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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 50 cent 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.

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Is given simply as an evidence of good will—it's one way of showing appreciation for your patronage. Never mind about the money—get the Carpet—and the Parlor Suite—and anything else you want—pay us a little at a time—weekly or monthly—no notes—no interest.

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BETWEEN H AND I STREETS.
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—or about that figure for your shoes can have no conception from a look at the stocks of the other stores what an immense variety we carry at that price. We will show you some of the nicest, most comfortable and "swell" looking shoes at $3.50 that you ever saw. Button and lace, any shape toe, patent or plain, all sizes and all widths. No such thing as failing to fit you.

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In Millinery Matters We're Authorities.

Consult us about any creation you contemplate—visit our parlors for the styles—the odd, attractive fancies of the leading milliners of the times.

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EGYPTIAN OSTRICH PLUMES, in black, that sell for $3.50 about town. A new lot for..... $2.00
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That's the simple statement of every one who has ever used it.

HORSE CLOTHING and ROBES of all descriptions.

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NOW A CO-PASTOR

Impressive Services in the First Presbyterian Church.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE INSTALLED

Distinguished Clergymen Participated in the Exercises.

SOME ELOQUENT ADDRESSES

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage was formally and solemnly installed last night as co-pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, adding to the pastorate of that church a third member. The ceremony of installation was performed according to the discipline of the Presbyterian Church, and under the order of the Washington presbytery. A large congregation gathered to witness the installation and the church was crowded with visitors, attracted by the fame of the great pulpit orator.

It was necessary to invoke the aid of a detail of officers to handle the crowd, but under their judicious management and through the activity of the ushers, there was no confusion nor delay, and at the hour of 7:30, the time set for the ceremonies to commence, the church was filled, every one being accommodated with a seat. The Rev.

Adolos Allen, moderator of this presbytery, presided, and was assisted by Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, Rev. B. F. Bittinger, Rev. David Gregg of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, Rev. W. C. Alexander, Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers Easton and Rev. Byron Sunderland.

Installation Sermon.

The Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin of the Church of the Covenant conducted the devotional exercises, which were supplemented by the rendition of appropriate music from the choir, consisting of Gabriel F. Johnston, baritone and director; Mrs. W. L. Wilson, soprano; H. O. Simons, tenor; Miss Emma Brock, contralto; Frank E. Ward, organist, assisted by Mrs. W. E. Parson, soprano; Mr. A. J. Marsh, tenor; Mrs. Hawkins Taylor, contralto; Mr. W. W. Rich, basso.

The moderator introduced to the congregation the Rev. Dr. David Gregg, who, as Mr. Talmage's nearest ecclesiastical neighbor in Brooklyn, was to deliver the installation sermon. He took his text from I Timothy, iv:6: "A Good Minister of Jesus Christ." His theme divided itself into two parts: "The future minister; shall he be? and what shall he be?"

After vindicating his right to handle this theme outside of a theological discussion, and explaining the necessity for ministers and the causes that bring him into existence, Dr. Gregg said:

"What shall the future minister be? In the first place he will be a man called of God. His call from God will conclusively appear to him in this, viz: His inability to choose any other pursuit. The ministerial life with him will not be a question of ease, or of money, or of social advancement, or of personal popularity. He will preach for the reason that Jeremiah continued in the prophetic office. Time and again Jeremiah resolved upon quitting the office. He said to himself, 'I will not speak any more in God's name.' But what came from this resolution? Let Jeremiah himself respond: 'When I spake thus, God's word was in mine heart as a burning fire, and I was weary with my forbearing.'

"The future minister will be a man who appreciates the faithful ministry of the past, and yet he will be a man of the century in which he lives. The minister who underestimates the past of the pulpit is laying the foundation for his own underestimation. He inculcates and exemplifies a wrong spirit—a spirit which will spread and tell against the ministry of the future. The fact is that we are where we are today because the men of the past fought our battles for us. For example, they fought for us the battle connected with the doctrine of the deity of Christ. They overcame all the difficulties in the way of a firm and grounded belief in it. They established it as a glorious fact, and secured for it such a wide acceptance that when we were born we were born in an atmosphere saturated with a belief in Christ's deity.

