DESTRUCTIVE FLAMES.

Forest Fires Raging in the Section of Bradford, Pa.

LARGE AMOUNT OF LUMBER AND MANY DWELLINGS BURNED.

James Heney, the Ex-Assayer of the Carson Mint, Who is Wanted in Connection With the Looting of That Institution, Believed to be in Colorado.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

BRADFORD (Pa.), May 5.—The most destructive forest fires known in this section for years have been raging for the past week. About 3 o'clock this morning a fire started between Glen Hazel and Keltner. Dollivers' sawmill, located between these points' was soon destroyed, together with 10,000,000 feet of lumber, sixteen cars of lumber and coal, eight dwellings, an oil well and several thousand acres of timber land.

A special fire train consisting of a steamer and a large force of firemen was sent from here. The firemen were unable to do anything but divert the course of the flames. Everything in the woods is very dry, and the leaves and underbrush furnish abundant fuel for the blaze. The flames are going up the hillside at a rapid rate, and destroying everything in their path. The sky is black with stifling smoke and the flames shoot up as high as the tops of the trees. Several people were injured in escaping from the flames.

This afternoon a second appeal was received from Glen Hazel asking for more help, and 35 firemen with hose were sent by special train. It is feared the fire was about to cross the east branch of the Clarion river and sweep out the town of Glen Hazel. The woods along the Erie Railroad between Keltner and Bradford are on fire, and it is feared the loss to oil and lumber property will be great.

Fires are raging between Rixford and Farmers Valley on valuable timber lands, and large quantities have been destroyed. The Columbia Company's property is now threatened. Between Crawford Junction and Riterville a fierce fire is raging on both sides of the Erie Railroad tracks. A fire has been in progress at Chipmunk since Thursday.

CARSON MINT SHORTAGE.

The Missing Assayer Believed to Have Been Seen in Colorado.

DENVER, May 5.—United States Deputy Marshals are looking in this State for the assayer, who, it is said, escaped from Carson, Nevada, with $80,000 stolen from the mint. It has been learned that a man fully answering the fugitive's description arrived at Colorado about five weeks ago and began investing in mining properties. This man disappeared about the time the officers got on his track.

JAMES HENEY THE MAN WANTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—James Heney is the name of the man who is being sought for by United States Marshals in Colorado, and who is wanted in connection with the looting of bullion from the Carson Mint. Heney was an employe in the mint, and it is alleged that he took home the gold, which is said to have been abstracted while it was in process of refining, in his lunch pail. Heney is known to have sold bullion to brokers from time to time, during a period of several years. He has not been in the employ of the mint for some time. He owns considerable property in San Francisco, Carson and other places. When the mint loot was discovered Heney disappeared, and was last heard of at Los Angeles. His wife shortly after his flight filed powers of attorney in this State and Nevada giving her absolute control of Heney's property. It is not supposed that Heney was the only culprit, as he could not possibly have done all the work necessary to cover up the shortage in bullion.

COMMANDER KROHN.

Mortally Wounded During the Naval Engagement in Pechili Gulf.

PHŒNIXVILLE (Pa.), May 5.—Chauncey Krohn of the Phœnix Iron Works of this place has received intelligence that his Hongkong brother, Commander Gerhard Krohn of the Chinese navy, was mortally wounded on board his vessel, the Kuen Yuen, in the naval engagement with the Japanese fleet in the Gulf of Pechili, near Port Arthur, in February. Before he was wounded he gave orders to one of his Lieutenants to man a gun. The Lieutenant refused to obey, when Commander Krohn manned the gun himself, but was soon mortally wounded by an exploding shell. He seated himself on the trunion and although he was blinded held his eyelids open with his fingers so he could see and endeavored to rally his men. But still they refused to obey orders, many of them jumping overboard.

The Kuen Yuen had every gun dismantled and was struck 400 times during the battle. Krohn was taken aboard a junk and removed to the British hospital at Hongkong, where he died two days after the fight and was interred in the foreign cemetery there.

Gerhard Krohn left this country seven years ago and joined General Von Hannekin and went with him to the Chinese service, where they were employed in reconstructing the army and navy of that country after the German plan. The property of Commander Krohn was confiscated at his death, even to his wearing apparel. Medals and private goods were claimed by the Chinese authorities to indemnify the Government for his defeat at the battle of Pechili while in their service.

