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 Every true woman wants to be a mother. A baby is the dream of her life—the crowning glory of womanhood—true happiness can never be known without the blessing a child brings.
 Yet the ordeal through which all mothers must pass is so full of pain, anxiety and fear, that so many a young life is sacrificed because of the inability to undergo the struggle of childbirth.
 It is not necessary to suffer in bringing new life into the world. By the use of "Mother's Friend," the suffering and danger can be avoided, and the hour robbed of its dread and pain. This remedy is praised by thousands who have tested it. Every woman is anxious to learn how to avoid the pain and suffering which may be in store for her. The little book, "Before Baby is Born," will be sent free to any address upon application to the Head-Field Regulator Co., Atlanta, Georgia.

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THE PILE OINTMENT.
One Application Gives Relief.

It cures Piles or Hemorrhoids—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding, Itching or Burning, Swelling and Pain. Relief immediate—cure certain.

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It cures Blisters, Carbuncles, Fomae, "Bumheads," Thumps, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Scurfy or Scald Head.

It cures Inflammation or Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples. Invaluable.

It cures Salt Blains, Tetters, Scabby Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Fever Blisters, Sore Lips or Nostrils, Corns, Bunions, Sores and Chafed Feet, Strains of Joints, Measles, Itches and Sunburns.

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DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S
Steel Pennyroyal Pencil
 Is the original and only FRENCH safe and reliable cure for all cases of Pimples, Itching, and Sore Throat, Pruritus, and other skin diseases. Price, \$1.00, sent by mail. Genuine only sold by Kiril's drug store.

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 CURES CATARRH ASTHMA MAY FEVER
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 ALL DRUGGISTS OR MAILED FOR 25c.
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AMUSEMENTS.
Ferguson's Theatre.
 DAN. J. FERGUSON, Mgr.
 ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
One Night Only!
THURSDAY, DEC. 7, '99.
 Ireland's Funniest Irishmen
PAT MALONEY AND TOMMY WATERS,
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"NEW IRISH VISITORS"
 And an own selected company
 Tommy Waters and Frank W. Nasson,
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Wife & Son-in-law, Bert Kivball, Zora & Cushing, Ned West, The North Trio, Mlle. Donella, Clara West, and others.

PRICES: 25c, 35c and 50c
 Reserved seats at Kiril's drug store.

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ONE NIGHT ONLY!
Wednesday, Dec. 6, '99

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 Comedians
 In the Rolling Musical
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The Dazzler.
 Everything New, Bright, Funny.
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Frederic Murphy

To Laugh or not to Laugh is not the question, you can't help Laughing.

Prices: 25, 35, 50 and 75 Cents.
 Reserved seats at Kiril's drug store.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE
READ IN CONGRESS!

(Continued from First Page.)

Monopoly was passed by congress on the 24 of July, 1890. The provisions of this statute are comprehensive and stringent. It declares every contract or combination, in the form of a trust or otherwise, of conspiracy in the restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations to be unlawful. It denounces as a criminal every person who makes any such contract or engages in any such combination or conspiracy, and provides a punishment by fine or imprisonment. For the same reasons upon any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by the act the power to sue therefor in any circuit court of the United States without respect to the amount in controversy, and to recover threefold the damages by him sustained and the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorney fees. It will be perceived that the act is aimed at every kind of combination in the nature of a trust or monopoly in restraint of interstate or international commerce.

The chapter on trusts closes with a quotation from the message of President Cleveland of Dec. 7, 1895, declaring the laws passed for their suppression ineffective. President McKinley urges uniformity of legislation on the part of the several states. The message proceeds:

Our Foreign Relations.

A review of our relations with foreign states is presented with such recommendations as are deemed appropriate.

The long pending boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Chile was settled in March last by the award of an arbitral commission, on which the United States minister at Buenos Ayres served as umpire.

Progress has been made toward the conclusion of a convention of extradition with the Argentine Republic. Having been advised and consented to by the United States senate and ratified by Argentina, it only awaits the adjustment of some slight changes in the text before exchange.