"While the future minister will honor the ministry of the past, he will not forget the age in which he lives. He will not be a theological fossil. He will not be afraid of progress. He will not treat the command of God, 'Speak to the children of Israel that they go forward,' as a dead letter. It is not a dead letter. He will not be a parrot. He will use all lawful criticism as a method of reaching knowledge. He will not surrender his right to think for himself, and speak for himself. His creed will not be a dead creed, but the power of a living faith. He will recognize the spirit of the age, and let it help him in formulating the old truth of God; for the truth is as old as God is. He will keep his ear and brain and heart and life open to the latest and freshest revelation.

"He will use the things of his age, its poetry, its science, its history, its literature, its art, its progress, its nineteenth century discoveries and its twentieth century hopes and ambitions. He will use these as the Hebrews used the gold and jewels of the Egyptians in the building of their beautiful tabernacles. He will use them in adorning the truth, and in adding luster and power and freshness and interest to the gospel."

What Dr. Talmage Is.

After delineating several other characteristics of the future preacher, Dr. Gregg declared that just such a man is Dr. Talmage.

"Although Dr. Talmage has been long before the public, he is still a man of the future, and brings to you the leading characteristics of 'The minister of the future.' It seems to me that no church in America is so grandly equipped as this church. With Dr. Sunderland, whom all America loves, whose twilight eclipses the zenith of other men's noon, whose spotless character is the glory of the American ministry; and with Dr. Talmage, whom all the world wants to hear, what church in the capital, or on the continent, has before it a brighter future? Brethren, you have taken from my city its leading light; but you have given that light a more central and commanding place, and this is Brooklyn's only consolation. You have now got the one man of commanding voice in the American pulpit. There is only one Dr. Talmage. There is more or less Talmage in every minister, but he is all Talmage. He lives among his countrymen unique. There is but one man in America who has drawn and held and thrilled twice every Sabbath the year through for a quarter of a century an audience of 7,000. There is but one man on the globe who preaches the gospel every week through the press to 25,000,000. There is only one man living who, in taking a trip around the world, could say: 'I am going out for pastoral calls and to take a walk among the people of my congregation.' There is only one Dr. Talmage, and he belongs now to Washington, D. C. Your call to him is as though the great republic claimed him.

"As I have seen Dr. Talmage from the pew, I wish to say that I consider him the greatest word painter on any continent of earth. He paints for Jesus Christ. He thinks in pictures; and he who thinks in pictures thinks vividly. He paints with a large brush, and with colors that burn and glow, and nations gather around his pictures and feel an up-lift and a holy thrill.

"There is one thing which Dr. Talmage is able to use beyond any man I have ever heard speak, and that is the rhetorical pause. He makes his sermons vivid and impressive with the flash of a golden silence. Having rounded his period and finished his point, he stops until the hush of heaven fills the house, and until his audience has felt the nearness of the God of truth, and has heard the still, small voice of His spirit."

Charge to the Co-Pastor.

At the conclusion of Dr. Gregg's sermon the moderator asked the constitutional questions of Dr. Talmage and the congregation, after which he formally declared Dr. Talmage to be installed as co-pastor. The charge to the co-pastor was then delivered by Rev. Wallace Radcliffe. "We welcome you, Dr. Talmage," said Dr. Radcliffe, "to this beautiful city. We welcome you to this presbytery of faithful, loyal, genial and earnest working brethren, to whom have been committed the interests of our beloved church. We welcome you to this church, whose life is almost coterminal with the life of the nation's capital. We welcome you to this pulpit, which so proudly boasts of a long and unbroken line of consecrated services, and whose voice has ever been persuasive and commanding in the interests of national righteousness and patriotic duty, of personal faith and sacred truth. We congratulate you upon the unanimity and cordiality with which you have been summoned as co-pastor here, upon the opportunities given to crown a career of such distinction with still greater achievements of faithful service. We congratulate you upon your accession to this pastorate, and your coming, making it a unique trinity of pastorates. There will be constant uplifting of each other's hands and a certain assurance of victory."

