INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

[Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in an appendix to Volume XXIII of the Brevier Legislative reports.]

SATURDAY, April 4, 1885.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. WILLARD the Senate resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole (Mr. Fowler in the chair) for further consideration of the bill [H. R. 470]. The proviso to the prison appropriation being read—

Mr. WILLARD: As the earnings show sufficient earnings this proviso says to the management instead of paying to the general fund, make your drawings out of the funds you have in hand. There is now no law requiring the turning over of the products of the State Prisons to the treasury. This committee amendment would require the turning over of the balance after paying for these specified improvements.

The committe amendment—the proviso at the close of item 12—was agreed to.

Mr. Foulke moved to add an item of $400 for the State Horticultural Society. The information that body furnishes to the State is very desirable, is of a local character, and can not be obtained in any other way.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WINTER questioned whether th closing paragraph in item 13 would affect unexpended balances of other funds or appropriations.

Mr. WILLARD thought not.

Mr. YOUCHE moved to add the word "made in this act" after the word "appropriations."

Mr. OVERSTREET: Would that cover the 2 per cent State-house fund?

Mr. YOUCHE moved to amend by excluding from the appropriations to be paid in the fiscal year ending in 1887 the special appropriations of $25 000 for Bloomington and $20,000 for Purdue University.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRYANT moved to amend by adding $15 000 for additional water supply for the Hospital for the Insane.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Hendricks: Estimates were made for this purpose and that $15,000 is the estimated cost of getting the supply from Eagle Creek.

Mr. McCLURE: It will cost $35,000 to get a supply from the city water works, while from Eagle Creek a supply could be had for $15 000.

Mr. WILLARD: I am informed there is a sufficient water supply there now, and this was voted down by the House.

The amendment was agreed to on a division.

Mr. YOUCHE moved to amend so that this appropriation shall be excepted from the appropriations from the year ending 1887.

This amendment was agreed to.

On motion by Mr. WILLARD the committee rose, reported progress, and was discharged from the further consideration of the bill.

On motion by Mr. YOUCHE the bill and amendments were ordered printed separately and made the special order for 2 o'clock Monday.

LIABILITY OF CORPORATIONS.

On motion by Mr. YOUCHE the bill [H. R. 92] concerning the liability of corporations and companies for the injury or death of an employe was read the first time. He explained: The bill precludes railroad companies, where the employe is injured through the carelessness or negligence of a company's employe, from setting up such fact of carelessness of a company employe as a defense, and moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Railroads, with instructions to report next Monday.

Mr. WINTER: I am in favor of the principle of this bill, and move to amend the motion by referring this bill to a Special Committee of Three.

Mr. WILLARD: I believe the committees of the Senate are made to consider such measures coming before the Senate which properly belong to them.

Mr. OVERSTREET: I hope this reference will be to a special committee, for a majority of the Railroad Committee will be out of the city till 2 p. m. Monday.

The amendment and the motion as amended were severally agreed to.

On motion by Mr. WILLARD his bill on the same subject was referred to the same committee.

The presiding officer (Mr. Fowler) made the committee to consist of Messrs. Youche, Willard and Winter.

ANIMALS AT LARGE IN TOWNS.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Hendricks: I move to take up House bill No. 34, and in order to save time and read it but once, will move to suspend the constitutional rule, read it the first and second times by title, the third time by sections, and put in on its passage. The bill simply proposes to incorporate in the law governing incorporated towns the section of the law governing cities which restrains the running at large of cattle, sheep, horses, swine, etc.—Section 3,333 of the Revised Statutes of 1881. It is intended to protect towns from the raids of cattle. At present if a man allows his cow to run at large in a town any person may make an affidavit against him and have him fined from $3 to $10 and the costs will amount to $15 or $20, while under the city law the animal is taken up and may be recovered by paying from fifty cents to a dollar pound fees.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill passed by yeas 35, nays 0.

STREET IMPROVEMENT ASSESSMENT.

On motion by Mr. JOHNSON, of Dearborn, the bill [H. R. 401] concerning the duties of cities and their Common Councils was taken up. He said: It provides that assessments for street improvements may be paid in four annual installments instead of all at once. The city can execute its bonds to pay for improvements and place the charges for assessments against the property on the duplicate as other taxes, and charge the owner of the property 6 per cent. and interest on the money advance, and allows the owner of the property to pay in installments, or he may elect to pay it all at once, as the law now is.

