THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.
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Kalamazoo college has a summer school of 0 pupils.

Kalamazoo county farmers report the potato crop is not worth digging.

A little son of Otto Starr, near Saginaw, got in the way of a reaper and was fatally injured.

The Buss machine shops at Benton Harbor shut down because of a scarcity of fuel. Fifty men are idle.

Hartford schemers are working to have the county seat of Van Buren removed from Paw Paw to their own town.

John D. Groves, a well-known liveryman at Kalamazoo, was kicked by a horse. He had three ribs broken, and may not recover.

Nina Strang, the 9-year-old daughter of Charles J. Strang, of Lansing, was struck by a C. & G. T. train at Olivet, and instantly killed.

Several hundred dollars' worth of clothing, and a small sum of money, were stolen by burglars from the G. R. & I. elevator at Kalamazoo.

The family of John Rook, of Battle Creek, consisting of five members, were poisoned by eating canned beef, and were in a precarious condition.

The 8-year-old son of Daniel B. Beardslee, a farmer living near Perry, accidentally shot himself in the side while cleaning a rifle. He may recover.

Centerville people are talking of constructing a new water works system. Chesaning is to have an election soon to determine upon the same improvements.

While drawing wheat Joseph Haire, a Leslie bachelor about 65 years old, fell from the load, breaking his neck. It is supposed his fall was caused by sunstroke.

Gertie Young, of Grand Rapids, sloped with Sydney Reis, a "drummer." Gertie's mother caught on and stopped the pair at Chicago and forced a marriage.

A soldiers' monument was unveiled in Littlefield park, Farwell. Hon. Washington Gardner delivered the oration. Gov. Rich was to have been there but mixed his dates.

Mr. Wall, of Bancroft, tried to end his life with arsenic, but physicians pumped him out. A quarrel with his wife, which resulted in their parting, was the cause. He says he will try again.

An explosion occurred in Charles F. Clark's meat market, blowing out the plate glass front of the store. The explosion was followed by fire, which did $3,500 damage. The cause is a mystery.

Deputy Collector P. A. Dewitt, of Grand Rapids, collared Ed. Blake on a Chicago steamer at Holland for selling liquor without a tax. The company settled but Uncle Sam is after others of like ilk.

Edgar Warner was arrested at Ann Arbor charged with excessive cruelty in beating his 4-year-old stepson. Warner has spent two 90-day terms in the Detroit house of correction for the same offense.

A huge pile of meal sacks in Botsford's elevator in Port Huron tumbled over, burying Fred Nuerberg and John Irvine. It was 20 minutes before fellow employes could release them. Both were severely injured.

Ex-Justice of the Peace Oliver M. Dix, of Greenfield, Wayne county, who was under arrest on the charge of assault with intent to do great bodily harm, on the complaint of his son, ended his life by taking arsenic.

Mrs. Allen Thayer, of Osceola, Livingston county, tipped over the kerosene stove. Her entire clothing was burned from her body before neighbors came to her rescue. She died in terrible agony a few hours later.

The Cleveland Cliffs Mining company is building a $250,000 furnace at Gladstone for the manufacture of coke and charcoal iron. The company has bought 9,000 acres of timber in Delta and Alger counties for fuel for the furnace.

Louis Kanitz, of Muskegon, department commander of the Grand Army, has resigned as member of the Ionia prison board, because he was disgusted with the way the furniture plant at the prison is operated and he wished to have it either made a paying institution or abolished altogether.

Two strangers were arrested at Benton Harbor, by a United States marshal from Chicago for passing bogus money that has been in free circulation for several days past. In their possession was found $180 in counterfeit money. More arrests will follow until the entire gang is caught.

Lewis Livingston, 15 years old, lately taken from the reform school by Al Eckles, of Commerce, stole a span of horses and buggy belonging to George Fields. Deputy Sheriff Slaughter, of Milford, caught him several miles away asleep beside the road. He will likely go back to the reform school.

The official census figures show that Saginaw has fallen off nearly 5,000 in population since 1891. This is not an isolated case, for Muskegon has lost 3,000 in the same period and West Bay City nearly 600. The total gain in Saginaw county since the federal census was taken is only a trifle over 3,000.

W. S. Slagle purchased strychnine for mice poison and two days later his wife died suddenly. A post-mortem examination disclosed the fact that poisoning was the cause of death. The coroner's inquest decided that it was either a case of accidental poisoning or that she took it with suicidal intent. She was 22 years of age and would have been a mother in a few weeks.

The upper section of the Wyandotte rolling mills, known as the rail mill, burned, entailing a loss of about $20,000, upon which there is no insurance, as the plant has not been operated for a number of years. The property was owned by the Eureka Iron company and is now useless, the only portion remaining being the puddling mill. Last winter the bar mill was burned and both fires are supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Now that the bitter railroad strike is over, the leaders of the labor organizations are taking up the matter of securing the proper defense for Eugene V. Debs, president of the A. R. U. This activity is in accord with an appeal issued by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, which organization will give $500.

Southbound passenger train No. 6 on the G. R. & I. was wrecked at Laotto, sixteen miles west of Ft. Wayne, Ind. Some miscreant had driven a brake beam in a frog. The engine passed over safely, but the tender, baggage car, and smoker jumped the track. The train was loaded with Fort Wayne excursionists, but officials of the road assert that none were bruised.

Fire broke out in Stowers' furniture store, at Birmingham, Ala. Owing to lack of pressure on water works the firemen were unable to control the flames which soon crossed Twenty-second street and consumed the celebrated Caldwell hotel, the finest structure of the kind in the south. The fire spread to adjoining buildings. The loss is $700,000. Insurance, $300,000.

Official reports from United States consuls at Canton and Hong Kong, China, say that 10,000 deaths occurred in those cities between Feb. 1 and July 1 from the black plague.

THE STATE NEWS.

DOINGS AND HAPPENINGS IN MICHIGAN.

A Muskegon Youth Horsewhipped for Trifling—Macard, the Grand Rapids Murderer Guilty in the First Degree—Train Wreckers.

Intimidation and Dynamite.

