

Can't Sleep, Why?

Because the nerves are weak and easily excited and the body is in a feverish and unhealthy condition. Nerves are fed and nourished by pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives strength, refreshes the blood and builds up the system. Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness, 25 cents.

The largest telegraph office in the world is in the general postoffice building, London. There are over 3,000 operators, 1,000 of whom are women. The batteries are supplied by 30,000 cells.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. All drugstores.

Don't credit yourself with brains because you are homely.
I believe my prompt use of Pilo's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquette, Kans., Dec. 12, 1903.

Sudden changes in feed will cause the cows to sicken in milk.
One Fare for Round Trip Plus \$2.00.
Travel is a joy to those who know how to get the most out of it. Luxurious Pullmans, comfortable chair cars, modern and day coaches, regular and appetizing meals at dining-rooms or in dining-cars, in connection with short-distance and time between given points, makes traveling a pleasure at any season of the year. This is what you pay for and get when your ticket reads via Santa Fe Route. National Educational Association, Milwaukee, Wis., July 6 to 9, 1907.

Kansas City's grain exchange building is larger than Chicago's.
National Educational Association Meeting, Milwaukee, Wis., July 6th to 9th, 1907.

Teachers and their friends in making their arrangements for this meeting should bear in mind the advantages offered by the Wabash Railroad in the way of low rates, fast trains, magnificent equipment of Cafe and Library Cars, Buffet Parlor Cars, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Buffet Compartment Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Chicago. All Wabash Trains run into Dearborn Station Chicago landing passengers in the heart of the city convenient to all the principal hotels and street car lines. For particulars write to
C. S. CRANE,
G. P. A. Wabash R. R.,
St. Louis, Mo.

After the strawberries have fruited remove the mulch and give thorough cultivation.
Women can make \$3 to \$5 per day, selling "All About the Baby." A new book for young mothers, illustrated in colors. Instructions free. E. C. Moore & Co., Publishers, 25 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

Everyone exaggerates the good he does for his kin.
Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. H. C. C. fall, druggists refund money.

As the warm weather comes on set that the stock in the pastures have plenty of good water and good shade.

Now that Queen Victoria has decided to employ half a dozen pretty typewriters to assist her in her public correspondence, the Prince of Wales may contract the habit of calling upon his mother with greater frequency.

A good per cent. of the cows are usually bred this month for spring calves. Keep back one or two and breed them for fall calves. In many cases they will prove the most profitable cows.

A Veil of Mist
Lying at morning or evening from some lowland, often carries in its folds the seeds of malaria. Where malarial fever prevails no one is safe, unless protected by some efficient medicinal safeguard. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is both a protection and a remedy. No person who inhabits, or sojourns in a malarial region or country, should omit to procure this fortifying agent, which is also the finest known remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, kidney trouble and rheumatism.

By giving level, thorough cultivation the soil will be left in a much better condition to fit it for the crop that is to follow.

Winfield Chautauqua Assembly, eleventh annual session, begins June 15th and continues ten days. An exceptional fine program of lectures. Instruction and music has been provided.

You often hear of "sure signs" of approaching age, who should people pay heed to signs when they have birthdays?

Cow's Cough Balsam
Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

Letter hire a little extra help than to commence harvest with the cultivation behind.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fall, druggists refund money.

The first thing a man does when he gets drunk is to say that he is a gentleman.

Chautauqua Assembly, Island Park Winfield, Kansas, June 15 to 25, 1907. One fare for round trip from points in Kansas and Oklahoma located not more than 250 miles from Winfield. Tickets on sale June 15 to 29 inclusive. Agent Santa Fe Route will be glad to supply additional particulars on application.

Be sure that the harvesting machinery is in good repair.
Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, ho magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 10c or 25c. Care guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedial Co., Chicago or New York.

Newly-st trees will be benefited by being well mulched this month.

GET STRENGTH AND APPETITE.
Use Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic. Your druggist will refund money if not satisfactory.

