THE STRIKE DYING OUT.

BUSINESS RAPIDLY RESUMING AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

The Inquest on the Body of the Dead Striker—The General Railroad Situation.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 13.—Grand Master Sargeant of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen yesterday continued his investigation into the grievances of his discharged men on the Gould system, and last night found himself pleased to say that the grievances would all be redressed, and that there was no probability of a strike of the firemen.

The Grand Master said: "The whole matter is just as good as settled already, and there will be no more trouble about the grievances as soon as we get them in shape and present them. My talk with Mr. Hoxie and Mr. Kerrigan to-day was very satisfactory."

"Through what formal proceedings do you take the grievances now?"

"The general grievance committee I have called will meet at Parsons, and I will appoint a committee from its members, which will come here with me, take charge of these St. Louis and Sedalia discharges and present the cases of the men to Superintendent Kerrigan. These will be disposed of in the right way, I am confident."

THE APPREHENDED STRIKE

of the miners of the St. Louis district, is still an event of the future. It was reported yesterday in Collinsville, Ill., that the miners in that district had quit work, but it was afterward learned that this was untrue. The miners of that district met last night, together with the employes of the zinc works and the press-brick works, and formed a thorough organization. Nothing was done pointing in the direction of a strike. Neither is there any immediate danger of the men in the Belleville district going out.

A meeting of miners was held near West Belleville, Sunday, at which it was resolved not to suspend operations at present. They are disposed to continue work until May 1st, and resolved not to suspend operations at present, and await the result of the district convention to be held at Springfield on that day. Coal was got as usual at a number of mines in the vicinity of Belleville, but some mines were compelled to suspend operations temporarily, owing to the absence of railroad facilities for getting their output to market. Representative Knights of Labor from Staunton visited Edwardsville Saturday for the purpose of inducing miners to strike, but the men who have regular work there are satisfied with their present prices and did not yield.

BUSINESS RAPIDLY RESUMING.

The whole force of drivers of the St. Louis Transfer Company, confident of the protection of the militia from molestation, have returned to their old places, and scores of transfer wagons, together with private trucks and other vehicles, are busy this morning hauling freight to the various depots of the railroads centering in East St. Louis. The force of switch and yardmen, who returned to work yesterday, was increased this morning by many more of those who availed themselves of the military protection to secure employment. Most of the roads now have full crews of switchmen and yardmen, and it is expected that in a few days the resumption of operations by a large majority of the roads will be complete. Yesterday the bridge company had not been able to secure a sufficient number of men to handle all the freight that the roads were offering, but to-day several more of the men resumed their old positions, and the company is doing a business almost as large as before the strike. In the yards across the river switch engines have been running backward and forward all the morning making up freight trains, two of which have been sent out by the Burlington without interference by the strikers. The Wabash has sent out one train, and those being made up in the other yards will soon follow. No disturbances occurred during last night or this morning beyond the firing of a shot about 3 o'clock this morning in the Indianapolis and St. Louis yards by one of the sentries at a man crawling along the ground between two freight trains, and who would not obey the order to halt. The shot did not take effect, and the man escaped.

THE STRIKE DYING OUT.

Information comes from Sedalia, Mo., that the strike is dying out there. New men are going to work daily, generally of the class most needed. Machinists and many of the old men are leaving for other places in search of work, not being able to remain in idleness any longer. Several will go to California. The master car builder says he has all the men that he needs at present, and that his department is equally well supplied at Hannibal and Parsons. At a meeting of Knights at Sedalia on Sunday, resolutions were adopted heartily indorsing their General Master Workman Powderly and all his acts, condemning all violence and lawlessness that has been committed and favoring the presentation of a petition to the General Executive Board for a modification of the constitution and bylaws of the order, so that no strike or boycott can be ordered except by direction and under the supervision of the General Executive Committee.

THE EAST ST. LOUIS INQUEST

was continued this morning, but took a recess to await the arrival of some witnesses. The Coroner announced that he has sent word to the deputy sheriffs in the St Louis jail, giving them an opportunity to testify if they so desired, but no reply had been received from them. He had understood that two or three of them wished to give their evidence. It was also announced that James Scollard, who was wounded in Friday's shooting, died last night in the St. Louis Hospital. It was decided to have the body brought over to East St Louis and viewed by the jury. Three other persons wounded on Friday are not expected to live.