Ironwood: The intimidation of miners still continues, but the sheriff and his deputies are making wholesale arrests, which are having a strong effect on the lawless gang that is trying to terrorize the city. The three steam shovels at the Norrie are shipping a large amount of ore and making big holes in the stock piles. None of the mines are running except the Norrie, and very little is being done except the work by the shovels. As to the strike, the situation remains practically unchanged.

The city was awakened at night by a tremendous explosion in the neighborhood of the Norrie mine. The troops were called out and an investigation made. It was found that some-one had fired several sticks of dynamite on the Norrie hill back of the mine, and it is supposed to be a demonstration by the strikers that they have dynamite and intend to use it.

Wreckers Failed—The Tunnel Guarded.

Two unsuccessful attempts were made by train wreckers on the Grand Trunk railroad in one night to derail trains. Ties were piled across the tracks near the Agricultural college, but the obstruction, were swept away by a freight train. The would-be wreckers again placed the ties on the tracks, but the night operator at Trowbridge managed to clear them away before the approach of the train. Three previous attempts have been made within a week to derail trains on the Grand Trunk near Lansing.

Since the recent attempts to wreck the Chicago & Grand Trunk trains, the officials of the road have become alarmed lest an attempt be made to blow up the tunnel at Port Huron and have had a number of United States deputy marshals appointed who are in the service of the railway company. They are guarding the approaches and portals night and day.

Michigan's Crops.

The monthly report of the statistician of the U. S. department of agriculture gives the following percentages of condition of the various Michigan crops: Corn, 93; wheat, 92; rye, 99; oats, 90; barley, 96; potatoes, 98; beans, 98; sorghum, 88; clover, 78; timothy, 86; apples, 70; peaches, 74; grapes, 70. Michigan shows a large increase in the potato acreage, exceeding in this respect all states excepting Ohio. The average condition of apples for the whole country denotes a meagre crop of this most necessary of fruits. Michigan is one of the few localities in which the conditions still point to a crop ranging from fair to good, but a further reduction of the percentages will doubtless be shown by the next returns. The outlook for the peach crop is about the same as it was a month ago.

A Whole Town Burned.

Mosstown, a suburb on the northern outskirts of Manistee, was completely destroyed by fire. It is a Polish settlement. Twenty houses with barns and buildings were burned, leaving 150 homeless people. The fire started in a barn in the center of the settlement caused by a young boy named Bojenski dropping a match in the hay. Most of the people were at church in the city and a stiff wind fanned the flames into fury. The household goods were taken from the houses on the outskirts and piled in promiscuous heaps in the groves. The loss will be about $10,000. Only two houses were insured, each for $500. The homeless people were housed in the Manistee town hall. All of them are employed in the mills at East Lake.

Horsewhipped by a Woman.

Mrs. George Walroth gave A. J. Mason, a young clerk at the Hub grocery store, Muskegon, a most thorough horsewhipping in the store. His hat was smashed, his collar torn off his neck and great welts were raised on his face and shoulders. Mrs. Walroth says that Mason went to her home to get an order for groceries as usual, and found her 10-year-old daughter alone. The girl says he gave her candy and money and attempted to assault her. Mrs. Walroth, after consultation with her friends, came to the conclusion that a flogging was the proper punishment for Mason. The clerk denies the child's story, and the case will probably be taken to the courts.

In the First Degree.

In January Mrs. Mary McKendrick was found dead, bound and gagged, in her home at Grand Rapids. It was soon discovered that she had been murdered and robbed of several hundred dollars. Months later Henry Prame was run down and confessed, charging Charles Macard with being the chief actor in the crime. The trial resulted in a verdict against Macard of murder in the first degree.

When asked if he had anything to say Macard remarked that he expected conviction, but was surprised that the verdict was murder in the first degree. The court then sentenced him to prison for life. A new trial will be asked for.

Man and Wife Killed by a Train.

Mr. and Mrs. David Strouse were instantly killed at St. Louis by train No. 62, from Grand Rapids. They were driving in a one-horse wagon, together with an adopted son, and when they neared the railroad crossing saw that the train was near. They whipped up the horses and tried to get across the track before the train, which whistled several times to warn them. They paid no attention to the warning, however, and were struck. Their bodies were terribly mangled, Mr. Strouse's leg being crushed to a pulp and his head cut off. The son who was in the wagon with them was not injured.

The effects of the railroad strike are being felt in Flint, 25 employes of the Patterson carriage factory having been laid off pending the revival of business from that movement.

Fred Drey has confessed to the robbery of Kelley & Covell's store at Slight's Siding, near Traverse City, and implicates Charles Standfield. Drey was caught selling part of the booty.

Albert Heinderbein, aged 20, in the employ of the Franklin Mining Co. at the stamp mill, at Houghton, was killed while assisting in repairing a laundry. He lost his balance and fell 25 feet.

William Diedrick, a respectable young man of Jackson, picked a peanut from Raphall Legrier's stand. In a frenzy Legrier plunged an ugly stiletto deep into Diedrick's left arm. The wounded man lost a great quantity of blood and may die.

The Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw express was ditched by a washout one mile east of Battle Creek. The locomotive careened over on the south side of the track, and the train stopped just before coming to a high embankment. No one was injured.

George Coates, aged 88 years, of near Adrian, was struck by a barn door blown by a strong wind breaking his hip bone. It was three hours before he was found by a neighbor who helped him to the house and then went for a physician. The old man's son, 50 years of age, objected to a doctor being called and the neighbor had to thrash him into submission.

MINOR MICHIGAN NEWS.

Centerville will soon be lighted by electric lights.

John Poet, a Romulus farmer, died at his dinner table.

Coleman will build a new school-house to cost $9,000.

Brown City will have a race meeting September 5, 6 and 7.

Mrs. F. Frost, of Alma, suicided because of family troubles.

The choir boys of Christ church, Adrian, struck for higher salaries.

An athletic association has been organized at Ypsilanti, with 30 members.

Stockbridge will have three days' races with nine events, August 1, 2 and 3.

Springport is to have a state bank, with a capital of $16,000, owned by home capitalists.

The Fifth Michigan Infantry association will hold its 25th annual reunion at Elsie, Aug. 29.

