The world-famous Homestead strike is practically at an end. It began June 29, and has been attended with the terrorizing features of actual warfare. It has cost the Carnegie Steel company, Limited, almost a million dollars in securing and caring for a sufficient number of non-union men to man the plant. It has nearly impovershed the Borough of Homestead and has brought hundreds of strikers and their families to a condition verging on starvation, but it is now about ended, as least so far as the mechanics and laborers are concerned. The scramble for positions, which was inaugurated Thursday morning by the Huns and Slavs, was continued without cessation from an bour before daybreak Friday morning mill 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Up to that time about 1,000 men, counting the 300 who headed Thursday's break, had applied for work. Not over 300 men secured employment, but they were principally Hun and cliav laborers.

The scenes along the Munhall road, from The scenes along the Minnail road, from City Farm lane to the company offices, were interesting as well as amusing. All day long there was a constant stream of men going to and from the works. It was an easy matter to pick out those who had secured employment. Their faces wore a broad smile, and they seemed to be literally walking on air. Those wis had not been so fortunate were. they seemed to be literally walking on air. Those who had not been so fortunate were also easily distinguished. They had fondly hoped that all they had to do was to apply and they would be received with open arms. The faces of these men were a study. Chagrin and disappointment stood out in bold relief on their countenances; they realized for the first time that they had held off too lone.

of their gratification at the turn affairs have

THE NECHANICS ULTIMATUM.

Although loath to make known to the public the details of their meeting Thursday eventur. Amalgamated men were found yesserday who talked freely on the subject. A committee of mechanics and laborers were present with the ultimatum of the men they represented. The latter desired to be released from all obligations, to remain out longer. The meeting was presided over by £x-Press ent William Weihe, of the Amalgamated Association, About 500 members of which organization were present. A vote was taken on the request of the mechanical department, which resulted in 106 in favor of and 76 against the mechanics being allowed to act for themselves. The committee was informed that the proposition was referred, back to the men, but that the association would not take the responsibility of declaring the strike off, and would promise them all the financial aid possible if they would remain firm. Then followed a vote in declaring the strike off, so far as the mechanics are concerned, which resulted in 224 nose to 129 ayes.

After considerable wrangling a secret bal-

financial aid possible if they would remain firm. Then followed a vote in declaring the strike off, so far as the mechanics are concerned, which resulted in 224 noes to 129 ayes.

After considerable wrangling a secret ballot was taken, which added 29 votes to those in favor of declaring the strike, off. This did not change the result. A motion to release the men at the Lawrenceville and Beaver Falis plants was lost. Vice President Carpe made a rousing speech, in the course of which he explained why the Amalgamated Association could not allow sympathetic strikers to return to work and handled the mechanical department without gloves. Mr. Carney declared that the existence of the Annalgamated Association depended upon every person connected with the strike remaining firm.

The members of the mechanical department, smarting under what they considered undar treatment at the hands of the Amalgamated Association and knowing full well that the financial resources of that organization had been exhausted, were not long in making up their minds as to how they shoul lact. Thursday might at 110 clock notices were posted that there would be a meeting of the mechanics and day laborers on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Long before that hour the men began to assemble about the rink. When the doors were opened there was a rush for seats, and in five minutes the hall was packed. It did not take long to get down to business. The committee that had waited upon the Amalgamated Association reported.

No sooner had the report been read than a dozen men jumped to their feet and moved that they release themselves from all obligations to the Amalgamated Association and apply for work in a body. The motion prevailed, and a standing vote was taken. As one man the assembled strikers arose. It was not necessary for the chairman to announce the result. This standing vote, so unanimous and decisive, indicated more foreity than anything else what has been urrking in the minds of the mechanics and taborers from the day their strike benefits were

commenced.
The rush continued without a break until \$p. m., when Superintendent Schwab announced that no more applications world be received that day. The mechanics and lareceived that day. The mechanics and laborers number 2.400. It is estimated that 1.690 of these men had applied for word, and that about 300, princinally laborers, were given employment. Very few mechanics are needed, and consequently there is much disappointment on the part of those who failed to get work.

Assistant Sungelpland.

who failed to get work.