THE RAILROAD SITUATION

In East St. Louis to-day is much the same as it was yesterday. All the roads except the Louisville and Nashville and the Cairo Short Line are receiving and handling all the freight offered, which is not very much, and are sending out all the trains required by the business to be done. The old men are not returning as fast as they were expected to, being afraid that when the militia are withdrawn they will be forced out again or persecuted in some manner. With the exception, perhaps, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, all but five of whose old men have returned, the yards are manned almost entirely by road men brought in from country points or by new men hired here. Business is practically waiting upon the Governor's action regarding the militia. The road officials have been asked to make statements regarding the actual condition at East St. Louis and the effect of the military upon the resumption of traffic. Two of the strikers who attacked the grain train on the Kirkwood and Carondelet branch of the Missouri Pacific railroad yesterday and forced the engineer to take it back to Kirkwood were arrested this morning. Trains will be run on this branch to-day under guard.

HOXIE NOT BOYCOTTED.

The report that Vice-President Hoxie has been boycotted by the butcher, baker and other trades people who furnish his family with household supplies, being warned to cease doing so is flatly contradicted by Mrs. Hoxie, who was seen at her residence, and denied the story in toto.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF THOMPSON.

An inquest was commenced this morning by Coroner Nidelet on the body of C. H. Thompson, who was killed on the bridge on Friday last after the shooting by deputy sheriffs in the yard of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The nine deputy sheriffs now confined in this city were taken from the jail to the morgue and sworn over the dead body and the inquest then proceeded.

G. T. Hewlett was the first witness. He said he was special agent for the Louisville railroad and had also been sworn in as a deputy sheriff. He was not positive that he recognized the body but felt satisfied that he had seen the deceased once on the bridge while he and other deputies were crossing it for St Louis. The party was stopped by a man who claimed to be Mayor Joyce of East St. Louis, who wanted to arrest and take them back to East St. Louis, but they broke away and started across the bridge. After they had gone a short distance, witness saw deceased fire two shots at them from behind a lamp post. The shots were returned by somebody in his party, but he did not know how many were fired nor by whom.

Chas. Krisler, known as the "Cowboy," one of the deputies, testified that they started across the bridge Friday to procure protection on this side of the river. They were met by a man at the east end of the bridge who they were told was Mayor Joyce. Joyce said he wanted the leader of the crowd; that he wanted to kill him. He then grabbed a rifle from one of the men to strike Hewlett, but another deputy caught the weapon as it was coming down and took it from him. Joyce then drew a revolver and Hewlett said to him: "For God's sake don't shoot, you may be killed." Joyce then grappled with Laird, one of the deputies, but the latter broke loose and they all started off. Joyce handed his pistol to a tall man with side whiskers who stepped behind a lamp-post and fired three shots at the deputies. Witness, after the man fired the second shot, returned the fire with his rifle just as the man fired the third shot. Witness did not see the man drop, but he was quite positive that the body in the morgue was that of the man who did the shooting. He was almost certain that he heard some other deputy fire a shot, but he did not know who did it. He had seen the man who fired at them on the east side of the river before with Mayor Joyce.

Mayor Joyce then testified: He said he had tried to hold the "assassins" on the east side of the bridge only long enough to send word to the authorities on this side of the river. He had heard of the shooting, and ran to the bridge to head them off. He had a tussle with them and tried his best to hold them but they got away. They said he could not offer them protection, and he said he could. He had not been in possession of a rifle during his trouble with the men on the bridge. He had seen a statement that he had given his revolver to a man to shoot at them. "Gentlemen of the jury," said the witness, "never in my life did I carry a revolver. I use the weapons nature gave me, and that is all." If he had had a revolver on that occasion he might have used it. Some of the deputies had hit him with their rifles on his shoulder and arm, paralyzing his arm and forcing him to let go the hold he had on two of the deputies. He showed an enormous discolored mark on his upper left arm, and said the blow on his shoulder was even worse. He did not remember having ever seen the man whose body who now lay in the morgue. He did not see what was going on behind him, but heard some shots fired from near him. One of the men had pointed a rifle at him, and while he had hold of the two deputies he had a hard time to keep the others from shooting him. It had been stated by the "assassins" that he had been drunk on Friday. He had not taken a drink on Friday. His only object in stopping the deputies was to arrest them. Police Officer John Dowd of East St. Louis corroborated the above, and added: When the deputies got away they fired several shots. When they got half way over the deputies fired a whole volley of shots at them. He and the Mayor had to take shelter behind a wagon until the firing ceased. Witness never saw the man whose body is in the morgue. There were two shots fired from the gathering of which he and Mayor Joyce were a part. There were no other men there except a few bridge employes. Mayor Joyce did not hand a revolver to any one. Neither witness nor the Mayor had revolvers, and it was probably good for the deputies that they had not.

