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ONE ENJOYS

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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.
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Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies
 —OR—
 Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa
 which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with starch, arrowroot or sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. Delicious, nourishing, and RARELY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.
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Beautiful book containing the latest vocal music, full sheet-music plans, handsome cover, including the following gems, unabridged:

40's Past Asleep	40 I've Worked 8 Hours
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Unsurpassed for PURITY and STRENGTH

Your grocer will give you a circular containing additional Premium List with full particulars how to get them free.

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Write for catalogue. Correspondence solicited.

DOCTOR
 536 North Fourth Street, below Green, Philadelphia.

SURE THEEL CURE

All cases of venereal infection, their complications, syphilis, gonorrhea, etc., are cured in a few days. No pain, no expense. Write for circular.

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50 DOSES 25 CENTS

CHRIS. BOSSLER'S
SALOON AND RESTAURANT
 201 N. Main St., Shenandoah.

THE FINEST STOCK OF BEERS, ALES, CIGARS, &c.

VIGOR OF MEN

EASILY, QUICKLY, PERMANENTLY RESTORED.

THE MINERS REPULSED

Lives Lost During the Attack at Oliver Springs.

TROOPS HASTENING TO THE SCENE.

A Battle Between Soldiers and Miners Expected—The Forty Guards Within the Stockades Besieged—Many Militiamen Compelled to Go to the Front.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 17.—The most intense excitement has seized upon the people of this city. Col. Woolford, outside of a weak-kneed horse, has been scouring the city all day for men. Small details have been doing duty trying to conscript men for service, but almost without avail.

The total number of men who left last night did not reach 50. Their equipment was almost a mockery of modern warfare. The militiamen evinced no eagerness to enter the service of the country. Unwilling soldiers were hauled from under beds and other points of vantage where they had taken refuge from conscription officers.

Oliver Springs, where the latest outbreak has occurred, is a little mining town in Anderson county. It is on the Walden Ridge Road. The defenses consist of a block-house and about 40 guards.

About breakfast time the miners came to the stockade. They demanded the surrender of the place. "Come and take us," was the answer sent by Superintendent Harris.

Fire was at once opened. Seven hundred miners on one side glanced down the barrels of their weapons, and streaks of flame leaped from the muzzles as the laden messengers sped toward the block-house. The guards manfully answered and the sharp crack of the rifles struck terror to the hearts of the assailants.

A flag of truce was run up. Capt. Harris requested it and called to the leader to come and talk with him. Both sides rested on their arms while the wounded were removed.

It is impossible to say how many of the miners were wounded or killed. Two guards were slightly hurt. Quiet then reigned, and hurried messages were sent to the Governor.

In the meantime a new company went to the scene. A company from Knoxville also went to the battle ground. A bloody conflict is momentarily expected.

MANY DIED OF FRIGHT.

Terrible Experience of Cholera Patients in a Russian Hospital.

MOSCOW, Aug. 17.—The horrors of a frightful storm have been added to the misery and suffering caused by the cholera at Nijni Novgorod.

The storm was one of the most frightful that has ever visited that region. It came sweeping over the town with a force and fury that many buildings were unable to resist.

The cholera hospital was full of patients, many of them in a dying condition. As they heard the roar of the hurricane some of them actually died of fright.

The terrible noise of the approaching storm was soon followed by the storm itself, which crashed in a large part of the cholera hospital, like an earthquake, hurling the beds and wooden walls into a mass of ruin.

From the debris came the shrieks and groans of the victims, a number of whom died while the work of rescue was going on.

IS IT CHOLERA?

Excitement at Stillwater, Mich., Over a Reported Case.

STILLWATER, Mich., Aug. 17.—Great excitement is occasioned here by the death of Joseph Lupien last night at his home in Oak Park. The attending physician, Dr. Gault, pronounces the malady to be a case of Asiatic cholera or, at least, something very closely resembling it.

Rev. Father Durand, of the French Catholic Church, who spent some time among the cholera sufferers of Italy two or three years ago, pronounced it Asiatic cholera.

Lupien was ill less than 25 hours.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SUBMARINE SILKWORMS.

