GORGED RIVERS ARE YET RISING

People in Danger of the Flood Fleeing for Safety.

Cities and Towns in Wisconsin That May Be Swept Out of Existence.

Experiences of the Past May Be Repeated With an Appalling Loss of Life.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS., Dec. 2.—This has been "moving day" in Chippewa Falls and along the Chippewa Valley down to the Mississippi. The lower streets of the city are alive and noisy with moving wagons of all descriptions, of drays, sawdust carts, farm wagons and delivery outfits. Everything that can be drafted into service has been set at work and the merchants of Spring street are rapidly getting back to places of safety.

At midnight the water forced back from the Chippewa ice-gorge was creeping up the streets toward the Wisconsin Central station. This morning at 8 o'clock the water was three feet above the tracks. An hour later the tracks were abandoned. The water has been steadily rising all day. For several blocks further back hotels and business houses were chilly, the water having extinguished all fires.

For ten miles below the Chippewa the river is filled with ice, gorged well to the bottom, obstructing the flow. Below the gorge to Eau Claire the water is receding while reports from above the dam indicate that the water on the upper Chippewa, Flambeau and other streams will soon go down.

There is a complete cessation of business here and hundreds have been to great inconvenience and loss—that is all as yet. But the shadow of a great calamity lies over Chippewa Valley. It is of record that fifty years ago an ice gorge formed near here and that when it went out in the spring it swept the vally clean to the Mississippi. There were no houses then, but great trees were cut off, the banks swept clean and devastation followed.

Eau Claire might be swept out of existence by such a flood and the loss would be incalculable and terrible. All this is possible, perhaps probable. If the weather should moderate now or should the force of the backwater become so great as to break the jam of ice and logs, packed almost inextricably between this city and Eau Claire, the calamity would come now. With the mercury at zero the suffering from the flood would be beyond the power of imagination. Vast quantities of water flow over the dam at the upper end of the city, bringing down ice in large quantities. Below the rapids at the dam this water flows under the ice pack for miles, shoving against bridges and backing into the town.

The water is twenty-five feet above the low mark. In 1884 it was twenty-eight feet above, but that was a summer flood without obstruction. The wagon bridge across the river to the south of the towns seems almost imperceptibly in motion and may be moved dangerously soon. Even now its south approach is trembling. Below it is the Wisconsin Central bridge, as yet safe. The entire pack above the solid gorge has moved 1000 feet in the last twenty-four hours and attempts are being made to open a passage through it with dynamite. Owing to the fact that no high gorge is apparent, the river being packed for miles, the project can scarcely be successful.

It may be said there is no danger to life here, nor will there be. The city is in darkness to-night, the gas plant having long ago been abandoned.

The Wisconsin Central roped in its depot buildings to hold them. Late reports from Little Falls, where the Weyerhausers have the biggest dam on the Chippewa, are that the dam there is likely to hold. If it should be opened, probably great destruction would result there.

DURAND, WIS., Dec. 2.—The situation on the bottoms remains unabated. The terrible water and ice flood extend over miles in area in the low country and the damage to livestock and hay and grain aggregate thousands of dollars. One or two men refused rescue and no word has since been heard from them. About thirty people who were brought here are being taken care of in the county building. At this place the water is in every street and basements and people are moving out. The railway track is damaged and washed out for several miles between here and Wabash.

Should the dam above Eau Claire break there is no telling the danger and damage that will ensue to Durand and vicinity. It is impossible for trains to move more than six miles below here. Stages west to Arkansas and Eau Falls are abandoned and the wires to these points are down. Business is practically at a standstill. People residing on the west shore are living in second stories.

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 2.—Passengers who came to Chicago to-day from Chippewa Valley stations assured all anxious enquirers that though there was still the gravest danger of Chippewa Falls being destroyed by the flood there was no longer any fear for Eau Claire. The flood sufferers along the Chippewa River are praying for warmer weather as much as for a subsiding of the waters. The thermometer at the Wisconsin Central station at Chippewa Falls at midnight registered ten degrees below zero.