Assistant Superintendent Wood stated to a reporter that the company had no intention of turning adrift any of its non-union employes, of whom there are about 2,700, in order to make room for old employes. The company gives them the chance of obtaining work, but is not going to disturb the men who have helped it out. Consequently there are about 2,500 men—2,000 machinists and 500 Amalgamarded Association meni—who are still out the uniside. Should the mechanics fail to obtain employment, they will be placed in a worse position than ever, as they Lave no means of obtaining financial sid.

THE FINAL ADMISSION THAT THE HOMESTEAD STRIKE IS OVER.

BY A VOTE OF 101 TO 91, THE MILL WAS DE-CLARED OPEN TO AMALGAMATED MEN.—SUM-MARY OF THE PRINCIPAL PYENTS SINCE THE HOMESTEAD STRIKE BECAN.

MARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS SINCE THE HOMESTEAD STRIKE BEGAN.

The Homestead strike, or, technically peaking, lockout, was brought to an end similar morning at a meeting held in the Homestead rink, which was presided over by Chairman Richard Hotchkiss and attended by Secretary Kingallon, Vice President Carney and Treasurer Madden, officers of the Amalgamated Association. The vote that opened the Homestead Steel Works to Amalgamated mes tood 101 ayes to 91 noes. The meeting was red-hot all the way through and at one time it looked as though Burgess Hollingshead would have to interfere. Charges and counter charges were the order of the day. Newspaper men were excluded but it was learned from a reliable source that those in favor of declaring the mill open had the hardest kind of a time to carry their point.

The question of declaring the mill open reir point.

The question of declaring the mill open affrays:

Chicago promise of \$200,000, together with the non-fulfillment of other promises, all came in for consideration by the men. They

could not live on promises, and so told their leaders, who, seeing that it would be useless to try to hold the men together longer, took steps to place their brethren on an equal footing with the mechanics in the grand rush for work.

According to Assistant Superintendent Wood, of the Homestead works, not more

Wood, of the Homestead works, not more than 800 or 900 of the total number of old employes will be able to secure work. Before the break of last Thursday there were lett in Homestead about 2,800 of the original 3,800 men who came out on the 25th day of June. Of these 2,800 men 2,200 were mechanics and laborers, and 600 Amalgamated Association men. Up to date about 1,100 men have applied for work, and it is estimated that not more than 350 men have got it.

Association men. Up to date about 1.100 men thave applied for work, and it is estimated that not more than 350 men have got it.

Saturday's meeting was attended exclusively by the Amalgamated men, other strikers not be onging to that organization being excluded. The meeting was not a large one, not more than 500 persons being present. Considerable surprise was caused when the announcement was made that Thomas J. Crawford had sent in his resignation as chairman of the Advisory Board to accept a position as head roller in the Commission. The resignation was accepted and Richard Hotchkiss elected to fill the position. The steel workers were anxions to get down to make the control of the steel workers were anxions to get down to make the control of the more steel workers were anxions to get down to make the control of the more steel workers were anxions to get down to make the control of the more steel workers were anxions to get down to make the control of the more steel workers were anxions to get down to make the control of the more steel workers were anxions to get down to make the control of the more steel workers were anxions to get down to make the control of the more steel workers. When the adjourned meeting was called to order in the rink Stunday morning, where the proposed to bringing the fight to an end struggled hard to stave off a ballot, pleading, arguing and predicting the disintegration of the Amalgamated Association in the event of the lockout being declared off. The steel workers, who, as they themselves have said time and again, would rather go naked and starve rather than acknowledge defeat, were in the minority. They knew it, but still they urged and pleaded with their brothers to stand firm if for no other reason han to show to the world that they had not forgotten the men who were lying in prison awaiting trial. It was of no avail. The question was put. The vote was a standing one. When the result was announced there was no joyous outburst. There was no demonstration such as that which to low

very rafters of which have almost quivered with the declarations made a thousand times that victory was theirs if they would only be patient.

hat victory was theirs if they would only be patient.

As no THE MEN EMPLOYED.

Asked how many new men had been taken into the works since the inauguration of the lock-out, Mr. Wood said: "At no lime have there been over 2,600 men in the works since the stat was made in July. There were that many at work up to last Thursday. Counting every new man eaployed since the strike, the total will not go over 3,500. In prosperous times we have employed as high as 3,800 men, but the nominal number is 3,200. Desertions of non-union men during July and August averaged about 100 per Week. Since that period there have practically been no desertions."

periol there have practically been no desertions."