Push the cultivating. Have the crops in a good condition before harvest.
Hall's Cathart Pills
Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

It is rarely a good plan to give much cultivation in the orchard after this month.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
For children teething soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

If nobody were against the government the government would soon be the whole thing.

IT IS NOT REPUDIATION BUT IS PURELY JUSTIFIABLE SELF-DEFENSE.

Our Legal and Moral Rights to Pay Only According to Contract Does Not Bind Us to Help to Make Payment More Difficult.

In the recent discussion in the House upon the territorial funding bill it seems to me there was considerable confusion as to the relation between gold contracts and the maintenance of a gold standard. The distinction is not only theoretical, but of the highest practical importance.

Between an agreement to pay in gold and an agreement to pay under a gold standard there is a gap exactly as wide as that between bimetallicism and monometallicism. Those who have made gold obligations must abide by their contract, but this does not imply an engagement to promote a scheme for making gold dearer and more difficult to obtain.

By agreeing to pay a certain demand in gold they have not committed themselves to a policy of increasing the demand for gold by giving to it a monetary monopoly. If an obligation were made payable in silver coin of present weight and fineness I presume no one would say that the obligor had committed himself to the support of a single silver standard, and yet the assertion would be no more justifiable in one case than in the other. It neither does the contract to pay in a specified coin impair the right to determine as to the equity of a money standard or lessen the interest in securing that which, if just to others, is most advantageous to the promisor. It is not the interest of the man who has agreed to pay gold that others should bind themselves or be bound by law to gold payments. On the contrary, the fewer there are so bound the better for him, for the less intense will be the competition in obtaining it.

The primary purpose of restoring silver is to break down the abnormal value which a monopoly of functions as standard money has given and threatens to give to gold, and this will be its certain and most salutary result. In this result the debtors who have obligated themselves to pay in gold have an equal interest with those who have promised to pay in money denominations without specification. If independent silver coinage by the United States will—as I do not doubt—restore parity, then it is obvious that all distinctions as to promise to pay in coin of one or the other metal will be immaterial. It will then be as easy to get gold as silver or paper redeemable in coin for making payments. If our return to silver coinage does not result in absolute parity, it will still be a death-blow to the despotism of gold.

When a nation of seventy millions of population, superior in commercial activity and importance to that of any equal number elsewhere, shall cease to use gold, cease to need it or struggle for it, can any one doubt what the effect of the cessation of such a demand will be upon the facility for obtaining gold by those having gold payments to make? If the premium on gold did not entirely disappear the approach to parity would be certain, and every point of percentage by which disparity was lessened would be a diminution of the command of gold on property and the products of labor, and therefore a direct relief to the promisors in gold obligations. In fact, there is no debtor to whom a gold standard is more disastrous than to those who have bound themselves to discharge their obligations with gold alone. To make this clear let me use a homely illustration:

Suppose a business firm had for a prepaid consideration contracted to deliver annually for twenty years a million bushels of corn, and that legislation should be proposed prohibiting the use anywhere of any bread material other than corn. No one, I presume, would fall to apprehend how much the owners or those who controlled the market for corn would profit and how much the contractor for future delivery would be injured by such legislation. Now suppose this legislation to have been surreptitiously accomplished and that an effort for its repeal was being agitated and you have quite an exact illustration of the interest and equities of debtors in gold obligations in respect to the repeal of the legislation by which silver was demonetized. No one can fail to see how in both cases the legislation operates directly to increase the burden of fulfilling the contract and surely no one would dispute the moral right of the man who had contracted to deliver corn to resist this legislation or labor for its repeal. He would not therefore be accused of dishonesty or classed as a repudiator of his obligations, yet his moral right is no more clear than that of the man who has promised gold to struggle and use every means at his command to thwart the scheme for gold monopoly by reinstating silver in its rightful, time-honored position as an equal competitor. The obligors in gold obligations have not bound themselves to acquiesce in legislation designed to increase the difficulty with which gold payments can be obtained. Their rights and interests in respect to the money standard are in no essential way different from those of other debtors. The real mischief of these gold contracts is in their tendency to interfere with the natural operation of a double standard when restored, and to retard by an artificial demand the restitution of parity. Were it not for this I would not be required by my creditors to make a note or bond payable in gold, for if silver is not restored he will have to pay in gold anyway, and if silver is restored it will be practically as easy to pay in gold as in silver or paper based on coin redemption.

