SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD.

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SHORTLIVED.

The Joy of the Strikers Not Yet Realized.

THE VICTORY NOT COMPLETE.

A Misunderstanding of Gould's Sunday Telegram Will Protract the Strike Somewhat.

The Big Strike.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—The situation in the Missouri Pacific yards this morning is one of quietness and order. The crowd present is small, and no interference is offered to the running of trains. One freight train started out soon after 10 o'clock, and another followed about an hour later. Neither of them excited any particular interest. Up to noon none of the strikers had presented themselves at the shop or yards to resume work, and probably none will today. It is stated, however, on the authority of the committee, that the strikers will return to work to-morrow, that they are under, or will be placed under, instructions to that effect this afternoon. One of the committee men states that he is authorized to declare that the men will be notified to return to work to-morrow.

The strikers prevented all efforts to move out trains from East St. Louis today, and at times were quite violent. It is reported that the sheriff has called on the Governor of Illinois for military aid, though this has not been confirmed.

About 2 o'clock this afternoon three crowds of strikers left the relay depot and went to the yards of the Ohio & Mississippi and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy roads and to the national stock yards, and "killed" an engine at each place. The Wabash road started out a train of fifteen cars at 2.30 p. m.

The strikers have received no specific instructions as yet in regard to resuming work, but say that it will be impossible for them to return before Wednesday morning. Warrants were sworn out this morning at the instance of special attorneys of the Missouri Pacific road against J. J. McGarry, judge advocate of District Assembly 101; C. M. Chase and a man named Burdette, under the general charge of felony, but for the specific offense of obstructing trains and trespassing upon property of the company.

Short-Lived Joy.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The spirit of exultation which filled the hearts of the executive board of Knights of Labor this morning soon changed to grave and anxious. When William O. McDowell called at Gould's office at 9.30 this morning, he was not as favorably impressed with his reception as he was with the reception accorded him at Gould's house on Sunday. Gould gave McDowell to understand there had been a misconception of his telegram to Hoxie, which was sent Sunday night; McDowell at once returned to the Astor House and conferred with the general executive board, and two of the members at once returned with McDowell to Gould's office. The conference there was short, and an adjournment was had until 3 o'clock, the hope being entertained that at that hour Powderly might be well enough to attend. At 3.20 o'clock, however, Messrs. Turner and McDowell entered Jay Gould's office without Powderly. At about 4 o'clock the conference ended. Subsequent inquiry at Gould's office was answered by the following statement, of which Gould was the author:

"Mr. Powderly has evidently misunderstood the meaning of the telegram sent Sunday night to Mr. Hoxie. Our position is that this strike has been in a condition for arbitration all the time. We have had an agreement with the workmen for some time that all differences were to have been submitted for arbitration before any strike should be resorted to. Manager Hoxie has the matter in hand. He has full control, and matters must be settled with him. We are just where we were before Sunday's conference."

The gentlemen who represent Jay Gould at his office said: "The conference of Sunday between Gould and Powderly was as citizens only, it being distinctly and often stated that neither gentlemen were acting officially."

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—At 9 o'clock tonight the Executive committee rescinded the order issued this morning for men to resume work.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Mr. Gould, this afternoon sent the following letter to Powderly, who makes it public as a matter referring to an interview with Gould. The letter is marked "personal:"

"T. V. Powderly, Esq.

The papers this morning published the following: "Jay Gould has consented to our proposition for arbitration and so telegraphed Vice-President Hoxie. Order men to resume work at once." (Signed)

J. T. POWDERLY, G. M. M. I.

"They published an interview with you, which leads one to think the officers of your order in St. Louis may misconstrue your message into a consent on the part of this company to conform to the requirements contained in a letter from the secretary of your order, dated Philadelphia, March 27th, which in my letter to you of same date, I declined to consider. You remember that at our conference on Sunday, I said to you the position of this company was unchanged in this respect and the whole matter was left in the hands of the first vice-president and general manager, with the instructions contained in my telegram to him, which was written before my interview with you and read to you at the time. This telegram stated: "We see no objection to arbitrate any differences between the employees and the company past or future." While I feel confident your understanding of this matter is the same as my own, I write you this in order there may be no grounds for misunderstanding hereafter.

