resulting in about 25,000 mill operatives, men women and children, becoming idle consumers and not producers. After being out for nearly six months, they have entirely failed to secure their demands or any concessions whatever, and after the loss of so much valuable time and earnings, they are forced to resume work just where they left off. Computing the weekly earnings or pay of the mill operatives at \$6 per capita would give the weekly earnings of the 25,000 strikers as \$150,000, equivalent to \$600,000 per month. In other words, the six months' strike has cost these mill operatives a sum equal to \$3,600,000, a very large amount of money indeed. So much for the mill operatives.

The next in order among the strikers were the Boston piano makers. But the strike among this class of workmen was confined to but three factories. In this instance the strikers were skilled mechanics, a class of men who thought their positions could not readily be filled by inexperienced workmen. Instead of entailing any serious losses upon the piano manufacturers, this abortive strike enabled the manufacturers to make rapid sales, at advanced prices, of all instruments on hand, by representing that the strike would preclude the further manufacture of pianos for some time. While the strikers idled away their valuable time and sacrificed wages amounting to over \$45,000 per week, or aggregating nearly \$2,000,000 during the continuance of the strike, the piano manufacturers "took on" a number of partially experienced workmen, and soon instructed them sufficiently to fill the places of the strikers, thereby leaving many worthy but misguided workmen out in the cold.

The iron workers of the Pittsburgh district, next fell into line, and "went out" on a strike. The "Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers Association" constituted the largest, best organized and wealthiest Labor Union in the United States. With such a powerful organization the iron workers felt satisfied and confident of victory. In Western cities the strike has proved a failure, the majority of the men being compelled to return to work at former prices after a useless loss of much valuable time and a very large sum of money in the shape of lost wages. Even in Pittsburgh it looks as though the strikers could not succeed after the successful starting of such large concerns as the National Tube Works at McKeesport and the Spang Iron and Steel Company, which began working to-day with as many men as they required. The coal miners and drivers in some of the Pennsylvania mines also tried the experiment of getting up a strike, but with no better result than the other strikers, only a useless loss of time and money without accomplishing any practical good.

One of the most important of this season's strikes, because of the obstinate determination of the strikers and the serious loss and inconvenience entailed upon the mercantile community, was the strike of the freight haulers of New York and Jersey City. These hard working and poorly-paid men excited the sympathy of all classes. The press and the public were with them and their just demands were seconded by many of the leading merchants and shippers of New York and elsewhere. So apparently just was their cause that leading citizens carried the case into the courts by applying for a mandamus to compel the transportation companies to expedite the shipment of goods by reinstating the striking freight-handlers at fair rates of compensation, or employing a sufficient number of capable laborers competent to handle promptly the enormous quantities of freight which had accumulated at the various depots. After carefully considering the question, the Supreme Court of New York decided that the law had no power to direct a corporation how they should transact their own business. That the law had no more power to compel a corporation to employ any particular number or

quantity of employees for the transaction of their business than to lay out a rule for the management of one's domestic affairs. As common carriers the transportation companies were compelled to afford the public reasonable facilities for the transaction of business, but the court had no right to decide what particular class of men they should employ nor what remuneration they should pay their employees. The court held that while their sympathies were with the strikers and the merchants, who were suffering loss and inconvenience through the strike, they had no power to interfere. This long and disastrous strike of the freight-handlers has resulted the same as all other strikes. The poor men, after great suffering, and entailing untold miseries upon their families, have been forced to succumb to the inevitable and return to work, when they can get it at former rates. In the West the telegraph operators, a class of skilled workmen, and the strike came to an end almost in its incipency.

Strikes having proved entirely futile in settling the vexed question of compensation, the operatives and employers of certain large corporations have tried the better experiment of submitting the disputes between employer and employee to arbitration, but even this more reasonable mode of procedure sometimes fails, owing to those stubborn laws of supply and demand. When the operatives of the great Harmony Mills, at Cohoes, N. Y., proposed to submit the question of pay to arbitration, Mr. Johnson, the superintendent, very justly replied that "No method of arbitration will influence prices in the cloth market." Here is the whole truth in a nutshell. No method of arbitration will ever influence prices in any market. Hence, even arbitration is a remedy for low wages. The laws of supply and demand make arbitration as well as strikes as ineffective as King Canute's order for the tide to recede.

Then, what is the poor man to do when his wages are reduced while the prices of provisions and every necessary of life are advanced? The question may be answered by asking another. Why are meats, provisions and food generally so extravagantly dear in a country where the greatest plenty exists, and when the crops are abundant beyond expectation? The answer is monopoly.

