

THEY FLED IN FEAR

Citizens of Paris Terrified by the Anarchist Outrage

RESULTS OF THE EXPLOSION

The Place Where Ravachol Was Arrested Demolished by a Bomb. Many Persons Injured.

PARIS, April 26.—There was a terrific explosion early Monday evening in the entrance to the wine shop of M. Very, 23 Boulevard Magenta, where Ravachol, the anarchist, was arrested on March 30. The bomb contained at least twelve pounds of dynamite and completely wrecked the establishment. Ten persons were seriously injured and M. Very was mortally wounded.

The explosion occurred when the wine shop was half full of guests, and as nearly as can be learned the bomb was placed just within the outside door of the corridor and the door leading from the corridor into the wine room. M. Very was standing in the middle of the room when the shock came. He was thrown against the wall in a heap of shattered tables and chairs. The ceiling fell and several beams were split and fell to the floor.

The Victims.

A minute after the explosion ten of the guests recovered their senses and ran into the street shouting and crying: "Fire." The police, who have been stationed near the wine shop since Ravachol's arrest, came up and the uninjured came out and began bringing out those unable to help themselves. M. Very was found to be in a pitiable condition. Both of his legs had been crushed by the falling beams, his collar-bone was fractured and his right arm was broken. He was bleeding at the mouth and ears, and is supposed to have suffered internal injuries. His little boy was found unconscious with his collar-bone broken. Both were taken to the St. Louis hospital, where M. Very's legs were amputated. Of the other ten persons injured three were taken to the hospital and the others were taken to their homes by the police. Six of them are said to have bones broken and internal injuries, but the particulars are not yet known.

To Terrorize the Jury.

It is the general opinion that the explosion was perpetrated mainly to terrorize the jurymen who will be on duty at Ravachol's trial. Lots have been drawn by the persons summoned to act as jurors at the trial of Ravachol. One of the jurors has written to the Figaro complaining that the political importance which has been given to the trial by charging the prisoner with being guilty of an explosion instead of a murder has endangered the lives of all the persons concerned in the case.

Three Suspects Arrested.

Three persons have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murderous affair. One of them shouted "Vive l'anarchiste!" on being taken into custody.

The news of the explosion quickly spread throughout the city, causing consternation, especially on the boulevards, where exaggerated reports of the affair were current. Detachments of police hurriedly formed a cordon in the Boulevard Magenta, on which, at the corner of Rue Lancy, Very's restaurant is located.

Debris of the Explosion.

The pavement in the vicinity of the place where the explosion occurred is completely strewn with shattered pieces of charred wood and other portions of the ruined building and with the debris of furniture, which was hurled from the cafe by the awful force of the explosion. A waiter named Sherok, who was in the cafe when the bomb exploded, escaped with only a slight bruise, but is suffering from the effects of the great shock which he sustained. Several persons who were riding in the tram car which was passing the building when the explosion occurred were injured by being struck by pieces of flying glass.

Doomed by the Anarchists.

M. Very can give no information to throw light on the outrage, but a waiter who was taken with him to the hospital says that his master has received no fewer than fifty or sixty threatening letters from anarchists since Ravachol was arrested. One of them, found by the police in M. Very's desk at the rear of the shop, read:

"You have dared to betray Ravachol. You will learn what his friends can do. Your shop is doomed and your infamous life will be taken before May 1. Your family is no better than you. We will take care of them too."

Friends of Ravachol.

At the top of this was printed in red letters, "May 1," and the same was printed at the bottom in black letters.

Another letter with skull and crossbones at the top apparently referred directly to the present outrage. It said:

"You think you have crushed us because you have our mighty spirit of the revolution. Thousands will rise in his place. Do not try your vile methods upon him. You will learn from us before the trial of Ravachol. You shall suffer the punishment you have earned as a warning to the cowardly bourgeois who seek Ravachol's blood. Four doors to his hand, prepare to meet it."

"Ravachol Survives."

They Must Be Crushed.

The greatest excitement reigns over the outrage, and for the first time in many years threats of lynching are freely uttered in the streets. Among the respectable classes fear and apprehension have given way to an angry and desperate feeling, and should the law spare either Ravachol or his accomplices it is probable that the public themselves may put an end to the wretches. The general sentiment is that a state of war virtually exists between society and the anarchists, and that the latter must be crushed like venomous snakes.

