

AT EARLIER DATE

Congress May Convene in October.

CURRENCY BILL TO FORE

Senators' Conference With the President Ends.

MEASURE IS YET TO BE DRAFTED

Roosevelt Desires No Legislation of a Radical Nature, but Wants the Country Safeguarded Against Panics.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Aug. 13.—Information received in Washington concerning the conference between the Senate subcommittee and the President on financial legislation is rather vague, but the understanding is that some sort of a measure is to be put through at the coming session of Congress.

One fact of distinct importance was developed at the conference. While an extraordinary session of Congress next Fall is assured, it has not been determined definitely whether it will be called to meet in October or November. It has been supposed that the extraordinary session would convene on Monday, November 9, but the indications now are that it will be called for an earlier date, perhaps several weeks earlier.

The primary purpose of the extraordinary session will be to enact legislation making operative the Cuban reciprocity treaty, but financial legislation also will be pressed upon the attention of Congress.

President Roosevelt does not profess to know anything special about financial matters, but realizes in a general way, that the immense outstanding amounts of silver and greenbacks, based upon a limited supply of gold, is not a safe and sufficient method of finance for a great government. He is anxious to have any remedy applied which may prevent anything of a disastrous financial nature occurring in the future.

Opposes Radical Action.

At the same time, since his talk with Representative Cannon, who is to be Speaker, and with other Western men, he does not desire legislation of a radical nature, which will be to the benefit of Wall Street alone, and which will not meet the exigencies of a legitimate business of the whole country.

Just what sort of a bill has been framed is still indelible. The more that is known of the Aldrich bill of the last session the less favorable the impression. The Fowler bill seems to be entirely out of the question, and the legislation which must be enacted at the coming session of Congress will have to be of a moderate and conservative kind in order to command enough strength to pass.

Allison and Spooner Should Lead.

If Senators Allison and Spooner are allowed to guide the legislation rather than Aldrich and Platt, all of whom are members of the subcommittee, Congress will have more confidence in the measure. A bill known to have been drafted by Spooner and Allison will receive favorable consideration, where one drafted by Aldrich will be looked upon with suspicion.

The desire of the President as understood here is that all possibility of any financial disaster that legislation can prevent ought to be removed, but that nothing which would cause over-speculation and artificial prosperity should be adopted.

SENATORS LEAVE OYSTER BAY.

Situation is Gone Over Thoroughly, but No Bill Drafted.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—President Roosevelt's conference with the members of the subcommittee of the Senate finance committee was not concluded until the small hours of this morning. The whole subject of financial legislation at the approaching session of Congress was discussed thoroughly. The committee, consisting of Senators Aldrich, chairman; Platt of Connecticut, Allison, and Spooner, did not even present a tentative draft of a currency bill to the President, although some presentations which subsequently may be embodied in the measure were discussed to concrete form. No definite conclusions as to the shape of the proposed legislation were reported. The conference related rather to methods of procedure in the work at hand than to the form of the legislation. At 7:30 this morning the members of the committee left Sagamore Hill, boarded their yacht, the Virginia, and sailed for Providence on their return to Senator Aldrich's home.

Three of the Senators present at last night's conference are members of the Senate committee on relations with Cuba—Platt, the chairman; Aldrich and Spooner. All of them, particularly Mr. Platt, who has made a profound study of the situation in Cuba, regard the necessity for the enactment of Cuban treaty legislation as very urgent. President Roosevelt entertains the same views. It is understood that the suggestion of an extraordinary session of Congress at a date earlier than November 9 was made by these Senators, because of the urgency of the Cuban legislation.

It was pointed out, too, that if Congress were convened at an early date, the entire work of the extraordinary and regular sessions could be cleared up by the time the National conventions are to be held next year. On many accounts this is regarded as desirable, and it would be a great convenience not only to the President, but also to members of both the Senate and the House.