It is gratifying to be able to announce that the Belgian government has mitigated the restrictions on the importation of goods from the United States, to which I referred in my last annual message.

Having been invited by Belgium to participate in a congress held at Brussels to revise the provisions of the general act of July 2, 1890, for the repression of the African slave trade, to which the United States was a signatory party, this government preferred to be represented by a plenipotentiary, but reserved the right of accession to the result. Notable changes were made, those especially concerning this country being in the line of the increased restriction of the deleterious trade in spirituous liquors with the native tribes, which this government had long been most vigorously advocating. The amended general act will be laid before the senate, with a view to its advice and consent.

Early in the year the peace of Bolivia was disturbed by a successful insurrection. The United States minister remained at his post, attending to the American interests in that quarter and using besides his good offices for the protection of the interests of British subjects in the absence of their national representatives.

Our representative has been instructed to use all reasonable friendly endeavors to induce the government of Bolivia to amend its marriage laws so as to give legal status to the non-Catholic and civil marriages of aliens within its jurisdiction, and strong hopes are entertained that the Bolivian law in this regard will be brought, as was that of Peru some years ago, into harmony with the general practice of modern states.

Extradition Treaty with Brazil.

A convention of extradition with Brazil, signed May 14, 1897, has been ratified by the Brazilian legislature.

The claim growing out of the seizure of the American owned newspaper, the Panama Star and Herald, by the authorities of Colombia has been settled, after a controversy of several years, by an agreement assessing at \$30,000 the indemnity to be paid by the Colombian government. The good will of Colombia toward our country has been testified anew by the cordial extension of facilities to the Nicaraguan canal commission.

Discussion of the questions raised by the action of Denmark in imposing restrictions on the importation of American meats has continued without substantial result in our favor.

President McKinley then refers to the assassination of President Henriquez, and the establishment of a new government in Santo Domingo under President Jimenez, the feature of the Greater Republic of Central America (Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador), the Bluefields outbreak of February last, the declared forfeiture of the contract of the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua, and the protest of that company against the action of the Nicaragua government. The dissolution of the Nicaragua canal commission and the organization of the Isthmian canal commission under the presidency of Rear Admiral Walker is then referred to, and on this subject the president says:

The great importance of this work cannot be too often or too strongly pressed upon the attention of the congress. In my message of a year ago I expressed my views of the necessity of a canal which would link the two great oceans to which I again invite your consideration. The reasons then presented for early action are even stronger now.

Our interests in China.

After a short chapter on our cordial relations with the government of Chile the message proceeds to a discussion of our interests in China, as follows:

In view of disturbances in the population provinces of northern China, where are many of our citizens, and of the imminence of disorder near the capital and toward the seaboard, a guard of marines was landed from the Boston and stationed during last winter in the legation compound at Peking. With the restoration of order this protection was withdrawn.

Adequate protection has been secured for our missionaries and some injuries to their property have been redressed.

American capital has sought and found various opportunities of competing to carry out the internal improvements which the Imperial government is carrying on, and our trade with China has continued to grow.

The extension of the area open to international foreign settlement at Shanghai and the opening of the ports of Hankow, Tain-gao (Kiao Chao) and Tsing-tien to foreign trade and settlement will contribute to our enterprise additional facilities and new

fields, of which it will not be slow to take advantage.

In my message to congress of Dec. 5, 1898, I urged that the recommendations which had been made to the speaker of the house of representatives by the secretary of the treasury on the 14th of June 1898 for appropriation for a commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese empire and report as to the opportunities for, and obstacles to, the enlargement of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States, receive at your hands the consideration which its importance and timeliness merited, but the congress failed to take action.

I now renew this recommendation, as the importance of the subject has steadily grown since it was first submitted to you, and no time should be lost in studying for ourselves the resources of this great field for American trade and enterprise.

The Paris Exposition.

Preparations for the representation of the Industries, arts and products of the United States at the World's exposition to be held in Paris next year continue on an elaborate and comprehensive scale, thanks to the generous appropriation provided by congress and to the friendly interest the French government has shown in furthering a typical exhibit of American progress.