The scene in the vicinity of the explosion surpasses description. Throughout the night and morning excited crowds, sometimes numbering 30,000, filled the streets and surrounded the wrecked restaurant. The affair was discussed in boisterous and angry voices, and everybody joined in condemning the outrage. The police were utterly powerless to keep the crowd back. Thousands of people were anxious to procure souvenirs of the explosion, and the shattered pieces of wood in front of the place were eagerly seized upon by relic hunters. Finally the crowd became so large and unruly that it was necessary to call upon the

military for assistance in handling it. A force of infantry was dispatched to the scene, and the presence of the troops soon resulted in the restoration of order.

Guarded by Police.

Police continue to keep guard over houses inhabited by members of the magistracy who have been marked by the anarchists for vengeance. It is affirmed, however, that notwithstanding the precautions adopted by the government dynamite cartridges such as are used in mines were found near the residences of two law officers in the Rue de Lille. The matter has been kept secret and is more strictly guarded than ever.

It is supposed that there are now in Paris from 3,000 to 4,000 men who are either active and outspoken anarchists or who are secretly affiliated to the dangerous sect which sets forth the dynamite on their deadly errands.

Trial of Ravachol Begun.

PARIS, April 26.—The trial of Ravachol, alias a half-dozen other names; Charles Achille Simon, alias "Biscuit"; Jao Beala, alias Joseph Marius; Charles Ferdinand Chaumartin, and the girl, Rosalie Sombere, began at the Seine assize court. The trial opened at 11 o'clock.

So many threats have been made that friends of the prisoners would attempt some desperate act to either free the accused or prevent their trial that admission to the courtroom was severely restricted. Only those personally known to the court officials and the twenty-two witnesses were admitted. The prisoners are charged with causing the explosion at the residence of John Bennett, 138 Boulevard street, Germain, and at the residence of Public Prosecutor Bulot, at the corner of the Rue De Clichy and the Rue De Berlin. They are also charged with attempting to blow up the police commissariat at Clichy.

When Judge Guere entered he at once summoned the jury, who, it must be said, presented a greatly disturbed appearance, and evidently did not relish their task. After the jurors had taken their places, the prisoners, headed by Ravachol, were brought in. They were guarded by an immense number of police.

YELLOW FEVER PREVALENT.

Hundreds Die of the Pest in Rio Janeiro—Interior Brazil Also Affected.

RIO JANEIRO, April 26.—The questions which apparently give the government most concern at present are those of public health and the increased cost of living. The mortality caused by yellow fever, which had diminished, is again increasing, and as is usually the case when yellow fever prevails here there are at the same time many deaths from other fevers. The 13th there were in this city, according to official statistics, 143 deaths, the largest number that has been reported for one day this year. Of these fifty-six were caused by yellow fever, twenty-six by other fevers and ten by what is called accesso pernicioso (pernicious stroke), a violent disease, the action of which is exceedingly rapid, sometimes causing those attacked by it to drop dead in the streets.

On the 16th sixty-eight deaths from yellow fever were officially reported, but the number of deaths from all causes was not as great on that day as it was on the 16th inst. It is generally asserted that there are many more deaths than those officially reported and it has even been said that the average number from yellow fever alone was 150 a day, but this is regarded as an exaggeration.

The epidemic has extended from this city and Santos to the interior of the states of Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes. Some of the small towns have been almost entirely abandoned by their inhabitants. There have, however, been heavy rains in Sao Paulo and Santos, which will probably tend to check the progress of the malarial. These rains have flooded the cities of Sao Paulo and Santos and caused considerable damage and some loss of life, especially in the latter city, in which thirty or forty persons are said to have perished, and the damage to property is estimated at from \$1,100,000 to \$1,650,000.

Cattle Dying by the Hundreds.

GERMINE, O. T., April 26.—The thousands of cattle that are being shipped into the Indian reservations north of here are in a terrible condition. Hundreds are dead in the cars and as many more drop over as soon as unloaded at Ponca station. Nearly 1,000 carcasses are lying about and the stench is horrible. The cattlemen have many more cattle in the reservations than there is pasture for, and they undoubtedly intend going to the Cherokee strip.

She Woman Drowned.

NEW YORK, April 26.—When James Burns, captain of a canal boat, was arrested in Jersey city Monday on a charge of throwing his wife overboard and drowning her everybody in the courtroom was astonished to see Mrs. Burns, the defendant's wife, put in an appearance. She said that she had been in Philadelphia, and reading of the arrest of her husband had returned to prove him innocent.