Very respectfully yours,
JAY GOULD,
President.

When this was received by Powderly he wrote down these notes, which were taken to the conference: "Do I understand you, from your personal letter of this date, that you refuse arbitration? and must I so telegraph Martin Irons?"

"When the committee arrived at Gould's office he had gone out, but they were received by Second Vice-President Hopkins, who made this answer; 'You may say distinctly to him, no, we do not. He is not so to understand that letter, but is simply referred to Mr. Gould's written communication to him, which he is prepared to carry out in every particular."

The committee then returned to the Astor House and Powderly formulated a reply to Gould, setting forth that the proposition for the men to return to work on an agreement to submit the complaints to arbitration was made in good faith. The letter continues: "When you made the telegraph order to General Manager Hoxie, contained in your letter, in which was used the following language, 'We see no objection to arbitrating any differences between the employees and the company, past or future,' I accepted your approval to the general principle of arbitration in equal good faith and at once issued our order for the men to return to work. We are not particular, in the adjustment of the present difficulties, whether the arbitrators appointed by your company shall be named by General Manager Hoxie or yourself, or whether their number shall consist of three, five or seven. We can imagine no greater misfortune for your company than that the impression should go forth, not only to the members of our organization, but to the community at large, whose interests are suffering as the result of the present condition of affairs that a break has occurred between the interests which you represent and which I represent by reason of a technicality."

A further conference has been arranged for to-morrow morning, at which Mr. Powderly will be present, if at all possible. He is quite ill.

The following telegram was sent to the district master workmen, at St. Louis, Sedalia and Fort Worth to-night: "Complications have arisen since the morning as to the method of arbitration. Another conference will be held to-morrow.

(Signed,) T. W. POWDERLY,
G. M. W."

The Belgian Riot.

BRUSSELS, March 29.—Miners at Antoing struck to-day and went rioting. They formed into a body and marched toward Tournai for the purpose of looting the place. Troops sallied out from that place to meet them and a conflict followed, in which many persons were wounded. The strikes are spreading in the coal mining district of Baringge and the authorities there fear trouble. The miners in that district receive but $3 a week. Several anarchist leaders were arrested at Charleroi today.

The burial of the rioters who were shot by the troops, is proceeding quietly at Nerviers. The socialists are greatly enraged because of the energetic action of the military in suppressing the disturbances. As an act of revenge they threaten to raid the extensive cloth works, which are a conspicuous feature of that town.

CHARLEROI, March 29.—The strikers stopped work at the Resaix Collieries to-day. They were thrice ordered to disperse, but refused to do so and began to throw stones at the troops. The latter fired upon the rioters killing and wounding seventeen.

The entire reserve force has been called out. With these additional troops the army will number 62,000.

Supreme Court Order.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—The Chief Justice announced the following order: Ordered that the following regulation be established under section 765 of the Revised Statutes, rule 34, custody of prisoners on *habeas corpus*.

First—Pending an appeal from the final decision of any court or judge declining to grant a writ of *habeas corpus*, the custody of prisoner shall not be disturbed.

Second—Pending an appeal from the final decision of any court or judge discharging the writ after it has been issued, the prisoner shall be remanded to the custody from which he was taken by a writ or shall, for good cause shown, be detained in custody of a court or Judge.

Third—Pending an appeal from the final decision of any court or Judge discharging the prisoner, he shall be enlarged upon recognizanse with a surety for appearance to answer the judgment of the appellate court, except where, for special reasons, sureties ought not be required.

Steinitz Wins.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—Steinitz won the chess game this afternoon, winning the match. The game was played rapidly, and Zukertort resigned after eighteen moves each had been made, each player having consumed thirty minutes in play.

Filibusters Held for Trial.

KEY WEST, March 29.—All the alleged filibusters captured with the steamer *City of Mexico* were released today except General Del Gado and Col. Morris, who were held under $2,500 bonds for trial in New York the first Tuesday in May.

Protesting against Annexation.