It can be said that the Senate finance committee will draft no measure formally and conclusively until consultations have been held with other members of the Senate—Democrats as well as Republicans—and with members of the House, and with the best authorities on finance in the country. It is the desire of the committee to be constantly in touch with the President, with other Senators, with members of the House, with bankers of the West

as well as those of the East, and with country bankers as well as city bankers, so that some plan of legislation may be formed by the opening of the extraordinary session of Congress.

It is the hope of the committee to devise a currency system, a currency system, a system that will expand when the necessity shall arise and contract when the necessity shall have ceased to exist.

Senator Aldrich, when asked by an Associated Press representative with reference to the visit of the Senators to the President, said:

"The Republican members of the subcommittee of the Senate finance committee, who recently met for an informal conference at Warwick, R. I., talked with the President about financial conditions and the need of legislative changes. No bill has been drafted or agreed upon, and none will be until after the fullest consultations with our Democratic associates of the subcommittee, and all the members of the financial committee. It is, however, our purpose to have a bill in readiness for presentation to the Senate at the beginning of the extra session if one shall be called in October or November. We are hopeful that a bill can be agreed upon and reported that will receive the approval of both houses of Congress and afford prompt and efficient relief to the business interests of the whole country."

PREMIER REBUKES MEADE.

Hot Words of Colonel Cause Order to Issue for His Retirement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—By order of the President, Colonel Robert F. Meade, of the United States Marine Corps, will be retired October 2 next in his present grade. Because of a disrespectful letter which Colonel Meade recently addressed to the Navy Department, the President took advantage of the law which provides that an officer in the Army or Marine Corps shall have reached the age of 62 years, he may be retired on his own request, or by order of the President.

Colonel Meade recently requested that he be retired at an advanced grade. The law does not permit officers in the marine corps to be retired with advanced rank, but the President approved Meade's application for retirement. Displeased that both his requests had not been granted, it is understood that Colonel Meade addressed another letter to the Department, requesting that his application be withdrawn, and charging, among other things, that the conditions for his retirement had been ignored.

The Acting Secretary recommended to the President that Colonel Meade be allowed to withdraw his application for his retirement and that he be relieved in accordance with the law on his 62nd birthday. President Roosevelt has promptly approved the recommendations of Acting Secretary Darling and the necessary order has been issued.

BATTLESHIP BADLY DAMAGED.

The Massachusetts Cracked Several Places When She Struck Rock.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 13.—Late this afternoon divers who have been examining the United States battleship Massachusetts, which struck on a shoal while leaving the harbor in a fog yesterday, found that she was more seriously damaged than was at first thought to be the case, as the ship was settling aft as well as forward. The ship will be moved into more shallow water so that if anything goes wrong she will not sink deep enough to cause excessive damage.

Athwart ship there is a crack about 18 inches long and half an inch wide. A second crack extends four feet across the plate and 4 inches in the beam. Orders have been sent to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to get the dock there in readiness for the Massachusetts, which is to go there for repairs which may cost a large sum. One hundred thousand dollars have been set aside for the Massachusetts when she was grounded in New York harbor in 1893. The pilot was suspended for this accident.

TOILED—BOAT HAD CLOSE CALL.

Examination of the Decatur Shows Damage to Be Serious.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—An examination at the New York Navy Yard of the torpedo boat Decatur, which recently ran aground on Grindstone Neck, off Bar Harbor, Me., has revealed the fact that the boat, instead of merely sustaining damage to its propellers, had narrowly escaped being wrecked. The under body had been scraped for almost its entire length. The paint had been taken off, and in some places small indentations had been made in the bottom. Grindstone Neck is composed of many sharp-pointed rocks, and the boat's escape from serious damage was miraculous. It was found that the propeller shaft was also bent.

Naval Magazine to Be Moved.

CHELSEA, Mass., Aug. 13.—Arrangements are being completed for the removal of the naval magazine here, which is in a dangerous position in a densely populated district, and shipping it to a point within easy reach of the Charleston Navy Yard, which has not yet been announced. It will supply both the Charleston and the Portsmouth yards, and will accommodate 100 tons of explosives. At least a square mile of coast land in a sparsely settled district having been purchased, the magazine will be moved to a point within easy reach of the Charleston Navy Yard, which has not yet been announced.