Between the monopolist and the speculator the price of everything which the poor man requires has, in many instances, enhanced threefold. There is no just or fair reason for beef to be selling in the Eastern markets at from 20 to 40 cents per pound, when cattle are abundant on the Western plains, where it goes "begging" at 2 1/2 to 3 cents per pound. The same with butter, cheese, eggs and vegetables, and more particularly with flour and breadstuffs, which are in great plenty, but command exorbitant prices in our markets. The manufacturer, against whom the laboring man lays all his grievances, is in no way accountable for high prices of provisions. In point of fact the only articles which are now cheap, in many instances ridiculously low, are almost all kinds of manufactured goods. Here is a situation for the laboring man to think over and determine how he will meet it.

SUB-CONTRACTORS.

The Line Picked Out in Small Lots.

Contractors Innumerable.

WORK BEING SUB-LET RAPIDLY AND COMMENCED—WILL BE DONE WITHIN THE TIME.

(Springville Herald.)

Springville has become well known to the railroad world. A host of railroad men have this week paid their respects. The men who build railroads gravitated here from every quarter. They came to see Mr. Craigie, of the firm of Geo. H. Thompson & Co., who have contracted to complete the Buffalo Extension of the R. & P. R. by Nov. 1st. The contractors propose to sub-let the grading, in lots so small that those who take it can certainly have the work done easily enough to allow the completion within the time specified.—Mr. Craigie had announced that he would be in Springville to sub-let the part of the line which is in Cattaraugus county. He was met by scores of contractors anxious to secure a "take" on the line, and in about one day he had picked it out in sections of one to two miles in length, letting it to responsible, reliable parties who will immediately cover the line with men.

These subcontractors are required to have the line graded from Ashford Junction to the Cattaraugus Creek, within forty-five days.

This will enable Messrs. Thompson & Co. to lay the track on the southern end whereon to bring material for the Cattaraugus Bridge.

The Erie County portion will be divided and sub-let within a very few days, and large gangs of men will be placed upon every mile section. On his way to Springville Mr. Craigie sub-let one section, between Colden Village and Glenwood, to Edgar Blakely, who has been foreman of the work done in Colden. It begins at the graded line in Colden and reaches the point where the survey crosses the road in Glenwood. Mr. Blakely immediately set men to work on the job, using twenty-five teams.

Mr. Craigie has an office in Springville, over No. 101 Main st., and he will be here constantly, after next Monday, to personally direct the work, with two competent assistants—one for each county. Mr. Craigie is a gentleman of large experience, well known among the prominent railroad

men of our country.

Such rapid work of course necessitates a large increase in the engineering force. Springville is the general headquarters for all the forces. Here resides Engineer C. E. Botsford, general agent of the company for seeing to right-of-way for the whole line. To the Springville office the various engineers will report. Mr. H. B. Baylor is Division Engineer in this county, with F. H. Works General Assistant. Mr. Seaman, one of the most accurate of civil engineers, who had charge of all the mason work of the great Kinzua Viaduct will have charge of the engineering for the erection of Cattaraugus Bridge, and will also have charge of about a mile of line on each side. E. W. Oviatt will have charge of the Concord Section. Frank Nearing, of Elmira, a new comer, has the middle Erie County Section, Colden and West Falls; assisted by Charles H. Webb of Coldwater, Mich. and Mr. Van Babour of Elmira. Engineer Ditto is stationed at East Hamburg in charge of the northern end.

Engineer Dox superintends the Cattaraugus Division, having three Section Engineers, Messrs. Wolfkoetter, Trimble and Butler.

The following parties have taken subcontracts on the Ashford end of the route, between Ashford Junction and the Cattaraugus Creek: Willie & Thompson, Mr. Vanavery, Kenny & Co., and T. P. Kinsey. The remainder of the contracts will be let before Monday, and work will begin the early part of the week. Contractors are now along the line, trying to obtain accommodations for large numbers of teams and men.