LONDON, March 29.—Australia opposes allowing France to annex New Hebridas under any conditions. The colony of Victoria has instructed its London agent to protest in the strongest possible way against the proposed annexation.

For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. For sale at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

The Proceedings in Congress on Monday.

LOGAN'S ARMY BILL IN HAND.

The Government and the U. P.—Suspending a Paper—Miscellaneous Items of Interest.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Fair laid before the Senate a memorial of an anti-Chinese convention held at Sacramento, Cal., praying for some relief from the Chinese evil.

After the routine morning business, Logan's army bill was placed before the Senate. Logan sent to the desk and had read a letter from General Sheridan, favoring the proposed increase. Mr. Logan favored it.

Mr. Plumb opposed it. He thought it singular, while we are so thoroughly at peace, that a measure of this kind should be introduced. He had been sorry to hear the suggestion that an increased army was necessary to put down the local troubles among our own people. It would not do to instil into the people's minds this lesson of force as a remedy for such troubles. The present proposition was one calculated to develope more frills, furbelows, shoulder straps and decorations.

Mr. Dawes favored the bill. The control through an army was not the control desired. Self control, Dawes said, was characteristic of our people and, would see them through all their differences.

Mr. Teller saw no cause for an increase. Violence in the States should be put down by the people of the State. It was not desirable to resort to a standing army for police purposes and the people did not intend that local disturbances should be put down by national troops.

Logan defended his position on the bill. As to one of the arguments advanced by the Senator from Kansas (Plumb) that because the laborers were poorly paid, the soldiers should not be better paid than at present, Logan thought that a very poor argument. It was very singular that most of the wealthy and bankers rich enough to be hardly able to count their money, were always found to be friends of the workingmen, (laughter in the gallery). This was all right for the rich man to do, but when anything was said for the workingmen by those who had actual experience of the workingman that was altogether improper. It was an unwarrantable assumption for any Senator to intimate that this bill was now introduced with a view to any impending difficulty between labor and capital. Why this insinuating that there was a desire to use the army against the people? It seemed to some men that any statement that would injure another was a sweet morsel. It was an unfounded and unworthy insinuation, referring to the suggestion that the increase of the army was wanted for show, "for a circus," Mr. Logan repelled it. The people did not want any "show" about it. They had "show and circus" enough in the Senate, (laughter), and while the Senatorial circus was on he did not know any more active performers than the Senators who were opposed to this bill. (Renewed laughter.) In conclusion, Logan said Republicanism was becoming a power the world over, and the United States should be prepared to say to the first European power that attempts a foothold in America, "Lay on Macduff and damned be he who first cries, hold, enough!" (Applause in the galleries).

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House to-day, Belmont, of New York, offered a joint resolution appropriating $117,748 to pay the Chinese government for the losses sustained by their subjects by mob violence at Rock Springs, Wyoming, the sum being intended for distribution among the sufferers.

By Glover, of Missouri, forfeiting certain portions of land grant of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California.

By Hermann, of Oregon, a resolution instructing the committee on public lands to report back the bill declaring forfeited the lands of the Northern Pacific Railway Company between Wallula and Portland.

By Hauk, of Tennessee, a preamble and joint resolution reciting the existing troubles and providing for the creation of a commission to be known as the Capital Labor Commission. The commission shall consist of four Senators, four Representatives and one person to be selected by the President, and who shall act as chairman. It is made the duty of the commission to investigate the different questions relating to the hours of labor and the remuneration therefor and to submit its report to Congress on the first Monday in December.

Allen, of Massachusetts, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill granting a right of way for the construction and operation of railroads across the Indian Territory. House calendar.

Lovering, of Massachusetts, from the committee on labor, reported a bill authorizing the commissioner of labor to make investigation as to convict labor. House calendar.