Mollusks Which Weave Wonderful Threads of Silk.

An Interesting Chapter on the Habits and Uses of Strange Submarine Creatures—Queer Methods of Propagating Mussels.

"The mussel may well be called the spinner of the sea," said a conchologist to a Washington Star writer. "It makes and weaves its silken threads very much as the spider does. An important part of its anatomy is a slender and very muscular foot of triangular shape, under and behind which is a gland that secretes a viscid and half-liquid fluid. This fluid runs into a groove in the foot, where it quickly 'sets' and becomes a firm thread. The thread is pulled out by the withdrawing of the foot, another thread is drawn, and so on until the mussel has tied itself securely by ever so many strong cords."

"It is very interesting to see how the mussel manages to climb up the perpendicular sides of rocks or piles by means of these threads, which are stretched out and attached by the foot, one after another, in the direction in which the animal wishes to climb, each one being fastened a little higher up than the last. Thus the heavy shell is drawn up gradually in much the same manner as that employed by some spiders when suspending an unusually large victim. You would hardly imagine that so small a creature could be a helpful servant to man, and yet the spinning and weaving of this humble mollusk have been turned to a most valuable account. At the town of Bideford, in Devonshire, is a long bridge of twenty-four arches, crossing the Torridge river. The tides flow with such swiftness at this bridge that no mortar will hold the masonry of the arches. But the corporation of the town keeps boats for the purpose of bringing mussels from a distance, which are applied to every interstice of the stone work. The masonry is entirely supported and held together by the strong threads these bivalves spin, and the law makes it a crime, punishable by transportation, to remove any of them.

"Having spent the first few days of their existence as free-swimming animals, after being hatched from the eggs, mussels usually fasten themselves together and to a common object, so as to form large clusters. Thus, by means of a multiplied system of ropes, they secure so firm an anchorage as to be able to resist the most violent storms. However, they can let go when they want to, and creep about until they find a better resting place. Their closely-knit colonies do much to prevent wear and tear by the waves on certain portions of the sea coast. Like oysters they entertain small parasitic crabs, which make their homes in the shells of the living mollusks. These little crustacean boarders are of a different species from the oyster crabs. Young seals depend largely for food upon the big arctic mussels, which are plentiful as far north as Point Barrow, in the Arctic ocean. On the coast of Alaska and as far south as Puget sound mussels constitute the only molluscan supply, there being no oysters and very few clams in that region, and the native women and children are constantly gathering them.

"The Alaskan method of cooking mussels is to boil them. A bunch of ten, twenty, or perhaps forty pounds weight is put into a pot and when the shells gape the water is poured off, the people gathering around and picking out the meat with their fingers. Sometimes the bivalves are roasted also. They are very little prized as an article of diet on the Atlantic coast, partly because such a wealth of oysters and clams is at hand, but the aboriginal Indians were very fond of them and consumed them in great quantities, as is proved by the mounds of shells composing the debris of ancient feasts, which remain to this day. The Delawareans, and doubtless other tribes, employed mussel shells, the edges of which were sharpened on the gritty rock, for pinners to pull out their beads with.

"Mussels are much used abroad as food. They are bred in France in enclosures of sea water, frames and ladders of ropes being submerged for them to attach themselves to. At intervals these ropes or frames are hauled up and made to yield their crop. For the same purpose 'parks,' as they are called, are planted in the shallows of the North sea. Trees, from which all but the larger branches have been cut, are stuck into the bottom at such a distance from shore that the upper portions of them shall be laid bare at lower water. After four or five years they are raised, stripped and replaced with others. In the bay of Kell, Germany, one thousand tons of mussels are raised in a similar fashion yearly. Mussels are propagated in the Adriatic on ropes extended between poles rammed into the ground. The ropes are stripped once in eight months. The mussel beds of Great Britain are worth hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

"The mollusk, which has been poetically called the 'silkworm of the sea,' is a mussel of the Mediterranean, known to science as the 'pinnu.' It spins a kind of thread so beautiful and fine that in Sicily the material is woven into gloves and stockings. These articles are very costly, and have not been thought unworthy presents for a pope."