Montford Butterfield, a resident of Detour, was drowned while bathing in the river at that place.

Mattie Goff, a colored woman of Manchester, committed suicide with rough-on-rats. Family troubles.

The L. A. W. has given sanction to St. Johns wheelmen to hold a race meeting there Sept. 5 and 6.

Louis Sweeney, aged 12 years, of Calumet, was run over by a heavy wagon and fatally injured.

The creamery at Mayville, Tuscola county, which shut down some time ago, has resumed operations.

Two new flour mills are in process of erection at Marlette to take the place of those recently burned.

Work on the dam at Belleville has been begun, and a new grist mill will be ready to run in a few weeks.

A. Corvis, ex-president of the Milford state bank, was fatally injured by being in the way of a train at Milford.

A Corunna 4-year-old fell out of a second-story window, striking on its head, but only received a few bruises.

The iron furnace at Marquette, one of the largest in the state, will start up soon, and will give employment to 500 men.

Arrangements have been completed for holding a harvest celebration at Coldspring park, just outside of Marshall, on Aug. 1.

Many of the strikers at Port Huron have resigned from the American Railway union and filed applications for reinstatement.

Chris Wahl, aged 15 years, of Adrian, fell through a hatchway at the Adrian furniture works and received dangerous injuries on his head.

Lightning struck the Lake Shore depot at Kalamazoo, tearing a hole in the roof and severely stunning the train dispatcher, L. G. Crum.

The residence of Benjamin Bunn at Athens was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. The loss is $4,000, with $1,000 insurance.

Dr. Anson R. Brown, of Jonesville, was severely injured by being thrown by a runaway horse, breaking a bone in his leg and one or two ribs.

The contract for the stone work for the new court house of Montmorency county, to be erected at Atlanta, has been awarded and the work begun.

Robert Dunlap, of South Lyon, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn. He was 70 years old and a respected citizen. No cause is known.

While mowing hay Jacob Swartbolt, of Eaveram, Ottawa county, fell from the mower which ran over him. He sustained injuries which caused his death.

The crops of many farms in Iosco county have been ruined by the army worm, which converts a field of corn or grain into stubble in a very few hours.

At Saulte Ste. Marie, Will A. Carlisle was drowned in the canal. He was riding a bicycle along the pier when he lost his balance and went into the water.

Daniel Johnson, a well-known farmer of Wixom, Oakland county, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities will amount to $11,000.

W. S. Mesick, of Mancelona, has been examining into the legality of the local option election of Antrim county with a view of trying to knock the election out.

John Connell, a farmer living near the shore of Lake Michigan, about eight miles north of Holland, found the body of a man on the beach. It was badly decomposed.

Locusts of the 17-year variety have appeared about Kalamazoo and at Gull lake. As the season is late they are not expected to be numerous enough to do much damage this year.

Martin Beck, of Port Huron, undertook to make peace between George Claumins and his wife, and for his pains had a thumb nearly chewed off. Beck has had Claumins arrested.

Capt. W. A. Boswell, of Benton Harbor, proprietor of the Boswell & Pike ferry boat line, has received his commission as deputy United States marshal for the Grand Rapids district.

L. D. Whitney, a farmer living near Leslie, was thrown from a load of wheat by the horses backing suddenly, and his hip was fractured. The accident will disable him for many months if not for life.

In response to an inquiry from a Monroe newspaper publisher, Attorney-General Ellis has written an opinion to the effect that county clerks have no right to suppress marriage licenses.

Lester Kinney, an adopted son of John Kinney, of Mt. Pleasant, was drowned. He was at the Willow Lake on a fishing trip with some other young men. The full particulars are not known.

Willie Broken, aged 14 years, of Matteson, was at work for Calvin Beers, when two boys came along with a gun, which was discharged in some way. The charge struck Broken in the face, destroying both eyes.

Five barns belonging to Charles Meritt, near Cassapolis, burned. Forty aces of wheat, 30 acres of hay and two years' wool clip were consumed. The cause was lightning. The wind changing saved the house. Loss $8,000.

Daniel Wilcox, aged 22, was drowned while in swimming in Wild Goose lake, two and a half miles south of Unadilla. Charles Doody, who was with him failed in every effort at rescue. His home is at Iosco, Livingston county.

A. V. Adams, the absconding bookkeeper and cashier who disappeared from Benton Harbor, July 3, with considerable of the Chicago, St. Joseph & Benton Harbor Transportation company's money, was captured at Cleveland, O. He has wealthy parents living in Indianapolis, Ind. It is now found that he stole $200 in Cleveland two years ago.

This spring Alpena county voted to issue $100,000 bonds to run for 40 years, the money to be used in improving the roads. The bonds were purchased by a Cleveland firm, who now alleges that the issue is illegal, basing their opinion on an old law that prohibits any county in the state from issuing bonds to run more than 15 years. The question is before the supreme court.

Thirteen prisoners escaped from the county jail at Detroit. Only three reached the outside of the court walls, and one of these was recaptured half an hour later. Two are still at large.

FIRES HOT SHOT.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ON TARIFF REFORM.

Says Congress Must Redeem the Promises of the Democratic Party—Free Raw Materials Demanded, but Sugar is a Proper Subject for Taxation.

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 12, 1894.

To Hon. William L. Wilson:

My Dear Sir—The certainty that a conference will be ordered between the two houses of congress for the purpose of adjusting differences on the subject of tariff legislation, makes it also certain that you will be again called upon to do hard service in the cause of tariff reform. My public life has been so closely related to the subject, I have so longed for its accomplishment and I have so often promised its realization to my fellow countrymen as a result of their trust and confidence in the Democratic party, that I hope no excuse is necessary for my earnest appeal to you that in this crisis you strenuously insist upon party honesty and good faith and a sturdy adherence to Democratic principles. I believe these are absolutely necessary conditions to the continuation of Democratic existence.

I cannot rid myself of the feeling that this conference will present the best if not the only hope of true Democracy. Indications point to its action as to the reliance of those who desire the genuine fruition of Democratic effort, the fulfillment of Democratic pledges, and the redemption of Democratic promises to the people. To reconcile differences in the details comprised within the fixed and well-defined lines of principle, will not be the sole task of the conference, but as it seems to me, its members will also have in charge the question whether Democratic principles themselves are to be saved or abandoned.