There has been allotted to the United States a considerable addition of space, which, while placing our country in the first rank among exhibitors, does not suffice to meet the increasingly urgent demands of our manufacturers.

The American exhibit at Paris should, and I am confident will, be an open volume whose lesson of skillfully directed enterprise, unflinching energy and consummate performance may be read by all on every page, thus spreading abroad a clearer knowledge of the worth of our productions and the justice of our claim to an important place in the markets of the world.

I am informed by our commissioner general that we shall have in the American section at Paris over 7,000 exhibitors from every state in our country, a number ten times as great as those which were represented at Vienna in 1873, six times as many as those in Paris in 1889, and four times as many as those who exhibited in Paris in 1889. This statement does not include the exhibits from either Cuba, Porto Rico or Hawaii, for which arrangements have not yet been made.

Our relations with Germany continue to be most cordial. The increasing intimacy of direct association has been marked during the year by the granting permission in April for the landing on our shores of a cable from Borkum, Emden, on the North sea, by way of the Azores, and also by the conclusion on Sept. 2 of a parcels post convention with the German empire. In all that promises closer relations of intercourse and commerce and a better understanding between two races having so many traits in common, Germany can be assured the most cordial cooperation of this country and people. We may be rivals in many material paths, but our rivalry should be generous and open, ever aiming toward the attainment of larger results and the mutually beneficial advancement of each in the line of its special adaptabilities.

Food Controversy with Germany.

The several governments of the empire seems reluctant to admit that our excellence of our food products and to accept the evidence we constantly tender of the care with which their purity is guarded by rigid inspection. Our system of control over food staples invites examination from any quarter.

It is to be hoped that in time the two governments will act in common toward the realization of their common purpose to safeguard the public health and to insure the purity and wholesomeness of all food products imported by either country from the other.

Then follows a reference to reciprocal arrangements between Germany and the United States regarding insurance companies, the purchase of the Caroline islands by Germany from Spain and the assurance that the rights of Americans in the islands would be observed.

A chapter on the boundary controversy between this country and Canada follows, and the president declares: "It is hoped that the negotiations now in progress will end in an agreement for the establishment and elimination of a permanent boundary." The message proceeds:

The government has maintained an attitude of cordiality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer States of Africa. We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances as to affairs not of a direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have by a friendly convention of the hope of the American people that war might be averted, good offices would have been gladly tendered. The United

THE DOCTOR'S MISTAKE.

The doctor made a mistake in the number and called at the wrong house. No woman calls a doctor after she is once acquainted with the remedial value of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in all diseases and ailments common to the sex. Without humiliating questions or local enmities, the cure is accomplished by the use of the "Favorite Prescription" supplied by free medical advice if needed. This medicine is harmless in any condition of the system and can be taken without the slightest fear of bad consequences. It contains no whiskey or alcohol. There is not an iota of anything narcotic in relief it gives is permanent. In this it differs from many preparations which give temporary relief only by deadening the sense of feeling with narcotics, and the dangerous stimulants they contain create an appetite for strong drink.

When a dealer offers a substitute for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, remember these facts:

When their diseases are deep-seated and of long standing, women will find it to their interest to write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., who has had wonderful success in curing diseases of women. He gives advice free, and invites all to write him. Prompt, careful and personal attention is paid to each letter, and the fullest advice is always given.

After five months of great suffering I write this for the benefit of other sufferers from a similar affliction," says Mrs. H. A. Albrecht, of Austin, Los Angeles, Cal. "I consulted with our family physician, who advised me to get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and it cured me. I had my husband urge me to try Dr. Pierce's medicine which I did, with wonderful results. I could not believe how good it was. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, four of his bottles cured me. I discovered a two vial of his Pleasant Pills."

States representative at Trinitia was early instructed to see that all neutral American interests be respected by the combatants.

Neutrality in the Transvaal.

Upon the withdrawal of the British agent from Pretoria the United States consul was authorized, upon the request of the Transvaal government and with the assent of the South African and Orange Free State governments to exercise the customary good offices of a neutral for the care of British interests.