I wish to conclude as I commenced by emphasizing the proposition that the silver controversy derives its chief,

almost its exclusive significance, from the relation of debtor and creditor. The project for destroying silver as standard money was inaugurated by the creditor class, that is the holders of long time, interest bearing money obligations, national, municipal and corporate, and it is in their interest and by their efforts that the plot has been developed and is now being urged to final consummation. It is only necessary to consider the \$42,000,000,000 of such indebtedness which I have shown to have been contracted on a bimetallic basis to understand the stupendous magnitude of the scheme for doubling the purchasing power of the money denominations in which such obligations are made payable. Its success must result in a general confiscation of the property of debtors and impose upon industry a tribute fatal to its independence for an indefinite period in the future. In justification of this scheme of spoliation nothing has been, or with any pretense of justice can be urged except that the debtors had contracted to pay under a single standard of gold and were therefore morally bound to submit to the consequence, however disastrous, of this agreement. My purpose has been to expose the falsehood of this assumption. Some debtors have agreed to pay in gold, but no debtor in the United States has agreed to pay under a gold standard. No principle of honesty or honor binds any such debtor to advocate or accept a gold standard or to refrain from opposing with all his energy and influence its establishment. The charge of repudiation so persistently reiterated by the organs of plutocracy against debtors seeking the restoration of silver is a baseless calumny. Repudiation can only consist in a refusal to perform that which one has agreed to perform. I challenge anyone to specify any existing debt from a citizen of the United States which by virtue of the terms, or the time, or the surroundings of its creation requires, either in law or by any refinement of ethics, that it should be discharged under a single standard of gold. There is no such indebtedness. This talk about the equity of securities and the implied obligation of debtors is hypocritical cant. Let every debtor do just what he has agreed to do. If he has agreed to pay in gold, then let him pay in gold. If he has made any private agreement in respect to a money standard, let him stand by the agreement, but in the absence of any such contract let him understand that in law and conscience and honor he is free to resist, by every effort open to an American citizen, the infamous scheme of robbery which, by a change of money standard, is to double the burden of his obligation.—C. J. Hillyer, in Silver Knight.

A Unit of Value.
In establishing a standard for the measurement of liquids the United States adopted the "gallon" which contains a certain number of cubic inches or pounds of distilled water at a given temperature and atmospheric pressure. This always measures the same. The standard "bushel" and "pound avordupoise" were established in like manner and cannot vary. The "meter," the unit of measurement of distance in the metric system, is equivalent to one ten-millionth part of the distance on the earth from the equator to the North pole as ascertained by the actual measurement of an arc of a meridian and is not susceptible to change. But the standard unit of value which should be the most accurate, if possible, of any, as it is the most frequently and universally called into requisition in the measure of values in the exchange of commodities in commerce, is the gold or silver dollar of a certain number of grains weight respectively, and a certain degree of purity or fineness. And these do not vary in these respects. But let it be observed that they are not intended to be employed as a standard of weight but of value, which bears no certain and permanent relation to their weight but is subject to very significant, but not easily designated, fluctuations, making the unit in its employment in facilitating the exchange of values similar to what a bushel measure would be if employed to measure the farmers grain and should hold at one time four pecks, at another five, at another perhaps three, &c. Now if to have an alleged unit of value that is simply a coin of a certain weight, and which has no permanently definite value, nor a fixed relation to any thing possessing this quality, is for this reason objectionable, then a unit of value which would always measure about the same value, or have a relation to something that is permanent and stable would be desirable, and its employment would be attended with less perplexity and greater fairness than that in present use.