RESURRECTION OF CHRIST.

Sermon Delivered by Rev. Heber Newton at New York.

NEW YORK, May 5.—In the Church of All Souls to-day, Rev. Heber Newton delivered the third of his present series of sermons on "Our Resurrection in the Light of the Resurrection of Jesus."

During the course of his sermon, Dr. Newton said: "If we read the story of the resurrection of Jesus Christ we shall see in it a type of every other resurrection that is to follow. We are constrained to think in some way about the resurrection life, if we are to believe in it all. Such thoughts as we can form seem to me to be illuminated from stories of the risen Jesus.

"The life to come cannot be a bodiless existence. Nature knows no bodiless existence; everything that lives clothes itself in some form or other, more or less fine matter composing these forms, but matter of some sort or other there is clothing everything living. We may be sure that the dead, living still, live not merely in some disembodied existence; they have bodies of their own, though our eyes may not ordinarily see them. That is clear in the story of the risen Jesus.

"The body that shall rise will not become a new body, else the continuity of life will be broken. It is an absolute necessity that in the life beyond personal identity shall continue. That means that in some way or other there shall be a continuance of that which is truly vital and essential to our present existence. There is within us each a spiritual body.

"The mysteries of clairvoyancy or of mind-reading, these and other well-authenticated powers of men, are not power of outer power, but powers of some inner organization transformed by the mind. This again we see illumined in the stories of the risen Jesus.

"At the touch of death the outer fleshy body falls away and the entire spiritual body is freed for a new life. It may draw around itself from the body which it leaves, or from the spiritual elements in the encompassing ether, the elements of a new and finer material body, or in ways in which we cannot ever dream of the mystery of being 'clothed upon' may accomplish itself. At the moment of death it seems to me that the spirit passes out of its earthy hue in the 'house not made with hands' eternal in the heavens. Every death is a resurrection. From every sepulcher the stone is already rolled away. This again, I think, we see in the stories of the risen Jesus."

ARMOUR'S STATEMENT DOUBTED.

Answer to His Assertion of a Loss on Every Head of Cattle Slaughtered.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, being interrogated as to Mr. Armour's statement of an average constant loss of between 17 and 18 cents on each head of cattle slaughtered by his house during a long period of time, said he had no criticisms to make as to the veracity of the statement as far as it goes, "but," he added, "Mr. Armour separates the dressed beef department from the transportation trade and various other departments of his business, which are closely related. It is currently rumored and generally believed that the firm of Armour & Co. have about 3,000 refrigerator cars rolling over the various railroads of the United States carrying dressed beef to their customers, and some wickedly curious people declare that they cannot tell when they buy dressed beef how much of the money goes for transportation and how much for meat. Possibly if Mr. Armour will state the losses incurred by his firm in the transportation of beef during the same period of time that he covered in stating its losses upon beef itself, the further losses of that firm would so excite public sympathy that those who eat beef would eat the more, and those would eat it, too, who never ate it before. However, until it is known what the losses of Armour & Co. are on the business of their refrigerator cars in carrying dressed meats the public may refrain from tears."

PROBABLY A BLUFF.

A Man Who Persisted That He Wanted to Die.

Last night Officers Pennish and Balsz went up to Thirteenth and K streets, in response to a call by telephone, and there found a young man named Wally Cassell parading up and down the block and declaring that he wanted to die.

He pretended to be very much in earnest, and wanted to know if someone wouldn't give him a knife or pistol, that he might end his career then and there. He had a pistol earlier in the evening, but the desire to cross the dark river did not seize upon him until after Morris Haley had disarmed him.

The officers carted the desperate man to the city jail and locked him up for the night. He will be apt to think that life is sweet after his night's experience. It is perhaps needless to say that Cassell was drunk.

MAKING RECORDS.

Drunks and Peace Disurbers Keep the Policemen Busy.

Yesterday was a lively day for the police, and as the result of their labors about fifteen or twenty drunks and peace disturbers found lodgings in the City Jail. No very serious offenses were committed, but there were plenty of fights and bloody noses.