Mr Wood was asked whether the company had lost very heavily by the cauceling of contracts. He said: "All contracts made within a month prior to the strike were made with the provision that there might be trouble. We have lost nothing on contracts which were made prior to the strike, but we farled to obtain orders which we otherwise would have received."

ALL BUT SIX WILL BE TAKEN BACK.
The sympathetic strike at the Carnegie mile at Beaver Falls, Pa., was declared off Sunday afternoon. All the old hands except the six members of the Advisory Com-

cept the six members of the Advisory Committee of the strikers will be taken back.

HISTORY OF THE STRIKE.

HISTORY OF THE STRIKE.

IT WILL GO DOWN AS ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS LABOR DISTURBANCES IN THE HISTORY
OF THE COUNTRY.

The Homestead strike of lockout will go down as one of the most famous labor disturbances in the history of the country. The men were locked out June 25, five days before the expiration of the old scale, and from that time until July 6 the Carnegie Company made no attempt to get men into the mill. The Advisory Committee would allow no one to go it except clerks, watchmen and foremen employed by the company.

On the morning of July 6, the Pinkerton barges tried to and at the mill and 10 men lost their lives as a result of the battle which followed, besides 40 or 50 were wounded, some of whom were maimed for life. The surrender of the Pinkertons, after 12 hours fighting, during which bistols, rifles, cannot dynamite and burning oil were used, was followed by the terrible gauntlet-running and barbarous abuse of the captive ones, one of whom was driven insane by it and afterward killed himself.

A couple of others also lost their reason after passing through the awful line of maddened men and women from the river bank to the opera houre, where they were held prisoners until given into the charge of the sheriff late at night and brought to Pittsburg on a special train.

The next important event following this was the ordering out by the Governor, of the entite National Ginard of the State, on June 10, two thirds of which were encamped at Homesterd for three weeks, and some regiments were there three months, with an aggregate cost to the State of \$500,000 in round numbers.

Politicians brought the strike before Congress and the House sent a committee to Pittsburg on the regiment of the State of \$500,000 in round numbers.

Politicians brought the strike before Congress and the House sent a committee to Pittsburg to investigate. They took evidence and made a report which amounted to practically nothing after all. The Senste Committee is still investigating and will probably do the same as the other hody. In this way the National Government contributed some money as a result of the riot. Democrats seized upon it as an argument against a protective tariff, and as was noticed recently, used it effectively in the campaign.

The civil couris, from the bighest to the lowest, took a hand in it, and the Grand Jury returned nearly 150 indictments for riot, conspiracy, treason and murder against persons on both sides. It will require a year or two to clear the Criminal Court docket in Allegheny county, if the men ind-ted are tried severally and no faster progress is made than in the first case which is now on. Besides the cases drectly connected with the riot there has been the trial of Bergmann, not to mention the numerous petty suits that grew out of the strike. These have cost Allegheny county if the trick. These have cost Allegheny county a large sum already, snd the litigation has only begun.

The shooting of H. C. Frick by Anarchist Bergmannth of the strike, besides a number of fatal and other serious accidents to new and inexperienced workmen who tried to operate the mill. Then the sympathetic strike at the Union and Beaver Falls mills were also productive of ome affrays.

BEYOND OUR BORDERS,

The dispute between England and France arising from an English warship boarding in the waters of Madagascar a slave dhow flying the French flag, has been settled. The British have agreed to pay a small indemnity.

Joseph Sura, the Berlin man who was charged with attempting to burn his wife to death that he might marry her younger sister, was sentenced to 15 years' penal servicule.

A letter just received from Cordobs, Mexi-co, gives a most distressing account of the state of affairs there. Yellow fever has raged with awful violence and carried away almost 1,000 of the people of the town. Most of the inhabitants have fied to the mount-disc research the plants. ainst escapeo the plague.

The despondent feeling in the tin plate district of Wales has been changed into one of rejoicing since Mr. Cleveland's election. A committee has been appointed to watch the developments of the American tariff.

At Hirschfield, Hesse Nassan, a Roman Catholic priest named Thiel, has been arcested for having spoken in a derogatory way, in a sermon, of the Emperor's attendance at the Luther celebration in Witten-The Department of War has issued order

forbidding all officers of the Turkish army below the rank of major, to marry more than one wife. The order states that the pay of lieutenants and captains is insufficient to keep a "harem" decently.