O'Hara, of North Carolina, asked unanimous consent to offer for immediate consideration, the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is a matter of public information that on the 18th of March, in the town of Carrollton, Mississippi, a lawless band of persons rode to the court house and then and there indiscriminately murdered, by shooting, a number of peaceful citizens of the United States, and

Whereas, It is alleged the Governor of said State of Mississippi has absolutely refused to take effective measures to bring to justice said murderers, and

Whereas, It is alleged the grand jury in and for said County of Carroll has neglected to act in such a manner as would bring said murderers before the courts to answer for their crimes, and

Whereas, The constitution of the United States guarantees to each and every citizen full and adequate protection of his life and enjoyment of his property, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the facts connected with such murders, and to report, by bill or otherwise, such measures as will check or prevent in future the wanton and barbarous destruction of human life.

Deagan, of Texas, objected, on the ground that the subject was one over which Congress had no power.

By Willis, of Kentucky—To aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools. This is identical with the Blair bill.

Willis moved to refer the bill to the committee on labor.

Miller, of Texas, moved as an amendment, to refer it to the committee on education.

Miller's amendment was lost—yeas 115, nays 134.

Willis' motion was then agreed to—yeas, 138; nays, 113. So the bill was referred to the committee on labor.

The House then adjourned.

The Government and the U. P.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Supreme Court of the United States today affirmed the judgment of the court of claims in the suits between the Union Pacific Railway Company, and the Unitd States growing out of the charges made by the railroad for transporting the mails and government employees accompanying them, and on the part of the government in reference to its claim for 5 percent of the amount of the earnings of the road under the act of 1862, the court of claims decides that the railroad company was entitled to $2,910,134 for services rendered the government, and that the United States, and their counter claim, were entitled to recover $4,487,807 and gave a judgement in favor of the United States for the difference. From this judgment, the United States appealed.

Suspending a Paper.

PANAMA, via Galveston, March 28.—Great excitement is occasioned by the decree of San Domingo ordering the suspension of the American newspaper, The *Star and Herald*, notwithstanding the official declaration of the freedom of the press. There has been, it is claimed, no unfriendly act towards or censure of government to warrant such a proceeding. The manager of the paper has protested before the American consul who will seek redress by diplomatic means.

LIGHTNING FLASHES.

Geronimo has again "unconditionally surrendered."

An improvement continues in Secretary Manning's condition.

The Greek Chamber will almost certainly vote in favor of war.

The Attorney-General is much better, and will be out in a day or two.

Strikers in Atchison, Ks., yesterday, killed engineers, ditched trains and soaped the tracks. The men are growing more reckless every day.

THE LATEST CHANGE.

The Transfer of the United States Depositary Yesterday.

For some time past a rumor has been in circulation to the effect that the government was about to transfer its depositary from the Deseret National Bank to the Union National. The officials of the Deseret heard the rumor like other people, but also like other people paid no attention to it. That there was something in the story was verified on Monday morning, when an order was received by the bank to turn over the government money on deposit there to the Union National, Col. O. J. Hollister being designated as agent to examine the books and receipt for the funds. The order was immediately complied with, and the cash, something over $40,000, transferred to the government's new depositary.

Under some circumstances, an act of this character would occasion talk and might be regarded as casting suspicion on the bank, but such will not be the case here. Those familiar with the situation in Utah and who are acquainted with the manner in which the general government treats the majority class of Utah people will understand why the change has been made. It is simply this—and we see no reason why the simple truth should not be stated—the Deseret National is regarded as a Mormon bank, and therefore it would be inconsistent with the policy of the government to have friendly relations with it.

As to any benefits derived from being the depositary of the government money, the Deseret officials say it has long been a debatable question with them, whether the advantages were not on the side of the government and against the bank; the depositary was certainly not profitable to the institution, and in that sense they are glad the transfer has been made, though as a matter of course they are more or less annoyed that the change should have come in the manner and for the reason that it did.

The transfer will release $100,000 4 per cent. government bonds belonging to the Deseret, which have been on deposit at Washington as security for the government money in the bank. As these bonds were bought at par, and are to-day in the neighborhood of 26 above, the loss of the depositary nets a handsome sum to the Deseret National.

PROVO POINTS.

ONLY FIVE days more to prepare for the April Conference.

NEARLY ONE hundred men are employed in and around the new stake Tabernacle.