International Trouble Unlikely.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—No dispatches have been received by the State Department concerning the firing on a fishing vessel by the Canadian revenue cutter in Lake Erie yesterday. The belief is that the case will not become an international complication.

OREGON VETERANS ARRIVE

San Francisco Is Fast Piling Up for G. A. R. Encampment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—Over 1000 Eastern visitors to the G. A. R. National encampment arrived here today. Of these 200 came on the regular trains of the Southern Pacific.

The Santa Fe Railroad reports eight special trains with veterans and their friends coming in over the Southern Pacific from Los Angeles during the next three days. These parties will fill 30 sleeping cars, and number 120 persons.

A delegation of 30 veterans from Oregon arrived on the steamer Eider, forming an advance guard to the main body of the 60 Oregonians, which will arrive Monday.

Prominent among the party was General O. Summers, who commanded the First Oregon Regiment in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War.

Sheriff's Association Adjourns.

OMAHA, Aug. 13.—The 12th annual convention of the Interstate Sheriff's Association adjourned today after selecting St. Louis as the place of meeting in 1904. Among the vice-presidents were: Montana, George A. Storer, Anaconda; Wyoming, Ed Smalley, Cheyenne.

Veterans' Union Elects Chief.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The United Veterans' Union, encamped in this city, today elected General B. F. Hutchinson, of Rochester, N. Y., commander-in-chief. The Woman's Veterans Relief Union is also in camp in this city, with 115 delegates in attendance.

FOR LOSS OF APPETITE

Take Hestford's Acid Phosphate.

It is the best food for children, and for the aged and infirm. It is the best tonic for the system, and for the loss of appetite. It is the best food for the nerves, and for the loss of sleep. It is the best food for the stomach, and for the loss of strength. It is the best food for the blood, and for the loss of color. It is the best food for the brain, and for the loss of memory. It is the best food for the heart, and for the loss of vitality. It is the best food for the lungs, and for the loss of breath. It is the best food for the kidneys, and for the loss of urine. It is the best food for the bladder, and for the loss of control. It is the best food for the rectum, and for the loss of power. It is the best food for the anus, and for the loss of dignity. It is the best food for the whole body, and for the loss of health.

SMALL HOPE FOR BILL

Colombia Is Almost Sure to Defeat Panama Treaty.

GRAFTERS' DEMANDS NOT MET

Another Faction Wants to Wait Until the Property Reverts to Government, Figuring It Can Sell for \$40,000,000.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Aug. 13.—Information received today from Bogota, the Colombian capital, indicates that the representatives of the Colombia people are going to prevent the ratification of the Panama canal treaty. The reason why is easily traced. There are a great many men in the Colom-

Express, on the Rock Island, which leaves Topeka at midnight, went through a bridge across Hendricks Creek, near Alma, at 1:30 o'clock this morning, killing John Leggett, fireman, of McFarland, Kan., and seriously injuring Engineer John McLean, of Kansas City. The baggage man and expressman jumped when the shock came, and were swept by the waters into the trestle, from whence they were rescued at daylight by William Graves. Graves also found the engineer unconscious and entangled in the limbs of a tree.

NEW MEXICO TOWN FLOODED.

Many Families at Silver City Homeless—Loss Is \$100,000.

SILVER CITY, N. M., Aug. 13.—Heavy rains during the past two days caused floods that have almost inundated this town. A wall of water seven feet high rushed through the residence portion of the town, flooding homes and stores and ruining their contents. In the streets the debris is piled to a depth of several feet. The new dam is partially wrecked. Dozens of families are homeless and destitute. It is conservatively estimated that the loss will reach \$100,000.

More Hurricane Warnings.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Weather Bureau today issued the following storm notice:

"The center of the tropical storm has passed into the southeast part of the Gulf of Mexico, and will probably move

ARE UNIONS MOBS?