A Reuter dispatch from Salamanca tells of a wedding party, numbering about two score from the better class of society, who were enjoying the occasion at a restaurant, when the building collapsed. Seven were killed and 30 wounded, more, or less, severely. severely.

A caboose and six cars broke loose from a Mexican National train which was climb-ing a steep grade. The cars flew down so fast that one after another left the track intil only two crashed into a double-heade freight train at the rate of 120 miles an hour, cau-ing a terrible wreck. Several trainmen were dashed to death.

CREAM, THE POISONER, HANGED. He is Sent to His Grave in a London Jail Yard.

Jail Yard.

Thomas Neill, alias Cream, the Canadian woman poisoner, was hanged at Newgate prison, London. He displayed wonderful nerve and declared that his last two days on

prison, London. He displayed wonderful uerve and declared that his last two days on earth were the happiest of his life.

Neill was probably guilty of more crimes than even Jack the Ripper and they extended over the United States, Canada and England. The first crime in April, 1891, was known as the Lambeth shystery in which Neill poisoned two girls of ill repute in Lambeth by giving them strychnine. The case caused a great sensation, but Neill was not found, Then in October a girl maned Matida Clover died suddenly and the post mottem stamination revealed evidenct of strychnine. This death recalled the fact that another girl. Ellen Denworth, had died under suspicious ourcms stances and investigations showest she died of the same poison. At that time he attempted to blackmail a physician who testified to the poison and he was arrested, then it was found out that he had been a doctor in Canada, and had poisoned several girls, and that he had been sent to prison for malpractice on a woman in Chicaso. Last September he went to Lin ton and was arrested. The evidence agafinst him was so overwhelming that the jury found him girlty in five minutes.

## LATER NEWS WAIFS.

At Providence, R. I., the Manville com pany notified its employes that their wages would be increased on December 5. The amount of the increase was not stated. About 1,500 are employed in the mill. This action is in line with that announced by the large cotton manufacturers of the Stat last week.

A boiler in the sawmill of John Kirsch seven miles from Rosebud. Ills., exploded, fatally injuring John Kirsch, Au ust Vogest and Andrew Frisch. The mill was wrecked.

A family of five persons were killed by a cyclone which passed over the southern portion of Boone county, Ark. More than a dozen people were badly injured. A great deal of property was destroyed. AN INSANE MAN'S AWFUL WORK.

A German 'in Chicago Kills Two People and Wounds Two Others. Herman Siegler, a German, who shows his wife's father and mother, Henry and Caroline Siles, with whom Siegler and his family lived at 723 North Paulina street, Chicago. Mrs. Siegler escaped to neighbors with her three children, then returned and was shot in the neck by her husband and seriously wounded. Policeman Simonson arrived and was also shot and slightly wounded by Siegler. Simonson then shot him in the side. Siegler did his shooting with a shot gun, which he releaded severa times. The family had had no quarrel Siegler suddenly entered the parlor and be gan shooting.

## CONVICTS RISE IN MUTINY.

Outbreak in a Spanish Prison Results in Awful Slaughter.

A Reuter dispatch from Tarragona, capial of the province of the same name Spain, states that a mutiny broke out am the convicts in the prison at that place.
The convicts obtained virtual control of the prison, and the troops of the garrison were called to bring them under subjection. As the conviers persisted in refusing to surren-der the troops fired upon them, killing nine and wounding 16. The others were then driven back to their cells.

-THE Chinese empire and depende Mongolia, Manchooria, Chinese Turkestan Kokanor and Thibet, occupy an area of at least 5,000,000 equare miles, or about one-third of Asia. The population is estimated at from 360,000,000 to 450,000,000.

—A CHUTE measuring three-quarters of a mile in length, in the logging camp at Clayton, Ore., is described as the longest in the world.

and Talks on Strikes and Immigration,

The sixteenth general assembly of the Knights of Labor at St. Louis completed its preliminary work at Tuesday's sessions, and on Wednesday entered upon the important business of the session. General Master Workman Powderly delivered his annual address, which occupied more than an hour. The reports of Secretary and Treasurer Hays and the general executive board were also heard.

were also heard.