The work far south is being pushed with great vigor. The southern end, worked by the energetic firm which Superintendent Miller recently joined, will be ready in time for our end. The company saves much work and time by a harmonious arrangement with the Erie, whereby the R. & P. does not build its middle division this year but uses the Erie, track and the great Viaduct over the Kinzua chasm. The Bradford division has been greatly delayed by the slow progress of the bridge companies, caused by the strike at Pittsburg. Our bridge is nearly ready, but the Carrolton and Allegany bridges which were ordered later have lagged discouragingly. Temporary crossings have been made by trestling and the road finished to Bradford. A little more strategy was exercised Tuesday night last. The O. B. & W. road, which the R. & P. crosses in Bradford, has tried to make trouble. After submitting to a legal obstruction some time, the R. & P. folks finally loaded a flat car with material and in the night with a locomotive ran it down to the O. B. & W. track and put in the crossing all right, ran the locomotive over and has laid track through Bradford. The line is graded to Custer about four miles south of Bradford, and a mile and a half farther, where it switches off to the Erie road by which it runs to Alton, over the 300 ft. high Kinzua bridge and onward to Johnsonburg. The Bradford depot is nearly finished.

That the R. & P. is an enterprising company is shown by the circulars and bulletins of information which they are issuing. They have lately distributed neat cards containing a map of their different routes, from Rochester to Bradford and Pittsburg, from Buffalo to Ashford, and from East Gainsville to Perry. It is artistically gotten up and is illustrated by engravings of the fine depot in Rochester and of the scenery along the Silver Lake branch of the road. The company also issues monthly an excellent eight-page sheet called the "Rochester & Pittsburg official bulletin," 10,000 copies are printed and distributed on trains and along the towns of the line. A fine passenger and freight depot is being built at the junction of the Perry branch and the main portion of the road. Even the Buffalo Express, on Wednesday, said: "The Rochester and Pittsburg is soon to be a Buffalo road, and the indications are that in coming here it means business."

PERFECTION STOCK TANK.

WATER-TIGHT AND FROST-PROOF. These tanks are constructed of three-inch lumber, selected Michigan pine, and are held together with improved Lug hoops arranged that they can be drawn up with a common wrench. When covered with two thicknesses of common fencing with tar-board between, they are made frost-proof. We are the manufacturers of common Fencing with tar-board between, they are made frost-proof. We are the manufacturers of common Fencing with tar-board between, they are made frost-proof. We are the manufacturers of common Fencing with tar-board between, they are made frost-proof.

Anti-Freezing Iron Force Pumps. ECLIPSE WIND ENGINE CO.

THE HULL VAPOR COOK STOVE.

Address, Henry A. Parsons, Jr. Ridgway Pa.

CUT THIS OUT!

AGENTS \$15 TO \$40 PER WEEK.

We have stores in 15 leading Cities, from which our agents obtain their supplies quickly. Our Factory and Principal Office are at Erie, Pa. Send for our New Catalogue and terms to agents.

M. N. LOVELL, ERIE, PENN'A.

A good medicinal tonic, with real merit, is Brown's Iron Bitters, so all druggists say.

PIANOS.

\$100 up (Stool, Cover and Book). Elegant Square Grand, 3 strings, full Agraffes, every improvement, only \$245. Cabinet Grand Upright \$210 and \$250. Other Grand Holiday Bargains. Jubilee Organs, \$55 up (Stool and Book). Excelsior, style 42, Five feet of Reeds, 15 stops, only \$87. "Oriental" style 103, Ten set of Reeds, 20 stops, only 125. No "buggy" sets of reeds or dummy" stops. All sent on 15 days trial, freight free if unsatisfactory. Fair and honest dealing guaranteed. Sheet Music 3 price. Piano, Organ, or Music Catalogue free. MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., Box 2058, N. Y.

ORGANS.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE OF Jeremiah Callahan, late of Fox township, Elk county, Pa., deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned upon the above estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same to present them without delay in proper order for settlement. PATRICK CALLAHAN, Ex'r. FRED. DICKINSON, J. Ex'r. 1910.

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AGENTS \$15 TO \$40 PER WEEK.

We have stores in 15 leading Cities, from which our agents obtain their supplies quickly. Our Factory and Principal Office are at Erie, Pa. Send for our New Catalogue and terms to agents.

M. N. LOVELL, ERIE, PENN'A.

A good medicinal tonic, with real merit, is Brown's Iron Bitters, so all druggists say.

\$500 REWARD!

OVER A MILLION OF Prof. Guilmette's FRENCH Kidney Pads have already been sold in this country and in France every one of which has given perfect satisfaction and has been purchased every time when used according to directions.

We now say to the afflicted and doubting ones that we will pay the above reward for a single case of LAME BACK.

That the Pad fails to cure. This great remedy will positively and permanently cure Lumbago, Lame Back, Sciatica, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Incontinence and Retention of the Urine, Pain in the Back, Side or Loins, Nervous Weakness, and all disorders of the Bladder and Urinary Organs whether contracted by private disease or otherwise.

