A REMARKABLE FIGHT.

A Big Rattler Vanquished by a Smaller King Snake.

A gentleman who was walking on a country road on a hot summer day heard a rustling in the dry leaves, and, going into the thicket, found a king snake and a rattlesnake engaged in a Sullivan-Ryan fight-to-the-death slugging match. The rattler was the bigger, but the king had the advantage in length and suppleness. The king had his jaws fastened like a vise at the back of the rattler's head and was coiled around the rattler's body. The king was trying to squeeze his antagonist to death, and it goes without saying that the rattler was struggling desperately to avoid his fate. It was about noon, and the spectator, who wanted his dinner as well as to see the result of the battle, got a pole, and, thrusting it between the entangled bodies of the serpents, carried them to his home, not less than half a mile distant. He put them in the bottom of an empty flour barrel and the contest continued. The king would become exhausted every few minutes and his coils would relax. But he never loosened his jaws. Both snakes would then lie panting and resting. But when the king would recover his breath and strength in some degree he would begin to tighten his folds again and the conflict began anew. And it continued thus until 10 or 11 o'clock that night, when the king relaxed his jaws and withdrew. His foe was dead.

The victor lay stretched out at his ease for a considerable time and then began to lick the rattler's body. Beginning at the head he plastered the rough coat down over to the end of the tail. Then, going back to the head, he began the swallowing process. To the observers this seemed a preposterous and hopeless job, for the rattler was not less than one-fourth, if not one-third, the larger of the two. The family lingered into the small hours of the night watching, and when they went to bed at least half of the rattler was inside the king. Next morning there was only one serpent in the barrel, but he was as big as the two had been the day before. And the king seemed as dead as the rattler. It was many days before he moved. When he showed signs of life and acted as if he might want to step down and get a drink, the barrel was gently turned down and he crawled off into a big patch of hog weeds.

Cash and Credit.

An enterprising grocer in the town of Santa Clara, Cal., has adopted an original method of trade. Each side of the store is fitted up for business on its own account. In the general arrangement each side is a duplicate of the other, the difference being that one side is for cash and the other for credit. When a customer comes in, the first question asked is, "Do you wish to buy for cash or on account?" If it is a cash customer, the goods and prices on each side are shown; but if it is one who wants credit he is shown to the other side, and for the first time in his life, perhaps, made to realize the value of ready money.

PROFESSIONAL base-ball is on its last legs. It has been worked to death, and there will be no very general regret at the announcement of the funeral.

It is no trouble to get a striking picture of a pugilist.

In the Pittsburg Dispatch

You will find *more news, more information,* and *more advertising* than in any other newspaper between Philadelphia and Chicago.

Everybody Reads The Dispatch.

A FLASH-LIGHT—A Shooting Star.—*Puck.*

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.

PNU 37 '92

RUPTURE CAN SURELY BE CURED

The following are only a few names of the many hundreds that have been cured of rupture by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch Street, Phila.

Dr. J. B. Mayer.—Dear Sir: You cured me of a bad case of Rupture over 5 years ago; have not used a truss or anything since and feel well and strong. Yours truly,
ISRAEL SANDT, Main St., South Easton, Pa.

Dr. J. B. Mayer cured me of Rupture over 4 years ago and I am sound to-day. D. J. DELLETT, JR., 216 S. 12th St., Reading, Pa.

Over 6 years ago Dr. J. B. Mayer cured me perfectly of a severe rupture. L. F. DETURCK, JR., Oley, Berks Co., Pa.

I never had any trouble with my Rupture since Dr. J. B. Mayer cured me 6 years ago. JOHN WALKER, 2055 N. 5th St., Philadelphia.

I was thoroughly cured of my Rupture 4 years ago by Dr. J. B. Mayer and have done the hardest kind of work ever since. J. GENSKEMEYER, Box 70, Clayton, N. J.