A LARGE number of men, with teams, have been hauling gravel from the base of the mountain near the Insane Asylum onto the sidewalk around the Tabernacle Block.

THERE WAS about three inches of snow on the ground last Saturday morning, which has not yet entirely disappeared, though we feel inclined this morning to gladly herald the opening spring.

THE CONFERENCE of the Mutual Improvement Associations in this Stake was largely attended on Satur ay and Sunday by representatives from all parts of the country and gave Provo a more than usual lively appearance. There was a variety entertainment given under the auspices of the Improvement Association in the Theatre on Saturday night, pronounced by all a grand success.

WORK on the new Tabernacle is progressing at a rapid rate, and under the direction of Supt. Snyder, the entire appearance of the building is being changed, as it were, by magic art. It is true the house will not be completed in time for the April conference, but it will be so far advanced towards completion, that with the chairs and seats from the different halls in town, temporarily arranged, so as to comfortably seat all the house will hold, and heating stoves conveniently placed to regulate the temperature, in case the mercury should fall too near zero, and decorated with evergreens and other objects to attract the eye, will in a measure counteract the dreary, monotonous, and cheerless appearance of bare brick walls. The merchants of Provo, and especially the Co-op, S. S. Jones, and Factory Stores, have donated liberally towards these preparatory improvements for the General Conference, and if there is anything to be gained in the way of trade, they are certainly entitled to it. B.

Provo, March 28th, 1886.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON the home of Bishop Johnson was a scene of considerable excitement. His little 8-year old son, quitting his companions in the kitchen, went into an adjoining room and picked a shot-gun up. Not realizing that it was loaded, and thinking to frighten the other children, he applied a cap and brought the muzzle in range with them, when the gun went off, the shot passing through the partition door and shattering the kitchen window, several piercing the face and body of the boy's little 4-year old sister, and some eight or ten striking the little daughter of Mr. L. C. Loveredge in the back of the head. The parents of both children were immediately brought from the Tabernacle, where they were attending meeting, and Dr. Pike was called in. On examining the wounds he thought it not advisable to probe for the shot. The wounds were not serious, but it is evident they would have been very much so had the door not been partly closed, and for the inclined position in which the little Miss Loveredge held her head, it being dropped forward.

MR. JAMES F. DUNN, after a week's confinement at his home with a severe attack of influenza, is again at his post, the affable smile that characterizes him generally remaining unmolested during illness or returning with convalescence, to greet all customers.

COURT CONVENES again this afternoon; will resume the Shurtliff case, only five jurors being as yet seeured, but a sufficient number is drawn from the north part of the district to complete the panel, it is thought.

ALL IS life around the new Tabernacle, work progressing fast. J.

Provo, March 28th, 1886.

BECK'S HOT SPRINGS.

Private and plunge baths constantly open; rooms for invalids, fitted up in first-class style, now ready; medicinal waters constantly on draught; elegant dressing rooms fitted up with all the modern conveniences; the best of meals furnished at all hours. With the opening of the season daily trains will run from the Utah Central and D. & R. G. depots.

The Hot Springs, of Salt Lake City, are superior to the very best mineral waters in the market.

J. M. BENEDICT, M. D.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 28th, 1885.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 28, 1886.

We can fully endorse the Hot Springs mineral water as having no superior.

Z. C. M. I. DRUG DEP'T.,
Per ROB'T CLEGHORN,
Manager.

The Hot Springs mineral water has been tried by us, and we can freely recommend it to the trade as equal to the best imported brands.

GODBE PITTS DRUG CO.

Other testimonials to the excellent curative properties are being constantly received. These waters can be shipped in bottle or bulk to any part of the country. JOHN BECK, Prop'r.

Box 434, Salt Lake. 4

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." For sale at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store. 9

Wholesale Clothing Buyers

Are respectfully invited to examine our immense new line of Spring and Summer Clothing, manufactured expressly for this market, and will be sold to the trade at lowest eastern prices. Merchants buying their goods from us, get their goods first hand, and at a saving of at least 10 per cent. from jobbers' prices; besides, we can at all times fill in with sizes as they may need them. Our Hats, Boots, Shoes, Gents' Furnishing and Notion Departments are well stocked, with many novelties, and are sold to the trade at lowest prices.