LADIES, if you are suffering from Female Weakness, Leucorrhoea, or any disorder of the Kidneys, Bladder, or Urinary Organs.

YOU CAN BE CURED! Without swallowing nauseous medicines, by simply wearing

PROF. GUILMETTE'S French Kidney Pad, Which Cures by Absorption.

Ask your druggist for PROF. GUILMETTE'S French Kidney Pad, and take no other. If he has not got it, send for it and you will receive the Pad by return mail.

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE PEOPLE. JUDGE BUCHANAN, Lawyer, Toledo, O., says: "One of Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pads cured me of Lumbago in three weeks time. My case had been given up by the best Doctors as incurable. During all this time I suffered untold agony and paid out large sums of money."

GEORGE VETTER, J. P. Toledo, O. "I suffered for three years with Sciatica and Kidney Disease, and often had to go about on crutches. I was entirely and permanently cured after wearing Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pad four weeks."

SQUIRE N. C. SCOTT, Sylvania, O. "I have been a great sufferer for 10 years with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. For weeks at a time I was obliged to get out of bed; took barrels of medicine; but they gave me only temporary relief. I used two of Prof. Guilmette's Kidney Pads six weeks, and I now know that I am entirely cured."

MRS. ELLEN JEROME, Toledo, O. "For years I have been confined a great part of the time to my bed, with Leucorrhoea and female weakness. I used Prof. Guilmette's Kidney Pads and was cured in one month."

H. B. GREEN, Wholesale Grocer, Findland, O. "I suffered for 25 years with lame back and in three weeks permanently cured by wearing one of Prof. Guilmette's Liver Pads."

B. F. KESLING, M. D. Druggist, Logansport, Ind. "When sending in an order for Kidney Pads, write: 'I wore one of the first ones we had and received relief from it that anything I ever used. In fact the Pads give better satisfaction than any Kidney remedy we ever sold.'

RAY & SHOEMAKER, Druggists, Hamblin, Mo. "We are working up a large trade in the Pads, and are hearing of good results from them every day."

ROBBED.

Thousands of graves are annually robbed of their victims, lives prolonged, happiness and health restored by the use of the great GERMAN INVIGORATOR.

which positively and permanently cures Impotency (caused by excesses of any kind), Seminal weakness, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse, as loss of energy, loss of memory, universal lassitude, pain in the back, dimness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity or consumption and a premature grave.

Send for circulars with testimonials free by mail. The INVIGORATOR is sold at \$1 per box, or six boxes for \$5 by all druggists, or will be sent for by mail, securely sealed, on receipt of price by addressing

F. J. CHENEY, Druggist, 187 Summit St., TOLEDO, OHIO. Sole Agent for the United States.

The most wonderful curative remedies of the present day, are those that come from Germany, or at least originate there. The most recent preparation placed upon the market in this country, is the GREAT GERMAN INVIGORATOR, which has never been known to fail in curing a single case of Impotency, spermatorrhea, weakness and all diseases resulting from self-abuse, as nervous debility, inability, mental anxiety, languor, lassitude, depression of spirits and unactional derangements of the nervous system. For sale by druggists, or sent free by mail on receipt of the price 1.00 Sole Agent for the United States and for circular. For sale by Chas. McVean, St. Marys, Pa.

Prof. Guilmette's French LIVER PAD. Will positively cure Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Ague Cakes, Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Blood. Price \$1.50 by mail. Send for Prof. Guilmette's Treatise on the Kidneys and Liver free by mail. Address FRENCH PAD Co., Toledo, Ohio.

For sale by Chas. McVean, St. Marys, Pa.

PERUANA

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

"For sick stomach, bad taste, sinking spells, and prostration, rely wholly on PERUANA."

"For want of appetite, dyspepsia, indigestion, and liver complaint, take PERUANA. It never fails."

"Those in literary, professional or commercial pursuits, who are afflicted with PERUANA, should take PERUANA."

"For sick headache, pain in the head, dizziness, and low spirits, take PERUANA."

"Read and study our book on the Uses of Life, follow its teaching, and you will have beauty, sweet breath, cherry lips and rosy cheeks."

"Go to your nearest druggist for a bottle of PERUANA. Take it before breakfast."

"For nervous debility, exhaustion of the body, or disease of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder, and be cured."

—If you are subject to chills, certain cure is Peruana. Regulate your bowels with Manalla.