Parry Places Them in the Same Category.

HOLDS ANARCHY THEIR MOTTO

President of Manufacturers' Association Contends Organized Labor Has No Respect for Law in Battling With Capital.

CHAUTAQUA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—D. M. Parry, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, severely arraigned organized labor in an address before the conference on "Mob Spirit in America" here this afternoon. He spoke on "Mob Spirit in Organized Labor," and his remarks elicited much applause. He said in part:

"In this country in the last year there have been many mobs of different kinds, but to my mind the most dangerous of them all is the mob of organized labor. No man, I take it, can object to any kind of association, labor or other, which is organized for lawful and beneficial purposes, but organized labor, as it is conducted today, stands convicted by its own leaders as a lawless organization, in that it seeks by physical force to override individual rights and in its continually falling against the laws and denouncing courts and public opinion for enforcing these laws it fulfills all the requirements of the definition of mobocracy.

"Unlike the lynching bees and the vigilance committees, it is what might be termed a standard mob, uniformly disciplined by its officers and ready upon occasion to commit the overt acts of outrage and destruction which are the outward manifestation of the mob's spirit. It declares its effect shall be superior to traditions, government regulations and even the constitution of the country. It asserts that the individual has no inherent rights that can not be taken from him, and that therefore, it has the right to say that no man shall work and that no industry shall run without its consent.

"In its attempt to compel a recognition of its pretensions to sovereignty it relies on reason, but upon coercion, intimidation and the bludgeon. In its continual preachments against law and its constant appeal to the baser passions of men it is doing more than any agency to cultivate mob spirit and encourage the untiring of the red flag of anarchy.

"The president of the Chicago Federation of Labor recently declared in an interview: 'The President deals a deathblow to organized labor when he declares that he can not discriminate in its favor. It sounds fair on the face of it, but without discrimination we are just where we started. What we have been fighting for is union labor to the exclusion of all other.'

"These are the words of a conservative among union labor leaders and they voice the sentiment of the agitators of the country over. To their mind if you deny the right of the organized labor to commit illegal acts you are attempting to crush it. If organized labor has any lawful purposes it ought to be crushed.

"During the last year the attempts to force men to give allegiance to strike bosses in their plans to set up an oligarchy that will control industry independent of the laws of the country have resulted in mob conditions in many of the leading centers. Supremacy of law and order has sustained not only many severe shocks, but the nation has also lost millions of dollars by the organized idleness of thousands of men. This loss must fall heavier on the industry than on the daily wage than upon those who have something to fall back upon. It is time that the workmen of this country were warned that for the millions of dollars they pay in salaries to the agitators they are creating in return nothing but ceaseless trouble, enforced idleness and endless discomforts of life. They are also bidding for the destruction of their most precious property—that of the community at large. Their investments in mobocracy are mighty poor investments."

Thomas L. Kidd, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, opened the discussion on "Anarchy and the Mob Spirit." He asserted that the leaders in labor riots were not recent converts in unionism, flushed with the possession of power.

On the subject of riots advanced by him was that thousands of workmen have been embittered by conditions of their childhood, and their experiences in later life with the company store, and the ethics of greed and power arrays against them, have made them more desperate.

Mr. Kidd insisted, however, that the percentage of riots in labor strikes was very small, saying that records of 25,000 strikes in seven years show less than 1 per cent attended by riots. He did not believe Mr. Parry correctly represented the employers' view of the mob spirit.

Employment of detectives and agents who excite the men to violence, said Mr. Kidd, places much responsibility upon certain employers. Organized labor, said he, was not responsible for the employment of private police during the anthracite strike, for the whiteapping of miners in Colorado, nor for the riots at Danville and Knoxville.

The lawlessness of the few, he insisted, should not obscure the good citizenship of the majority of trade unionists. To "properly conduct" unions to please the employers would make them valueless to the workmen.