A rise in the temperature would alleviate the sufferings of the homeless as well as melt the ice and allow the river to subside to its ordinary channel in the territory between the falls and Irvine station. The Northwestern, St. Paul and Wisconsin railways have resumed the running of trains to Chippewa and the postoffice has been moved from the business portion of the town seven blocks away on the hill.

When the limited on the Wisconsin Central arrived here to-day half an hour late on account of time lost between Chippewa and Eau Claire there were many people at the depot to learn of the conditions prevailing in the stricken region from the trainmen and passengers. The train was at Chippewa at 11 P. M. and the water was then over the platform of the depot. The people were filled with fear that the worst would befall the town, business was suspended and there was a general exodus to the hills north of the town.

Purely Commercial Enterprise.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The Pacific Company, with a capital of $20,000,000, owned by some of the most substantial men and financiers of this city, has been formed for the purpose of bringing the Latin-American countries into closer business relation with the United States. The undertaking is a purely commercial enterprise, the new company planning to do a shipping and general mercantile business on the Pacific Coast, and develop mines and other property in the Southern Hemisphere. The officers are: Henry Keene, president; R. W. Hawksworth, secretary; Jacob Bertschmann, treasurer. None of the company's stock is for sale.

THAT FUNDING BILL WILL NOT DOWN.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 2.—A Tribune special from Washington says: Despite the bitter opposition to the Pacific Railroad funding bill, especially on the part of the Western and Southern men in Congress, a strong effort will be made to pass the measure at the coming session of that body. At the last session large majorities of both the Senate and House committees agreed upon the substantial provisions of a bill to refund the indebtedness to the Government.

The subject has been before Congress in one form or another for about thirty years. In 1878 the bill prepared by Senator Thurman passed and became a law. At that time it was generally believed that the law would yield sufficient revenue for the sinking fund to extinguish the debt at the end of the prescribed period. This belief has been disappointing. Within the last two years the United States, in addition to the millions it has been compelled to pay as interest on the first mortgage bonds (which, under a decision of the Supreme Court, are a second lien on the properties of the companies), has paid about $16,000,000 on the principal. Next year the Government will have to pay about $30,000,000 of principal, if Congress does not pass any refunding bill before January 30, 1897.

FOUR CHILDREN SMOTHERED.

Their Mother Had Them Locked in the House and They Perished Before Assistance Arrived.

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 2.—Four children locked in a house at 1716 Thirty-third avenue were smothered to death during a fire in a pile of clothing in a room where they were playing. Mrs. Mary Barth left the house at 10:30 o'clock to go to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway yards to pick coal, locking the door behind her. The children—Joseph, six years; Rosie, four years; John, two years, and Louis, one year of age—were playing in the dining-room. During the absence of the mother they secured a box of matches, and it is supposed ignited the clothing in their play. The curtains over the only window in the room were burned and the casements were scorched.

The distracted mother returned two hours later to find the house filled with smoke. The heap of burned clothing was still smoldering, and the bodies of the little ones were lying on the floor. An empty bucket was near by, indicating that an attempt had been made to extinguish the blaze. Unable to open doors or windows, and having exhausted the supply of water in the house, the four children were overcome in the dense smoke that filled the whole house and were dead before assistance came. John Barth, the father, is a teamster, and had left home to attend his work early this morning.

ALCOHOL IN THE ARTS.

Many Reasons Why the Duty Should Be Removed on Spirits Used in Manufactures.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The joint Congressional committee to-day resumed the taking of testimony of those interested in the proposed measure to abolish the internal revenue tax on alcohol used in the arts and manufactures.

E. N. Stevens of the Manhattan Spirit Company, Buffalo, the first witness, disagreed with the testimony of Dr. Weilding given yesterday that wood and grain alcohol could not be demethylated. He clared that by a simple process a mixture of grain and wood alcohol could be demethylated. He then stated that the handling and manufacture of wood alcohol were injurious to workmen. Mr. Stevens argued that to remove the tax on grain alcohol would be to ruin the wood alcohol business.