L. GOLDBERG,
205 and 207 East Temple Street.

PERSONAL.

GEO. W. THATCHER, JR., is down from Logan.

W. H. BANCROFT returned from the east last evening.

H. S. YOUNG came down from Ogden last evening.

A. D. HOLDAWAY, of Provo, came up last evening.

SHERIFF GROESBECK came up from the south last evening

NELS LARSEN, of Provo East Co-op., is at the Continental.

RUDOLPH ALPE returned from New York last evening.

MRS. M. P. SMITHSON, of Milford, was in the city on Monday.

E. P. ELLISON, of the Farmer's Union, Kay's Creek, is in town.

JOHN W. POSTGATE, an author and newspaper writer, is in town.

BISHOP W. BROMLEY, of American Fork, was in the city yesterday.

J. S. PAGE, of the Payson Co-op., Payson, was seen in town yesterday.

WM. BRAMHALL, a well known Springville, was in Salt Lake yesterday.

E. DICKINSON, assistant superintendent of the Union Pacific, is again in town.

REED SMOOT was up from Provo yesterday. He reports everything busy in preparing for the conference rush.

C. D. GOSBING has just returned from Wyoming, where he has been employed with a surveying party, under the supervision of Major Wilkes.

MISS EMMA WHITE left yesterday on a brief visit to friends in San Francisco.

A. D. YOUNG, looking rough and hearty, was one of the arrivals yesterday.

SEVERAL members of Mary Anderson's company are guests at the Valley House.

MISS GILGLEY came down from Ogden yesterday to resume her studies in Salt Lake.

FRANK W. HETICH, of R. K. Davis & Co., furnishing goods, New York, is at the Continental Hotel.

DAVID ECCLES, of Ogden, is back from Washington, whither, it is understood, he has been in the interests of the lumbermen. Mr. Eccles states that he will have important information for lumbermen in a few days.

FRED AUERBACH, of Auerbach & Bro., returned from New York last evening, where he has been making heavy purchases for the popular house. His work in the east is already apparent, and many shipments are yet to follow.

DR. A. C. YOUNG, concerning whose highly creditable examination at the Veterinary College, New York, THE HERALD has before had considerable to say of, is back home, and will at once open an office on the street and start out in business in earnest.

F. S. RICHARDS leaves for Washington this morning, and expects to be absent three or four weeks. He goes to argue before the Supreme Court the suit of Salt Lake City against O. J. Hollister, and also to attend to other legal business. Mrs. Richards accompanies him.

QUINCY E. BROWNING, a member of the Illinois Legislature, and one of the brightest lights of that remarkable assemblage, is registered at the Walker House. It is understood that he has come to investigate the gelogical formations of our famous Territory, with a view to making an elaborate report thereon.

A Walking Skeleton.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and abscess on lungs, and reduced to a walking Skeleton. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles, found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of forty-eight pounds."

Call at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all Lung Diseases. Large bottles $1 3

Thousands Say So.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver Complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills every year.

Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Z. C. M. I. 3

"I want some SOZODONT," said he.
"Just out," the cunning druggist said.
"But here's some powder known to be
As good." The patron turned and fled,
Asking, "Do you suppose I don't
Know nothing equals SOZODONT?"

The Beginnings of Sickness.

Never trifle with what are called small ailments. A disorder easy of control at first, if neglected for a few weeks, may become a mortal disease. Be especially careful not to let debility gain upon you, for it is the door through which all maladies enter the system. If you feel languid, inert, and to use a common expression, "as if there was no life left in you" resort at once to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The great vegetable tonic will supply the vitality you so urgently need. It is nerve food. By its tonic action the stomach is so invigorated that digestion becomes regular, easy, perfect; while its mild, cathartic properties relieve the bowels from obstructions, and its alterative operation beneficially affects all the secretive organs. For the miseries of dyspepsia, and they include almost every unpleasant feeling that belongs to physical disease and mental wretchedness, this potent tonic is a certain and speedy balm.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. For sale at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store. 7