The employer claims the right to conduct his own business and the union insists upon the right to pass judgment on conditions under which the work is done. Bribing unionists are no more guilty than the bribe-taking employer, declared Mr. Kidd. The feeling between union and nonunion men was not surprising to him, in view of the great benefits secured by the sacrifices of the few.

Mr. Parry was to have delivered his address on "The Mob Spirit in Organized Labor" in the morning, but he was delayed and did not arrive until this afternoon.

Mr. Kidd was to have followed him, but the schedule was upset and Mr. Kidd spoke first. However, he was supplied with a summary of the remarks Mr. Parry proposed to make, and so was able to some extent to anticipate the points made.

PRINTERS HEAR STRIKE CASE.

Publishers' Side of the Spokane Controversy is Given.

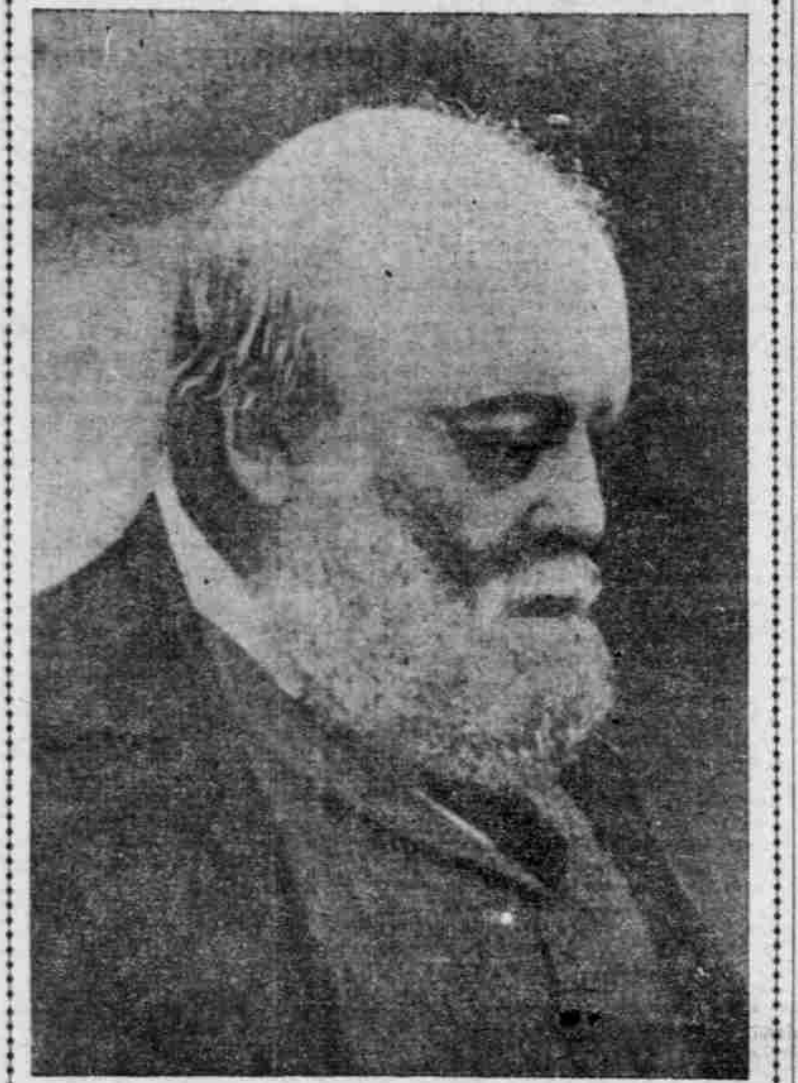
WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The International Typographical Union began its session today with a sharp controversy over a motion to distribute a pamphlet prepared by the Newspaper Publishers' Association in criticism of the union's conduct of the printers' strikes at Seattle and Spokane.

The motion was carried by a vote of 100 to 75. The union's side of the case was given by the union's attorney, who declared that the union had no objection to the circulation of the pamphlet on the ground that it did not bear the union label, but President Lynch made an appeal to the union's sympathy, and his request was granted by a decided vote.

