BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.

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WHITEHEAD & MITCHELL.

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New York is planning a fair for 1900, but the fair of 1900 will be held in Paris.

Spain may as well understand right from the start that Uncle Sam doesn't fight according to the plans and specifications laid down by Count.

That Jersey City man who stole a locomotive the other day is simply wasting his talents down east. Why doesn't he go to Chicago and enter politics?

We feel authorized to say that Spain warmly indorses the demand by the Philadelphia peace society that congress refuse to appropriate the money necessary to strengthen the coast defenses.

The New York clergyman who says that "Christ couldn't be elected king in any ward of this city" seems to have a very misty notion of Gotham's city government and an equally misty idea of ministerial propriety.

A calamity like that in the harbor of Havana puts its victims on a common level. Technical and official distinctions vanish. The sailor new at to the service who perished in the destruction of the Maine is no longer classed as an ordinary seaman. He, with the rest, belongs now to the company of those who will not be forgotten.

"It is doubtful if people generally realize the steady attack that is being made from one end of the country to the other upon the public rights. It does not take a practiced eye to see that in almost every city the street car companies are making extraordinary efforts to invade the rights of the citizens; to fasten themselves for long periods upon the taxpayers.

Shakespeare makes a man on a storm-smitten ship exclaim, "Now would I give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground." Modernized and amended, this cry may take the form of the exclamation, "Now would I give a thousand square miles of Alaska for the rockiest acre on a New England farm." Many a disappointed Klondiker would compromise on a half-acre.

It is reported that in Iceland there have been but two cases of theft in a thousand years, and that all forms of crime are so nearly unknown that the island has no soldiers, no policemen, no tramps, no poorhouses, no prisons. Commenting on this blissful innocence a Western editor calls out, "Just think of it, boys, and then go kick yourselves!" In fact, in a by everybody in this country had better kick him off a little bit."

The autographic pane of glass has many a poor relation of whom it may well be ashamed. A young woman waiting in a railway station the other day noticed on a much-scratched window her own name. She had written it there years before with her first little diamond ring. Some stranger had scratched a heart below it with the name, John Smith. The young woman let her train go by, and obtained permission from the station master to have the obnoxious glass replaced by a new pane.

Not since the opening of the century has the earth been so far filled with the stern threat and preparation for armed conflict, and it is where the commercial spirit runs highest that the talk of war is loudest. The armaments of the great commercial powers have never been so large either relatively or absolutely as today, but this is not enough, and to England's special call for $129,000,000 for more war ships, France echoes $100,000,000, Russia $70,000,000, Germany quite as much, and the United States anywhere from $5,000,000 in special and regular army and navy bills.

Wagon-ruts have been the subject of some recent experiments by a Missouri scientist. A heavily loaded wagon with ordinary tires was run over soft stubble land, and the ruts found to be fourteen inches deep. With broad tires the same load made ruts only five inches deep, the difference in the draft being 34 per cent in favor of the broad tire. On corn land just dry enough to plow, the difference was 72 per cent, an enormous loss or saving of horse-power and man-temper. One of the comprehensive thinkers of the times dates his interest in public themes to a conversation with a wise country doctor, as the two drove on a life-and-death errand over a horrible road. "If those poor fellows bleed to death," the doctor exclaimed, "it will be the fault of the narrow tires that have made this road almost impassable. Never make ruts, my boy; put broad tires on your life."

It was demonstrated beyond question that wide tires keep the surface smooth and firm, and that when the roads are full of ruts the narrow wheels tend to restore them to good condition and thus materially lessen the cost of repairs. The universal adoption of the wide tire in Minnesota for all vehicles carrying heavy loads would save the taxpayers of the state thousands of dollars annually in road repairs, and would save the farmers and teamsters ten times the amount in expense of hauling and wear and tear of horses and vehicles.