Dr. Radcliffe compared Dr. Talmage's position to a vine with three branches, corresponding to pastor, preacher and presbyter. He said that the three pastors of the First Presbyterian Church could now be compared to Aaron and Hur upholding the hands of Moses. "But which is Moses and which is Hur and which is Aaron," said Dr. Radcliffe, with a bland smile. "I will not undertake to say." He charged Dr. Talmage to preach the gospel according to Presbyterianism, "blue Presbyterianism." He compared the churches of the land to a rainbow of God's grace arching the earth. "In that rainbow our color is blue."

Charge to the People.

The charge to the people was delivered by the Rev. B. F. Bittinger, who prefaced his remarks by appropriate reference to Co-pastor Allen and to Dr. Sunderland. He charged the congregation that there should be comfort, assistance, attention and spiritual worth manifested as the result of the three pastors' efforts. He spoke of the pastors' relations, and said there should be no danger or thought of anything but the utmost harmony. There could not be with such men, and all equally responsible, equally worthy of building the people up in faith and obedience to the word of God. The congregation should also seek to bring others under the saving power of the Gospel. If all conditions were fulfilled there was a brilliant future for the church and presbytery, and a tidal wave of influence would extend to every part of the parish.

Benediction by Dr. Talmage.

Rev. Dr. Easton then delivered the closing prayer—an eloquent invocation. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Talmage, and after the services the congregation and visitors came forward and shook hands with the new co-pastor.

Dr. Talmage will preach his first sermon next Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

PASSED THE LIE.

An Exciting Incident of the South Carolina Convention.

The South Carolina constitutional convention was enlivened by a hot war of words between Senator Tillman and Mr. Frank E. Gary, a delegate from Abbeville, during which the lie was passed, and it was expected that the two men would come to blows immediately after adjournment, which took place at midnight.

Senator Tillman is a firm advocate of forming new counties, while Mr. Gary is not. Senator Tillman had been taunting Mr. Gary with forming unholy alliances politically to defeat new counties, though he never said exactly what they were.

Last night Mr. Gary said it ill became B. R. Tillman to taunt any one with forming such alliances. He himself had entered into a secret combination to rush three new counties through the convention, and it came with poor grace from a man like him to be throwing such things into the faces of other members.

Senator Tillman got very much excited and resented the imputation against his honor and honesty. He said he did not want to have a personal difficulty with the gentleman or to break friendly relations, but he couldn't sit quietly by when such an untruth was uttered.

Mr. Gary replied that parliamentary usages and the respect he had for the convention prevented him from resenting then the words used by Senator Tillman, but he would hold hm personally responsible outside. Mr. Gary was very angry, and he is a man of great courage and meant what he said. The convention was in an intense state of excitement.

Senator Tillman made no reply, but sat quietly in his seat, though it could be seen that he was much wrought up. Before adjournment friends began to try to settle the matter and avoid a difficulty, which they succeeded in doing. After the convention both gentlemen met and mutual explanations were made. Mr. Gary misinterpreted some remarks Tillman made Tuesday, and that led him to call the Senator to task with the wordy war as the outcome. Mr. Gary is a cousin of Governor Evans, who was quite active in bringing about a reconciliation.

MR. CLEVELAND'S OVATION.

The President's Hand Shaken by Thousands at Atlanta.

The President was greeted by an ovation which lasted for several minutes at the Atlanta exposition grounds yesterday. Hats were thrown into the air and boundless enthusiasm was manifested.

His speech, though short, consumed considerable time in delivery because of the frequent interruptions of applause.

At its conclusion Mr. Cleveland held an informal reception. A line was formed along the front of the stand and a squad of police kept it open.

President Cleveland took a position on one of the steps and began shaking hands with the people who pressed up to him. For five minutes he grasped the hands of the great American citizens at the rate of one hundred and three per minute.

Then the number per minute gradually lowered until he was shaking hands at the rate of one every second. In fifteen minutes the President's face was covered with perspiration, and he was evidently tiring. For thirty-three minutes he continued to shake hands with the throng and to speak a pleasant word to many.