The convention then, in accordance with a resolution adopted yesterday, listened to an address by Frederick Driscoll, commander of the Publishers' Association relative to the strikes in the State of Washington. He disclaimed responsibility for the printing of the publishers' circular without a label, and then proceeded to read a formal statement which was a sharp criticism of the union and of President Lynch.

Mr. Driscoll said that continuous industrial peace had been enjoyed for more

EX-PREMIER OF ENGLAND IS CRITICALLY ILL.



LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Lord Salisbury is seriously indisposed and greatly exhausted, and physicians are in attendance. While it is stated tonight that there is no immediate danger, it is admitted that the condition of the Premier is critical. Lord Salisbury has not been well for months, and his present exhaustion is the result. Physicians are in close attendance.

Lord Salisbury, whose health was severely shaken by the death of his wife in November, 1899, was ill on the Continent during all last winter. According to the Medical Press and Circular, his recovery has been much improved in health on his return to England, but at the beginning of June he caught a chill, which troubled him considerably. The latest report, however, dated August 7, said that Lord Salisbury was now preparing an important work on chemical electrical science.

blan Legislators who wish to be bribed, and others who wish to secure more work for the government of Colombia. They reason that within a year the Panama canal concession will be forfeited, and the Colombian government will own a route for which the United States is willing to pay \$40,000,000 to a private corporation.

The arguments of those opposing the canal, it is understood, is that the government of Colombia will be \$60,000,000 richer by waiting until the concession of the Panama Canal Company lapses. On the other hand, the United States authorities say that Colombia may have reckoned without any knowledge of the temper of the United States, and if the present canal treaty is allowed to lapse or be defeated, the President, under the law, may turn to Nicaragua and build a canal, in which event the Colombian hopes and values would be greatly diminished if not obliterated.

The friends of the Nicaragua canal, in view of the latest news from Bogota, have hopes that what they regard as the more practical route may be selected. One trouble arises in all this, which is the delay in the construction of a canal and possibly the necessity for further legislation.

New Northwest Rural Routes.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Aug. 13.—Northwest rural free delivery routes were today ordered established September 15, as follows: Oregon—Aurora, Marion County, with two carriers. Washington—Kent, King County, with one carrier; Sunnyvale, Yakima County, with two carriers.

KANSAS RIVER IS RISING

Rains Bring It Up a Foot an Hour at One Point.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 13.—The Kansas River is slowly rising here. This is caused by the heavy rains of this morning, and the rises in the streams further up the river. At Manhattan, the Kaw and Blue Rivers are 11 feet above low water mark and have risen 11 inches since 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Kansas River rose at the rate of a foot an hour in Manhattan this morning.

At Junction City, the high water in the Smoky Hill is falling fast, being three feet lower than yesterday.

The Union Pacific and Rock Island report washouts in several places, but without any material damage being done, with the exception of at McFarland, where an engine and two cars fell through a weak bridge.

TRAIN GOES THROUGH BRIDGE.

All Save One Man Swept Into Tree-tops—Flood Weakened Structure.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 13.—The engine, mail car and baggage car of the Texas

OUR POSTOFFICE WOODARD, CLARKE & CO. Received at Par See Our Display of Indian Curios

Turkey Feather Dusters, 100 Feathers for 17c

Garden Hose, 50 feet, reg. \$4.75, Special, \$3.98

Household Thermometers, \$2.25 down to 9c

"Nero" Toilet Paper, per roll - 3c

The "Rex" Fountain Syringe, 2-qt. 63c

The "Tyrian" family bulb syringe, 28c

Bath Showers Kopaline Paints

For attaching to any faucet, Special, \$1.39 Best on the market, every can guaranteed.