In the charge of this function I am happy to say that abundant opportunity has been afforded to show the impartiality of this government toward both the combatants.

The president deals at length with the lynching of Italians at Tallulah, La., and urgently recommends action by the present congress.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan on Nov. 22, 1894, took effect in accordance with the terms of its sixth article on the 17th of July last, simultaneously with the enforcement of like treaties with the other powers, except France, whose convention did not go into effect until Aug. 4, the United States being bound by its obligations up to that date all the privileges and rights accorded to French citizens under the old French treaty. By this notable convention reform Japan's position as a fully independent sovereign power is assured.

Without repeating the observations of my special message of Feb. 10, 1899, concerning the necessity of a cable to Manila, I respectfully invite attention to it. I recommend that, in case the congress should not take measures to bring about this result by direct action of the government, the postmaster general be authorized to invite competitive bids for the establishment of a cable.

A chapter on our relations with Mexico is followed by reference to the claims growing out of the seizure of American sailing vessels in Bering sea by Russia, with the results of a result of an agreement to submit them to the decision of a single arbitrator. Then comes reference to Samoa. After referring to the abolition of the kingship and the appointment of the king commission and the new partition of the Samoan islands the president proceeds:

Claims have been preferred by white residents of Samoa on account of injuries alleged to have been suffered through the acts of the treaty governments in putting down the late disturbances. A convention has been called to settle the claims of the investigation and settlement of the claims by a neutral arbitrator, to which the attention of the senate will be invited.

Must Keep Faith With Cuba.

The withdrawal of the authority of Spain from the island of Cuba was effected by the first of January, so that the full re-estabishment of peace found the relinquished territory held by us in trust for the inhabitants, maintaining, under the direction of the executive, such government and control therein as should conserve public order, restore the productive conditions of peace so long disturbed and build up that tranquil development of the domestic state whereby alone can be realized the high purpose, as proclaimed in the joint resolution adopted by congress, by which the United States disclaimed any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba, except for the pacification thereof, and asserted its determination when that was accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people. The pledge contained in this resolution is of the highest honorable obligation and must be sacredly kept. I believe that substantial progress has been made in this direction.

This nation has assumed before the world a grave responsibility for the future of the island of Cuba. We have accepted a trust the fulfillment of which calls for the sternest integrity of purpose and the exercise of the highest wisdom. The new Cuba yet to arise from the ashes of the past must needs be bound to us by ties of singular excellence and strength if, during its early years, it is to be assured. Whether those ties shall be organic or conventional the destinies of Cuba are in some rightful form and manner irrevocably linked with our own, both low and how far is for the future to determine in the ripeness of events. Whatever be the outcome we must see to it that free Cuba be a reality, not a name, a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure. Our mission, to accomplish which we took up the waver of battle, is not to be fulfilled by the tardy exercise of neutrality. It is commonwealth to face the vicissitudes which too often attend weaker states whose natural wealth and abundant resources are offset by the incongruities of their political organization and the recurring occasions for internal rivalries to sap their strength and weaken their unity. It is our greatest blessing which can come to Cuba is the restoration of her agricultural and industrial prosperity, which will give employment to idle men and re-establish the pursuits of peace. This is her chief and immediate need.

Urging an Appropriation.

A reference to the treaty of peace with Spain and the resulting diplomatic relations is followed by a recommendation for an appropriation to provide for the payment of certain claims of our citizens against Spain which our government guaranteed in the treaty of peace.

Then follows a chapter on the arbitrary treatment of American and American reductions in Turkey, the Anglo-Venezuelan arbitration controversy, the recent Venezuelan revolution and the assured maintenance for ten years to come of the bureau of American republics. Another international conference of the republics interested is recommended.

Then comes a reference to Buffalo's Pan-American exposition and Philadelphia's recent export exposition, both of which are heartily commended. The Hague peace conference is dwelt upon at length, and a permanent arbitration tribunal is urged.

The integrity of our country and the reduction of our forces in Cuba and Porto Rico, together with the extension of our postal facilities to those islands is dealt with at length.