Failed for \$150,000.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—The Martin Clothing Company, located at 214 Washington avenue, has made an assignment. The liabilities are placed at \$150,000 and assets at \$75,000. James P. McGinnis was made assignee. The reason given by the company for the assignment is slow collections and inability to meet their obligations.

Ferdinand Ward Will Go Free.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Ferdinand Ward will be liberated from Sing Sing next Saturday and may feel safe from rearrest on the indictment found against him by the United States grand jury January 14, 1893, as the district attorney has decided not to apply for a warrant on the indictment pending against him in the United States court.

An Engineer Killed.

IRONWOOD, Mich., April 26.—In a collision Monday between a Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western passenger train and a wild switch engine near Ramsey Patrick Fowler, the fireman on the passenger train, was instantly killed, and Mat Fitzsimmons, a mining man of Ironwood, perhaps fatally injured.

A Furniture Establishment Burned.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 26.—The large furniture and furnishing establishment of Smith & Farwell was almost completely destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. It is reported that one of the firemen was killed. The loss is estimated at \$40,000. The insurance is \$20,000.

NO ROOM FOR JOHN

The Chinaman Finds Few Friends in the Senate

HE MUST REMAIN AWAY

While the Geary Bill is Rejected, It is Proposed to Extend for Ten Years the Existing Law.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—In the senate on Monday discussion of the Geary Chinese exclusion bill was continued until 4 p. m., when the vote was taken on the substitute reported from the committee on foreign relations for the house bill, and the substitute was agreed to; yeas, 43; nays, 14. Senator Platt (Conn.) moved to amend the substitute so as to exclude from the anti-Chinese laws, to be extended for ten years, the Scott exclusion act of 1892. Rejected—yeas, 8; nays, 45.

After a number of amendments were proposed and rejected the bill as amended and the title was amended so as to read: "To prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States." A conference with the house was asked and Senators Dolph, Davis and Butler were appointed conferees on the part of the senate.

What the Bill Provides.

The bill as passed is as follows: Sec. 1. That all laws now in force prohibiting and regulating the coming into this country of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent are hereby continued in force for a period of ten years from the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. That any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent who is not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States shall be removed from the United States to China, unless he or she shall make it appear to the justice, judge or commissioner, before whom he or she is tried, that he or she is a subject or citizen of some other country, in which case he or she shall be removed from the United States to such country, provided that in any case where such other country of which such Chinese person shall claim to be a citizen or subject shall demand any tax as a condition of the removal of such person to that country, he or she shall be removed to China.

Sec. 3. That any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent arrested under the provisions of this act shall be judged to be unlawfully within the United States unless such person shall establish, by affirmative proof, to the satisfaction of such justice, judge, commissioner, his lawful right to remain in the United States.

Sec. 4. That any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent once convicted and adjudged to be not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States, and having been once removed from the United States in pursuance of such conviction, who shall be subsequently convicted for a like offense, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a period not exceeding six months, and thereafter removed from the United States as hereinbefore provided.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

The House Does Not Work.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The question in the house Monday was the motion of Mr. Reed (Me.) to lay on the table the resolution expunging from the Record those portions of the speech of Mr. Walker (Mass.) which were not uttered on the floor and which reflected on his colleagues, Messrs. Williams and Hoar. No quorum voting on any of the motions made, the house adjourned without taking action.

The Speaker Refuses to Count.

A lively colloquy ensued between Speaker Crisp and Mr. Reed. A motion had been made and lost for a recess until 5 p. m. A call of the house was moved, when Mr. Boutelle (Me.) rose to a question. This was taken under clause 2 of rule 27, which provides that a call of the house shall not be in order after the previous question is ordered unless it shall appear upon actual count by the speaker that a quorum is present. The speaker replied that the roll call had shown that there were but 196 members present. Mr. Boutelle inquired whether the speaker declined to count as required by the rule. The speaker replied that the count on the nay vote showed the presence of about 140 members. Mr. Boutelle inquired whether the chair would not count the house. The speaker replied that if he had not satisfied the gentleman it was the gentleman's misfortune and not his (the speaker's) fault.

Reed Takes a Hand.