Mr. BROWN: I think the bill ought to be printed.

Mr. YOUCHE: I hope that motion will not be made, because of the danger in delay. The author informs me there is but one change in the law, and that is to enable a person against whom an assessment is made to have four years in which to pay an assessment for street improvements by paying 6 per cent. interest. The purpose of the bill is to give men who have acquired little homes by making small or monthly payments, a chance to pay the assessments in easy instalments, so they may not have to mortgage their properties in order to pay at once.

Mr. OVERSTREET: It seems to me it amounts to this: When work is done on the streets the city has to pay the contractor, and then the city takes the chances of collecting the assessments, which is sometimes connected with lawsuits, and then who is to pay the expense of the lawsuit? It seems to me this bill is of too much importance to pass through in a hurry.

On motion by Mr. FOULKE the bill was ordered printed and made the special order for Monday at 3 o'clock p. m.

On motion by Mr. McINTOSH, the bill [H. R. 124] was read the third time.

Mr. WINTER explained: It amends the section of the civil code which enumerates cases where service of publication may be made, and adds cases where the object is to obtain a review of judgment; to procure a new trial; to set aside a judgment; to enforce satisfaction of judgment on mortgages; to set aside an entry of satisfaction of judgment, mortgage or other lein; to set aside a sale of real estate, or to set aside a Sheriff's return—lein on excution.

The question being "shall the bill pass?" the roll was called, and resulted yeas 33, nays 0.

No quorum voting—

A recess was taken till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION

CONVICT LABOR.

On motion by Mr. BAILEY, his bill [S. 267] to create a commission of five persons—three Democrats and two Republicans—to report information to the next General Assembly relative to prison labor and the management of convicts, was read the second time.

LIEUTENANT DENNY.

On motion by Mr. WEIR, the House concurrent resolution tendering the thanks of the people of Indiana to First-Lieutenant Frank L. Denny, for his efforts to protect Americans in Alexandria, Egypt, was read and adopted.

RAILROAD CATTLE GUARDS.

On motion by Mr. SMITH, of Jennings, the bill [H. R. 71] to require railroad companies to construct cattle guards at public crossings, was made a special order for Tuesday at 2 o'clock p. m.

The calendar was cleared of House bills on the first reading, and then came an adjournment, under an order made this forenoon, till Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, April 4, 1885—9 a. m.

OPENING ELECTION POLLS.

The SPEAKER: The special order for this hour is the bill [S. 145] regarding the times of holding open the polls at elections—that they may be opened as early as 6 o'clock in the morning.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. SAYRE: If I understand this bill, I think it should not become a law, as it gives an opportunity to defraud the ballot. It opens a way for the worst sorts of corruption.

Mr. PENDLETON: This bill is to give laborers a chance to vote—those men who labor for less than $1 per day for instance. If they take the time to vote they lose their wages. This bill opens the polls before working hours. I think the idea that it gives an opportunity for fraud, because the polls open earlier in the morning, is an error. The officers are there to guard the sanctity of the polls.

Mr. ENGLE: The election laws now on our statute books are uniform. The passage of this bill will make them otherwise. The bill provides that when twenty or more citizens petition to have the polls open early, it must be done. This will create confusion. The hour of 6 o'clock in the morning in November is an early one for the polls to open. That hour will be the hour for evil work. I must not be understood as saying that I believe the workingmen will do this fraud. They are the honest yeomanry; but designing politicians will be on hand for it. I do not charge that this bill will affect one party more than another.

Mr. REEVES: I know it to be true in my own city that a great number of laboring men, notably railway men, are compelled to go out of the city before the polls open. They can not afford to lose their day's work and possibly their jobs. The present law practically disfranchises them. The polls, under this law, can not be oped surreptitiously. If there is danger of fraud it will be no trouble to get men of all parties out early. As it is the men work at the polls are up early. The circulation of the petition shows whether or not the voters want the polls opened at 6 o'clock.

Mr. SPEAKER JEWETT: In the little city where the gentleman from Floyd (Mr. Hanlon) and I live, a large number of men ask this. Personally, I have no interest, as I am scarcely ever out of bed by 6 o'clock. In our town hundreds and thousands who earn their bread in the manufacturies, are compelled to go to their work early in the morning. Many of them go to Louisville to labor in the manufactories there. These men, by the present law, are practically disfranchised. They are good citizens of Indiana and are about divided equally, politically. No harm can come of it to any party. Three car loads of laborers leave New Albany every morning at 6:44 for their work at Louisville. There are 1,800 men in the DePauw glass works whose hour for beginning is early in the morning. It should be the policy of us all to induce every man to take an interest in the affairs of the nation and vote. It is enough for us to ask these laborers, who scarcely ever hold office, to vote, much less to lose a day's work. In behalf and on behalf of thousands of laboring men of New Albany I ask that this bill pass.