Dr. J. B. Mayer, Phila., cured my son 4 years ago of a severe Rupture after many other doctors failed to do him any good whatever. WM. DIX, 1635 Montrose St., Philadelphia, Pa.

I was ruptured 29 years; over 6 years ago Dr. Mayer entirely cured me. I have worked hard ever since, and I am solid and well to-day. W. B. HARTUNG, New Ringgold, Pa.

I had been a sufferer for 8 years with a double Rupture. Dr. J. B. Mayer entirely cured me 3 years ago and I have felt well ever since. J. G. QUIMBY, 241 Pearl street, Reading, Pa.

Seven years ago I was entirely cured of a severe rupture by Dr. J. B. Mayer and have had no trouble since. I have been examined by our best physicians; they claim also that he made a perfect cure. I am a stove moulder and work all the time. R. G. STANLEY, 424 Spruce street, Lebanon, Pa.

About 3 years ago I took treatment for Rupture by Dr. Mayer and he has made a perfect cure of my case and I recommend all that are afflicted to call on him. A. SCHNEIDER, Locust Dale, Pa.

Dr. J. B. Mayer cured me of a bad case of Rupture seven years ago. I am sound to-day and work in a stone quarry. DANIEL B. WOLL, Limeship P. O., Berks County, Pa.

After Dr Mayer cured me of a Rupture, I was examined by Dr F. R. Keller, of Pottstown, Pa., for membership in P. & R. R. Relief Asso. and he pronounced me cured and as strong as if I had never been Ruptured. C. A. DWTUCK, Birdsboro, Pa.

After I had been pronounced by many physicians as an incurable case of Rupture, Dr. J. B. Mayer made a perfect cure, and words cannot express my thanks to him. I worked hard while under his treatment. Call to see him. W. M. LEINBACH, 624 Washington street, Reading, Pa.

Six years ago Dr. J. B. Mayer cured my son of severe Rupture. I am satisfied he would have been a cripple for life if it had not been for Dr. Mayer's treatment. He is sound and strong to-day. J. C. LYNE, 1115 West Howard street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Four years ago you cured me of a bad Rupture. I worked ever since at horseshoeing and I am well and strong. H. L. ROWE, 300 Elm st., Reading, Pa.

Over 3 years ago I was cured of a very bad Rupture by Dr Mayer. One year ago I was examined by Dr. Whitner, of the P. & R. Co., and he said the cure was perfect. G. BURKHARD, 429 Locust St., Reading, Pa.

I am perfectly sound and strong ever since Dr. J. B. Mayer cured me of my Rupture 8 years ago and cannot be too thankful that I have found the man that can cure it. CALVIN C. KEKEN, Douglasville, Berks Co., Pa.

Having been cured by Dr. J. B. Mayer of Rupture 10 years ago, it affords me pleasure to confirm the fact. Had no symptoms since. I am a carpenter and lost no time while under his treatment. Call on the doctor and get well. CHAS. SMITH, 412 Greenwich St., Phila.

Call and see the hundreds of testimonials in the Doctor has at his office. 831 ARCH ST., Phila. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Advice free. Dr. Mayer is at Hotel Penn, Reading, Pa., on the second Saturday of each month to give treatment.

CHOLERA IS QUARANTINED

IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

No Cases Reported in The United States.

The Plague Increasing at Hamburg. Fire Island Forcibly Resists the Landing of Cabin Passengers.

The cholera situation at the New York quarantine is no doubt very grave. Not only are new cases breaking out every day among the steerage passengers of the ill-fated Normania and Rugia, the former of whom are on Hoffman island, but it has now settled among the crew of the big express steamer, who are on board. If anything can be added to the horror of the situation, it is the fact that the cabin passengers who have been free from any sign of the disease are still kept on the steamer like rats in a trap with cholera raging alongside of them.

"No ship to put them on, no place where I can land them," says the New York health officer, while the agents, whose place it is to see the passengers cared for, say nothing. Dr. Jenkins has made strenuous exertions to obtain a place to put the well passengers, but up to the present he has been unsuccessful.