There is no excuse for mistaking or misapprehending the feeling and the temper of the rank and file of the Democracy. They are downcast under the assertion that their party fails in ability to manage the government, and they are apprehensive that efforts to bring about tariff reform may fail; but they are much more downcast and apprehensive in the fear that Democratic principles may be surrendered.

In these circumstances they cannot do otherwise than to look with confidence to you and those who with you have patriotically and sincerely championed the cause of tariff reform within Democratic lines and guided by Democratic principles. This confidence is vastly augmented by the action under your leadership of the house of representatives upon the bill now pending.

Every true Democrat and every sincere tariff reformer knows that this bill, in its present form, and as it will be submitted to the conference, falls far short of the consummation for which we have long labored, for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement; which in its anticipation gave us a rallying cry in our day of triumph and which in its promise of accomplishment is so interwoven with Democratic pledges and Democratic success that our abandonment of the cause or the principles upon which it rests means party perfidy and party dishonor.

One topic will be submitted to the conference which embodies Democratic principle so directly that it cannot be compromised. We have in our platforms and in every way possible declared in favor of the free importation of raw materials, and we have again and again promised that this should be accorded to our people and our manufacturers as soon as the Democratic party was invested with power to determine the tariff policy of the country. The party has now that power. We are as certain today as we have ever been of the great benefit that would accrue to the country from the inauguration of this policy, and nothing has occurred to release us from our obligation to secure this advantage to our people. It must be admitted that no tariff measure can accord with Democratic principles and promises or bear a genuine Democratic badge that does not provide for free raw materials.

In these circumstances it may well excite our wonder that Democrats are willing to depart from this, the most Democratic of all tariff principles, and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal of corporations and capitalists. How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principle?

It is quite apparent that this question of free raw material does not admit of adjustment on any middle ground, since their subjection to any rate of tariff taxation, great or small, is alike violative of Democratic principle and Democratic good faith.

I hope that you will not consider it intrusive if I say something in relation to another subject which can hardly fail to be troublesome to the conference. I refer to the adjustment of the tariff taxation on sugar. Under our party platform and in accordance with our declared party purposes sugar is a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation. Unfortunately, however, incidents have accompanied certain stages of the legislation which will be submitted to the conference that have aroused in connection with this subject a natural Democratic animosity to the methods and manipulations of trusts and combinations. I confess to sharing in this feeling; and yet it seems to me we ought, if possible, to sufficiently free ourselves from prejudice to enable us coolly to weigh the considerations in formulating the tariff, that ought to guide our treatment of sugar as a taxable article.

While no tenderness should be entertained for trusts, and while I am decidedly opposed to granting them under the guise of tariff taxation any opportunity to further their peculiar methods, I suggest that we ought not to be driven away from the Democratic principle and policy which led to the taxation of sugar, by the fear, quite likely exaggerated, that in carrying out this principle and policy we may indirectly and inordinately encourage a combination of sugar refining interests. I know that in present conditions this is a delicate subject, and I appreciate the depth and strength of feeling which its treatment has aroused. I do not believe we should do evil that good may come, but it seems to me that we should not forget that our aim is the completion of a tariff bill and that in taxing sugar for proper purposes and within reasonable bounds, whatever else may be said of our action, we are in no danger of running counter to Democratic principle. With all there is at stake, there must be in the treatment of this article some ground upon which all are willing to stand, where toleration and conciliation may be allowed to solve the problem, without demanding the entire surrender of fixed and conscientious convictions.

In the conclusions of the conference, touching the numerous items which will be considered, the people are afraid that their interests will be neglected. They know that the general result so far as they are concerned will be to place home necessaries and comforts more easily within their reach, and to insure better and surer compensation to those who toil.

We all know that a tariff law, covering all the varied interests and conditions of a country as vast as ours, must of necessity be largely the result of honorable adjustment and compromise.

I expect very few of us can say, when our measure is perfected, that all its features are entirely as we would prefer. You know how much I deprecated the incorporation in the proposed bill of the income tax feature. In matters of this kind, however, which do not violate a fixed and recognized Democratic doctrine, we are willing to defer to the judgment of a majority of our Democratic brethren. I think there is a general agreement that this is party duty.

This is more palpably apparent when we recognize that the business of our country timidly stands and watches for the result of our efforts to perfect tariff legislation; that a quick and certain return of prosperity waits upon a wise adjustment, and that a confiding people still trust in our hands their prosperity and well-being.

The Democracy of the land plead most earnestly for the speedy completion of the tariff legislation which their representatives have undertaken; but they demand not less earnestly that no stress of necessity shall tempt those they trust to the abandonment of Democratic principles. Yours Very Truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND

Disastrous Fire at Minneapolis.

The most serious fire of the year in Minneapolis and the largest in the history of the city, was that of the building owned by the New Market company and was erected at a cost of $290,000 and opened about the time of the Republican national convention in 1892. In addition to its purposes as a market it was used by 50 commission merchants, 188 stands, 200 market gardeners. The structure was entirely destroyed, involving a loss including the original cost and value of the stocks contained therein of $475,000. Thirty horses and thousands of fowl were burned. The fire spread to a livery stable, store and three residences which were destroyed and a number of other business and private buildings were damaged. The total loss is $500,000.

The only fatality resulting from the fire was the death of Miron Finley, a lineman, who was handling some wires after the fire was nearly out and caught hold of a telegraph wire which became crossed with an electric light wire. The result was almost instant death.

Ex-President Harrison, is expected at the Traverse Beach summer resort.

Fred Cuthbert, aged 10 years, of Bay City, while hunting eggs in his father's barn, fell 15 feet to the floor and was internally injured.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk shops at Battle Creek have resumed work. All the old men, with the exception of 30, were taken back.