Mr. LOYD: I find, by looking at the calendar, that the sun rises in November at 6:34 o'clock in the morning, and it is not, therefore, too dark to open the polls. It will check scheming politicians and remove temptations of undue influence over voters. As it is, men who can not afford to lose their day's work are paid for it on election day by politicians who use this as an influence.

The bill passed by yeas 51, nays 25.

Mr. DEEM, explaining his vote, said: For the reason that my constituents do not demand nor require this measure, and for the reason that I believe it would lead to fraud and corruption, because it proposes to open the polls at an hour when honest men do not wish to, and in most cases will not attend the polls, I vote "no."

Mr. FARRELL: Because it is in behalf of the laboring men. I vote "aye."

Mr. HANLON: Because all men, if they have an interest in the affairs of the country, can get up at 6 o'clock in the morning as well as the laborers can get up at 5 o'clock in the morning. I vote "aye."

Mr. LINNVILLE: Because I believe the aim of the bill is for fraud and corruption, I vote "no."

Mr. SMITH, of Perry: I believe that it is in the interest of all laboring men, and vote "aye."

Mr. STALEY: I do not know that this bill will have much effect in our city. There are, however, no less than eight gangs of section hand who are compelled to leave early in the morning. These men are always under a boss, who may permit them an hour off to vote if they vote his way. I vote "aye."

Mr. TAYLOR: When this bill was read and the hour given as 6 o'clock in the morning, a cold chill crept over me. But when I heard the Speaker and the gentleman from Putnam (Mr. Gordon), early birds, advocate it, I thought I could stand it if they can, so I vote "aye."

Mr. WILSON: The bill is in the interest of fraud and corruption. It will open every ballot-box in the country by 6 o'clock a. m., and will give the Kentuckians an opportunity to cross the line and do our voting for us and then go home. I vote "no."

Mr. HARRELL: This bill puts too much power in the hands of twenty men. I vote "no."

Mr. BOYD: For the same reason I vote "no."

The SPEAKER announced the passage of the bill.

Subsequently Mr. WILSON said: I find that the clerk has fifty-one members recorded as voting for the bill. Mr. Patten, who was not present at roll-call, is recorded as voting for the bill.

Mr. PATTEN: I did not vote.

The SPEAKER: Then the bill fails for want of a constitutional majority.

INDIANA LEGION PAY.

The bill [S. 323] being read the third time—

Mr. COPELAND: This bill provides for the payment of all regular and independent companies of the Indiana Legion that performed service under the orders of the Governor in 1862 whose payrolls were not placed on file in the Adjutant General's office until after the 11th day of March, 1867, through negligence of their commanding officers. The Legislature of 1867 appropriated $30 500 to pay the regiments of the Indiana Legion, whose claims had been filed at the time of the passage of the act (March 11, 1867), and providing further, that no part of this sum shall be paid to any regiment or company whose claims had not been filed in the office of the paymaster previous to the passage of said act, and that thereafter no warrant should be drawn to pay any claims of said companies, except upon the certificate of the Adjutant General, indersed by the Governor; that the amount thereof is shown to be due by the rolls deposited in said Adjutant General's office, so that no company whose pay-rolls were not placed on file before the act of 1867 took effect can be paid under the present law although there remains for their payment about $16,000 out of the $30,500 appropriated in 1867; which amount under the amendatory act of 1883 will be covered back into the treasury after the 18th day of January, 1886, provided this bill should not become a law. In 1862 a company of the Ninth Regiment, Second Legion, known as the North Madison Rangers, commanded by Captain Samuel Steinberger, acting under orders of the Governor of the State, performed service for over five months, for which they have never received a single cent, while nearly all the other companies of the entire Legion have received their pay. After the war and before any steps were taken to pay the members of the Legion, the Captain of the company went to the State of Alabama without filing the pay rolls of his company with the Paymaster in the Adjutant General's office and in his absence the act of 1867 was passed, which provided that no claims shall be paid unless the pay-rolls had been filed before the passage of that act, and upon his return it was too late to file them. Captain Steinberger, than whom there is no more honorable gentleman in the State of Indiana, has ever since been embarrassed from the fact that members of his company feel that if he had done his duty they would have received their pay long ago. Had he been in the State at the time the other companies filed their pay rolls he certainly would have done his whole duty. I have in my possession a letter from ex-Adjutant General Carnahan to Captain Steinberger saying that these claims ought to be paid, but until there is specific law for that purpose nothing can be done. I have recently talked with General Kountz, the present Adjutant General, and he says that these claims ought to be paid provided the claimants can establish their claims.