Attempt to Burn the Kansas City Freight Depot.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 13.—The fact became known to-day that an attempt was made to fire the Missouri Pacific freight depot at West Kansas City last night. An officer discovered an unknown man in the act of lighting a pile of shavings placed against the building. The miscreant escaped, though the officer sent several bullets after him.

IN TEXAS

Martin Irons at Denison.

DENISON, TEX., April 13.—Martin Irons, District Master Workman of Assembly No. 101, Knights of Labor, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, and was closeted with the Knights of Labor all the evening. The object of his visit cannot be ascertained.

Thirty-Seven Immersions.

CAIRO, ILL., April 11.—The levee at the foot of Eighth street was literally thronged this afternoon by the dusky disciples of the Rev. Rick's Colored Baptist church, the occasion being the baptism of thirty-seven converts in the cold, turbid waters of the Ohio river. Four able-bodied colored men were required to manipulate the deep-sea soundings, the whole affair passing off with strict decorum. This is the largest number ever baptized at one time in this city, where affairs of this character are an every day occurrence.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

OPEN EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Pratt's Speech in Support of His Resolutions—The Fisheries Question—In the House.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—*House.*—Mr. Turner [Ga.] called up as a privileged question the Ohio contested case of Hurd vs. Romeis, Mr. Reagan [Tex.] refraining from antagonizing it with the interstate commerce bill with the understanding that that measure should lose none of its rights as the special order.

It was agreed that the previous question on the election case should be considered as ordered after eight hours debate.

In this case there are three reports submitted by the Committee on Elections—the majority report confirming the right of the contestee, Romeis, to the seat; a minority report unseating the sitting member and declaring that Mr. Hurd is entitled to the seat, and another minority report taking the ground that neither contestant nor contestee was duly elected.

Mr. Boyle [Pa.] opened the debate in support of the majority report, and quoted from the evidence to support him in his position that there was not only no ground for unseating Romeis, but scarcely any ground for contesting the seat. It would have been more satisfactory for him to have found in favor of the contestant than against him. In a doubtful case he would have been found for his party, though he did not regard contested election cases as political questions. It had been alleged somewhere that the action of certain members of the committee had been controlled by a difference of opinion with the contestant upon certain questions upon which the Democratic party was not a unit. If he thought that that had the slightest weight in the determination of this question he would despise himself forever. He did not believe that the Democratic party would seat the contestant in this case simply because it had the power. He did not think it should follow the Republican example which it had so often condemned.

Mr. Robertson [Ky.] spoke in Mr. Hurd's behalf, and asserted that in precinct B of the Eighth Ward of Toledo not one of the statute laws of Ohio had been complied with. Discussing the charges of illegal voting at this precinct, he denounced the methods which, he said, prevailed in Ohio elections, and remarked that the tissue ballots of South Carolina and bulldozing of Louisiana must pale into insignificance when the country learned the methods on which Ohio Republican elections were carried on.

Mr. Payne [N. Y.], in speaking in support of the claim of the sitting member, congratulated the House upon having before it a case that could be determined on a pure question of law and fact.

Mr. Martin [Ala.] and Mr. Croxton [Va.] argued in favor of seating Mr. Hurd, basing their conclusions on the ground that the charges that intimidation and bribery had been resorted to on the part of the friends of Mr. Romeis had been sustained by the evidence.

After speeches by Mr. Dorsey [Neb.] and Mr. Dowell [Ill.] in advocacy of the rights of the contestee, and by Mr. Henderson [N. C.] in favor of the seating of the contestant, the House adjourned.

The Senate.

After the usual preliminary business of the Senate Senator Platt took the floor on his resolution relating to open executive sessions. The question was a political one, he said, but in no sense a question of party politics. It rose above all party questions; it was the most important question of administrative reform to which the Senate could at this time devote its attention. Senator Platt read the Senate rules relating to secret sessions, including the rule which prohibits the disclosure, either by Senators or Senate officers, of the secrets of executive sessions, the penalty for which is that Senators render themselves liable to expulsion and officers to discharge. No Senator, he said, could hear that rule read without a sense of personal degradation. The first instance of secrecy having been imposed on Senators, Senator Platt said, occurred in January, 1820.