Samuel Rose, a feeble-minded man of Urbana, O., married a few months ago, murdered his wife with a revolver on a causeless insane impulse, then surrendered to the officers.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, an old couple, who were on a visit at Holland from Grand Haven, were thrown from their buggy when their horse ran away. Mr. O'Brien was injured so badly that he will probably die. Mrs. O'Brien was also seriously injured.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.—180th day—Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) introduced a resolution calling on the secretary of state for information as to whether any office or bureau has been established on Ellis Island, New York harbor, or any other property of the government for the purpose of furnishing information to Italian or other immigration relative to employment, and whether the expense of the bureau is borne by the United States. It was sent to the committee on immigration. The Senate agreed to the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Mr. Voorhees asked that the House message on the tariff bill be laid before the Senate. Mr. Voorhees stated that he was commissioned to say, the bill had been under full and free conference and the conferees had not agreed to the amendments adopted in the Senate and that the Senate conferees insisted on their amendments. Having consulted with gentlemen on both sides, he said he should ask to have the bill lay on the table, and such action was taken. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up. An amendment was agreed to directing the secretary of the interior to inquire into the propriety of discontinuing the Indian contract school as rapidly as possible without interfering with the education of the Indian children and to report at the next session of congress an estimate of the cost of substituting government schools for all the contract schools now existing. The bill was passed. HOUSE.—The House sent the tariff bill back to conference with instructions to the conferees to stand firm against the amendments which the Senate had placed on the bill. A special order was brought in from the committee on rules which limited the debate on the motion to disagree to two hours and was so worded as to prevent specific instructions on sugar or any other particular schedule. In the preliminary debate over the adoption of this resolution, Representative Johnson, the radical free trader from Ohio, protested against a course of procedure that would give the House no opportunity to give specific instructions on sugar. The debate which occurred on the adoption of the motion instructing the conferees to insist on its disagreement was practically confined to Chairman Wilson on the one hand and ex-Speaker Reed on the other, although short speeches were made by Gen. Wheeler, of Alabama, and ex-Speaker Grow, of Pennsylvania, before the vote was taken. The utterances of Mr. Wilson, who was suffering intense pain and whose head was bound with a handkerchief that extended to his chin, so that he was practically blindfolded, created the most intense enthusiasm among his Democratic colleagues. Every sentiment he uttered in opposition to the concessions which the Senate sought to force was applauded to the echo and the climax was reached when he sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from President Cleveland declaring that the future welfare of the Democratic party depended upon the adherence to the Democratic principles upon which the House bill was framed. Mr. Reed's reply also met with the greatest applause from his political colleagues. The motion to disagree was adopted without division, and the Speaker reappointed conferees. The conference reports on the naval, military and diplomatic appropriation bills were then agreed to and the House began the consideration of a resolution for a constitutional amendment looking to the election of U. S. Senators by the people.

SENATE.—181st day.—Crowds such as had not thronged the Senate in months packed the galleries. The House and President had thrown down the gauntlet to the Senate on the tariff question, and a pitched battle was expected. An ominous hush was upon the chamber when the president pro tem. (Mr. Harris, of Tennessee,) rapped the Senate to order. The friends of the tariff bill were anxious faces and more than once during the day felt that the very danger point had been reached. The enemies of the bill at times believed they would be able to defeat it. When the adjournment came the situation was still perplexing. The Senate proceedings proper were of a peculiar nature, in that the debate was carried on entirely by the Democrats, save a brief speech by Senator Sherman and a question by Senator Aldrich. The principal speeches of the day were those of Senators Hill and Vest, though others contributed to the interest of the occasion. Senator Hill's position indorsing the President in emphatic terms was one of the most conspicuous incidents of the day. Senator Vest took occasion to talk in plain terms in defense of the right of the Senate and House to manage its conference without executive interference. His criticism of the President's course and the action of Mr. Wilson was more severe than was expected. He spoke for the finance committee and the position of the Senate conferees. The action of Senator Vilas in preceding his speech with a motion to strike out the one-eighth differential on sugar was an additional sensation of a sensational day from the fact that it was probable that the motion would carry. It caused consternation until it was found that the motion may be declared out of order. The statements of Senators Smith and Blanchard were important, as indicating that a change in the sugar schedule might mean the loss of their votes, while Senator Blanchard stated decidedly that he would not vote for the bill if this change was made. Senator Gray's vigorous speech was enlivened by a brisk colloquy with Senator Hill. HOUSE.—Most of the day was devoted to the discussion of the resolution introduced by Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, to amend the constitution by taking away from congress authority over the election of United States senators and empowering the states to prescribe the times, places and manner of holding elections for senators. Before a vote was reached, the House was compelled under the regular order to take a recess. The night session was devoted to pension business.

SENATE.—182d day. No session. HOUSE.—The resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people was passed by a two-thirds majority with thirteen votes to spare. The Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bills were disagreed to and conferees were appointed. The House bill for the reinstatement of clerks dismissed from the railway mail service between the 15th of March and the 1st of May, 1880, was under consideration for some time, but failed to pass on account of the lack of a quorum.

SENATE.—183d day.—Perhaps no more remarkable scene was ever witnessed in the United States Senate than that which occurred there when for two and one-half hours Senator Gorman, the Democratic political leader on the floor, delivered his speech against President Cleveland, and in defense of the Senate tariff bill. The galleries were packed to the doors, and so great was the interest in Mr. Gorman's speech that the members of the House flocked to the Senate end of the capitol and the House, being unable to hold a quorum, adjourned. Mr. Gorman, with a frankness that amazed those present, discussed party secrets, opened the door to party caucuses and flashed his searchlight into the dark corners of party history. The President was assailed with keenness and vigor by the leader of his party on the floor of the Senate. He defended the Senate tariff bill and its preparation, and charged that both Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Cleveland were not only aware of the concessions made in that bill to procure its passage through the Senate but that Mr. Carlisle had been consulted at every step and that Mr. Cleveland had sanctioned all that was done. One by one he called Senators Vest, Jones and Harris as witnesses to the truth of his statements. Then, having freed himself from all restraint, he told the history of the conference over the tariff bill. He went back and told the secret of the Mills bill, and the St. Louis and Chicago platforms, and the demands made upon the national Democratic committee by the sugar Senators in 1892. His personal attack on the President was full of the most sensational characterizations. He told how he had dared, when other men faltered, to walk with Cleveland through the filth and slime of the campaign of 1892; how he and his colleagues had fought for tariff reform when cowards in high places would not show their heads; how Mr. Cleveland had tried to gibbet the Senate before the eyes of the country, and said that his action must be attributed to "consuming vanity," an action that was echoed by those who "chirped when they talked." His reference to the President created much commotion in the galleries, sometimes of approval and sometimes of disapproval, that the presiding officer was obliged to repeatedly caution them to preserve better order. He was listened to with rapt attention throughout his speech, a deep feeling of excitement being printed on every face. In conclusion Mr. Gorman practically warned his colleagues that on the material points it must be the Senate bill or no bill. Mr. White, of California was the only other speaker of the day. While personally in favor of free coal and free iron ore, he, too, declared it to be the part of patriotism for the Democrats to stand together for the Senate bill. After he concluded the Senate adjourned with the situation seemingly in as chaotic a state as ever. HOUSE.—No quorum.