But how could such a system be devised and made practicable? Let us look at some of the conditions and facts to be met with a view to attaining such an end. Nearly all material wealth as it exists in our nation is produced by days of labor of a character, the method of the performance of which is readily suggested to any person of ordinary intelligence. Of course professional occupations and the pursuits of skilled workmen have their places, but labor of the character above alluded to is the great source and resource of the country's wealth. And further in pursuit of this line of thought, a writer in one of our leading scientific journals made the assertion that few years since, and it cannot be denied, that "labor is the one thing that is purchased and sold to a greater extent than any other." But individual lives are made up of about an average number of years, or otherwise of days, which is nearly the same from generation to generation, so there is about an average number of days when they are able-bodied and capable of performing

days labor of the description referred to, which should be compensated by about the same price from year to year and from generation to generation when measured by the most unchangeable of values; and this should be an amount sufficient for the comfortable maintenance of a man with a moderate sized family to rear and support and an additional reasonable allowance for his support when overtaken by the infirmities and disabilities of age. Now, if a just and suitable compensation could be determined upon for a days labor of the above description it would certainly afford a basis for establishing a unit of value of a most stable character, and such a system might be practically inaugurated when it is estimated that the conditions are normal in respect to labor and its compensation. We might assume for illustration that a dollar and a half is a suitable price for a days labor. Then make that price the unit of value and make multiples and fractions of it decimally for other convenient denominations, and convert all of the currency of the country into this class of money, whether it be gold or silver or paper or all of these. Certainly it might not always be practicable to maintain this relation precisely between the unit of value of the currency and a days labor, but with the system once established and in operation, the relation of the two or the facility with which one could be procured for the other would serve as an index to the condition of the labor market. Although any or every other thing or commodity should fluctuate or change in price, a days labor should at all times command about one unit of a currency which should be merely expansive to adopt it to the demands of the increase in the population and commerce of the country. If labor should become phenomenally dull in the market as it has been in this country for a number of years it should be made a matter of government investigation and the method might be adopted nationally, as is sometimes done locally and on a small scale, if engaging in some undertaking of public improvement or mining and compensate laborers by issuing to them a full legal tender paper currency, a unit for a days labor, and continue this until a little inflation of the currency is produced and the normal relation between it and labor is re-established with a resumption of business.

If it was a wise and proper thing for the government to put a million or two of men at a new occupation, that of war, for its preservation, with all its institutions and interests, and at an occupation that was not productive but destructive, certainly it would be a justifiable thing to give a large per cent of the people employment in peaceful and productive pursuits to perpetuate and preserve it. Does it not appear that to begin to administer relief in this way to the masses and to foster and protect labor would be more efficient in restoring property than legislation in favor of classes which do not so much need relief, and in being benefitted can benefit but few of the people of the nation?—W. J. C., Wichita, Kan.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Bell telephone case is a great victory for the monopoly. The general verdict is that the decision is wrong; it is certainly a great misfortune. The people will never get reasonable telephone rates as long as this Bell monopoly continues. Besides the big profits made by the company enables it to keep a powerful lobby in Washington to influence Congress and the courts. The two most powerful lobbies kept in Washington are those of the telegraph and telephone monopoly. The only way out is for the government to establish a postal telegraph and telephone system and run it as a part of the Post Office department.—The Caucasian.

The big loan companies withdrew their business from Kansas several years ago because it went Populist. This was an endeavor to bulldoze the State. But the State didn't bulldoze. The people went right on minding their own affairs and repairing the losses occasioned by rascally Republican officials, until the credit of the State is better than it ever was before, and now the loan companies are tumbling over each other to get back into the State. If Kansas knows when she is well off, she will set a shot-gun brigade at the Eastern gateways to shoot any loan company that comes wandering that way. The loan company is a refined brigand.—Nonconformist.