General Master Workman Powderly in his annual address congratulated the assembly upon the present condition of the order, reviewed its many periods of prosperity and depression, and said that although since it achieves and to membership of the order had ebbed and to membership of the order had been and to membership of the presidental election had steadily grown in membership and indicate. At no time, however, had the membership exceeded 690,000 in good standing. Me deprecated the fact that the tendency of capital was to consolidate and central control of the control

tance.

The proposition to establish a uniformed rank is again made, this time emanating from the Southwest. The board merely reports the proposed amendment without recommendations.

The reports were well received, and general satisfaction was expressed at the good showing made therein.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT

FOUR PEOPLE KILLED AND 15 WOUNDED AT A DEMOCRATIC CELEBRATION. While the Democrats of Mountain View,

Ark., were holding an election celebration in the schoolhouse two kegs of powder exin the schoolhouse two kegs of powder ex-ploded. The scooolhouse was wrecked and four persons were killed. They were a young man and a girl named Graham. Ber-ry Snerrod and an unknown man. Fifteen others were injured, some, it is reported, fataliv, but their names could not be learn-ed. To add to the horror of the situation fire broke out among the ruins, and some of the dead were burned almost beyond re-

Two Children Burned To Death.
At Hiawatha, Kan, two of Farmer
Beetle's children found a match and set fire to a stack of straw, Their clothing caught and they were burned to death before any-one knew it.

—A WEEK ago John Hill, a street car conductor on the Broadway line, New York, fell heir to \$5,000. Thursday night he was in New Orleans, penitent and penniless.

state of trade:
The week's leatures in leading lines of general trade at the rast include continued active demand for cotton goods at Boston, Providence and Fall River, with advances

eral trade at the Last include continued active demand for cotton goods at Boston, Providence and Fall River, with advances in prices in several instances from 24 to 5 per cent. Wages have been, or are to be advanced in cotton mills at points named, as well as at New Bedford and Lowell, and raw cotton has recovered 2½ cents per pound.

There is a more cheerful fone to nearly all telegraphic reports from Southern cities. New Orleans reports conton 1 cent higher, sugar active and rice in free movement, with an upward terndent, our trees. Now that the strike has eneddy to the strike has eneddy stimulate distribution, and the strike has eneddy at the strike has eneddy to the strike has eneddy to the strike has eneddy at the strike has eneddy to the strike has eneddy at the strike has eneddy to the strike has enedd

LABOR LEADERS ISSUE AN APPEAL.

CITIZENS CALLED UPON TO SUPPORT THE HOME-STEAD STRIKERS WITH THEIR EARNINGS.

CITIZENS CALLED UPON TO SUPPORT THE HOMESTEAD STRIKERS WITH THEIR PARNINGS.
A telegram from New York says: The
officers of the American Federation of Labor, the Amalgamated Association of Iron
and Steel Workers of America and the Advisory Board of Homestead's locked-out
men, issued an address to the American
public which sets forth the situation at
Homestead from the strikers standpoint.
The address contains the following oppeal:
It has been 'ecided by the representatives
of the men the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of
America and the Executive Council of the
American Federation of Labor to designate
Tuesday, December 13, 1892, as Homestead
day, and call upon the wage workers, as
well as liberty loving citizens of our country, to make a contribution of a portion
of their earning: of that day to add our
struggling brothers of Homestead in their
present contest to defend themselves before
the courts.
In making this appeal we pledge to you

present contest to defend themselves before the courts.

In making this appeal we nledge to you that every dollar contributed will be de-voted to the best int-rest of the men and not one cent used for any other purpose than above stated.

Their cases must be 'brought before the highest tribunal of our country if necessary.

HEAVY SNOW OUT WEST.

A STORM WHICH KNOCKS OUT THE WIRES, BUT SAVES WINTER WHEAT.

A furious snow storm prevailed in Kansas and Missouri, Thursday and Friday. The principal damage was to the telegraph companies. The storm began with a heavy rain which turfied into a wet heavy burden the tovered the wires jwith a heavy burden and then it began to freeze. Soon a heavy wind sprang up, and increasing to a gale carried down overburdened wires as if they had been thread, taking the poles with them. All communication by wire east and west of Kansas City was cut off. The snow varied from one to five inches in and west of Mansas City was cut off. The snow varied from one to five inches in different parts of the States. The heavy fall of snow has saved the winter wheat. Dispatches from various points in lowatell of a heavy snow storm in that State, the flakes falling to a depth of almost six inches. Street car traffic is greatly impeded and telegraph wires are down.