Mr. MOODY: I hope the bill will pass, as it is extensive and covers the whole case.

The bill was passed by yeas 68, nays 1.

Mr. BARNEY, explaining his vote, said: I hope the bill will pass. It should have become a law in 1867. The claims, which will be about $10 for each man, are already made out for those whom the money is due.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE DISCRIMINATIONS.

The bill [S. 349] to prevent telegraph and telephone companies from discriminations in business and prices, was read the third time.

Mr. MURPHY: This bill should become a law because its provisions are such that it will make competition practicable between the Western Union Company and competing lines of telegraph. This Western Union Company now enjoys such a stupendous monopoly that the B. and O. and other companies which are struggling for a living are only permitted to exist for the mere matter of appearance, to delude the public into the belief that competition actually exists, where in fact there is none. As matters are now if you send a telegram over any line which requires transference to the Western Union, it must be prepaid in order to induce the Western Union to take it, and an additional ten cents is charged by the Western Union for extra words written on the margin of this telegram, which are of no practical value to the other company or the sender. On account of the extraordinary advantages possessed by this gigantic monopoly, the Western Union Telegraph Co., they occupy a similar attitude toward the public and other companies as a despot does toward his subjects. The company combines with railroads and practically excludes all competition by its facilities for getting right of way over principal railways and securing offices in their depots, while other companies of such magnitude as could hope to compete can not be organized. This law will compel simple justice to be done to competitors and the public. This company is an illustration of the power and greed of organized capital, and convinces us of the necessity for the enactment of laws that will restrict those soulless corporations in their exasperating demands.

This Western Union Company has combined with the Bell Telephone Company, another monopoly that has succeeded in gaining extraordinary privileges on account of the power of wealth. This law will invite competition, thereby promoting the interests of the public by weakening the power of this great monopoly, and will give employment to those who are forced into idleness that great profits shall accrue to these monopolies. This bill will benefit the public as well as employes and competing companies, and should therefore pass.

The bill passed by yeas 71, nays 0.

The Crow Creek Reservation Settlers.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, April 4.—Specials to the Journal from Dakota points say there is great indignation and suspense over the news from Washington that the Winnebago and Crow Creek reservation lands opened to settlement by the proclamation of ex-President Arthur is to be withdrawn. There are now nearly 3,000 families on the lands, most of whom journeyed from long distances, and have every dollar they own invested in their claims, and are actively at work making improvements. It will be a great hardship to these unfortunate people to have to leave now, and there may be considerable trouble to remove them if they should show a disposition to resist, which it is believed they will.

Western Water Ways Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—The Western Water Ways Convention, to be held here on April 7 and 8, promises to be large. Some 700 delegates have already been appointed, and preparations are being made on a large scale to entertain them. The leading business men of the city are taking a very active interest in the matter.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary in order to enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and strengthens the system.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA EXODUS.

Negroes Flocking to Arkansas and White Planters Out Gunning for Emigration Agents.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 4.—The tide of emigration from Upper South Carolina continues to flow westward. A few days ago a band of 125 colored men, women and children left Laurens for Arkansas, and small parties are leaving Abbeville, Laurens and Greenville almost every day. This wholesale exodus is due chiefly to the machinations of unscrupulous emigration agents, employed by railroad companies, who travel through the State and paint glowing pictures to the ignorant colored men of the wonderful inducements offered him to locate in Arkansas, which they represent to be a land flowing with milk and honey. Many of these people who are thus enticed away from their homes are under contract to work on plantations for the year. Consequently, the emigration agents are in bad repute with the white planters. A few nights ago several agents who had gathered in Abbeville County to talk emigration to negroes were driven off by a volley of rifle shots fired by whites from an ambush. They have not been seen since. The farmers of Laurens are now hunting for a party of agents who have been working extensively in that county of late, and should they be found they will be summarily dealt with. It is estimated that fully 1,000 Laurens County negroes have emigrated to Arkansas since last November. A party of ten or twelve negroes who left Abbeville County in December have just returned to their old homes. At the place where they intended to locate one man was found hauling wood for seven widows whose husbands had dropped off in that inhospitable country. This state of things so alarmed the women of the party that they immediately set their faces toward their old homes and their husbands followed them.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

He Believes in Cleveland, and Says the South Reminds Him of "a Budding Spring."