Eighty-four persons have now been carried off by cholera on ships sailing to the New York port or in the hospitals on Swinburne Island. This is the record up to Monday:

	Deaths at Sea.	Deaths in Port.	Total Deaths.	Sick.	Total Cases.
Moravia.....	22	1	23	2	25
Normannia...	5	9	14	25	39
Rugia.....	4	6	10	17	27
Wyoming.....	0	3	3	3	6
Scandia.....	32	2	34	9	43
Totals	63	21	84	56	140

ANOTHER PLAGUE SHIP ARRIVES.

At 1:15 Saturday morning Dr. Jenkins the New York quarantined health officer, received the following from Swinburn Island over the cable, signed by Dr. Byron:

"Have visited the Scandia this evening and find the following: Total number of passengers 1,086, cabin 28, steerage 981, crew 77. On the voyage there were 32 deaths, of which there were 29 in steerage, one in cabin and two among the crew. I am now starting in our tug, Crystal Water, to transfer seven cases stricken with the plague to the hospital here on Swinburne Island.

The Scandia sailed from Hamburg on August 25. It has been variously reported that she had about 900 steerage passengers and it was expected that she would be the final coup for the plague ridden Hamburg-American Company. As the report to-night shows, the worst fears are more than realized. No such mortality, as that which Captain Kopff has been compelled to report, has heretofore been recorded during the present reign of the plague.

The Hamburg-American Company now has six ships under the ban of the health officers, the Moravia, Rugia, Normannia, Wieland, Stubbenhuk and the Scandia.

THE SHIPS IN QUARANTINE.

In addition to the steamer Britannic, which is lying in upper quarantine with 215 cabin and 714 steerage passengers, the following ships are lying in upper quarantine: Joseph John, Obdam, Dubbodam, Stubbenhuk and Diamont, the latter an oil tank steamer. The following are at the lower quarantine: Moravia, Normannia, Rugia, Wyoming and Wieland.

The Wieland was sent to Upper Quarantine to-morrow, as there is no indication of cholera among the passengers.

The Spree has been released from quarantine.

CHOLERA DISAPPEARING IN PERSIA.

The mortality from cholera at Teheran, Persia now averages 12 daily, against 290 a week ago.

It is officially stated that there has not been a case of cholera in all of Italy.

JERSEY'S COAST IS FORTIFIED.

The New Jersey State Board of Health decided to appoint a patrol on the coast from cholera wreckage. Some debris from an infected steamer was recently found, and this lead to the formation of the patrol. They will burn all the wreckage and debris found on the coast.

A SHIP QUARANTINED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The American ship Frank Pendelton, Captain Nichols, arrived at San Francisco from Calcutta. The Captain reported that two of his men had died four months ago. After the symptoms had been described to Dr. Lawler, the quarantine officer, he concluded that the men had succumbed to cholera and immediately ordered the ship into quarantine.

LONDON IS NOT INFECTED.

Consul General John C. New, in an interview, expressed his confident belief that London is not a cholera infected port.

NEW YORK CITY STILL FREE.

The New York board of health bulletin, published Tuesday, says there are no cases of cholera in that city.

TIGHTENING THE CORDON.

General Kimball, of the life saving service, sent the following telegram to all keepers of that service in the United States:

Information has been received of efforts to evade the quarantine regulations of the country by persons attempting to land from foreign vessels, on beaches and places outside of established ports of entry. You are therefore directed to prevent the success of all such attempts within your province.

This will result in the establishment of a most effective cordon at all points.

CHOLERA HAS NOT YET LANDED.

THE GOVERNMENT SPARING NO EFFORT TO KEEP OUT THE PLAGUE.

"Not a single case of cholera exists within the boundaries of the United States, as far as Government officials at Washington are advised, and if our efforts avail," said Acting Secretary Spaulding, "not a case will occur in our borders. Every possible effort is being put forth and every suggestion receives respectful consideration."