Playing Cards, for your outing, pkg. 9c

Crash Bath Towels, \$1.19 down to 12c

Reversible Bath Mitts, for friction, 15c

Bath Brushes, without handles - 19c

Five 4-row Tooth Brush, special - 7c

SOUVENIR POSTAL CARDS 2 for 5c

New Style "H" Developing Machine For 7x5 films, \$10

Amateur Card Mounts, 4x5 white, reg. 25c doz. spc. 10c

Supplies for Panoramic Cameras

Japanese Fans, fancy assortm's from 10c

Paraffine for fruit season, lb. - 14c

California Port and Sherry Wines Per qt. 25c

Thompson's Cabinet Blend Per bottle, 75c

than two years under the plan of arbitration adopted by the association and the union, until the occurrence of the two strikes at Spokane and Seattle, which he characterized as "inexcusable," contending that the reasons put forth justifying those strikes are untenable. He said that "if arbitration had been adopted here according to the obligations of our agreement, there would have been no strike or disturbance of our friendly relations."

"The National Board of Arbitration should have been organized as provided in the contract, in each of the two cases referred to. That board, if it had two prior irregularities or even fraud; if publishers or unions had asked for consideration of subjects not allowed in the contract, has and does possess all necessary power to annul and wipe out all previous proceedings and begin anew from the inception of the issues raised and give an award which would be accepted by all parties in interest."

He said it is not a pleasant duty to criticize the president of executive council of the union, and added:

"But as a friend of your organization, as a representative of our association, as a man and a citizen, I am obliged to state my protest against these gross violations of our arbitration contract."

Referring to the two cases at issue and stating his contentions regarding them, Mr. Driscoll said the existing agreement should be respected and the publishers at Spokane and Seattle restored to the status quo existing before the strike, and that they should proceed under the terms of the existing contract to arbitrate and finally settle the differences.

He closed with an appeal to the union to do what he regarded as its duty. Mr. Driscoll's speech was received with applause, and the chair announced that it would be referred to the committee on arbitration.

He added that when the committee reported he would make a statement, in which he hoped to be able to show that the merits of the Washington controversy are not all one-sided.

The convention then listened to an address by Martin F. Higgins, president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union. Mr. Higgins said that he had been at one time a member of the Typographical Union, and, referring to Mr. Driscoll's address, said he knew when all the facts were brought out it would be a question as to who had broken the contract in connection with the Washington strike.

An address also was made by C. P. Lovelace, president of the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union. He thanked the union for its uniform support of his own organization in its contentions.

The convention also was addressed by Mr. Campbell, of the textile workers of Philadelphia, who asked an expression in support of their demands for a reduction of working hours.

The privileges of the floor were also extended to ex-President William D. Prescott, of the Typographical Union, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. Mr.

Gompers spoke of the organization of employers, and said it is welcomed as tending to promote conciliation and harmony with the least possible amount of disturbance, but he contended that there is an element in those organizations which falls utterly to understand the purposes of unionism, and which is therefore calculated injuriously to affect the best interests of all. He declared that no effort to destroy unionism could succeed, and said that extremists on the side of employers can be compared only to Herr Mont.

"Parryism and its parasites," he said, referring to the recent speech of D. M. Parry, of Indianapolis, in criticism of unionism, "is the greatest possible tribute to our movement. The convention adopted an amendment to the by-laws providing that when requested a representative of the Newspaper Publishers' Association shall be heard on important changes in the laws affecting their interests.

The committee appointed to make a suggestion for a memorial in honor of the Amos Cummings made a report recommending that appropriate monument of Colorado granite be erected in the grounds of the Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Colo. No action has been taken on the report.

Sections 27, 47, 51, 108, 109, 157, general laws, and resolution 3, were stricken out as proposed by the executive council.

Easy to Take

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Tutt's Pills

Cure All Liver Ills

Arrest disease by the timely use of Tutt's Liver Pills, an old and favorite remedy of increasing popularity. Always cures SICK HEADACHE, sour stomach, malaria, indigestion, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

If you feel run down, are easily tired, if your nerves are weak and your blood is thin, then begin to take the good old standard family medicine—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If constipated, use Ayer's Pills. Two grand family medicines. Sold for 60 years.

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