At Fifteenth and R streets last night a gang of toughs were holding high carnival when the police wagon hove in sight, and then they scattered in all directions. They had been bombarbing a house in that vicinity, breaking windows and committing other malicious acts, but the owner of the place refused to make complaint against such of them as he had identified.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Yesterday's Scores Made at the Military Ranges.

In the practice shooting by Company G's members the following scores were made yesterday at 200 yards:

Lieut. Stearns	41	Priv. Rivett	43
Lieut. Zittinger	40	Priv. McMillan	42
Sergt. Klein	41	Priv. Faulkner	40
Sergt. Kellogg	38	Priv. Brown	39
Corp. Kelly	40	Priv. Pierce	38
Corp. Guth	40	Priv. Teague	37
Corp. Benteen	27	Priv. Cook	37
Priv. De Finness	44	Priv. Eldred	30
Priv. Gruhler	44	Priv. Taylor	30
Priv. Koetz	44	Priv. Bates	30
Priv. Sheehan	43	Priv. Aime	23
Priv. Maier	43	Priv. Clift	25
Priv. Peters	43	Priv. Nagel	21

In the pool shooting the scores were:

A. McMillan	46	J. L. Guth	43
J. Zittinger	45	P. A. Brown	43
P. Cook	45	W. Taylor	42
W. F. Sheehan	44	R. De Finnes	42
J. Gruhler	44	T. Kelley	37
W. I. Wallace	44	E. Eldred	35
J. A. Klein	44	H. Aime	35
H. W. Rivett	44	W. Wackford	26
W. F. Maier	43		

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Miss Ida Miller is visiting in San Francisco.

C. H. Gilman has gone to San Francisco.

Dr. G. G. Tyrrell has been quite ill for some days.

George Jones of Grand Island was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. E. B. Mott of San Francisco is visiting her old Sacramento friends.

Mrs. R. A. Carpenter and daughter of Tudor are stopping at the Capital Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Phil Archibald of San Francisco are registered at the Golden Eagle.

Miss Sadie Bedee is spending her vacation in Marysville with her uncle, B. F. Gilman.

Misses Anita and Bessie Cosby are visiting their sister, Mrs. H. E. Hall of Oakland.

Mrs. W. H. Eckhardt and her sisters, Misses Carrie and Kittie Breuner, have gone to San Francisco for a two weeks' visit.

W. S. Servoss and bride (nee Hitchrick) were to have departed last night for Atlanta, Ga., where Mr. Servoss goes as delegate to the National Convention of the Order of Railway Conductors.

Captain Siddons has received a long and interesting letter from Mrs. Siddons, who recently went to Paris with Miss Emily Thompson. Mrs. Siddons writes that they have been shown about the city by her daughter Nellie and Miss Hunt—a Boston young lady who is soon to make her dobut in opera. The ladies are having a delightful time in the French Capital. Mrs. Siddons and Miss Siddons (who has been absent some four years) will return to Sacramento about the 1st of August.

BRIEF NOTES.

Judge Catlin has rendered judgment for W. J. O'Brien for $35 and costs against C. H. Gilman.

J. Donnelly, who thought his pocket was picked while attending the concert in the Plaza on Friday night, found his money all right when he got home.

A man named Tom Deveney has been arrested for battery upon an old man named Daniel Carr. Carr also accuses Deveney of having stolen $7 50 from him.

Deputy Sheriff Schwilk has returned from Reno, Nev., with Bayard Handy, who is wanted in this city for burglary. Handy has been indicted by the Grand Jury.

Schuler is the name of the half-demented man found in a freight car on the north levee by Officer Ash. He was taken to the County Hospital for treatment.

There is some talk of having open-air concerts this summer. No doubt the necessary funds therefor could be obtained, and these concerts are certainly very popular.

The fire department was called out early Saturday morning to extinguish a fire in a Chinese laundry on F street, between Ninth and Tenth. The property belongs to Colonel Fred Crocker, and the damages to it will amount to about $100.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE NEW WOMAN.

Landmarks of Nature Which Cannot Be Removed.

If a Woman Becomes a Man She Must Resign Her Privileges as a Woman.

Ellen Batelle Dietrick, Chairman of the Press Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has issued a challenge for a debate upon the following questions bearing upon woman suffrage. The first and fourth questions the lady affirms; the second and third she answers in the negative.