A HEAD-END COLLISION.

Three Men Killed by the Error of an Engineer Near Cincinnati.

There was a head-end collision on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railway at Griffith's Station, 15 miles from Cincinnati. Three were killed and ten injured. The express from Chicago was on time, but the St. Louis express, which runs 15 minutes ahead of the Chicago incoming train, was an hour late. At Griffiths Station a light engine was running down to the gravel bank in charge of Engineer Hart. He forgot his orders, knowing the St. Louis express was late, pulled out and was met by the Chicago express. Hart will probably die without being able to tell how he made the mistake. Frank Taylor, of Indianapolis, his fireman, was killed outright, also Charles Sherman and another tramp, who were stealing a ride. There are ten injured, none fatally except Engineer Hart. No passengers were seriously injured. The engineer and fireman of the express train saved their lives by jumping.

Advices from Honolulu says that a republic was proclaimed in the Hawaiian Islands, July 4. Sanford B. Dole, the provisional president, is the first president of the new republic.

Chicago papers publish long articles showing that there is a big exodus of foreigners from that city and the west to Europe, because of the serious condition of industrial affairs in this country. Ocean steamship lines carry steerage passengers from New York to European ports for $10 to $20.

Washington E. Irving, a nephew of the famous author, was supposed to have died at Escondido, Cal., and his funeral was held. With the close of the service a knocking was heard from within the casket and the lid was hastily removed. Irving got up in a dazed condition, but soon regained his senses fully.

DEBS ET AL WILL FIGHT.

A Legal Battle to be Carried to the U. S. Supreme Court—Deny the Charges.

What is considered by labor leaders and their counsel to be one of the most important legal battles in the nation's history was begun in the United States circuit court at Chicago, when President Debs, Vice-President Howard, Secretary Keliher and Director Rogers, of the American Railway union, by their attorneys, W. W. Erwin, S. S. Gregory and C. S. Darrow, filed their answer to the contempt rule issued by the court against them and came themselves into court to make a return to the writ. The answer filed by Deb's attorneys was a general denial of all charges. They claim that a strike of the American Railway union could not be ordered by the president and board of directors, but could only be authorized by a vote of a majority of the members affected, and that the only power or authority in office of the officers or directors of the A. R. U. or of the defendants was to notify the members in the service concerned in such strike of the action taken by the majority. The defendants deny that any orders to strike were issued by them, or that they at any time ordered, counseled or approved any acts of violence, but that they did counsel and urge the members of the A. R. U. to abstain from violence and to at all times respect the law. In fact the entire reply to the charges was a sweeping denial of all the charges, and also allege that instead of violating the injunctions against them they proceeded in their acts and conduct in regard to the strike and the persons engaged therein in strict accordance with the advice of their attorneys, and each and all deny that they intended to violate the injunction or to act in defiance and contempt of the court or its authority.

The defense proposes to carry the case to the supreme court of the United States in the event of an adverse decision before Judges Grosscup and Wood, and if defeated there will appeal through congress to the people of the United States. The policy of the defense will be to question the right and power of the court to issue injunctions like that obtained by the railway companies against Debs and his associates and then imprison those enjoined if the injunction be violated. It will be contended that what the court has done amounts to a usurpation of power not given to the federal judiciary by either constitution or law. The defense will follow closely the lines of the report of the Boatner committee of congress which investigated the injunction and contempt proceedings by Judge Jenkins. Labor organizations throughout the country will contribute money to defray the expenses of the legal struggle. The American Federation of Labor has given $1,000, other associations will follow, and the contest will be carried to the bitter end. If the supreme court declares the injunction and contempt method to be good law, congress will be asked to amend the statutes and curb the power of the courts, and every candidate for congress will be asked to pledge himself for such reform.

Died to Save Others.

John Van Horn, engineer of a passenger train on the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking railroad, was killed in a collision about four miles from Sandusky. His train collided with a yard engine just as they were rounding a sharp curve. All other trainmen saved themselves by jumping, but Van Horn remained at his post, reversed his engine and probably saved the lives of many passengers. He lived at Columbus; and his wife and two children were on the train at the time of the accident.

THE MARKETS.

New York.

Cattle—Natives	$4 25	@	$4 90
Hogs	5 25	@	5 75
Sheep—Good to choice	2 75	@	4 25
Lambs	4 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 red	55⅛	@	55¼
Corn—No. 2	46½	@	47
Oats—No. 2 white	42½	@	43

Toledo—Grain.

Wheat—No. 2 spot	$ 52¼	@	$ 52½
No. 2 September	53⅛	@	53⅜
Corn—No. 2	47⅞	@	48
Oats—No. 2 white	35	@	35½

Buffalo—Live Stock.

Cattle—Mixed shipments	$4 00	@	$4 65
Sheep	3 00	@	3 25
Lambs	4 00	@	5 25
Hogs—Choice weights	5 25	@	5 30
Common and rough	5 10	@	5 25

Cleveland.

Cattle—Best	$4 00	@	$4 50
Other grades	3 25	@	4 00
Hogs	5 15	@	5 25
Sheep	2 00	@	2 75
Lambs	3 25	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2 red	55	@	55½
Oats—No. 2 white	48	@	48
Corn—No. 2 mixed	50	@	51

Pittsburg.