The sentiment in favor of municipal ownership of street railways is making headway faster right now than any of the populist "isms" ever before gained ground with the masses. A few more campaigns such as Chicago has just passed through in fighting the Humphrey bills, and that question will be in a fair way for settlement; and it will never be settled till it is settled right.—Chicago Express.

The difference between an "international agreement bimetalist" and a 16 to 1 silver advocate is just the difference there was between the tory and the patriot in 1776, one was for America, for home and native land; the other was a poor, pitiful coward who wouldn't kick if the king put a tax of two cents a pound on tea. There were tories then and there are tories to-day, and an international bimetalist is only one of them.

Which is the more sacred right in this world, a bonded right which has been many times extinguished by the payment of usurious interests, or the natural right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness? In the opinion of organized wealth there can be no natural rights; and bonded rights, however fraudulently contracted, are the only rights which exist.—Silver Knight.

JONES' MAD CAREER.

HIS ADVENTUROUS DEEDS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Knocked Down an Old Water Carrier, Appropriated His Clothes and Got Away Disguised—His Experience in Guatemala.

R. J. BASCOMB JONES, a young American who has twice been in prison and twice condemned to die, in the South American republics, is now flourishing under the title of a colonel in the army.

Mr. Jones is an adventurous character. His father, Mr. Reuben Jones, is a staid and prosperous business man of Atlanta, Ga., whose relation to his adventurous boy is much like that of a hen to the duckling she has hatched out. Instead of the chicken she expected to hatch she has a duck, who insists on swimming in stormy waters instead of scratching peacefully for juicy prizes in the business world. The boy has always sought the stormy element, and therein thrived. As a boy he ran away from school at various times, and finally went West, where he worked as a telegraph lineman. Growing tired of this work, he became a cowboy and led the rough life of a frontiersman. He was then only seventeen years old. He joined an Atlanta military company, and also became a student at Neal's Military Institute, in this way obtaining the knowledge of military tactics that fitted him for his late adventures in Central America military affairs. He landed in Colombia where a rebellion was in progress, about two years ago. He joined the rebel side, and got himself appointed as an officer in the rebel army. During the campaign his command fired upon a government mail-boat and sunk it. Jones was captured and condemned to be shot for this offense. He was confined in prison, and his prospects were rather gloomy. But Providence seems to favor the daring, and just twelve hours before the date of his execution Jones escaped under the most thrilling circumstances. An old water carrier on a donkey was admitted to the prison yard to sell water to the prisoners, and Jones waylaid him in a dark corner, knocked him over, and attiring himself in the carrier's clothing, managed to ride out of the yard undetected. A price was offered for him, but he evaded pursuit and escaped to Costa Rica. He will hardly go back to Colombia again, as there are various natives hanging around looking for him, with the expectation of living at ease on the reward the government will pay for his capture.

In Costa Rica he obtained a position as civil engineer under the government, and in the meantime managed to make the acquaintance of the governor of Guatemala just when a rebellion was brewing in that country. He came to Atlanta, Ga., during the exposition, and was ostensibly interested in the Costa Rica exhibit, but at the same time he was executing a commission from the governor of Guatemala. He engaged to smuggle rifles to that country from the United States

and run and tobacco from Costa Rica. The Guatemalan rebels have possession of the seaports, hence the necessity of smuggling these much needed articles to the beleaguered governor. Jones returned to Guatemala after the expedition and was accompanied by a young Georgia man named Jordan, who wished to go into the coffee-planting business in Costa Rica. When Jones and Jordan landed in Guatemala they had a quantity of rifles with them, some packed in a bale of hay. When the hay was thrown upon the wharf the bands burst and the rifles tumbled out. Jones and Jordan were forthwith pounced upon by the rebel authorities, thrown into prison and condemned to be shot immediately. Jordan could not speak a word of the native language, and not being accustomed to such adversity, as was Jones, was very much appalled at the situation.