Among the cholera dispatches received at the Treasury Department Tuesday are the following forwarded by Secretary Foster, of the State Department:

Our Consul at Bremen cables: "Two deaths, child and mother, of supposed cholera; Doctor Koch here to ascertain. Prof. Koch states that excellent sanitary conditions exists in Bremen and Bremerhaven. Single transmitted cases may occur, but there is no danger of epidemic cholera."

The Guion Line officials announce that in consequence of the 20 days quarantine imposed in the United States against steamers carrying steerage passengers, the steamer Wisconsin, sailing from Liverpool on September 10, the Arizona sailing September 17, the Wyoming sailing September 24, and the Alaska sailing October 1, will carry only first and second-class passengers. The Nevada, which will sail September 14, will take steerage passengers.

CABIN PASSENGERS START FOR FIRE ISLAND.

On account of the strong Southern wind prevailing outside it was deemed unsafe to send the Stonington to Fire Island, as it was feared she would prove unseaworthy. Accordingly Dr. Jenkins suggested the iron steamboat Cephus, and she was chartered by Dock Commissioner Cram, and at 11 o'clock arrived at the upper station, having on board the Commissioner and the Chamber of Commerce Relief Committee, headed by Seth Low. Accompanied by Dr. Jenkins, the Cephus immediately proceeded to the hospital at Sandy Hook, where the cabin passengers of the Normannia, who have been on the Stonington since Saturday night, were taken on board. At 3:30 Sunday afternoon the Cephus started for Fire Island in the face of a strong sea.

Just before 10 o'clock Sunday night Dr. Jenkins received a telegram from Fire Island saying the Cephus could not land and had turned back. The people at Babylon and vicinity had armed deputy sheriffs of Islip stationed on Fire Island, to dispute the landing of the people on the Cephus.

The position of the Normannia's people is not enviable. Among the treacherous shoals off the Long Island shore, buffeted by the sea, kicked up by a strong southeast breeze, and menaced by armed guards ashore, they are in for a miserable night if not actually in peril of life, should anything happen to the Cephus.

At 11:30 Sunday night the Cephus was reported anchored off Sandy Hook.

FIRE ISLAND TO BE USED.

HEALTHY PASSENGERS WILL BE LANDED IN QUARANTINE THERE.

A number of leading citizens of Babylon and Islip, settlements on Fire Island to-day telegraphed, Governor Flower protesting against the island for quarantining healthy passengers from the infected ships. The Governor replied that in his belief the inhabitants of the island have nothing to fear from the landing of the passengers, who he says are as healthy as the inhabitants.

The Governor further directed Health Officer Jenkins to use the island for quarantine purposes, and advised the State Board of Health of his action. The latter notified the local Board of Islip that the latter body was powerless to prevent the occupancy of the island by passengers from the cholera ships.

MONDAY'S REPORT FROM THE NEW YORK QUARANTINE.

The epidemic of cholera among the ships lying in the Lower Bay is now practically confined to the Scandia. Three more cholera patients were removed from her steerage to Swinburne Island, and a child died on board of cholera after an illness of only three hours. An infant in arms also died aboard of summer complaint.

On the other ships Dr. Byron's inspection showed that no new cases of cholera had developed. On Hoffman Island, where both the Normannia's and the Rugia's steerage passengers are now housed, every immigrant was reported well.

THE PLAGUE GETTING WORSE.

AN INCREASE IN THE DEATHS AND NEW CASES OF CHOLERA AT HAMBURG.

Expectations as to the abatement of the plague have not been realized at Hamburg. On Saturday there were 810 fresh cases, 21 more than on Friday, and 261 deaths, 11 more than on Friday. Sunday there have been 798 fresh cases, 12 fewer than yesterday, and 281 deaths, 24 more than yesterday. The number of persons in cholera hospitals and barracks on Saturday was 3,124 and to-day 3,239. A city physician says that the average rate of mortality has been two cases in every five.