He finally said that he was fatigued, and the line was closed. The carriages for the party were driven to the stand, and all were taken to the Piedmont Club, where a cold luncheon with champagne was served to the company of three hundred people. After luncheon the President began a tour of the grounds, visiting the government building, the main building, the negro building and inspected the exposition throughout.

The series of courtesies extended to the presidential party was concluded last night with a reception at the Capital City Club, which put itself on record as the most elaborate social function ever undertaken in the south. The chief executive reached the club, accompanied by the cabinet and the ladies of the cabinet, between 9 and 10 o'clock, and spent an hour or more receiving the fifteen hundred people present. Major Livingston Mims, president of the club, did the honors of the occasion. After the reception, the President and his party boarded their special train and left for Washington.

Street Railway Consolidation.

A dispatch from Los Angeles states that the supreme court has affirmed the validity of the $17,500,000 bond issue of the Market Street Railway Company. In October, 1893, eleven street railway corporations, operating nearly every street car line in San Francisco, were consolidated as the Market Street Railway Company. To refund indebtedness and get money for construction purposes, the directors made a blanket mortgage on all the property of the combine for $17,500,000. The manner in which the bonds were issued was attacked, but this decision sustains the action of the company.

During the absence of Dr. Peter M. Smith at the Atlanta exposition Dr. Shortlidge is acting chief of the house staff of the Emergency Hospital.

TRIALS IN THE NAVY

Annual Report of Judge Advocate General Lemly.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

Instruction in Military Law Should Be Given at the Academy.

THE OBSERVATORY LANDS

In his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy Judge Advocate General Lemly says that a naval board is now preparing a draft of maximum punishments that may be imposed by court-martial in cases where the punishment is left to their discretion. He strongly urges that the law be amended so as to permit the use of depositions before naval courts, as is the case in the army; that the examination of officers for retirement be confined to one board, instead of being divided between two, as at present; that surgeons and engineers be examined for promotion, as in the case of line officers, and that courts-martial be empowered to enforce the giving of testimony in trials by civilian witnesses. He also suggests the adoption of the British admiralty practice in a form that will permit the government to acquire the use of any device patented by a naval officer upon terms to be fixed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Chilean Indemnity Fund.

At the date of his last annual report the whole amount of the fund, $75,000, placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy by the government of Chile to be paid to seamen of the United States ship Baltimore had been distributed, with the exception of the sums of $1,000, to be paid to Joseph Quigley, and $300, to be paid to William H. Nichols, these amounts having been withheld by the department because the two men named had deserted from the naval service. Joseph Quigley having surrendered himself at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and having been tried and punished by imprisonment for the offense of desertion, was, at the expiration of such imprisonment, paid the sum of $1,000 due him as his proportionate share of the indemnity fund. Nothing further has been done in the case of William H. Nichols, who is still a deserter at large, and his share of the fund, amounting to $300, is all that now remains.

Instruction in Military Law.

Attention is invited to the fact that the course of study prescribed at the Naval Academy does not include instruction in military law. Immediately upon being graduated from the Naval Academy an officer may be called upon at any time to perform the duty of recorder of a summary court-martial, and early in their career all officers of the navy are subject to service as members or judge advocates of general courts. Capt. Lemly says they ought not to be required to enter upon these duties, which are important to individuals and to the service at large, without preliminary training. He suggests that a brief course in military law be added to the curriculum at the Naval Academy, in order that young officers may be acquainted with their duties in this respect.

The judge advocate general makes the following report of the failure to sell the government lands near the naval observatory:

Naval Observatory Lands.