Mr. Polo, the Spanish minister, wants to know, on behalf of Spain, why the United States are buying war ships. Spain is woefully ignorant. Any one else would know that what we want with war ships is to prevent anybody from stealing our reindeer, which we went to so much trouble to obtain.

Debating clubs at a loss for a subject may profitably discuss this question: "Which earns his money in the more despicable way, the man who adulterates food or the man who adulterates news?"

CONGRESS IS FOR WAR

BOTH HOUSES WILL ACT IF THE PRESIDENT DOES NOT.

Resolutions Demanding Independence for Cuba and Declaring for War Against Spain Introduced in Both the House and the Senate.

Congress About to Declare War.

President McKinley has been able to hold congress in check for some time, but since he has sent in the report of the Maine court of inquiry congress has become restless because no action has been taken to put an end to the Cuban war and to give freedom and independence to the downtrodden Cubans. The war feeling gained the ascendancy at last and in one day four resolutions favoring immediate independence for Cuba were introduced in the Senate. Senator Rawlins, of Utah, introduced a joint resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba and declaring war against Spain. Senator Foraker, of Ohio, offered a resolution for Cuban independence, and Senator Frye, of Maine, introduced a resolution reciting the conditions in Cuba and directing the President, in his discretion, to take steps to drive Spain's naval and military forces from the island. Mr. Allen also introduced a resolution bearing on the same question. Mr. Foraker, in presenting his resolution said that it had been long delayed. He had intended to present it at the opening of the session last December, but he had withheld it at that time, because of the tenor of the President's message. That message, he said gave promise that within a reasonable time definite and decisive action would be taken by the administration, so soon as autonomy should be given a fair trial. A reasonable time seems now to have elapsed. The people of the country realize that all necessary time has been given Spain to bring peace to the stricken island. Autonomy, Mr. Foraker declared, had absolutely failed. Senator Mason, of Illinois, then addressed the Senate on the intervention resolution recently offered by himself. He said that he was tired of the dilatory tactics that had been employed for three years to prevent any assistance from the United States to the starving Cubans. He spoke of the deliberate butchery and starvation of innocents which has been going on at our very doors, and practically with our consent, for over two years. Mr. Mason declared there could be no peace so long as a Kilkenny contest exists and butchers its slaves on this hemisphere. He described vividly the disaster to the Maine and said that it should be replied to vigorously. He could not speak for others but as for himself he was for war. He said it was not necessary for the Maine court of inquiry to fix the responsibility; the law did that. If it was a torpedo or a mine, it was a Spanish torpedo or a Spanish mine; hence, Spain must answer. He would oppose any proposition looking to indemnity as he would oppose making a diplomatic incident of the catastrophe. He would oppose any kind of autonomy or any plan to assist Spain, but his demand was that the Spanish flag should be driven from the western hemisphere. Neither did he believe Cuba should be required to pay an indemnity to Spain. "Let us awake," said Mr. Mason, in conclusion, "the glorious war, as did our fathers—war that shall insure the honor and respect of our flag all over the world."

Rep. Marsh, of Illinois, chairman of the House committee on the militia, has introduced the following joint resolution: "That war be and the same is hereby declared between the government of Spain and her dependencies and the United States and her territories, and that the President of the United States is hereby authorized to use the whole land and naval force of the United States, including the militia and naval militia thereof, to carry the same into effect."

A very determined movement is on foot in the House, in which prominent men of both parties co-operate, to bring to a vote a proposition to declare the independence of Cuba, even if it becomes necessary to arbitrarily overrule the chair. The Republicans caucused and a number of red-hot speeches along this line were made. It was agreed that unless the President takes immediate action they would push through the House a measure to accomplish the unqualified removal of Spanish rule from Cuba and prompt armed intervention to save the reconcentrados and to put an immediate stop to hostilities on the island.

The Kentucky and Kearsarge Launched.