Senator Morrill asked whether it was not the fact that prior to that time all sessions of the Senate had been held with closed doors.

Senator Platt said he would come to that by and by. He would be able to show that the public sentiment of the century compelled the Senate doors in the first instance after they had been closed some years, and he would be able to show that the same public sentiment now demanded that the doors should be opened, as a rule, for the consideration of executive nominations. His present resolution was that executive nominations be considered with open doors, except when otherwise ordered by the Senate. Senators themselves ought to desire that their constituents should know what the Senate was doing. The principal objection to the proposed change was that it was against the custom of the Senate. That was no argument. No great measure of reform had ever made progress that it did not make it over the ramparts of custom and tradition. Senator Platt reviewed the history of the secret legislative and executive sessions.

He read a letter from John Adams when Vice-President and President of the Senate to his wife, in which he gave the details of the vote in executive session on the ratification of the Joy treaty. According to the present rule of the Senate on this subject, Senator Platt said, John Adams would have been liable to expulsion for exposing the secret referred to. He (Senator Platt) planted himself squarely on Senator Sherman's statement made on February 9th last in the Senate to the effect that "there ought to be no secrets whatever in this government of ours—a government of the people." That statement briefly comprehended the whole subject. There was but one exception to be tolerated to that, and that was in a case of absolute necessity. Such cases would be extremely rare. Senators demanded that the President have no secrets from the Senate. Secrecy was, therefore, odious to Senators, except when they themselves wanted to observe the secrecy. The people were demanding of Senators that secrecy should not be observed by the Senate, just as Senators were demanding that the President observe no secrecy. How could Senators meet the inexorable logic of the people's demand? Publicity was the cure for all evils affecting the body politic. The public service would be improved by it. We would have fewer applications from bad men and fewer nominations of bad men. There was no proper ground for secrecy in the mere question of convenience to Senators. It was doubtless easier to say a hard thing about a man behind his back than before his face, but was it fair? Did not justice, decency and fair play demand that we say of a man openly whatever we had to say of him, and not wait till the Senate doors were closed? Had not Senators often had occasion as practicing lawyers to comment in open court on the testimony of witnesses? Had they ever hesitated to do that when the interests of their clients demanded it? Did not Senators here have the people for their clients, and why should they not speak openly and boldly what they had to say in behalf of the people's interests? Indeed Senators had often found it to be their duty to say openly what under the rule might be said to be executive business. Instances of this were cited by Senator Platt. The essence of the argument for executive session, he said, was a plea by Senators for personal liberty on their part. But did not Senators represent the people? Were Senators beyond responsibility? The whole administration of law in a government of the people was involved in the appointment and confirmation of men to office. The laws could only be enforced through persons appointed to office. As to the point of Senatorial prerogative which, it was said, was involved in the question, "There are two words," said Senator Platt, "which the people of the country want to see expunged from their political vocabulary; it is time these words were obsolete. These words are 'prerogative' and 'privilege', and, if it were not for being alliterative, I would say that there were two other words, 'patronage' and 'perquisites', which the people want to have go. The people desired to have done with them, and the Senate had better have done with them. This is no place to assert prerogative. We had better stand pretty close to the people and trust the people if we want them to trust us." Public sentiment and the sentiment of the press, Senator Platt said, was for open sessions. Of the 14,000 newspapers in the country fully 10,000 had declared for open sessions. Some Senators might say that they did not care what the papers said, but Senator Platt said the press represented the sentiment of the people. It was the sentiment of the people that Senators should desire to know. Public sentiment was easily distinguishable from public clamor. The public wish was to be law, for better or worse. The day would come when the people were to be omnipotent in the government. With the journalism that conceded to public men neither honest motives nor private virtues Senator Platt had no sympathy; for it he had no respect. But that was not the press of this country. It was the country newspaper that represented the real sentiment of the country—the newspaper that had no special correspondent here. Senators were subjected to suspicion of "bargains" among one another, arising from consideations of Senatorial courtesy. To these suspicions they would not be subjected if the windows were always open.