The president unites in Secretary Long's recommendation that the act of congress limiting the price of armor plate for the warships to \$300 a ton be rescinded, and joins the commissioner of pensions in urging congress to amend the pension laws as to permit the pension office to grant pensionable status to widows whose income aside from the proceeds of duty labor is not in excess of \$200 per annum.

On the 10th, 1899, a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was signed. It provided, among other things, that Spain should cede to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, that the United States should pay to Spain the sum of \$20,000,000, and that the civil rights and political status of the na-

tive inhabitants of the territories thus ceded to the United States should be determined by congress.

From the earliest moment no opportunity was lost of assuring the people of the islands of our ardent desire for their welfare and of the intention of this government to do everything possible to advance their interests. That there should be no doubt as to the paramount authority there, on the 17th of August it was decreed that "there must be no joint occupation with the insurgents."

Our Philippines Mission.

On Dec. 21, after the treaty was signed, the commander of the forces of occupation was instructed "to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not as invaders and conquerors, but as friends to protect the natives in their homes. In their employment and in their personal relations with the Filipinos we should follow the principles of justice and equity."

Then follows a chapter on the appointment of the special Philippines commission and Aguinaldo's resistance to American authority. The president distinctly declares that the rebel leader was not promised independence, and that the government of the Philippines would be forced upon us. The message proceeds:

Whatever the future of the Philippines may be there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The course thus clearly indicated has been faithfully pursued. The rebellion must be put down. Civil government cannot be thoroughly established until order is restored. With a devotion and a gallantry worthy of its most brilliant history the army, ably and loyally assisted by the navy, has met every welcome but most righteous campaign with richly deserved success. The noble self sacrifice with which our soldiers and sailors whose terms of service had expired refused to avail themselves of their right to return home as long as their duty needed at the front forms one of the brightest pages in our annals. Although their operations have been somewhat interrupted and checked by a rainy season of unusual violence and duration, they have gained ground in every direction as long as they were needed at the front forms one of the brightest pages in our annals. Although their operations have been somewhat interrupted and checked by a rainy season of unusual violence and duration, they have gained ground in every direction as long as they were needed at the front forms one of the brightest pages in our annals.

The unfavorable circumstances connected with an active campaign have not been permitted to interfere with the equally important work of reconstruction. A notable beginning has been made in the establishment of a government of the islands of Negros, which is deserving of special consideration. This was the first island to accept American sovereignty. Its people unreservedly proclaimed allegiance to the United States and adopted a constitution looking to the establishment of a popular government. It was impossible to guarantee to the people of Negros that the constitution so adopted should be the ultimate form of government. Such a question comes exclusively within the jurisdiction of the congress.

The authorities of the Sulu islands have accepted the succession of the United States to the rights of Spain, and our flag floats over that territory.

A cheerless prospect of the speedy suppression of the Tagalo rebellion, life in the archipelago will soon resume its ordinary course under the protection of our sovereignty, and the people of those favored islands will enjoy a prosperity and a freedom which they have never before known. Already hundreds of schools are open and filled with children. Religious freedom is sacredly assured and enjoyed. The courts are dispensing justice. Business is beginning to circulate in its accustomed channels. Manila, whose inhabitants were fleeing to the country a few months ago, is now a populous and thriving mart of commerce.

The future government of the Philippines rests with the congress of the United States. Few graver responsibilities have ever been confided to us. We accept them in a spirit worthy of our race and our traditions, as a great opportunity comes with them. The islands lie under the shelter of our law and equity. They cannot be abandoned. If we desert them we leave them at once to anarchy and finally to ruin. We bring them a golden apple of discord, among the rival powers, no one of which could permit another to seize them unopposed.

The suggestion has been made that we could renounce our authority over the islands and giving them independence, could retain a protectorate over them. This proposition will not be found. I am sure, worthy of your serious attention. Such an arrangement would involve at the outset a cruel breach of faith. It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders and give us no power to control them.

Until congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will I shall use the authority vested in me by the constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats. Every step of the progress of our country has been marked by a humanity which has surprised even the misguided insurgents. The truest kindness to them will be a swift and effective defeat of their present leader. The hour of victory

will be the hour of clemency and reconstruction.