The new battleship Kearsarge was successfully launched at Newport News, Va., Mrs. Herbert Winslow, of Boston, wife of Lieutenant-Commander Winslow, U. S. N., christened the vessel. Fully 18,000 people witnessed the launch of the "ship of the nation" as the Kearsarge is called. The Kentucky, a sister ship, was launched immediately afterward. Miss Christine Bradley, daughter of the governor of Kentucky, christened the vessel with water.

The Kentucky and Kearsarge, while not the largest battleships afloat, are considered the most formidable fighting machines extant. Although they have a displacement of 11,525 tons each, they draw but 23 feet 6 inches of water, less than the cruisers New York and Brooklyn. They are 376 feet long with a beam of 72 feet 5 inches, have 10,000 horsepower and can steam 16 knots an hour. Each ship carries four 13-inch rifles. The big combination batteries are supplemented by numerous auxiliary batteries of smaller guns perched on every convenient point of the superstructures. All are rapid-fire guns.

It is reported at Washington that a protest has been made to Spain against sending the torpedo fleet to Porto Rico, as it is regarded as a menace to the United States. Spain has refused to recall the fleet and Uncle Sam may send a squadron to turn them back.

The appointment of Capt. Evans, to command the Iowa, has created intense enthusiasm among the younger naval element and caused great satisfaction all around. Many consider these changes, made at this particular time, as extremely significant.

AUTONOMY AGAIN.

Spain Seeks to Save Her Control of Cuba and Makes Big Concessions.

Madrid: The elections for the popular branch of the cortes have passed off on the whole, quietly. The indications are that the government of Premier Sagasta will have an enormous majority, estimated at 300 of the 432 seats in the congress.

McKinley Thinks it Means Peace.

Washington: President McKinley says that the sweeping victory of Sagasta in the Spanish elections will so intrench the prime minister in power that he will not hesitate to take such steps as seem necessary to avoid war with the United States. Sagasta, who is an able, diplomatic experience and acumen, easily leads Spain's statesmen, eagerly desires peace and even with the result of the elections undetermined, dared to suggest to the United States a new form of autonomy for Cuba as the basis of settlement of the present controversy.

That Sagasta will now be able, in view of his indorsement by the Spanish people, to formulate his new autonomy plan in detail and present it in answer to the representations soon to be made by the American administration, regarding the intolerable condition of affairs in Cuba, the President confidently expects and in this prospect he sees peace with honor for both countries. The form of autonomy suggested in the recent intimations of the Spanish premier should not be confounded with any other plans heretofore discussed.

Sagasta's proposition, as is now understood, involves the granting to Cuba of a species of autonomy as full and free as that enjoyed by the Dominion of Canada, with this additional advantage to the Cubans that the United States shall be the guarantor of its absolute character and shall hold Spain, in turn responsible for the faithful performance of the conditions laid down. The test of this autonomy would be made with the United States acting as umpire between Spain and Cuba on the one hand compelling Spain to fulfill its agreement to the letter and on the other insisting that the Cuban insurgents give the plan a fair and thorough trial.

Spain will allow the United States government to feed the starving Spanish prisoners as it sees fit and to help in the distribution of food, to allow the reconcentrados to go where they please upon the island, Cuba to assume only part of the war debt, and Spain to allow the United States to guarantee to the insurgents that the promises of Spain will be kept to the letter. Spain agrees to put the proposed reforms into operation by April 30, and by that time to withdraw all her troops from the island. It is believed that the Cuban leaders will accept this proposition.

The President has been at work for several days upon this proposition, and this explains why he has been asking members of congress to leave matters in his hands for 30 days longer. It is also one reason why he is so anxious to have the Maine's loss settled speedily. It also shows why he will ask for $500,000 to feed reconcentrados instead of asking for a recognition of Cuban independence or authority to intervene. It is believed to be doubtful if congress will vote this money, but if it does not the President has assurances that it will be raised by private subscription.

Why Spain is Coming to Time.