The most conservative figures place the number of cases until Sunday at 12,000 and the number of deaths at 7,000. The number of burials was 457 on Saturday and to-day 492, or so far in excess of the number of deaths that the city hospitals and houses are believed to be practically free from dead bodies.

The want of food among workingmen's families increases, and Social Democratic organs call on the Government to alleviate it. They say that there are 15,000 persons in Hamburg who are absolutely destitute, with naught clothes to cover them, and neither money nor food from one day to the next. The suburbs, Hamerbrook, Born and Barmbeck are said to contain the largest numbers of the impoverished families, and for all three immediate relief through Government loans is demanded. If such help is not forthcoming soon, the Social Democratic editors prophesy, the city will experience such desperation and misery as no city has experienced since the revolution of 1848-49.

The churches Sunday could not hold the throngs, and hundreds of persons stood in front of the doors or under the church windows, listening to the prayers for the abatement of the plague. In the harbor district the misery of the lower classes was painfully apparent. The children playing in the gutters were spiritless and hungry; many of the women were tearful, and the men were sullen or aggressively talkative.

The plague is reported Sunday evening to be as virulent as ever in the suburbs of Barmbeck and Alsterdorf, but to be abating elsewhere.

THE RECORD FROM RUSSIA.

The cholera statistics of Russia show that 2,337 new cases of the disease and 1,869 deaths occurred throughout Russia Sunday. In St. Petersburg 81 cases and 30 deaths were reported Sunday.

WEATHER—CROP BULLETIN.

Agricultural Conditions in the Various States of the Union.

The following is the weather-crop bulletin issued by the weather bureau at Washington.

New England—Favorable week; tobacco mostly cut; an excellent crop; cranberries promising well; feed and rowen good.

New York—Favorable for planting and late harvest; good corn being cut in the south-east; potato rot increasing.

Pennsylvania—Crops are in fair condition; fall seeding begun; some corn cut.

Maryland and Delaware—All crops suffering from droughts.

Virginia—Improvement in tobacco; plowing retarded owing to dry weather.

North Carolina—Farmers saving fodder, curing tobacco, picking cotton and sowing winter oats.

South Carolina—Rust in nearly every section; boll worm doing damage in northern portion; cotton opening rapidly and much of it immature; condition of crop very unfavorable.

Georgia—Cotton picking has become general over the greater portion of the state; rust is causing the bolls to open prematurely and the crop is below the average.

Florida—Marketing hay, corn and guavas in many sections.

Alabama—Season favorable for all farming interests.

Mississippi—Little change in crop prospects.

Louisiana—Condition of cotton growing worse, injured by cool nights, rust and shedding; worms on increase.

Texas—Where cotton is well opened the weather has been favorable for picking, except in extreme south and southwest portions of state where there has been too much rain; cotton, late over northwestern portion, has been improved by rain.

Arkansas—Cotton shedding rapidly and boll worms doing serious injury in a few counties, all other crops improved.

Tennessee—More rain needed for late crops and fall plowing.

Kentucky—All crops and pastures suffering for rain and will be short in most sections.

Missouri—Rain on Sunday was general and of beneficial character.

Illinois—Early corn maturing rapidly and will be past danger from frost in ten days and late corn will be safe October 1, rain needed for pasturage and plowing; ground hard and dry.

Indiana—Rain needed much; early-planted corn ripening fast; threshing and plowing still continue.

West Virginia—Vegetation generally has suffered from drought.

Ohio—Drought continues, injuring corn and pastures; corn cutting commenced.

Michigan—Temperature and rainfall below normal, sunshine average; northern and central counties report crops in good condition southern counties poor; wheat and oats will be average, potatoes light, fruit fair.

California—Budded oranges promise well. In Northern counties fruit better than expected; good progress in drying.