Needed Legislation for Hawaii.

The president urges speedy action on the bill creating "the Territory of Hawaii," and calls attention to the necessity for immediate legislative relief for Alaska. He believes it would be "advantageous to confer greater executive power upon the governor and to establish, as was done in the case of the territory of Louisiana, an executive council having power to adopt ordinances which shall extend to all the rightful subjects of local legislation, such ordinances not to take effect until reported to and approved by the congress if in session, and if that body is not in session, then by the president."

The president also recommends similar action for the government of Porto Rico, calling attention to the necessity of establishing a federal court, a court of entry and delivery, the extension of education, etc., and declares further:

It must be borne in mind that since thecession Porto Rico has been denied the principal markets she had long enjoyed and our tariffs have been continued against her products as when she was under Spanish sovereignty. The markets of Spain are closed to her products except upon terms to which the commerce of all nations is subjected. The island of Cuba, which used to buy her cattle and tobacco without customs duties, now imposes the same duties upon these products as from any other country entering her ports. She has therefore lost her free intercourse with Spain and Cuba without any compensating benefits in this market.

Anten lynchings the president says: "Those who, in disregard of law and the public peace, unwilling to await the judgment of courts and jury, constitute themselves judges and executioners should not escape the severest penalties for their crimes. The constituted authorities must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must not be tolerated. In a great country like the United States, a common mob, must execute the penalties of the laws."

The Washington Celebration.

Referring to the celebration next year of the establishment of the seat of government in Washington the president strongly approves the erection of the proposed memorial bridge across the Potomac to the most convenient point of the Arlington estate property.

Regarding the presidential order of May 6, 1896, extending the limits of the forested service, and subsequent amendments of May 29, 1899, the president says:

All of the amendments had for their main object a more efficient and satisfactory administration of the system of appointments established by the civil service law. The results attained show that under their operation the public service has improved and that the civil service system is relieved of many objectionable features.

After referring to the 100th anniversary of the death of George Washington, on the 14th inst., the message concludes:

Presented to this congress are great opportunities. With them come great responsibilities. The power confided to us increases the weight of our obligations to the people, and we must be profoundly sensible of them as we contemplate the new and grave problems which confront us. Aligned only at the public good, we cannot afford an interpretation of the people's will and of duty cannot fail to insure wise measures for the welfare of the islands which have come under the authority of the United States, and insure to the common interest and lasting honor of our country.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
 Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1899.

Robbed the Grave

A startling incident of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately a friend advised me to buy 'Electric Bitters,' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at A. Wasley's drug store.

Burglars Cause a Fatal Fire

Binghamton, N. Y., Dec. 4.—A grocery, a hardware store and a drug store were destroyed by fire at Hancock, 50 miles east of this city, early Saturday morning, and Mrs. Ann Tarkent, aged 80 years, was burned to death. The fire was caused by explosives used by burglars who were trying to blow open a safe. Several families were made homeless.

CASTORIA.
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 Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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 Is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. FOSTON'S COMPLEXION POWDER gives it.

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Has achieved its greatest triumphs in our artistic and handsome stock of wall papers. All the latest designs and fashionable shades and colorings are embodied in our superb stock of art wall papers. We have them from \$1.00 per roll for high art decorations to 5 cents per roll for bedroom, parlor, hall or dining room papers.

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SAPOLIO
 IS THE PROPER THING FOR HOUSE-CLEANING.

EVERY WOMAN

Determine once a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the stress-drug should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills
 They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Best anywhere, \$1.00. Address PAUL MANSON & Co., Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE AT KIRIL'S DRUG STORE.

HEALTH AND VITALITY
 DR. MOTT'S NERVE TONIC PILLS
 The great remedy for nervous prostration and all diseases of the generative system, such as Nervous Prostration, Fatigue or Loss of Manhood, Impotency, Night Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Weakness, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every box comes the Nerve Tonic, 50c. The Nerve Tonic is sold at \$1.00 per box or 5 boxes for \$5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

AFTER USING
 For Sale by P. W. Houck.