However, fate again intervened in the form of a negro officer, who, being in sympathy with the governor, managed the escape of the prisoners. Jordan immediately returned to Atlanta, content to plod along there where money comes slowly, but life is safer. Jones, however, proceeded to the headquarters of his friend, the governor, and has just been appointed colonel of a regiment in the army. This is the latest chapter of a life that reads like a romance. News of it was received the other day by the father of Jones. Jones is also suing the government for \$17,500 for false imprisonment, and writes that he has more than a fair chance to win his suit. The accompanying picture of Jones shows a much older man than he really is. He is barely out of his teens, but has cultivated the beard in order to look older and more successfully win the confidence of the powers that be in those rebellious states south of us. When he finishes with Guatemala he will probably go over and assist the struggling Cubans.

A new species of rabbit, of a diminutive size, tailless and with short ears, has been found near the volcano Popocatepetli, in Mexico.

Nothing is more despairing than a woman's cry when she arises to find it raining on her wash day.

If a baby is good at all other times it is bound to howl when its mother and father invite their unmarried friends to envy them.

The bigger the woman and the smaller the husband, the more she leans confidently against the poor little thing when they walk up the street.

A ram, a lamb, a bull, a bear and a farmer had a free fight near Port Jervis, New York, the other day. The only survivors were the farmer and the bull.

One fare for round trip is all you will have to pay from any A. T. & S. F. station in Kansas to the Musical Festival and Chautauqua Assembly, Forest Park, Ottawa, Kansas. From points in Kansas within 150 miles, and from Kansas City and St. Joseph tickets on sale June 10 to 23. From points in state beyond this distance, tickets will be sold June 12 to 17. The park is only half a block from A. T. & S. F. station in Ottawa. Folder and particulars on application.

A COOL BOTTLE
of Hires Rootbeer on a sweltering hot day is highly essential to comfort and health. It cools the blood, reduces your temperature, cools the stomach.

HIRES Rootbeer
should be in every home, in every office, in every workshop. A temperance drink, more healthful than ice water, more delightful and satisfying than any other beverage produced.

Made only by Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A Purely Domestic Product.

GROVES
MAKES CHILDREN AS FAT AS PIGS

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC
IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 CTS.

PARIS MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.
Genuine—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVES' TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross more this year. In all our experience of 31 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave me so much satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
ANNIE GARR & CO.

You need Exercise
"If business men knew how much they need out-door exercise there would not be enough Columbia bicycles to go 'round."
...Columbia Bicycles...
Standard of the World.
\$40 to all sizes.
HARTFORD, Conn. \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$75.
Catalogue free from POPE MFG. CO.,
Columbia dealers,
by mail July 2-2, daily.

DRUNKARDS CAN BE SAVED.
The craving for drink is a disease, a master passion, which has been discovered called "Anti-Jug," which makes the inebriate lose all taste for strong drink, without knowing why, as it can be given secretly in tea, coffee, soup and the like. "Anti-Jug" is not kept by your druggist; send one dollar to the Remedy Company, 65 Broadway, New York, and it will be sent postpaid, in plain wrapper, with full directions how to give secretly. Information mailed free.

ALABASTINE IS WHAT?
A pure, permanent and artistic wall-coating ready for the brush for making in cold water. FOR SALE BY PAINT DEALERS EVERYWHERE.
FREE! A Tint Card showing 12 desirable tints, also Alabastine's Superior Rock seal free for one who mentions this paper.
ALABASTINE CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Dr. McGrew Specialist, Private Dispensary, 1000 Broadway, New York.
P. O. Box 106, OMAHA, NEB.
If omitted with name and address, use 3.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Cures where all else fails. The Best Cough Syrup. Sold by druggists.

Thompson's Eye Water.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Cures where all else fails. The Best Cough Syrup. Sold by druggists.