This plan of autonomy is practically the one which the United States has intimated to Spain several times during the past two years would be acceptable and successful. The reason why it is being proposed by Spain at this time is undoubtedly found in the fact that she has been made to realize that the United States would not permit further delay in bringing hostilities to an end and in giving relief to the starving Cubans. The following dispatches corroborate this surmise:

Madrid: U. S. Minister Woodford held an official interview with the minister of foreign affairs and the colleagues, Senors Gullon and Moret, which lasted two hours. Gen. Woodford left with them an official note, explaining fully the views of intentions of the American government. In this document no ultimatum or intimation was made nor any date fixed, but it was clearly and firmly stated that the United States government could not longer withhold from congress the correspondence and consular reports which not only put in full light the condition of the distressed rural population of Cuba, the inadequate relief and the persistence of disaffection, but also showed that the new colonial policy and other efforts of Spain had not produced the results that would justify holding o t the prospect of early pacification. Consequently, the American note lays stress upon the fact that contingencies are now fast approaching for the action which was foreshadowed in presidential messages and diplomatic correspondence so frequently and clearly during the last three years. The American note and the language of Gen. Woodford in his conferences with the Spanish ministers leave no doubt that is the intention of the Washington government to act very soon, beginning with the communication of the above document and the Maine report to congress and sending relief officially to the distressed Cubans.

News has been officially received at the navy department that the Spanish torpedo flotilla has sailed from the Canary islands, presumably for Havana. The fleet consists of six torpedo boats and seven torpedo boat destroyers—13 in all, constituting one of the most formidable torpedo squadrons now afloat. It was in anticipation of this movement that orders were issued to the monitors Terror and Puritan to proceed to Key West immediately. The department has been expecting this move for some days. Now that it has been made, its gravity is admitted.

The sealing steamer Greenland has reached St. Johns, N. F., with 25 of her crew piled dead on her deck and 55 men moaning with terrible suffering in the holds, from the pain of frost-bitten limbs, feet and bodies, and 23 are still missing. The Greenland set sail from St. Johns, about the first of March on her fateful voyage and carried a crew of nearly 300 hunters. They left the ship a week ago and while hunting on a large ice floe the floe was separated during a heavy storm and when the party was found again the storm had wrought great havoc.

The Maine Report in Congress.

Tremendous crowds thronged the Senate and House to hear the President's message on the report of the court of inquiry on the Maine disaster. The reading was attended with a breathless interest, but at its conclusion there was a very apparent air of disappointment. There was a brief round of applause in the House, the message was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. The message sent to the Senate was accompanied by the findings of the court of inquiry and both were read and, with the testimony taken by the board, were promptly referred to the committee on foreign affairs. Mr. Money, of Mississippi, made a vigorous speech on the Cuban situation in which he said that it was a waste of effort to try to bring about peace on the island through autonomy or diplomatic agencies. He declared that independence, and independence alone, would satisfy the Cubans. "As long as the yellow flag of Spain salutes the sky over the afflicted island, the Cubans would die to a man rather than accept anything less than independence." Mr. Money said there was but one remedy, and that such action by the United States as would bring the war in Cuba to an end. He thought we should make decisive demands upon Spain for the cessation of hostilities in Cuba, as we stand responsible to history for our action now. If such action should bring war, let war come. In the present condition of this country a tempest is needed to clear the atmosphere, and he was firm in the belief that an honorable war with Spain would be from many points of view a desirable consummation of our present difficulty. Both houses adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of Rep. Simpkins, of Massachusetts, who died during the day.

Report of Spanish Board of Inquiry.

A full synopsis of the report of the Spanish naval commission which investigated the destruction of the battleship Maine has been received at Washington. The conclusions reached are directly opposite to those in the report of the U. S. court of inquiry.