"By the joint resolution to establish an observatory circle as a provision for guarding the delicate astronomical instruments at the United States naval observatory against smoke or currents of heated air in their neighborhood and undue vibrations from traffic upon the extension of public thoroughfares in the vicinity, and for other purposes, approved August 1, 1894, it was provided that no street, avenue or public thoroughfare in the neighborhood of the buildings erected upon the United States naval observatory grounds, Georgetown Heights, District of Columbia, shall extend within the area of a circle described with a radius of 1,000 feet from the center of the clock room at the observatory. The resolution further authorized the Secretary of the Navy 'to grant the right of way for the extension of Massachusetts avenue through the limits of the observatory grounds, exterior to said circle;' to sell certain portions of the observatory lands lying without the limits of the circle, and to purchase, either directly or by condemnation, certain lands belonging to private parties lying within the limits of the circle, as established by the resolution.

"In pursuance of the provisions of this resolution, the department, under date of October 22, 1894, granted the right of way for the extension of Massachusetts avenue through the observatory grounds. In further compliance with the requirements of the act, a board of three appraisers, consisting of Mr. John W. Ross, president of the board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia; Capt. F. V. McNair, United States navy, and Mr. Thomas E. Waggaman, was appointed to determine and fix the price at which the two tracts of land belonging to the government and lying outside the limits of the circle should be sold; and in order that full opportunity to purchase said lands might be afforded, it was determined to subdivide the larger tract into lots of convenient size, and to offer them for sale, after public advertisement, purchasers being allowed, at their option, to bid upon any one or more of the subdivisions, or upon the tracts in entirety. One of the tracts to be sold, containing 14.45 acres, situated north and east of the observatory circle, was appraised at $141,474.57, or a fraction less than 22½ cents per square foot. The other tract, fronting upon Massachusetts avenue and abutting upon observatory circle on the west, containing 1.218 acres, was appraised at $18,569.63. Under provisions contained in the joint resolution, these lands could not be sold at less than the appraised price. Whether because the appraisement was deemed by intending purchasers to be too high, or because the past year was an unfavorable one in which to effect a sale of suburban real estate in Washington, no offers to purchase the tracts in question at or above the appraised price were received. The sale was, therefore, not consummated, and inasmuch as it was provided in the joint resolution that the purchase of the land necessary to complete the government's ownership of the observatory circle was to be made from the proceeds of the proposed sale, such purchase was, of course, not effected.

"It being contemplated by the joint resolution that the preliminary expenses necessarily to be incurred in advertising, etc., should also be defrayed from the proceeds of the sale, and no other provisions having been made therefor, such expenses remain unpaid, and an estimate covering the amounts will be submitted to Congress at its approaching session."

A Kipling Story.

Saturday's Star will contain a capital story, complete, with characteristic illustrations, from the pen of Rudyard Kipling.

C. and O. Directors Elected.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company was held at Richmond, Va., Tuesday morning. The only business transacted was the election of the following directors: M. E. Ingalls of Cincinnati, W. P. Anderson of Rhode Island, Chauncey M. Depew of New York, C. H. Coster of New York, George T. Bliss of New York, Charles D. Dickey, jr., of New York, Samuel Spencer of New York, Decatur Axtell of Richmond, H. T. Wickham of Richmond.

In Memory of Ball's Bluff.

Monday was the thirty-fourth anniversary of the battle of Ball's Bluff, and the eighth Virginia regiment, which bore the brunt of the battle on the confederate side, held a reunion at Leesburg, Va. A dinner was enjoyed, after which Gen. Hunton delivered an address, giving in detail the history and services of the eighth regiment, individually and as a part of Pickett's division. Quite a number went out to the battlefield in carriages.

When ordering Cocoa and Chocolates be sure and ask for Huyler's. They have no superior.

"WASHINGTON THE PLACE."

A Citizen's Views on the Proposed Twentieth Century Celebration.

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

I read with pleasure in your issue of Monday evening the suggestion that "our city should be the site of a great exposition or celebration marking the close of the present century, to be held in 1900." Another reason for the holding of such a celebration in this city is that it marks the beginning of the second century of this city and the removal of the seat of government to the District of Columbia.

It is most fitting that, as this is a city of the country, each and every state composing the Union should have a permanent exhibition located here, showing their several resources as to agriculture, commerce, manufacturing, transportation, mining, etc. It would also give all an opportunity of exhibiting to their sister states and the world their individual as well as national history since the discovery of America.