CINCINNATI, April 4.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has been in this city two days, having lectured to a small audience Thursday night at the Odeon. Yesterday he was interviewed at the St. Nicholas. In reply to an inquiry he said:

"I have never said that I favored Lamar for the Democratic Presidential candidate in 1888. That is too far ahead to call for any preferences."

"Do you believe Cleveland is to adhere to his civil-service reform?"

"Yes; as much as I do in the stability of the Allegheny Mountains. We are anxious to see what the two great parties will do. Their future is largely in their own hands; but Cleveland's policy will live out its days. You may be sure of that."

"What do you think of Pearson's nomination as Postmaster of New York?"

"It was a wise appointment. I am glad it was made."

"How did affairs in the South impress you?"

"All the south reminds me of a budding spring. Intellectually, morally, spiritually, spring has taken up the winter that has so long reigned in the South. Everybody there seems young and full of life and energy. The South is at last—if you don't mind a Bible phrase—a strong man awakened and ready for the race. In all the centers we visited—and they were all the towns big enough to pay for a lecture—I was struck by the interest manifested in the education of the colored people."

Thousands Hastened to Their Graves

By relying on testimonials written in vivid, glowing language of some miraculous cures made by some largely puffed up doctor or patent medicine has hastened thousands to their graves, the readers having almost insane faith that the same miracle will be performed on them that these testimonials mention, while the so-called medicine is all the time hastening them to their graves. Although we have

Thousands Upon Thousands!!!

of testimonials of the most wonderful cures voluntarily sent us, we do not publish them, as they do not make the cures. It is our medicine, Hop Bitters, that makes the cures. It has never failed and never can. We will give reference to any one for any disease similar to their own if desired, or will refer to any neighbor, as there is not a neighborhood in the known world but can show its cures by Hop Bitters.

A Losing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsburg said to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health, and of his inability to cure her, jokingly said: "Try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughed at the Doctor for his joke, but he is not so pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.

Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors at $3 a visit would tax a man for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1,000 and all the year's sickness.

Given Up by the Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die from Kidney and Liver trouble!"

None genuine without a bunch of green hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in that name.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure

CONTAIN AMMONIA.

THE TEST:

Place a can lay down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.

DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA.

AND HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

MAKERS OF

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, too!

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems

For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

DUFFY'S

PURE

Malt Whiskey.

ABSOLUTELY PURE & UNADULTERATED. TRADE MARK.

Absolutely Pure and Unadulterated. Entirely Free from FUSIL OIL.

FUSIL OIL—Do you know what it is? Ask your Physician or Druggist and he will tell you that IT IS A DEADLY POISON. Positive Sure Cure for Malaria, Pulmonary Complaints, Indigestion, Nervous Prostration, Bronchial Troubles, General Debility, Loss of Mental Power and all Wasting Diseases. Endorsed by over 3,500 Physicians and Chemists. Invaluable as a STIMULANT AND TONIC in Typhoid Fever, Dysentery Diarrhœa, and all low forms of Disease. THE RECOGNIZED

ANTIDOTE FOR CHOLERA.

We are the only concern in the United States who are bottling and selling to the Medical Profession and Drug Trade an absolutely Pure Malt Whiskey, one that is free from FUSIL OIL and that is not only found on the sideboards of the best families in the country, but also in the physician's dispensing room.

DR. ARENDT, *the great German Chemist*, says:—*"I have made an analysis of your PURE MALT WHISKEY, which gave a very gratifying result. Your Malt Whiskey, obtained mostly by extract of malt convusion and a very careful fermentation and distillation, is* entirely free from fusil oil *and any of those similarly obnoxious alcohols which are so often found in whiskey. I therefore,*

RECOMMEND IT TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Prof. VON VENDER, writes:—"Purity itself—Duffy's Malt Whiskey, is the purest liquor that I have ever analyzed. I must therefore unqualifiedly recommend it to the medical profession."