FRENCH FEMALE CONVICTS.

By Marrying Fellow Convicts They Can Escape Confinement in Prison.

French female prisoners and convicts are treated with more kindness, on the whole, than persons of their class in England, says an exchange. Their matrons and wardresses are Augustine nuns, whose rule, though firm, is gentler, more merciful and more steadfastly equitable than that of laywomen could be. The female convicts are allowed the same privilege as the men in the matter of learning money and buying things at the canteen; those of them who are young also enjoy a privilege not granted to female convicts in other countries—that of having husbands provided for them by the state—only their husbands must be convicts. Every six months a notice is circulated in the female penitentiaries calling upon all women who feel minded to go out to New Caledonia and be married to make an application to that effect through the governor. Elderly women are always prompt in making such applications, but they are not entertained. The matrimonial candidates must be young and exempt from physical infirmities. Girls under long sentences readily catch at this method of escaping from the intolerable tedium of prison life, and the pretty ones are certain to be put on the governor's list, no matter how frightful may be the crimes for which they have been sentenced. The only moral qualification requisite is to have passed at least two years in the penitentiary. The selected candidates have to sign engagements promising to marry convicts and to settle in New Caledonia for the remainder of their lives. On these conditions government transports them, gives them a decent outfit and a ticket-of-leave when they land at Noumea. Their marriages are arranged for them by the governor of the colony, who has a selection of well-behaved convicts ready for them to choose from, and each girl may consult her own fancy within certain limits, for the proportion of marriageable men to women is about three to one. Of course if the girl positively declares that none of the aspirant bridegrooms submitted to her inspection have met with her approval, the governor can only shrug his shoulders in the usual French way. It has happened more than once that pretty girls have been wooed by wardens, free settlers, or time-expired soldiers and sailors, instead of by convicts. In such cases the governor can assent to a marriage only on condition that the female convict's free lover shall place himself in the position of a ticket-of-leave man and undertake never to leave the colony. Love works wonders, and there is no instance on record of a man having refused to comply with these conditions when once he has fallen in love.

ABE LINCOLN'S STEPMOTHER.

Old Circumstances Connected with Her Marriage to His Father.

Abraham Lincoln was seven or eight years old when his father, Thomas Lincoln, removed from Kentucky to Indiana, where, in a year or two, his wife died. The year following her death, says a writer in the Christian Union, Mr. Lincoln returned to Elizabethtown to search out, if possible, a former neighbor and friend, Mrs. Sally Johnston, whom, upon inquiry, he found still a widow, and to whom he at once made a proposal of marriage. On entering Mrs. Johnston's humble dwelling Mr. Lincoln asked if she remembered him. "Yes," replied she, "I remember you very well, Tommy Lincoln. What has brought you back to old Kentucky?" "Yes," said he, in answer, "my wife Nancy is dead." "Why, you don't say so!" "Yes," said Mr. Lincoln, "she died more than a year ago, and I have come back to Kentucky to look for another wife. Do you like me, Mrs. Johnston?" "Yes," replied Mrs. Johnston, "I like you, Tommy Lincoln." "Do you like me well enough to marry me?" "Yes," she answered, "I like you, Tommy Lincoln, and I like you well enough to marry you, but I can't marry you now." "Why not?" said he, "because I am in debt, and I could never think of burdening the man I marry with debt; it would not be right." "What are those debts?" said he. She told him of the sums, "which," said she, "I have all down here in my account book." On looking it over he saw that her debts ranged from sixty cents to a dollar and a quarter, and amounted in the gross to something less than twelve dollars—not a very startling sum even in these days of small things. He succeeded in putting the Bible book into his coat pocket without attracting her attention and went out, looked up the various parties and paid off all the little sums according to the memorandum, and returned in the afternoon with the acknowledgments of payments in full. On his returning the account book she exclaimed: "Why, Tommy Lincoln, have you gone and paid off all my debts?" "Yes," he said, "and will you marry me now?" "Yes," said she, and they were married the next morning at nine o'clock. Mr. Haycraft, the narrator of the story, was present at the ceremony.