Mr. Reed—There should not be any exhibition of temper on the part of the chair. The speaker—There is not and there should not be any attempt at scolding on the part of the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. Reed—Not at all. Now I want to ask the chair if he regards his action as a fulfillment of the requirements of the rule. The speaker—The gentleman ought to know that if the chair did not so regard it he would not so state it.

Mr. Reed—Then, as the chair interprets the rule, it does not require him personally to make a count of the members present.

The speaker—The chair has stated that he is not to count the house. [Crisis of "Regular order."] The speaker—The chair has stated that he is not to count the house.

Mr. Reed—I ask the chair under the rule to count the house.

The speaker—The chair has stated that he is not to count the house.

Mr. Reed—The rule requires the chair to count.

The speaker—The chair will enforce his ruling. If the gentleman objects to any ruling of the chair he has all his rights.

Mr. Reed—In a house three-fourths democratic I guess not.

The speaker—In a house strictly impartial, and which will do justice even to the gentleman from Maine. [Applause on the democratic side, during which Mr. Reed made a remark which was inaudible.]

The speaker—The question is on ordering a call of the house. Adjourned.

A call of the house having been ordered and 250 members responding further proceedings were dispensed with and the vote recurred on the motion for a recess. This was lost, but as no quorum voted the house adjourned.

Free From Lumber.

The advocates of free lumber will be pleased to learn that the subcommittee of the ways and means committee has reported in favor of the bill. The resolution provides that lumber shall be admitted free of duty, save such as comes from countries imposing an export duty upon the product.

FEARFUL STORM IN ONTARIO.

A cyclone demolished buildings and swept away clothing and wide-spread ruin.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., April 26.—A report has reached here of a destructive cyclone which visited the northern townships of Hastings county, leaving widespread ruin in its wake. The force of the storm was most severely felt in the townships of Carleton Place and Mount Hope. Thomas Lobo, of Mount Hope, and James Robinson had all their buildings blown down, killing part of their

stock. Louis Lavee's barn was carried away and torn to pieces and Alfred Armstrong's house was demolished. Parts of the building were carried over a mile and deposited in the woods. Even their clothing, which was packed in trunks, was carried across into the woods. Pieces of the trunks were subsequently seen, but nothing more. Their bedclothes were torn to pieces and carried away. They lost everything they owned. Armstrong was away from home. His wife and children were in the house when the door blew open, and all ran to shut it, which act saved their lives. Just as they were trying to close the door the whole building was carried away. The children got off with only a few scratches. The cyclone passed through Carleton 6 miles wide and swept everything before it. No further particulars have been learned, although greater damage is supposed to have been done.

BOTH ARE GONE.

Strange Conduct of Bank Officers in West Superior, Wis.—Hallowell Arrested.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., April 26.—Business circles were startled Monday afternoon by a telegram announcing that J. H. Hallowell, cashier of the Superior national bank, had been arrested in Philadelphia charged with embezzlement. The Superior national bank opened about six months ago, with A. A. Cadwallader, president, and J. H. Hallowell, cashier, both of Pennsylvania. The capital was contributed equally by local capitalists and Pennsylvania people, friends and relatives of the officers named.

When shown the dispatch stating that Hallowell had been arrested the directors did not seem surprised, though they claimed they knew nothing about it. They have, however, made a public statement. There are irregularities charged against both Hallowell and Cadwallader, but nothing criminal. Both are under bonds furnished by the Philadelphia Surety Company in \$40,000. It is alleged they have been taking the bank's money.

The total amount is, Hallowell's, \$27,000 and Cadwallader's \$93,000. When Cadwallader's liabilities reached a large sum he turned over notes to C. H. Cadwallader, who says is his father. The directors know nothing about them, and notified the surety company that they should hold them responsible, and it is supposed they caused Hallowell's arrest. The bank is safe. Cadwallader, it is stated, took a train Monday for Chippewa Falls to consult his attorney, but he went openly, and will return this morning. It is said that his arrest has been ordered.

RIOTERS RULE IN MOKENA.

Police Officers and Magistrates in the Illinois Village Disregarded, and the Post Office Captured.

JOLIET, Ill., April 26.—Mokena was wrecked Monday afternoon by a drunken mob. The front of the post office was smashed in, the police magistrate and policeman were cleaned out, and the store in which the post office was kept was completely gutted and wrecked.