Cattle	$3 80	@	$4 75
Hogs	5 00	@	5 85
Sheep and lambs	2 85	@	3 85
Wheat—No. 2 red	55½	@	56
Corn—Mixed	50	@	51
Oats—No. 2 white	48	@	49

Cincinnati.

Cattle—Good to prime	$3 60	@	$4 00
Lower grades	2 25	@	3 00
Hogs	5 00	@	5 35
Sheep and lambs	2 25	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2 red	50	@	50½
Corn—No. 2 mixed	45	@	45
Oats—No. 2 white	33½	@	34

Chicago.

Cattle—Best steers	$4 25	@	4 60
Common	3 80	@	4 25
Sheep and lambs	2 00	@	4 75
Hogs—Mixed	4 70	@	5 10
Wheat—No. 2 red	51⅛	@	54
Corn—No. 2	42	@	42¼
Oats	39	@	39
Mess pork, per lb	12 45	@	12 50
Lard, per cwt	6 80	@	6 85

Detroit.

Cattle—Good to choice	$3 50	@	$3 85
Lower grades	3 00	@	3 50
Hogs	5 00	@	5 30
Sheep	2 00	@	3 50
Lambs	3 50	@	4 10
Wheat—No. 2 red spot	52½	@	52¾
No. 1 white spot	54¼	@	54½
Corn—No. 2 spot	48	@	48½
Oats—No. 2 white spot	40	@	40½
Hay—Timothy	11 25	@	11 50
Potatoes, new, per bu	1 75	@	2 00
Butter—Dairy per lb	14	@	16
Creamery	19	@	20
Eggs, fresh, per doz	10	@	11
Live poultry—Spring chickens	11	@	12
Fowls	7	@	8
Ducks	7	@	8
Turkeys	8	@	9

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

NEW YORK.—R. G. Dun's weekly review of trade says: The effect of the great strikes has not yet entirely worn off, and meanwhile disagreement between the two houses of congress has made tariff uncertain. It follows that the customary tests of the condition of business are less instructive than usual. The financial situation is somewhat less favorable because the exports of gold have been resumed. The extraordinary payments to anticipate the increase of taxation on whisky are rapidly locking up a large amount of capital and taking from the government part of the expected increase of revenue, while the current loss in customs receipts is largely due to the postponement of exports in expectation of lower duties hereafter, thus the treasury has been gaining although at the expense of some loss in revenue hereafter. Wheat has been skating on thin ice with a chance of breaking through and making the lowest record ever known, and has declined 3 cents during the week. The enormous visible supplies have less actual weight in the market than the prevalent conviction that government estimates of yield are widely erroneous. Corn has advanced a shade, with no satisfactory reason, for the prospect is excellent for a large yield. A great speculation in oats has begun to liquidate, with the customary losses to the wise men who knew all about it. Cotton has declined a fraction and all indications still point to a material increase of yield. Although there was an increase during the month of June of nearly a third in the weekly production of pig iron, and the consumption in manufacture was nearly 20,000 tons per week greater than the output of furnaces, it is questionable whether any further improvement has yet occurred in July. Many of the western establishments were stopped because the blockade of railroads cut off their supplies of fuel and have not yet ventured to resume. The failures last week were 236 in the United States against 467 last year, and 34 in Canada against 25 last year.

NEW YORK.—Bradstreet's review of trade says: The disappearance of the great railway strike of 1894, the revival of regular freight schedules and the customary movement of produce and merchandise by water and rail have done much to restore something like the preceding volume of trade. The effects of the recent widespread disturbance in transportation and industrial circles are now making themselves felt in bank clearings returns. The stock market is feverish and dull in the unsettled condition of the tariff bill. Interest and activity center in sugar, Wall street considering that the whole fate of the measure centers in the schedule of duties on that article. Railroad stocks are dull and neglected, the expectation of better earnings following the reopening of the roads being offset by the heavy losses and stoppage of earnings while the strike was in progress. The total volume of trade at Chicago, notwithstanding the resumption of railway traffic, is relatively light.

IMPROVING ON NATURE.

From Japan Comes a New Method of Making Furs Ready to Wear.

A Japanese gentleman has perfected a new process for furs, called the fur-transferring process, by which the ordinary skin is entirely removed, the fur alone remaining, each individual hair being attached to a flexible fabric. The advantages claimed for this process are that the furs are much softer and more pliable than ordinary skins, that they are entirely free from any unpleasant odor, and so far from being injured from being wetted they can be washed in hot water and dried like blankets. It is also said that the fur will not come out by use, as the hairs hold much closer than when implanted in the original skin. All kinds of fur can thus be transferred from the skin on which they grew on to a close and durable fabric.

The method of this transfer is at first sight rather difficult to grasp, says the New York Advertiser. It's obvious that each individual hair cannot be transferred singly, but that the whole must be done at once. The nature of the process, however, may be very easily indicated. The original skin, from whatever animal it may have been obtained, is placed with the fur downwards, in contact with an adhesive surface, to which the hairs become so strongly attached that the skin may be laid hold of and absolutely torn or stripped away, leaving the fur attached to the cement, and so perfectly is this accomplished that the skins themselves are capable of being utilized for leather.

The next step of the process is the covering of the roots with another adhesive material, by which they are cemented to a close woven fabric. Thus it will be seen that the external portion of the fur is tightly held by the first cement to which it was attached, while the roots of the hairs are closely cemented to the fabric which has been placed upon them. In the process of manufacture all that is now necessary is to loosen the attachment of the hairs to the cement on which they were first placed, when the whole of the fur in its original position is obtained, only cemented to the flexible fabric in lieu of the original skin.

The result is undoubtedly most successful. It is difficult to imagine a softer fur than that which is obtained.

Egyptian Styles of Writing.