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It won't cost you one-half cent. Do not delay. Send three 2-cent stamps for postage and we will send you Dr. K's 'cure'—great work, fine colored plates, from life, on disease, its causes and home-cure. Address A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass.

THE TOWN WIPED OUT

Fire Fiend's Ravages in Delmar, Del.

MANY FAMILIES ARE HOMELESS.

No Apartments in the Place for Entering the Flames—Aid Finally Comes from Other Towns—A Fireman Killed.

DELMAR, Del., Aug. 17.—This town is almost completely wiped out, as the result of a disastrous fire here yesterday afternoon. The loss will reach \$300,000 and the insurance is less than one-third that amount.

Aid from Salisbury, Md., came, but the firemen could do little else but watch the town go to ashes, as the water supply was limited and two feeble streams that were played upon the burning mass of frame buildings were converted to steam before the water fell upon the fire.

The burned area comprises about three acres, and includes all the leading stores, two churches, railroad station and repair shops of the Delaware Railroad Company, the postoffice, Delmar Hotel, and from 30 to 40 dwellings.

Three hundred people are homeless and lost all their earthly belongings. The fire raged for three hours and finally burned itself out.

The origin of the fire is supposed to have been from a cigarette stump thrown into a basket of waste paper. The houses of the villagers are nearly all frame structures.

The fireman, James Vein of Salisbury, was instantly killed by a falling chimney and several persons are missing, some of whom are believed to have been burned alive and many are suffering serious injuries and burns.

William L. Tirman, Speaker of the Delaware House of Representatives, telegraphed to Mayor Willey of Wilmington last night as follows:

"Town entirely burned. Can't you send us something to eat?"

Aid is pouring in from the surrounding towns.

BIG LUMBER FIRE.

The Immense Yards at Melndoes, Vt., Totally Destroyed.

MELNDOES, Vt., Aug. 17.—Fire started in the box yard of the Connecticut River Lumber Company at 1:30 a. m. and after devouring the shops the flames quickly spread to the lumber piles containing from four to five million feet of lumber. Fire engines came from Barnet, Woodsville, St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville, but were powerless to arrest the flames, as pile after pile of dry lumber was completely burned.

The cause of the fire is unknown. It was one of the largest fires that ever occurred in this section. Loss, about \$600,000; insurance, \$33,000.

The box shop will be rebuilt. The company is one of the largest in New England and has mills at six points on the Connecticut River.

IRON HALL'S BANK ASSIGNS.

It Wishes to Prevent the Removal of Its Funds to Indianapolis.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—The Mutual Surety Trust and Safe Deposit Company, in which a large amount of the funds belonging to the Order of the Iron Hall, is deposited, failed to open its doors yesterday.

The directors had made an assignment for the benefit of the stockholders and depositors to A. E. Stockwell, of this city, attorney for the bank.

Neither President Somerby nor Cashier Hayes could be found, and it is believed that the former has fled for Indianapolis in the interest of the Iron Hall, of which he is the Supreme Justice.

Assignee Stockwell was found in company with A. G. Williams, treasurer of the Iron Hall building company, and also a director of the bank.

Asked about the reasons for the assignment, he replied by referring to the recent suit for a receivership instituted against the Iron Hall at Indianapolis and the fact that the deposit in the Order's money is in the hands of the assignee.

"The lawyers on both sides in the receivership suit," he continued, "with the consent and approval of Judge Taylor, came here to take away the cash and securities of the bank and remove them to Indianapolis. Mr. Krumbhaar, State Superintendent of Banking, has been working with the plaintiffs, with the undoubted intention of wrecking this institution and the Iron Hall. It was for the purpose of protecting its assets and keeping its assets within its jurisdiction that the assignment was made."

"The bank in my opinion is perfectly solvent and able to pay dollar for dollar all around. The directors, however, cannot permit their assets and securities to go out of their jurisdiction and thus enable their depositors to go to Indianapolis for their rights."

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 17.—Supreme Associate Justice Walker of the Iron Hall was ordered today by a reporter what effect the appointment of a receiver will have on the Iron Hall Order. "It means good bye to the Iron Hall," said he. "A receiver will be appointed. I do not believe any order will be placed on the assignee. I think the evidence of Mr. Somerby and the preliminary statement before the court, made by Judge Wallace, were sufficient grounds for the appointment of a receiver. It's a bad state of affairs."