An incendiary fire had destroyed the principal business block in the town, entailing a loss of \$15,000, and the men about the place were drinking after their work. Justice Hatch, who keeps a store in which the post office is located, ordered the arrest of a peace disturber, but when an officer proceeded to make the arrest he was set upon by a crowd of rowdies. Men who went to the officer's assistance were beaten and, in the melee which followed, the store was completely gutted, and the mail scattered about. The riot is said to be in revenge for the independent course of the police justice in arresting offenders. It is the first time in the history of the town when officials have been assaulted and overpowered and the laws set at defiance and wantonly trampled upon.

WILLIAM ASTOR DEAD.

The New York Millionaire Expires Suddenly at Paris of Heart Failure.

PARIS, April 26.—William Astor, of New York, died Monday night at the Hotel Liverpool, in this city, of heart failure. Mr. Astor was the father of Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton and was greatly worried over the Borrower-Fox-Milbank scandal in which she was involved.

Next to his nephew, William Waldorf Astor, and probably Jay Gould, William Astor was the richest citizen of America. His wealth was recently estimated at between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000, the greater part of which is invested in New York real estate.

William Astor was the second son of William Backhouse Astor, who was the eldest son of the original John Jacob. When William B. Astor died in 1875 his estate, estimated at \$45,000,000, was divided between his two sons, John Jacob and William. John Jacob's property went to his son William Waldorf.

CAUGHT IN AMERICA.

Arrest at Waukegan, Ill., of W. H. Pope, an Alleged English Embezzler.

CHICAGO, April 26.—William Henry Pope, an Englishman, was arrested at an early hour at the home of his brother-in-law on a farm near Waukegan on a warrant sworn out by Col. James Hayes Sedler, the British consul, charging him with embezzlement and fraud. Pope was arrested under the extradition treaty existing between this country and Great Britain.

The particulars regarding Pope's alleged offense are meager, but it is said he will be charged with having embezzled about \$15,000 from the Pope Fish Company of Birmingham, England, of which company Pope was a director. The crime, it is alleged, was committed Sept. 13, 1890, when Pope fled the country and went to Australia, from whence he came to America. He has been living on the farm of his brother-in-law at Waukegan and working there as a farmhand to disguise his identity. The British government had been following Pope, and having located him recently at Waukegan the British consul was instructed by Lord Salisbury to cause Pope's arrest.

Warner Trunk's Awful End.

ARSON, N. Y., April 26.—A suicide and attempted murder occurred on the main road near the county line Monday. A farmer named Trunk, 60 years of age, was driving his horse-drawn wagon, and was struck by a horse which he had fractured her skull. He then returned to the house, told his wife what he had done and taking a razor went into a shed and killed himself by cutting his throat. His victim may recover.

cover. His act is attributed to jealousy.

Terrible storm in Berlin and vicinity. BERLIN, April 26.—A violent hail-storm, accompanied by terrific lightning, occurred in this city and vicinity Monday, causing much terror to the residents and considerable damage to property and growing crops. The storm was of enormous size, creating havoc among the trees and in the gardens throughout the city. The wind blew with fearful velocity. Many buildings at Brandenburg, 57 miles west of this city, were struck and some of them badly wrecked.

Killed Two Horses Thieves.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 26.—A Tribune special from Blackfoot, Idaho, says that information has been received there that a party of cattlemen from Wyoming, while hunting cattle thieves in Johnson Hole, an alleged rendezvous for all the horse and cattle thieves for hundreds of miles around, came upon the habitation of two men known as Burnett and Spencer, and that in their efforts to arrest them both Burnett and Spencer were killed. It is found that they were in possession of over fifty stolen horses.

Suffering from Drought.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 26.—Ten thousand people in the counties of Starr, Hidalgo, Zapata and adjoining counties on the Rio Grande border are suffering for the necessities of life. The region, the scene of the recent Garza troubles, has been drought-stricken for three years and the stock and agricultural interests have almost been annihilated. Appeals have been sent out for relief to keep the poor from starving.

Eight Bodies Recovered.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 26.—The bodies of three of those who were drowned at the Lytle Coal Company's works on Wednesday afternoon last, were reached about 5 o'clock Monday evening, and five others, one of whom was John Seerby, were discovered during the night. The rescuing party are still at work searching for the ninth and last body in the inundated mine.

Found Him Dead in Bed.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., April 26.—Prof. A. Hart, a former superintendent of the schools of this city, was found dead in bed Monday morning. He had Bright's disease. Mr. Hart had lived in Council Bluffs for the last twenty-four years.