This exposition, if held here at the nation's capital, would also tend to bind the nations of the western hemisphere in a closer commercial, protective and political union.

Added to the national government exhibit and the individual state exhibits, there should be exhibits of the nations of North, Central and South America. I have no doubt but that the nations of Europe, Asia and Africa would seize the opportunity to advance their several interests by making a creditable display.

I would suggest an exposition beginning, say, June 15, 1900, and extending to about the 1st of December, 1900, for the reason that in June, 1800, the public offices were transferred to the city of Washington, and opened there on the 15th of that month. On November 22, 1800, President John Adams, in his speech at the opening of Congress, said: "I congratulate the people of the United States on the assembling of Congress at the permanent seat of their government, and I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the prospect of a residence not to be changed," etc.

He furthermore said: "You will consider it as the capital of a great nation, advancing with unexampled rapidity in art, in commerce, in wealth, and in population, and possessing within itself those resources which, if not thrown away or lamentably misdirected, will secure to it a long course of prosperity and self-government."

The House of Representatives, in their answer to the above speech, said: "The final establishment of the seat of the national government, which has now taken place in the District of Columbia, is an event of no small importance in the political transactions of the country. A consideration of these powers, which have been vested in Congress over the District of Columbia, will not escape our attention; nor shall we forget that in exercising these powers a regard must be had to those events which will necessarily attend the capital of America."

I have no doubt but that such an exhibition would redound to not only our own advantage and advancement, but to the advantage, advancement and closer union of every state and country making an exhibit.

The location of the city is unsurpassed, being the terminus of four great railroad systems and several steamboat lines, as well as being within a short ride of the ocean lines. Within a radius of 200 miles we have more than 15,000,000 population. We are near the great coal, iron, oil and manufacturing centers.

While the United States government has at present a large permanent exhibit, yet it would be most fitting that there be erected a permanent building for the deposit of historical relics and records. This building would no doubt be supplied to a great extent by the several patriotic societies of the country.

In conclusion I would say that our representatives (the board of trade) could find no better field for the exercise of their powers before Congress. I hope that they will take it up. WILLIAM S. KNOX.

Fined for Failing to Appear.

W. E. D. Stokes was fined $100 recently in New York by Judge Barrett for failing to appear and serve as a juror on October 7. Mr. Stokes sent a letter to the court at the time stating that he was unable to be on hand, as he had met with an injury. This, however, was not considered sufficient to excuse him from jury duty, as the law contemplates a personal appearance.

Van Alen to Furnish Bail.

A special to a New York paper from Newport says that it is understood that Mr. J. J. Van Alen will accept the writ issued for his arrest in the Colt divorce suit, and will furnish the bail required. It is understood that he has engaged for his counsel Col. Samuel P. Hovey, who as member of the democratic national committee helped to secure for him the appointment of minister to Italy, and George R. Rives of New York.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

The invention of Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., has, during the past thirty years, made a record in the cure of bronchial, throat and lung diseases that fairly entitles it to outrank all other advertised remedies for these affections. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing consumption of the lungs.

Not every case, but we believe

Fully 98 Per Cent.

of all cases of consumption, in all its earlier stages, are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering cough, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write those cured and learn their experience.

Address for Book, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Everything here for men, youths, boys and children. Fresh from the factories. Elegant, stylish, most desirable, and prices way below anything offered before. Truly astounding are the values below. You wonder HOW we do it? So do our competitors. 'Tis done. That should be sufficient for you.

$6.48 a Suit.

Men's All-wool Suits. Neat dark mixtures. You've often paid $15 for a suit not so good.

$2.98 a Suit.

Boys' Suits, sizes 14 to 18 years. Full suits, mind you—coats, vests and pants. Only 220 of them. They'll not be with us long.

$2.78 a Pair

For Men's Pantaloons. Not one in the lot worth less than $4. Most of them are the $5 and $6 quality.

Overcoats, $7.50.

Over 2,000 of them. Every color, shade, style and effect known to fashion. Light, medium and heavy weights. Every cloth that coats are made of will be found amid this wonderful display.

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