"The report contains declarations by ocular witnesses and experts. From these statements it clearly deduces and proves the absence of all those attendant circumstances which are invariably present on the explosion of a torpedo. The evidence of witnesses comparatively close to the Maine at the moment is to the effect that only one explosion occurred; that no column of water was thrown into the air; that no shock to the side of the starboard vessel was felt; nor on land was any vibration noticed, and that no dead fish were found. The divers were unable to examine the bottom of the Maine, which was buried in the mud, but a careful examination of the sides of the vessel, the rents and breaks in which all point outward, leads to the belief that the explosion was from the inside. A minute examination of the bottom of the harbor around the vessel shows absolutely no sign of the action of a torpedo and the fiscal judge advocate of the commission can find no precedent for the explosion of the storage magazines of a vessel by a torpedo."

Admiral Sicard Relieved from Duty.

It has been announced by the navy department that Admiral Sicard has been granted relief from duty, very much to the regret of the department, and altogether on account of his health. Capt. Sampson of the Iowa has been made commander of the North Atlantic squadron at Key West. Capt. "Fighting Bob" Evans has been ordered to take command of the battleship Iowa. Commodore W. S. Schley, in all probability, will be placed in command of the squadron at Hampton Roads.

Orders have been issued detaching Capt. Sigsbee and all the surviving officers of the ill-fated Maine who remained on duty at Havana since its destruction, with the exception of Lieut.-Com. Wainwright, from the ship and ordering them home to await orders. Com. Wainwright will remain at Havana until the wrecking operations are concluded.

Over 300 fishing smacks are missing off the coast of England since the recent storms.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.				
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Hogs.
New York—				
Best grades	$4 90@5 25	$4 75	$5 90	$3 90
Lower grades	3 00@4 75	4 00	5 50	4 25
Chicago—				
Best grades	5 00@5 40	4 75	5 75	4 00
Lower grades	4 00@4 85	3 50	4 75	3 80
Detroit—				
Best grades	4 25@4 75	4 80	5 90	3 85
Lower grades	3 00@4 00	3 50	5 00	3 60
Buffalo—				
Best grades	4 00@4 25	4 85	6 10	4 10
Lower grades	2 75@3 85	4 00	5 25	3 80
Cleveland—				
Best grades	4 00@4 25	4 30	5 25	4 00
Lower grades	2 75@3 85	3 25	4 00	3 80
Cincinnati—				
Best grades	4 00@4 00	4 30	5 50	4 00
Lower grades	3 50@4 25	3 25	4 25	3 75
Pittsburg—				
Best grades	4 80@5 00	5 00	6 00	4 20
Lower grades	3 75@4 60	4 00	4 75	4 02

GRAIN, ETC.				
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	
	No 2 red.	No 2 mix.	No 2 white.	
New York	91@93 92	34@34½	32@33	
Chicago	1 00@1 00¾	28@28¼	31@33	
*Detroit	94@95 94½	29@29¼	30 3/4	
Toledo	92@93 92½	29@29¼	30 31	
Cincinnati	96@ 99	32 37	28 28½	
Cleveland	93@ 93	28 28	26 26	
Pittsburg	95@ 95	30@31¾	28 28½	
Buffalo	93@ 96	30 33½	29@29½	

*Detroit, No. 1 timothy, $7.00 per ton. Potatoes, 75c per bu. Live Poultry—Turkeys, 6c per lb; chickens, 5½c; ducks, 5½c. Eggs, strictly fresh, 9c per doz. Butter, dairy, 15c per lb; creamery, 17c.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

The favorable features of the week in distributive trade are those in reports coming with few exceptions from all parts of the west and southwest and marred only over the Ohio basin, where floods caused by heavy rains and high water in the Ohio valley. The general conditions set out in telegrams with Spain is credited with exercising some effect upon immediate demands and upon future undertakings in the east. With more than $51,000,000 gold received or on its way from Europe, the east has ample bank reserves and treasury reserves, with no stringency in the money market and sterling exchange weak, and with fair crops early in prospect—materially last year and 37 per cent smaller than in the same month of 1893—there is not much visible ground for panic, and if earnest efforts should fail to keep peace with honor.