Awful Slaughter of Sals George R. Tingle, of West Virginia, agent of the North American Commercial Company, has returned to Washington, D. C., from the islands of St. George and St. Paul. He says his company killed only the num-ber of seals allowed by law, 7,500. Mr. Tingle declared that during the season poachers killed and secured 60,000 seals, and destroyed 400,000 more that they did not secure.

NEW JERSEY'S OFFICIAL VOTE. The official returns have been received by the New Jersey Secretary of State from all the counties, and the work of verifying and compiling them is now being done. They show the plurality of the Democratic Presidential electors to be 14,865, and Judge Werts' plurality over Kean, the Republican candidate for Governor. to be 6,709.

Two Children Barned to Death. Michael Bitti, an Italian fruit dealer, and Michael Bitti, an Italian fruit dealer, and wife locked their two children, aged 2 years and 6 months respectively, in the house at Chicago. During their absence the elder child amused himself by pulling coals from the stove. The house was set on fire and both children were burned to death. Their mother is nearly crazed by grief.

—Among the passengers on the La Bungogue, which reached New York late Sunday night, was a man who said he was Louis
Marke, a jeweller of Washington Territory.
He excited the suspicions of the inspectors,
and they examined him. He was found to
wear a harness holding 65 gold Swirs watches valued at \$13,000.

to prevent are filled

not only to use a firm, good quality of ticking, but substitute a muslin which is altogether too soft and sheer for the nursues.

ticking, but substitute a muslin which is altogether too soft and sheer for the purpose.

They do this for the specious reason that their pillows appear thus more delicate in structure, and are consequently more salable. It is possible to make up elder down in this light muslin, as it holds together by its nature, and does not shed off particles that float about in the air. If the inside of the muslin case be thoroughly rubbed with wax, it would stiffen it to some extent, but it is said to remedy all trouble caused by the protrusion of the feathers. Simply turn the ticks wrong side outward before filling them, warm a piece of beeswax slightly and rub it in straight lines following each other over the tick. When the entire surface is waxed, fill it and sew up the tick.

Catching Birds.

At Farmington, Me., the other day, a cat captured one of a flock of martins which had their nest in a little house provided by the owner of the feline, and was making off with the Lainty morsel. Attracted by the piteous cries of the bird, its mates came to its rescue, alighted upon pussy's back and pecked, scratched and screamed so furiously that she was soon glad to drop her prey and escape indoors. Then the purple martins held a great rejoicing, noisily chattering over-the salvation of their mate. mate.

A woman never so fully realizes her dependence upon a man as when she undertakes to sharpen a lead pencil.—
Cart Pretzel's Weekly.



Mr. David M. Jordan

Colorless, Emaciated, Helpless

A Complete Cure by HOOD'S SARSA-PARILLA.

This is from Mr. D. M. Jordan, a retired farmer, and one of the most respected citizens of Otsero Co., N. Y.

"Fourteen years ago I had an attack of the gravel, and have since been troubled with my

Liver and Kidneys gradually growing wore. Three years ago I got down so low that I could acarcely walk, I looked more like a corpse that a living being. I had no appetite and for 5 weeks I at enothing but gruel, I was badly emaciated and had no more color than a least some state of the state of ate nothing but gruel. I was own; emaciated and had no more color than a marble statue. Hood's Sar-saparila we recommended and I thought I would by it. Before I had finished the first bottle i notleed that I felt better, suffered less, the inflammation of the bladder had sussied, the color began to return to my lace, and began to feel hungry. After I had taken 3 bottles I cold eat anything without hurting me. I have now fully recovered, thanks to

Hood's Sarsaparilla I feel well and am well. All who know me marvel to see me so well. D. M. JORDAN Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, as



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Wi Th yo the

"German Syrup

My acquaintance with Boschee's German Syrup was made about four-teen years ago. I contracted a cold which resulted in a hoarseness and cough which disabled me from fillcough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a physician, without obtaining relief I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received quick and permanent help. I never hesitate to tell my experience. Rev. W. H. Haggerty, Martinsville, N.J. &



Dustrated in the World to Free A. J. TOWER, BOSTON, MASS.

The Rochester (Stove Pipe) Radiation average of the Rochester (Stove Pipe) Rochester (Rochester Radiation Co., Rochester, R.Y.