Senator Platt quoted Burns's lines: "O, wad some power the giftie gie us, to see ourselves as others see us." He asked Senators to endeavor to realize how the people regarded the secret sessions. He did not know how much or how little of what the newspapers printed about executive sessions was true, but he was justified in saying that the secrets go out to a greater or less extent. Mixed they might be with the fertile imaginations of the reporter, nevertheless, no Senator could deny that, either through the Senators or the officers of the Senate, the secrets got out, and Senator Platt did not by this mean to cast the slightest suspicion on the officers of the Senate. He (Senator Platt) did not want to be in a position where he was subjected to a suspicion of dishonorable disclosures. We had better," he said, "have everything that was said by Senators said in open session so that it could be published unmixed with the imagination of the reporters. Senators had nothing left to them but silent endurance when misrepresented. He could name matters on which his constituents supposed to-day that he had voted contrary to his actual vote, because it had been wrongly stated in the newspapers. He could only submit in silence to the misrepresentation because he could not disclose what his vote had been." Senator Platt then took up the subject from the civil service point of view, and claimed that civil service was a mockery and a sham without an open consideration of nominations for offices made to the Senate. Referring to the architectural features of the Senate chamber, with the sunlight shut out, they were well paralleled, he said, by the way business was conducted in the chamber. The secret session was as much of an outrage as the Senate chamber itself was an architectural outrage.

On the conclusion of Senator Platt's remarks, Senator Butler obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate, after the morning business to-morrow, on the subject of open executive sessions.

Senator Logan said he desired to follow Senator Butler on the same subject.

On motion of Senator Butler a House bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the lawful owners of property proof of certain claims of property captured in the late war, consisting of family heirlooms, silverware, watches, etc.

The fisheries resolution was then placed before the Senate.

After some debate, Senator Frye's resolution was brought to a vote, and agreed to—yeas, 35; nays, 10. Of the affirmative votes, twenty-six were Republican and nine Democratic. The Democrats were Senators Brown, Butler, Fair, Gorman, Harris, McPherson, Maxey, Morgan and Payne. The negative votes were all Democrats, being Senators Call, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Eustis, Gray, Pugh, Vance, Voorhees and Walthall.

A number of pairs with absent Senators were announced.

The resolution declares it is the sense of the Senate that Congress should not provide for any joint commission to consider and settle the fisheries questions.

The interstate commerce bill was then placed before the Senate in order that it may have the right of way at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

A Total Eclipse

Of all other medicines by Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is approaching. Unrivaled in bilious disorders, impure blood and consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

Produce Exports at New York.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The total exports of produce from this port during the past week were valued at $5,097,786.

The First Sign

Of failing health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

Failing Health.

Ten years ago my health began to fail. I was troubled with a distressing Cough, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervousness. I tried various remedies prescribed by different physicians, but became so weak that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. My friends recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now as healthy and strong as ever.—Mrs. E. L. Williams, Alexandria, Minn.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alterative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded.—W. F. Fowler, D. D. S., M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

Dyspepsia Cured.

It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my headache disappeared, and my stomach performed its duties more perfectly. To-day my health is completely restored.—Mary Harley, Springfield, Mass.

I have been greatly benefited by the prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, and vitalizes the blood. It is, without doubt, the most reliable blood purifier yet discovered.—H. D. Johnson, 383 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

RELIEF!

Forty Years a Sufferer from

Catarrh!

WONDERFUL TO RELATE.

"FOR FORTY YEARS I have been a victim to CATARRH—three-fourths of the time a sufferer from EXCRUCIATING PAINS ACROSS MY FOREHEAD AND MY NOSTRILS. The discharges were so offensive that I hesitate to mention it, except for the good it may do some other sufferer. I have spent a young fortune from my earnings during my forty years of suffering to obtain relief from the doctors. I have tried patent medicines—every one I could learn of—from the four corners of the earth, with no relief. And AT LAST (57 years of age) have met with a remedy that has cured me entirely—made me a new man. I weighed 128 pounds, and now weigh 146. I used thirteen bottles of the medicine, and the only regret I have is, that being in the humble walks of life I may not have influence to prevail on all catarrh sufferers to use what has cured me—Guinn's Pioneer Blood Renewer.

"HENRY CHEVES,
"No. 267 Second street, Macon, Ga."

"Mr. Henry Cheves, the writer of the above, formerly of Crawford county, now of Macon, Ga., merits the confidence of all interested in catarrh. W. A. HOFF,
"Ex-Mayor of Macon."

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Guinn's Pioneer Blood Renewer.

Cures all Blood and Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Old Sores. A perfect Spring Medicine.