1. Is there such a thing as a "natural" right to vote?

2. Were men alone the original politicians?

3. Is physical force the basis of our political Government?

4. Does morality demand the enfranchisement of American women?

"It is upon the correct answer to these questions," declares the lady, "that all the hopes of the whole human race depend in regard to good government."

Goldwin Smith has written an admirable essay upon this subject which was reprinted in pamphlet form and widely distributed by the ladies of New York opposed to woman suffrage. Discussing the question of "natural" right this author has this to say: "The rule by which the question (woman suffrage) is to be settled is the joint interest which the two sexes have in good government, not any abstract claim of right. For an abstract claim of right there appears to be no foundation. Power which is natural carries with it right, while it is subject to the restraints of conscience. Weakness cannot be said to have a right to artificial power, though the concession of such power within reasonable limits may be not only kind but wise, just and beneficial to humanity and civilization." And pursuing the subject further he declares that to the largest attainable measure of good government, every member of a community has a right, irrespective of sex, color or age; but if this or any other political change would be conducive to good government, the whole community has a right to it; if it would not, then the whole community have a right to a refusal of the change. It is notorious that the number of women who are seeking enfranchisement is but a small fraction of the whole, and it is very doubtful if it was put to a popular vote among women whether they would accept the new burden, and why should they? Ellen Dietrick says that moralists demand it. Let us see. Presuming that by the demand of morality is meant improvement in the material conditions of the masses of humanity, has the male sex hitherto righteously exercised political power? Unquestionably it has. Benjamin Kidd in his "Social Evolution" says: "No careful student of history can ignore the significance of the improvement in the position of the masses of the people which has taken place in England and France during the nineteenth century, nor the position the working classes have already come to occupy in the United States and some of the British Colonies." In England, it is said, the progress has been enormous. Mr. Giffen, in the *Journal of Royal Statistical Society*, showed an almost continuous decrease in the proportion of paupers since 1855. The wages of almost all classes have greatly risen, and their purchasing power is greater.

Was this improvement brought about through the wrongful use by holders of political power, however natural and legitimate? We think not. Especially in France has it been admittedly the domestic thrift of the women of the bourgeoise which has enabled that country to pay off its war indemnity and recover its position among the nations of the world. There has been no revolt of woman there. In whatever direction we look we find evidence of the same tendency toward morality's teachings being carried out by political power, male power. The conditions of life of the masses of the people show everywhere a progressive improvement.

In the United States of America, where we have the most typical democracy civilization has produced, there has developed, certainly, no retrograde movement in the condition of the masses, and yet Ellen Dietrick, by affirmation of her fourth question, argues that all the hopes of the whole human race depend, in regard to good government, on the enfranchisement of the American women.

Rather an odd theory, that. Still, it is well, perhaps, that somewhere on this mundane sphere, perhaps France and England, the females of the human species may continue to be the organs of its perpetuation; where, instead of competing with men in occupations which demand complete devotion as well as superior strength of muscle and brain, they will bear and nurse children; where matrimony will not be disparaged as a bondage; where the rearing of children will not be an aim too low for an intellectual being.

There are some landmarks of nature which cannot be removed. Nature, it may be said, will look to this, and in the end vindicate her own law. No doubt she will, yet the revolt against her may cost us dear. As Goldwin Smith well says, "Woman, if she becomes a man, will be a weaker man. Yet she must be prepared to resign her privilege as a woman. Privilege and equality at once she cannot hope to have. To don the other sex she must doff her own—a process in which she will run the risk of ceasing to be, or at least to be deemed, the 'angelic portion of humanity.' For a time, perhaps, the ancient sentiment might linger, but the total change of relations would in the end bring a change of feeling. Chivalry depends on the acknowledged need of protection, and what is accorded to a gentle helpmate would not be accorded to a rival. Man would not be bound nor inclined to treat with tenderness and forbearing the being who was jostling with him in the law courts, wrestling with him on the stump, maneuvering against him in elections, haggling with him on 'change or in Wall street. Take mere sex, apart from character, and there will be nothing in the female of the human species more than in the female of any other species to command our respect or devotion."