Fourteen Now Dead.

There are now 14 dead victims of the wreck on the Clearfield branch of the Pennsylvania railroad in Cambria county, Pa., and all are Italians except three.

The accident happened within three miles of the place where a phantom train was said to have been seen several weeks ago, and this occurrence has excited much interest by the superstitious.

HOW TO GET RICH.

Every Great Fortune Made by Some Short Road to Wealth.

The desire to see something of the famous mining region of the Rocky Mountains led me, several years ago, to pass a portion of my summer vacation in the vicinity of the world renowned Comstock Mines. While idling about and absorbing, as it were, information through the pores of my skin, a similarity of tastes brought me into daily contact with one of the Flood, Mackey & O'Brien syndicate of Bonanza Kings, and the inelegant but forceful philosophy of this great accumulator of wealth made a lasting impression upon my mind.

Sitting one evening in his room and enjoying at once his quaint humor and his fragrant Havana, I remarked, "Captain, one of the old proverbs recites that 'there is no short road to wealth,' but you have found one. You are still a young man, comparatively, and are quoted a multi-millionaire." "Yes," he said, "and of all the untrue sayings some of the proverbs, popularly supposed to embody the wisdom of the ages, are the most false and misleading. Look, for a moment, over the list of wealthy men whose fortunes amount to $50,000 and upward, and point out to me, if you can, one single individual who has not acquired his money by some short road to wealth."

"The days of man are few, and time is not given in this age of the world for men to accumulate much wealth except by means of special openings, and by taking advantage of the nigh cuts." "You may be right," I said, "but where one man succeeds in reaching his goal by a cross country road, do not the many fail?" "No," said he, "Didn't I see you starting out yesterday by the main road to the camp on the other side of the mountain?" "Yes," I said. "Well," he replied, "you could have taken the trail over the hills, saved probably two hours' walking, and reached the camp in absolute safety and certainty, only you did not know of the trail. It is just so in business, the man that wants to travel with an ox team and ride in the wagon, must go by the big road, while the fellow who goes by the trail will get there first, and if there is only one supper to be had at the station the cross country traveler is the one who will eat it. Take my own experience, which is simply an illustration of the way every fortune has been made. I was keeping a little store here and barely 'making tongue and buckle meet,' when I had an opportunity to get hold of a block of stock in the then infant Comestock Mines. 'I chewed it over' for three days and decided to take it in, and that move lead naturally to all that I have done since, and proved the foundation of my fortune. I bought more stock, as I had money; bought stock in other good mines, and before I knew it I was well fixed." "But," I said, "prices here are so high that there is little chance for a man of small means." "That's true," he replied, "but there are plenty of good properties about here, and their success is only a question of means and good management. Then, too, if you want to do something in mines, I will tell you of a field where you can do better than here, and one that in my opinion is the best on the American continent. I should have gone myself to it if I had not been so heavily interested here that I could not get away. I refer to the gold region of North Georgia. There is the first, and, as I said before, I think the best mining region in this country." "Why," I said, "is not more heard about it?" "Because," he replied, "planting was the great absorbing industry of the South before the war. That region during the war was the battle ground, and miners were forced into the West, where, in the meantime, the centre of the industry has become established. In Georgia you can get hold of mines on the basis of $100,000 that in the West would be worth a million, and to make them successful you only need money to operate and efficient management. There you can work out doors every day in the year; labor which is high here is cheap there; fuel and water are abundant, and the ores generally in larger bodies, equally as rich or richer than ours, and the cost of mining, owing to the softer walls about the veins and lower wages, is less than one-quarter of the cost for the same work here."

Naturally I was interested to look up the history of the Comstock, and I found that stock quoted at $8.00 per share in the early days of operations, sold soon after as high as $1880 per share, and that upwards of $300,000,000 were paid out in dividends to shareholders.