C. E. Merritt, a large hat manufacturer of Danbury, Conn., followed Mr. Stevens. He said that the experience of the hatters had been that wood alcohol injured the eyes and health of the employes. There could be no doubt, Mr. Merritt said, but that grain alcohol was much better for their purposes than wood alcohol, but its tax made its use out of the question.

Dr. Oley of Danbury said he had treated the hatters of that city, and was an occulist of ability, told of the injuries resulting from wood alcohol to the eyes and other organs. Similar testimony was given by others.

George D. Bauer, representing the firm of J. C. Ayer & Co. of Lowell, Mass., read a lengthy paper in favor of the abolishment of the tax. His firm, he said, manufactured five proprietary medicines. They were able to furnish these medicines to European and South American druggists cheaper than to American dealers.

This, Mr. Bauer explained, was accomplished by purchasing alcohol made in Germany from potatoes. This was brought in under bond and made up in the proprietary medicines for export only. The law on alcohol in this country prevented the medicines from being sold cheap and within the reach of the poor. Mr. Bauer thought the Government could easily be protected from all fraud by a rebate system.

A. Strindison of Detroit, Mich., representing the various Michigan manufacturers, the next witness, opposed the removal of the tax. To do so, he said, would injure the various Michigan manufacturers. The witness asserted that it would kill the oil varnish industry in the United States. Frank S. Clark of Wilmington, N. C., next took the stand. He declared that if the tax on the grain product were removed it would simply ruin all the wood alcohol manufacturers in the country.

GRACE KIMBALL MISQUOTED.

She Did Not Say That the American Flag is Not Respected in Turkey.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 2.—A special from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., says: In an interview to-day with Dr. Grace N. Kimball, recently a missionary physician at Van, Armenia, and who is now at Vassar College, her attention was directed to the report in a New York newspaper of Saturday last from Constantinople and to the dispatches from Washington in the Sunday papers, wherein Secretary Olney declares certain statements alleged to have been made by her at Chickering Hall, New York, to be unfounded. Dr. Kimball states that she did not say at Chickering Hall, or at any other place, either that the English flag is the only one respected in Turkey, or that the American flag is not respected. If she was so reported, she said, the reporters misunderstood her. She declares that what she did say in substance, and now repeats, is that in the interior where most of the missionaries work and where the massacres have taken place, the British flag is the one to which they look for protection.

SYMPATHY FOR INSURGENTS.

Determined Attempt to Overthrow the Uruguayan Government.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The Herald's special cable from Buenos Ayres says that advices from Montevideo state that the situation grows worse in the republic. The rebels are increasing in strength and have the sympathy of the republic. Very little sympathy is expressed for President Borda.

The government intends to declare martial law at once. The Minister of War started yesterday for the seat of the rebellion in Cerro Largo and Tacuarembo. He took with him two battalions. The National Guard will be mobilized without delay.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted restrictive measures against the press, and a strong censorship will be established. A rumor prevails here that the Government troops have been defeated in Cerro Largo.

WAS A BEAUTIFUL ACTRESS.

Death of Miss Leila Farrell Who Wanted to Be Mrs. Nat Goodwin No. 2.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Miss Leila Farrell, who was one of the most beautiful women on the American stage, died suddenly of grastritis yesterday at the Park Avenue Hotel. She was about 28 years old. She first appeared on the stage in this city as one of the actors in "Adonis" at the Bijou Theater in 1887 and her pretty face and dainty figure quickly won for her a position. She made quite a sensation in a new dance, and was credited with being the first woman on the stage to use black underwear, the rage for two or three seasons.