However (to follow up the questions propounded), whether or not the right to vote is a natural one or legitimately the exclusive privilege of man; whether or not physical force is the basis of our political government—the hopes of humanity in regard to good government, which has for its aim humanity's good, does not depend on the enfranchisement of American women, and indeed universal woman suffrage, judging from the occurrences of the past, does not seem a vital necessity in the social organism, but on the other hand it may be conducive to much evil, particularly when considered from the standard of the greatest good to the greatest number, including in the latter the unborn generations of the future. These should never be overlooked in any scheme of social salvation.—San Francisco Wave.

Normandy was thus named because it was conquered and inhabited by the Norsemen, or Normans.

VERY LIVELY WORK.

Quick Mobilization of the French Navy at Toulon.

A remarkably quick bit of naval mobilation appears to have been done by the French at Toulon, immediately after the announcement of the death of the Emperor of Morocco, and there seems to be be very little doubt that the Government expected serious trouble. The correspondent at Toulon of a London newspaper writes: "At an early hour on Monday morning Vice-Admiral de Boissoudy, the Commander-in-Chief, received on board of his battleship, the Formidable, moored in Toulon roadstead, a cipher telegram from the Minister of Marine ordering him to prepare at once for the departure of one of the three divisions composing his squadron. The Admiral immediately selected four of his fastest ships, all armed with new quick-firing guns, and, while their commanders proceeded to the Formidable for instructions, provisions and ammunition were rapidly taken in. As the Neptune could not be got ready as promptly as the other ships, it was left behind, with orders to join them as soon as possible, and five hours after the receipt of the Minister's orders the Hoche, Lalande and Tage started on their voyage.

"It was then 12:40 P. M., and at 3:30 the Neptune—which is the best sailer in the squadron, doing nineteen knots an hour with ease—was speeding after them in a heavy sea with a westerly gale blowing. Provisions for the crews sufficient to last three months had been shipped, and the rapidity with which food and ammunition were put on board is considered a remarkable achievement at Toulon. The order from Paris was totally unexpected, yet within five hours a division with nearly 2,000 men and with sixty-four guns was able to put to sea. In naval circles at Toulon this performance is regarded as a very conclusive and practical reply to all the criticisms indulged in at the expense of the navy during the last few months. But this is not all. It is added that, as a further precaution, Vice-Admiral de Boissoudy was ordered to hold another division in readiness to sail at a moment's notice, and that all the ships undergoing repairs in the Toulon dockyards were being placed with the utmost haste in a position to put to sea."

DON'T FIDGET.

Women of New York Vigorously Studying Repose of Manner.

A foreign nobleman, for whose opinion on etiquette and the higher amenities of fashionable life the modish folk of New York feel a profound respect, has been heard to remark that, though fascinating in many ways, our pretty American women lack very sadly that repose of manner which marks the caste to which all rich, pretty and smart women strive to belong, the thoroughly aristocratic.

"American women," says this eminent censor of high breeding, "gesticulate too much, they laugh too much, are too restless when seated, too uneasy when standing, and altogether, when animated, are calculated to throw a sensitive person into a hard attack of sympathetic fidgets." So much of this is true, and so deep an impression has the frank criticism made on the women of New York, at least, that few of them one meets but are vigorously studying what the nobleman calls "repose."

"To seem at rest," says one of the best exponents of this new doctrine of social conduct, "seat yourself carefully and at ease. Smile a good deal if you wish and are amused; but laugh rarely, and then in a modulated tone. Try to move your head about with graceful posing, but for the most part let your hands lie easily in your lap, and try to make it a rule to do everything slowly. American women are nervous instead of graceful, jerk from one thing to another, and so mar the best effects of good gowns and fair faces." Under this imported regulation one finds hostesses pouring tea with a deliberation that is positively restful to a weary soul; dancing is no longer a fast and furious rush of feet; and the last nights at the opera the pretty women in their boxes did not appear to be conversing so much in a wild sign language with gymnastic arm and head movements, as in the low, sweet voices with which nature has so kindly blessed the majority.—Demorest's Magazine.

GOOD RECEIPTS.

Tomato Relish—One peck of ripe tomatoes, one cup of vinegar, four peppers, two quarts of water, four onions, two tablespoonfuls of salt. Boil three hours.

Baked Tomatoes—Peel and slice a quarter of an inch thick. Pack in a puddling dish, seasoning each layer with salt, pepper, butter, and a very little white sugar. Bake, covered half an hour; remove the lid and brown for fifteen minutes. Five minutes before taking from the oven pour over the top three or four tablespoonfuls of cream whipped up for a few minutes with melted butter.