Near Columbus, Ind., a train consisting of a, passenger coach, caboose and locomotive with a wrecking crew of 24 men was wrecked. The train broke over its banks and the scene of the wreck is surrounded by water for a mile and can only be reached by boats. The engineer cannot be found. The fireman was washed away and swam to a tree, where he is now waiting to be rescued, but on account of the darkness and the swift current it was impossible to reach him. Nearly every man of the twenty-four were more or less injured. Six or eight are badly injured and may die.

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

The Most Successful Medicine in the World for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.

Bad Colds and LaGrippe Quickly Cured by It.

PNEUMONIA PREVENTED.

The Lives of Many Croupy Children Saved.

Cheap at $10 00 a Bottle—It Costs but 25 and 50 Cents.

Read the Following From People Who Have Been Cured by It.

Used With Great Success.
BLACK GULCH, Idaho.
I have used Shiloh's Consumption Cure in my family with great success and take pleasure in recommending it, especially for colds and croup.—John S. BLAKE, of Buck, Page & Co.

La Grippe Promptly Cured.
James Whitcomb, a well known school teacher at Grass Point, Cal., says: "I am very much pleased to testify to the efficacy of Shiloh's Consumption Cure, one bottle of which I purchased from the druggist at this place. It gave me prompt and permanent relief from a severe attack of the grip. Since then I have used it when ever attacked by any throat trouble and it has always effected a prompt cure."

How to Cure a Bad Cold.
I had a bad cold and cough for several months and tried almost everything. Finally, Mr King, the druggist here, recommended Shiloh's Consumption Cure. A 50 cent bottle cured me entirely.—ANTHONY GREENSTOCK, Bed Rock, Ark.

Croup Quickly Cured.
WHITE PINE Wisconsin.
Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Shiloh's Consumption Cure. It stopped almost instant relief.—WM. BONNER.

Used With Good Results.
Having used Shiloh's Consumption Cure in my family for bad colds and coughs with good results, I take pleasure in recommending it.—A. J. IVES, Thorndale, Ohio.

When troubled with a cough or cold, give this remedy a trial. You are certain to be pleased with it, for it is prompt and effectual.

It Saves the Croupy Children.
RAVEN HEAD, Va., June 6, 1895.
We have a splendid sale on Shiloh's Consumption Cure, and our customers coming from far and near, speak of it in the highest terms. Many say their children would have died of croup if they had not been given this remedy.—THORN & SANDERS.

Cheap at $10 00 per Bottle.
I am satisfied that Shiloh's Consumption Cure saved my boy's life on two different occasions. I would not be without it if it cost $10 00 per bottle.—S. M. HODGE BOULE, TEXAS.
N. B.—Mr. Hodge's son had the croup on the occasions referred to.

Bad Case of La Grippe Quickly Cured.

All Dangerous Consequences Avoided.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure Does the Work.

It Acts Like Magic—Speedy and Permanent Cure the Result.

PNEUMONIA PREVENTED.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the nature of the case it was necessary to procure the very best and most speedy cure. From the advertisement of Shiloh's Consumption Cure and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form. Its use has proved a paying investment—through a thorough and speedy cure—to us and we are sure all who use it according to directions will find it to be what we claim. Shiloh's remedies are all good—at least that is the reputation they have around here.—The Examiner, Vincent, N. J.

The great danger from the grip as well as a severe cold is from its tendency to result in pneumonia. Shiloh's Consumption Cure prevents this.

The above remedy is manufactured by S. C. Wells, Leroy, N. Y., and sold in Birmingham by Whitehead & Mitchell.

Reliable Head Ache Cure!

Cures While You Wait!

A Splitting Head Ache Like Yours!!!

Gives Speedy Relief

10c for Small Package

25c for Large Boxes

Free Sample at each Agency

Whitehead & Mitchell,

Mfg. Chemists.

Mitchell's Castorena!