Thompson's Eye Water.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Cures where all else fails. The Best Cough Syrup. Sold by druggists.

Thompson's Eye Water.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Cures where all else fails. The Best Cough Syrup. Sold by druggists.

Thompson's Eye Water.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Cures where all else fails. The Best Cough Syrup. Sold by druggists.

Thompson's Eye Water.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Cures where all else fails. The Best Cough Syrup. Sold by druggists.

Thompson's Eye Water.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Cures where all else fails. The Best Cough Syrup. Sold by druggists.

Thompson's Eye Water.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Cures where all else fails. The Best Cough Syrup. Sold by druggists.

Thompson's Eye Water.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Cures where all else fails. The Best Cough Syrup. Sold by druggists.

Thompson's Eye Water.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Cures where all else fails. The Best Cough Syrup. Sold by druggists.

Thompson's Eye Water.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Cures where all else fails. The Best Cough Syrup. Sold by druggists.

Thompson's Eye Water.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Cures where all else fails. The Best Cough Syrup. Sold by druggists.

Thompson's Eye Water.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Cures where all else fails. The Best Cough Syrup. Sold by druggists.

Thompson's Eye Water.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Cures where all else fails. The Best Cough Syrup. Sold by druggists.

Thompson's Eye Water.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Cures where all else fails. The Best Cough Syrup. Sold by druggists.

Thompson's Eye Water.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Cures where all else fails. The Best Cough Syrup. Sold by druggists.

Thompson's Eye Water.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Cures where all else fails. The Best Cough Syrup. Sold by druggists.

Thompson's Eye Water.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Cures where all else fails. The Best Cough Syrup. Sold by druggists.

Thompson's Eye Water.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Cures where all else fails. The Best Cough Syrup. Sold by druggists.

Thompson's Eye Water.

The Pill that Will.

"The pill that will," implies the pills that won't. Their name is legion. The name of "the pill that will" is Ayer's Cathartic Pill. It is a pill to rely on. Properly used it will cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and the other ills that result from torpid liver. Ayer's pills are not designed to purify the liver into a momentary activity, leaving it in yet more incapable condition after the immediate effect is past. They are compounded with the purpose of toning up the entire system, removing the obstructing conditions, and putting the liver into proper relations with the rest of the organs for natural co-operation. The record of Ayer's Pills during the half century they have been in public use establishes their great and permanent value in all liver affections.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

\$100 To Any Man.

WILL PAY \$100 FOR ANY CASE
Of Weakness in Men They Treat and Fall to Cure.

An Omaha Company places for the first time before the public a MAGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of Lost Vitality, Nervous and Sexual Weakness, and Restoration of Life Force in old and young men. No worn-out French remedy; contains no Phosphorus or other harmful drugs. It is a WONDERFUL TREATMENT—magical in its effects—positive in its cure. All readers, who are suffering from a weakness that blights their life, causing that mental and physical suffering peculiar to Lost Manhood, should write to the STATE MEDICAL COMPANY, Omaha, Neb., and they will send you absolutely FREE, a valuable paper on these diseases, and positive proofs of their truly MAGICAL TREATMENT. Thousands of men, who have lost all hope of a cure, are being restored by them to a perfect condition.

This MAGICAL TREATMENT may be taken at home under their directions, or they will pay railroad fare and hotel bills to all who prefer to go there for treatment, if they fall to cure. They are perfectly reliable, have no Free Prescriptions, Free Cures, Free Samples, or C. O. D. Sales. They have \$250,000 capital, and guarantee to cure every case they treat or refund every dollar of their charges may be deposited in a bank to be paid to them when a cure is effected. Write them today.

CURE YOURSELF!
Use Big 60 for substantial discharges, inflammation, irritations or ulcerations in the urinary tract. Contains no opium, no mercury, no arsenic, no strychnine, no lead, and no irritating ingredients. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, for 25c. Write to Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., or to Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., for circular sent on request.