SHORT SPECIALS.

Yellow fever is causing great mortality in Rio Janeiro. Senator Teller, of Colorado, denies that he is interested in a third party movement.

Arrangements have been concluded to try Edwin Parker Deacon for the murder of Mr. Abelle.

Colby academy, the famous old Baptist institution located at New London, N. H., was burned to the ground. Loss, \$75,000.

Advices from Constantinople state that fifty of the rebellious sheiks who fell into the hands of the Turks were beheaded.

Joshua Belden, leader of the first company of immigrants that ever crossed the plains to California (1841), died in New York.

Eddie Egan, better known as Eddie Manning, the well-known minstrel and circus man, died suddenly Monday at Columbus, O.

Axel Lindberg, a miner, was killed in the Johnson coal mine near Boone, Ia., Monday. The roof fell upon him and broke his back.

Samuel Huntington, of Brady township, near Kalamazoo, Mich., shot himself through the head Sunday night. His mind was unbalanced.

A grand wolf hunt is being arranged by the farmers of Guthrie, Adair, Madison and Dallas counties, Ia., in the hope of exterminating some of the pests bothering them.

The Russian government has decided to establish boards of trade like those of the United States for the purpose of gathering information about the crops.

SAVED BY HIS BOOTS.

Gen. Marbot Had This Odd Experience at Eckmuhl.

Gen. Marbot tells in his "Memoirs" how his light boots saved him from being killed by Austrian lancers. At the battle of Eckmuhl he was ordered by Marshal Lannes to conduct a regiment of cuirassiers to a point where it was to charge a regiment of Croats.

The French charged, and annihilated the Croats, but carrying their charge too far were in their turn repulsed by a regiment of Austrian lancers. As the French retreated at a gallop they came to where Marbot was standing, his horse having been killed. Only a few hundred feet intervened between the lancers and cuirassiers, and if Marbot had been left behind he would have been killed.

Two mounted soldiers gave him their hands, and thus, half-lifted from the ground, he bounded along, while they galloped at a rapid pace into their own lines.

"It was time for my gymnastic course to end," he writes, "for I was completely out of breath, and could not have continued. I learned then how inconvenient are the heavy long boots of the cuirassiers in time of war, for a young officer in the regiment who, like me, had his horse killed under him and was supported by two of his comrades on the return gallop in the same manner I was, found himself unable to keep pace with the horses on account of his heavy boots. He was left behind, and was killed by an Austrian lancer, while I escaped by reason of my light boots."

"Fall! Fall!" That's the way you feel after one or two of Doctor Fuller's Pleasant Pills have done their work. You feel well, instead of bilious and constipated; your sick headache, dizziness, and indigestion are gone. It's done mildly and easily, too. You don't have to feel worse before you feel better. That's the trouble with the huge, old-fashioned pills. They are small, sugar-coated, and so easy to take. One little Fuller's is a laxative, three to four are cathartic.

They regulate and cleanse the bow, stimulate and invigorate the system, break up the bile and bowels—quickly, but thoroughly. They're the cheapest pill sold by druggists, because you only pay for the good you get.

They're guaranteed to give satisfaction, every time, or your money is returned. That's the promise that all Dr. Fuller's medicines are sold on.

"Value received, or no pay."—You can't get them better with any other medicine, at any price. Can you ask more?

Fuller's Pleasant Pills are sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine. Beware of cheap imitations. Get the name—Fuller's Pleasant Pills.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. 215 FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.



HEART DISEASE

STATISTICS show that one in seven has a weak or diseased heart. The first symptoms are short breath, oppression, fluttering, faint or heavy spells, palpitation, dizziness, vertigo, swelling ankles, dropsical swellings, which DR. NILES' NEW HEART CURE is a marvelous remedy. "I have been troubled with heart disease for years, my left side was very weak, could at times scarcely feel it, the smallest exertion would weary me, my nerves and heart had a fear of impending death, and I was in the habit of buying DR. NILES' NEW HEART CURE. It is the only medicine that has proved any benefit to me, and I can now do my usual work. DR. NILES' Liver Pills are a sure remedy for Biliousness and Trapped Liver. 50 Cents. 25 Cents. Full book on Heart Disease, with wonderful cures. Free at druggists, or address DR. NILES' MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind. Sold by White & White, 25 Monroe St.

KIRK'S



SOAP

A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY

DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP. HEALTHFUL