The Egyptians had four separate and distinct styles or forms of writing—the hieroglyphic, the hieratic, the enchorial and the Coptic. The hieroglyphic was probably in use as early as the year 4000 B. C., and at first was made up entirely of pictures. About the year 2000 B. C. the hieratic form or style was introduced. In this the picture hieroglyphics were greatly simplified, finally developing into forms purely linear. The enchorial form of writing was in use among the Egyptians from about the year 700 B. C. until about the year 200 A. D., and was still a further simplification of the earlier forms, which finally developed into the alphabetic form known as the Coptic.—St. Louis Republic.

A Fine Curriculum.

The young fellow had been at college for three months and was at home on a short holiday. There he met a visiting minister who was asking him about his school.

"I know that college very slightly," he said, "what kind of a curriculum have you?"

"Oh," was the astonishing reply, "we haven't any now, but a wealthy man has promised to build one for us as fine as any in the country whenever we win the foot-ball championship.

Amenities and Medics.

Dr. Wisemanne, examiner of the medical college—If a tramp should die of delirium tremens on your hands, to what would you ascribe his death?

The Student—To drunkenness.

Dr. Wisemanne—And if the victim were Mr. Munnybags, the millionaire?

The Student—To acute alcoholism, superinduced by nervous troubles.

Dr. Wisemanne—Here's your diploma.—Chicago Record.

Disheartening.

"This is a cold, crool world," said Meandering Mike. "Folks ain't satisfied with turnin' a man down; they goes an' does it disagreeable."

"What's the matter?"

"I jes' made a call at the farmhouse. 'Madam,' says I, 'I'm hungry, I am.'"

"An' what did she do?"

"She jes' looked at me, significant like, an' says: 'so's my dog.'"—Sunday Mercury.

Ducks and Their Eggs.

It is a common thing for ducks to lay their eggs while in the water, and it is related as a fact that a duck once laid an egg on a brick walk that it happened to be crossing and kept on without concern. But when a duck has an incubation in view it carefully selects a nest for its eggs in some remote and secret corner, and it is very shy while the young are hatching.

Kept His Promise.

Mad Woman—I want the editor of the Matrimonial Matchmaker arrested.

Lawyer—What has he done?

"He promised, for fifty dollars, to find me a husband with a title."

"Well?"

"Well, the husband he has picked out is chief of a tribe of Digger Indians."—N. Y. Weekly.

Odd Uses of Aluminum.

Novel uses said to have been found for aluminum are for a folding pocket scale one meter long, a necktie made of metal, frosted or otherwise ornamented, in various shapes, imitating the ordinary silk or satin article, which is recommended for summer wear; and military helmets.

Coincidences.

Buff, the celebrated singer, who is creating the title role of Massenet's new opera, "Werther," is the grand-nephew of the original Charlotte, in Goethe's story, and on the first night of the opera in Vienna one of her grandchildren committed suicide.

How He Escaped.

Dashaway—What luck did you have in Texas? Billboard, the tragedian—I played to full houses. Dashaway—That's great luck, old man. Billboard—Yes, they were so full that they couldn't shoot straight.—Life.

A Certain Remedy.

"What made you insist on lending Borem that umbrella?"

"I had to do it."

"Had to?"

"Yes, of course. I lose the umbrella, but I am rid of Borem forever."

A Good Appetite

Is essential to good health, and when the natural desire for food is gone strength will soon fail. For loss of appetite, indigestion, sick headache, and other troubles of a dyspeptic nature, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy which most certainly cures. It quickly tones the stomach and makes one "real hungry." Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, 25c.

Celluloid mirrors are made.

A new French invention is scissors for opening oysters.

Among flowers chrysanthemums live the longest after being cut.

A substitute for glass is made from collodian wool and is flexible, not brittle.

Goldfish are of Chinese origin. They were originally found in a large lake, near Mount Tsientsing, and were first brought to Europe in the seventeenth century.

To determine how much coal a bin will hold, calculate 37½ cubic feet to every ton of 2,000 pounds. This rule applies substantially to either soft or hard coal.

The latest novelty in social organization is the six-finger club. This is not the prescribed size of the drink, but the particular number of fingers each member must have on at least one hand. The records of the club show that there are 2,173 persons in the world with six fingers on each hand, and 431 with seven fingers. One individual is the proud possessor of eight fingers on one hand.

SPEND YOUR OUTING ON THE GREAT LAKES.

Visit picturesque Mackinac Island. It will only cost you about $12.50 from Detroit; $15 from Toledo; $18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing $300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit. Daily between Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The cabins, parlors and staterooms of these steamers are designed for the complete entertainment of humanity under home conditions; the palatial equipment, the luxury of the appointments, makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. & T. A., D. & C., Detroit, Mich.

Bookson—Have you read "A Costly Freak?" Poorley—No; I've done it; got married.

Gilhooly—I wonder why wars are not as prolonged now as they were in ancient times? Mrs. Gilhooly—It must be because divorces come easier.

M. L. Blair, Alderman, 5th Ward, Scranton, Pa., stated Nov. 9, '83: He had used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for sprains, burns, cuts, bruises and rheumatism. Cured every time.

"My wife and I had a lively discussion last night," said the mild-mannered man. "But I got the last word." "You don't say so!" "Yes. She acknowledged it herself this morning." "How did you manage it?" "Talked in my sleep."

BEWARE OF FRAUDS.—Be sure you get the genuine Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It cures Colds, Croup, Asthma, Deafness and Rheumatism.

After William French of Ashland, Wis., had been sent to jail for life for shooting a man, James H. Duket married Mrs. French. It was jealousy of Duket that led to the crime. Now French has been released pending a new trial and Duket has been arrested, notwithstanding his plea that the sentence was a statutory divorce.

BAD DRAINAGE causes much sickness, and bad blood and improper action of the liver and kidneys is bad drainage to the human system, which Burdock Blood Bitters remedy.

The farmers in the Sialkot district, India, are stated to have discovered an infallible remedy for malarial fever in the shape of a group of nim trees. The patients are brought there on a cot and are made to sleep under the trees for three days and three nights, which is considered sufficient to effect the cure. The curative property of the gas emanating from the tree is recognized by several medical authorities.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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One of the Largest and Best Cook Books published. Mailed in exchange for 20 Large Lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers, and a 2-cent stamp. Write for list of our other fine Premiums. WOOLSON SPICE CO.,
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