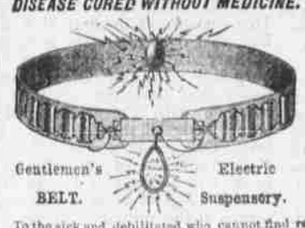
If not in your market, it will be forwarded on receipt of price. Small bottles, $1, large, $1.75.

Essay on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

MACON MEDICINE COMPANY, Macon, Georgia.

NATURE'S REMEDY

DISEASE CURED WITHOUT MEDICINE.



Gentlemen's BELT. Electric Suspensory.

To the sick and debilitated who cannot find relief in the old way in swallowing nauseous drugs we wish to impress the fact that there is a far better and pleasanter remedy, ELECTRICITY and which does the work SILENTLY but SURELY. The above cut shows the latest invention in an Electric Belt, and a vast improvement on anything in the way of a belt now made. It is in fact the crowning triumph in the wonderful Electric Science. Soon as Belt is charged, the current is instantly felt by wearer. This Electric Belt is applied in a new and scientific manner, infusing the electric current into the spinal column, which is the center of all the nerves of the entire system, and with one pole on the abdomen or other weak part of body, and the other on the back, passing the Electricity through the body, permeating every nerve, tissue and muscle in it, sharpening the appetite, assisting digestion, purifying the blood, equalizing the circulation, in fact, reinvigorating the entire system to a healthy, normal condition physically, mentally, &c. It will positively cure nervous Debility, Pains in the back, hips or limbs, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sexual Weakness, Piles, &c. Electric Suspensory for men free with every Belt. Price ordinary Belt, $10; Double Power, $20. Whole family can wear same belt. They are fully warranted. Note a few late cures

D. S. Porter, St. Louis, Mo., says:

"I suffered a number of years with partial Paralysis, General Debility, &c., and could hardly drag myself along. Your Belt cured me. I feel 20 years younger. I recommend your Belt as the greatest curative agent in the world." S. D. PORTER, 320 Pine st.

Nervous Debility Cured.

"For years have been troubled with Nervous Debility, Pains in Back, Malaria, &c. I bought one of your Belts several months ago, and am now about as strong and healthy as ever, and cheerfully recommend your appliances."

JAMES STANBURY, 810 Morgan St., St. Louis.

N. T. Plummer, Elgin, Ill., says:

"Your Belt not only restored health to my kidneys, but greatly benefited my health generally."

H. T. PLUMMER, Carriage Manufacturer.

J. P. Strong, Brighton, Ill., says:

"Money would not buy my Belt."

J. W. Jeffry, Cashier N. Ludington Co., 246 S. Water street, Chicago says:

"I was delightfully surprised with the performance of the Belt. After four weeks I was entirely relieved of a severe attack of Peritonitis, and attribute the complete cure to the Belt."

It should be remembered that the cures our wonderful Belts perform is after everything else has failed. Overwhelming reference furnished on application. Pamphlet by mail & to pay postage AMERICAN GALVANIC CO., 319 N. 8th st. St. Louis.

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A FULL stock of Wooden and Metallic Cases and Caskets, Burial Robes, etc., always on hand. Orders by Telegraph or Telephone Promptly attended to.

A Question

Often asked, but seldom answered satisfactorily: "Is there a remedy known to the medical profession that will allay the sufferings peculiar to women who are subject to *Dysmenorrhea* and its attendant discomforts?"

Ladies If you have not tried it, do so AT ONCE. There is relief for you; it has been found in Tongaline

Read what an eminent physician has to say upon the subject:

"I have derived particularly gratifying results from the use of Tongaline in cases of Dysmenorrhea. In the case of a lady of rheumatic condition, and a chronic sufferer from this disease, who had been driven almost to the verge of insanity by her monthly sufferings, its action has been most satisfactory. It relieved her promptly, and she now passes the once dreaded periods with but little discomfort. I could mention other instances of a similar character, but this is a remarkable case." T. F. FRAZER, M. D.

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. A. A. MELLIER, Sole Prop'r, 709 & 711 Washington Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Doors, Sash, Blinds, Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Weather-Boarding, Cypress Shingles, Laths, Etc.

Our facilities are unsurpassed by any sawmill in the South for filling orders promptly. Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Step Lumber and Cypress Shingles a specialty; also, Framing Lumber of all dimensions. We make the Wholesale Business a special feature. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

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Exchange National Bank

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