The late HARVEY L. BYRD, M. D., President of the Faculty, and Professor of the Baltimore Medical College, says: "I find it remarkably free from fusil oil and other objectionable materials so often found in the whiskies of the present day.

JAMES J. O'DEA, M. D., of Staten Island, the author of several works on insanity, writes: "When I prescribe an alcoholic stimulant, I order your famous Malt Whiskey. I know it to be wholesome, clean and unadulterated."

FRED. H. SAWERS, M. D., of Rochester, N. Y., a graduate of the leading European colleges, says: "I prescribe your Malt Whiskey in my practice here, consider it a very superior reliable article and can heartily recommend it in low states of fevers, acute inflammations, and depressing maladies generally, and also as a tonic in feeble digestion and convalescence from acute diseases, where an alcoholic stimulant is indicated, and especially in Phthisis Pulmonalis."

IN FACT, IT IS A BEVERAGE AND MEDICINE COMBINED.

TO CONSUMPTIVES, and those afflicted with HEMORRHAGES, WE WILL on receipt of SIX DOLLARS, send to any address in the United States (East of the Rocky Mountains), all Express Charges prepaid a plain case (th s avoiding all opportunity for comment), containing Six Quart bottles of our PURE MALT WHISKEY and with it in writing, and under the Seal of the Company a SURE and POSITIVE CURE for CONSUMPTION and other WASTING DISEASES in their early stages. This Formula has been prepared especially for us by the great German Scientist, *Dr. Von Vonders.* It can be prepared by any family housekeeper at slight expense (Raw Beefsteak and our PURE MALT WHISKEY being of the ingredients.) After this preparation has been taken for a few weeks, the previously conspicuously prominent bones in patients suffering from Consumption and the like diseases, get covered with a thick coating of fat and muscle, the sunken and bloodless cheeks fill up and assume a rosy hue, the drooping spirits revive, while all the muscles of the body, and chief among them the heart, are stronger and better able to perform their functions, because of being nourished with a richer blood than they had been before. In other words, the system is supplied with more carbon than the disease can exhaust, thereby giving nature the upper hand in the conflict.

SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS AND FINE GROCERY HOUSES.

Price ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Sample Quart Bottles sent to any address in the United States (East of the Rocky Mountains), securely packed in plain case, *Express charges prepaid* on receipt of $1.25.

THE DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

Lifted Up

A happy surprise it was to Mr. A. R. Norton, of Bristol, Conn., when ATHLOPHOROS put him on his feet, and sent him cheerfully about his business. Let him tell his own story:

"About three weeks ago I was taken with a severe crick in the back. For four days I was unable to turn in bed without help, and when lifted up could not stand on my feet. I was induced to try ATHLOPHOROS, after all the usual remedies failed. In 20 minutes after taking the first dose I could bear my weight upon my feet. In two days I was able to get about and attend to business. In two other cases which have come to my knowledge its use has been attended with the same results."

A poor man in Philadelphia had to borrow a dollar to buy a bottle of ATHLOPHOROS. On account of his poverty his name shall remain a secret. He had suffered terribly from Rheumatism. He gratefully writes:

"I took my first dose Tuesday afternoon, and on Wednesday, after but seven doses, I had not a sharp or severe ache left. Then I reduced the dose one-half and took the remainder of the bottle. I was able to be steady at work till Saturday, when I took a severe cold and was unable to use my left hand. I purchased another bottle and by bed-time I found relief. The medicine is all you claim for it."

Investigate ATHLOPHOROS all you please! Find all the fault you choose with it! and yet the fact remains, that it is doing what no other medicine ever could do for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

SOLAR TIP SHOES

We have made a specialty of this excellent SHOE for BOYS' WEAR for years. We make nothing else, and produce perfection of fit, comfort, good style, and the best wearing boot that is made. Cost no more than is generally charged for ordinary shoes, and will save 50 per cent. in wear. No corns, no bunions. Any dealer content with a fair profit will confirm what we say. Give them a trial, and you will be a permanent friend of THE SOLAR TIP. Beware of Imitations called by names so nearly like Solar Tip as to deceive. Trade-mark and "JOHN MUNDELL & Co." in full, is on sole of each pair.

FOR SALE.

To Printers and Publishers.

We have for sale one nearly new "Stonemetz" Newspaper Folding Machine. Will fold, paste and trim a sheet 33x50 inches, or smaller. Price, $250. Address

SENTINEL COMPANY,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Best Boiler Scale Purgative.

TO TRY IT IS TO USE NO OTHER.

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