To a knowledge of these facts, and a subsequent thorough acquaintance with the Georgia gold region, which my friend, the Captain, has not overestimated, may be directly attributed the formation of the Atlanta Gold Mining Company.

The company has carefully selected its property, has placed in management of the same men of experience, tried in the business, and now places before you the opportunity to secure some of its shares at fifty per cent. of their par value, or $5.00 per share. The money you pay for these shares will be used in erecting complete and suitable reduction mills, and the officers of the company feel sure that at the same time that you are furnishing the funds to put the property upon a paying basis; you will be planting your own feet upon one of these "short roads to wealth" which have enabled every rich man in this country to reach his present position.

The stock is fully paid up and non-assessable; the total amount of stock is $100,000, and $50,000 of this amount is devoted to the uses of the treasury of the company.

The company has reserved the right to advance the price of its shares without formal notice, and the demand for stock is such that an advance is now in contemplation, but is not as yet ordered.

The Southern Banking and Trust Co., of Atlanta, Ga., one of the strongest financial institutions in the South, acts as transfer agent for the company, and to it all orders for stock should be addressed, accompanied either with New York exchange or post-office money order for the number of shares ordered at $5 each.

Why He Was There.

A story, illustrating the tenacity of custom in European communities, is that of the sentinel at a certain point in a public garden in London. Nobody knew why he was stationed at that particular point until some one, delving in old records, discovered that generations before a sentinel had been placed there to warn people off a newly painted bench.

Fast Boat.

France's last torpedo boat made 23½ knots in a bad sea.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

TRADE MARK

This Trade Mark is on the best

WATERPROOF COAT

in the World!

Illustrated Catalogue Free. A. J. TOWER, BOSTON, MASS.

Richardson & Boynton Co. St. Louis, Mo.

Artistic Metal Workers in Brass, Iron and Wire Office-work, Railings, Crestings, Nettings, etc. Everlasting Cemetery PENCILS. Shipped everywhere. Agents wanted. Write for Catalogue and Estimate.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.

Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

J. S. Parker, Fredonia, N.Y., says: "Shall not call on you for the $100 reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Kangaroo farming is to become an established institution in Australia.

Autumn is Come,

And with it aching bones, chilly feelings, racking coughs and catarrhal colds. All these symptoms count as nothing if you use Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure at the first appearance of them. *The greatest of all remedies* for serious congestive attacks. Sold by prominent druggists. 50c. Manufactured by A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Gulf of Mexico has risen over one foot since the year 1851.

A Complete Newspaper For One Cent.

The Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph is sold by all News Agents and delivered by Carriers everywhere, for *One Cent* a copy or *Six Cents* a week. It contains daily, the news of the world, receiving as it does, the reports of both the Associated Press and the United Press. No other paper which sells for *One Cent* receives both of these reports. Its Sporting, Financial, Fashion, and Household Departments are unequaled. Order it from your News Agent.

DYSPEPSIA, impaired digestion, weak stomach, and constipation will be instantly relieved by Beecham's Pills. 25 cents a box.

SYRUP of FIGS

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.

DR. KILMER'S

SWAMP-ROOT

TRADE MARK

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

"German Syrup"

Justice of the Peace, George Wilkinson, of Lowville, Murray Co., Minn., makes a deposition concerning a severe cold. Listen to it. "In the Spring of 1888, through exposure I contracted a very severe cold that settled on my lungs. This was accompanied by excessive night sweats. One bottle of Boschee's German Syrup broke up the cold, night sweats, and all and left me in a good, healthy condition. I can give German Syrup my most earnest commendation." 7

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

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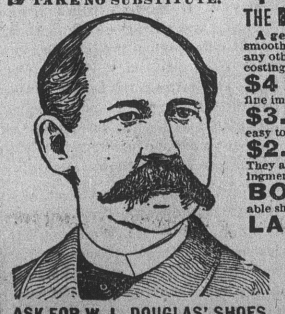

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$4 and $3 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at these prices. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $8 to $12.

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