General Carter's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Chairman Carter of the Republican National Committee, who is in Washington for two days, visited the General Land Office in the afternoon, and the clerks and other employees took advantage of the opportunity to give him a "battering box." Mr. Carter expressed various views about the Republican situation in New York. He said the National Committee was counting on a bare majority of from 20,000 to 30,000 for election. There was no ground for pessimism about Mr. Platt's attitude. The National Committee was informed that Mr. Hanna would make two or three speeches for Harrison.

General Carter's Condition.

PEBBLESKILL, N. Y., Aug. 17.—General Carter had passed a quiet night and rested comfortably a few nervous moments at intervals. His physicians informed that the general's condition was about the same. There is no change for the worse and there is no very decided improvement.

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will be paid for a recipe enabling us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that the retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. At present the retail price is 20c.

This offer is open until January 1st, 1913. For particulars address the undersigned.

ACME BLACKING is made of pure alcohol, other liquid dressings are made of water. Water costs nothing. Alcohol is dear. Who can show us how to make it without alcohol so that we can make ACME BLACKING as cheap as water dressing, or put it in fancy packages like many of the water dressings, and then charge for the outside appearance instead of charging for the contents of the bottle?

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

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is the name of a paint of which a 25c. bottle is enough to make six scratched and dented cherry chairs look like newly finished mahogonies. It will do many other remarkable things which no other paint can do.

All retailers sell it.



HERES A PICNIC.

Hires' Root Beer

which adds to the enjoyment of all the other dainties, and makes a picnic a picnic indeed. A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of this very popular beverage.

Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—it isn't. No imitation is as good as the genuine Hires'.

KIRK'S DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP

Healthful, Agreeable, Cleansing. Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc. Removes and Prevents Dandruff. WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP. Specially Adapted for Use in Hard Water.

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

The success of this Great Cough Cure is without a parallel in the history of medicine. All druggists are authorized to sell it on a positive guarantee, that no other cure can successfully stand. That it may become known, the Proprietors, at an enormous expense, are placing a Sample Bottle Free into every home in the United States and Canada. If you have a Cough, Sore Throat, or Bronchitis, use it, for it will cure you. If your child has the Croup, or Whooping Cough, use it promptly, and relief is sure. If you dread that insidious disease Consumption, use it. Ask your Druggist for SHILOH'S CURE, Price 10c. to 50c. and \$1.00. If your Lungs are sore or black, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster, Price 25c.

For sale by C. H. Hagenbuch.

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HEED THE WARNING

Which nature is constantly giving in the shape of boils, pimples, eruptions, sores, etc. These show that the blood is contaminated, and some assistance must be given to remove the trouble. It is the remedy to force out these poisons, and enable you to

GET WELL.

"I have had for years a humor in my blood, which would not dry up, as small boils or pimples would, thus causing the itching and the great annoyance. After taking three bottles of SSS, my face is all clear and smooth, and my hair should be as brilliant as ever, and my skin well, and feel like running a foot from the time to the S. S. S."

CHAR. HAYTON, 73 Laurel St., Phila. Treatise on blood and skin diseases, mailed free. S.W.I.F.T. BROS. CO., ATLANTA, GA.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

LATEST PATENT—WITH ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SUSPENSION.

Will cure without medicine all weakness resulting from over-exhaustion of brain, nerve forces, indigestion, dizziness, fainting, depression, nervous debility, sleeplessness, headache, rheumatism, kidney, liver and bladder troubles, neuritis, neuralgia, sciatica, general debility, loss of vitality, backache, constipation, general aches, etc. It cures all these and gives a constant (but not constant) relief by the wear of the belt. It is the only belt that will cure the trouble in the neck, the face, and all over the body. It is the only belt that will cure the trouble in the neck, the face, and all over the body. It is the only belt that will cure the trouble in the neck, the face, and all over the body.



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 No. 8 D Broadway, NEW YORK.