Scalloped Tomatoes—Peel and cut in slices a quarter of an inch thick. Pack in a pudding dish in alternate layers with a force-meat made of bread crumbs, butter, salt, pepper and a little white sugar. Spread thickly on each stratum of tomatoes and when the dish is nearly full put tomatoes uppermost, a good bit of butter upon each slice. Dust with pepper and a little sugar. Stew with dry bread crumbs and bake covered half an hour, remove the lid and bake brown.

Boiled Tomatoes—Select large, firm ones and do not peel. Slice half an inch thick and broil upon an oyster gridiron. A few minutes will suffice to cook them. Have ready in a cup some hot butter, seasoned with pepper, salt, a little sugar and half a teaspoonful of made mustard. As soon as the tomatoes are done, dip each piece in this mixture and lay upon a hot chafing dish. When all are dished, heat what remains of the seasoning to a boil, pour upon them and serve at once.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday: W. H. Metson, P. J. McEnerney, L. Klein, Dr. H. Roberts, Phil Rogers, San Francisco; J. L. Kercheval, Walnut Grove; D. W. Varnum, Houston, Tex.; J. H. Rogers, Coulterville; D. M. Jones, Rocklin; A. E. Birdsall, city; Mrs. M. Williams, Lincoln; Mrs. R. A. Carpenter and daughter, Tudor; L. W. Young, Wadsworth, Nev.; J. N. Stephenson, Courtland.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: E. A. Coburn, Philadelphia; H. E. Cleveland, H. E. Knapp, Le Roy Platt, F. Luckenbuck and wife, New York; J. W. Allen, Bakersfield; G. Snell, Louisville; D. Armstrong, Batavia, N. Y.; W. S. Still, Chicago; Miss Josephine Southworth, Mrs. D. P. Holmes, Bay City, Mich.; Phil Archibald and wife, Mrs. E. Piver, F. Treichman and wife, A. F. Schuman, George E. Dow, George W. Schell, R. A. Marshall, J. W. McDonald, J. E. Heady, San Francisco.

Fight in a Restaurant.

At a late hour last night a lively row occurred in the Poodle Dog restaurant, at Eighth and K streets. Frank Smith claims to have been quietly drinking a cup of coffee, when John Mulligan entered and deliberately sailed into him, with the evident intention of knocking him out in the first round. Order was restored before much damage was done, and Officer Higgins escorted Mulligan to the Police Station and locked him up.

Second Regiment Encampment.

The Board of Officers of the Second Regiment of Infantry, N. G. C., has decided on holding a regimental encampment at Vallejo, commencing on the 8th of June.

THE NONPAREIL.

"The Nonpareil"

Special Sale,

TUESDAY MORNING AT 9:30.

BLACK SILKS,
At 85c a Yard.

This lot consists of short lengths taken from regular stock. Many of the lengths are very desirable for skirts and waists, running from 5 to 15 yards to the piece. All of them are the most desirable and best selling styles we have had this season, such as black figured gros grain silks in several different patterns, black figured India silks, black figured Gros de Londres silks, plain gros grain silks.

FANCY SILKS
FOR WAISTS,
At 68c a Yard.

Your choice of several different styles in fancy Taffeta Silks in checks and stripes in new combinations of colorings. They are all bright, new goods, and would be considered good value at $1 a yard.

DRAPERY SILKS,
At 50c a Yard.

We are showing something entirely new in figured Drapery Silks, 32 inches wide, in crepe effects.

WASSERMAN, DAVIS & CO.

AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS,

Corner Fifth and J Streets, Sacramento.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

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"WELL BRED, SOON WED." GIRLS WHO USE SAPOLIO ARE QUICKLY MARRIED.

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(Successors to S. H. DAVIS.)

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All persons having claims against me will present same, and all persons indebted will please call and settle with above firm. S. H. DAVIS.

CAPT. RUHSTALLER'S Extra Gilt Edge ALSO FINE OLD PORTER, Delivered to Saloons Ice Cold. Capacity, 75,000 to 100,000 Barrels Per Year. BEST BEER IN THE WORLD TRY IT.