HOW IS IT MADE?

It is made in this manner Worm-seed, Pumpkin Seed, Senna, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts Potassium Bi Carb, Anise, Wintergreen and Peppermint all mixed together in the most scientific manner according to therapeutics This delightfully agreeable preparation we have designed for use in most cases of children when medicine is needed. Its composition renders it absolutely harmless and our skillful preparing makes it pleasant to take. Contains no opiate and is a certain cure for constipation, disordered stomach and the many little ailments arising from improper feeding or other causes. Aids digestion corrects sour stomach, regulates the bowel and allows rest for the child when other means fail. Full directions accompany each bottle. It is unquestionably the best thing of Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it mothers have something which is absolutely safe, pleasant to take, and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castorena does not contain morphine, opium or other narcotic property.

Castorena allays feverishness, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.

Castorena is put up in one size bottles only and is sold in bulk.

Don't allow anyone to sell you something else on the plea that it is "just as good" as it will answer every purpose.

25c per Bottle for a 50c Size

Whitehead & Mitchell,

Mfg. Chemists.

Don't

all to give the best Cough Syrup yet discovered a chance to cure that disagreeable cough and that is

Mitchell's Compound Syrup of White Pine

The remedy for curing Consumption, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis, Pains or Oppressions of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. If you

Read

this you will know that this medicine is composed of the active principles of roots and plants which are chemically extracted so as to retain all their medicinal qualities.

Its action as an expectorant, alterative, sedative, diaphoretic and diuretic, which renders it one of the most valuable remedies known for curing diseases of the lungs. It excites expectoration and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm and mucous, changes the secretions and purifies the blood, heals the irritated parts, gives strength to the diseased organs, brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the immediate and magical effect that it is warranted to break up the most distressing Cough in a few hours' time, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction even in the most confirmed cases of consumption. It is warranted to contain no opium in any form and will not affect the head or produce costiveness. It is warranted to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate child with such it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system.

This

Has stood the test for fifty-nine years and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, and all Lung Diseases

In young or old.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Price, 25c., 50c., $1.00 per bottle.

KENNY, BOESSER & LUDER, Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

DOWNS' ELIXIR

Down With High Prices!

30 TO 70 PER CENT. OFF
ONE THOUSAND DIFFERENT ARTICLES
Sold Direct to Consumers.

The "Little Detective," $3.00
A. D. Postal gives Postage in CENTS.
Weighs 1 oz. to 16 lbs.

FAMILY SCALES, 240 lbs., $6.
Platform Scales, $11 to 220.

Forges and Blacksmiths' Tools.
Farmers' Forge, $15.
Forge and Kit of Tools, $25.
Anvils, 50 to 300 lbs. Screw Plates, Bolt Cutters, Rivet Sets, Hammers and Tongs.

WAGON SCALES.
Only manufacturers in America not profiting but the best of English Steel Beams used in all Scales.
2-Ton (8x12) $45.
2-Ton (7x10) $30.
4-Ton (8x14) $60.
Beam Box and Steelyard Beam with each Scale. All other varieties of Scales, Steelyards, Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers, Feed Mills, Corn Planters, Cultivators, Engines and Boilers. Catalogue free. Agents wanted in all Hardware Specialties.

SAFES OF ALL SIZES.
No. 4 weight 1,100 lbs. $6.

SEWING MACHINES,
PRICES REDUCED
FROM $45 TO $18.
A beautiful Machine, sale, perfect, handsomely ornamented on the Slide; guaranteed for 10 years; complete, including a full set of latest improved attachments; fully warranted perfect. Save money. Send for Circulars.
Chicago Scale Co.,
111 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

Don't

"Please don't remit a cent for any newspaper or magazine published. We can do that for you and save you at least the cost of the money order, the stamp and the trouble of writing."

THAT'S ONE THING.

Another, on some of the leading papers and magazines we can save you from 10 to 50 cents. Try us.

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