There is no doubt that Leila fully expected to become Mrs. Goodwin No. 2, but she was doomed to disappointment, as the actor was married in October, 1888, to Miss Nellie Baker of Buffalo, against whom he recently began divorce proceedings in California. Before this marriage Miss Farrell found that he would not make her his wife. She then carried a big bundle of love letters to a lawyer's office in this city and had a suit begun to recover $10,000 for breach of promise. Goodwin decided to compromise. On the announcement of his second marriage Miss Farrell said she had known all about it in advance and given her consent.

She appeared for a while in "The Mascot" and then she fell ill and went to Southern California. On her return to New York she became a leading figure in the gayest life of the metropolis. Then she went to Europe, flitting from London to Paris and Rome. She then decided to return to the stage, but death cut short her plans.

TROTTING REVIEW BOARD.

Some Cases of Long Standing Are Presented, Argued and Taken Under Advisement.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The board of review of the National Trotting Association resumed its session at the Murray Hill Hotel to-day. The members present were P. P. Johnston of Lexington, Ky., president; David Bonner of this city, vice-president; Frank Brown, Charles Dana Palmer, Lowell, Mass.; U. C. Blake, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Colonel William Edwards of Cleveland. The meeting was attended by many men well known in local club life.

The sensational case of the pacing gelding, Charley P, which, although the board has abundant business of a routine nature to act upon, is the important feature of the annual meeting, was the first question to be taken up to-day.

Mr. Meed, a lawyer from Boston, appeared for Morley and Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald himself was the first witness. He said he knew Clark. He had talked about the horses at Morris Park. Medford and Clark had said he was the owner of the animal. He (Clark) bought the horse without knowing his previous record, and had trotted honestly. The well-known driver, John M. Ramsey, was the next witness, and said he trained and drove Charley P in 1896 for Fitzgerald.

Lawyer Rees followed with an appeal for Fitzgerald, in which he demanded that Fitzgerald be restored to the privileges of the trotting turf. He also demanded that punishment be meted out to the guilty parties in the case. The reinstatement of the horse was also asked for on the ground that it had not been used as an instrument of fraud intentionally. The case was laid over until the next session.

The board next took up a case of ten years' standing. In 1884 a race was trotted at Dover, Ohio, which was given to a mare named Belle Sargent. There was some fouling in the race, and after Belle Sargent had won two heats and a horse called Roger D one heat, after which Mercedes won the heat, and consequently the race, the judges decided it "no heat," and afterward awarded the race to Belle Sargent on a walkover. The board in 1886 decided that the judges erred, but Hicks has never paid the money, and declared to-day that he never would, although it is in the hands of the association as custodian. This case also went over.

Mrs. Beecher Injured.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Word has been received in this city of an accident which happened recently to Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, who is at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Scoville, at Stamford, Conn. Mrs. Beecher went to Stamford for a Thanksgiving visit and felt well and strong considering her 84 years.

A few days ago in getting out of bed she slipped and fell, striking her head on the floor. The fall rendered her unconscious and she was found by her daughter some time later. Mrs. Beecher is not able to leave her room yet, but is improving and expects soon to return to Brooklyn.

Farming of Prison Labor.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Dec. 2.—Manufacturers from all parts of the State met here in mass meeting to-day for the purpose of initiating an agitation against convict labor. Illinois and other adjoining States are also represented. It is proposed to start an agitation for a constitutional amendment, prohibiting the farming out of prison labor, and providing that convicts shall be soley employed in the manufacture of articles needed in the various State institutions or used by the State for the building of public highways, roads, canals and similar public improvements.

Sale of a Large Schooner.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., Dec. 2.—The schooner Louise J. Kenny, owned by Gardner Parsons of this city, the largest fishing vessel belonging to this port, has been sold to the Seattle Hardware Company of Seattle. The new owners of the vessel propose to fit her for the Pacific cod fishery, and she will soon start on her long journey via Cape Horn under command of Captain Sidler. On reaching her destination it is probable that she will be fitted with auxillary steam power. The vessel is 155 tons, and was built in Essex in 1888.

Two Bandits Arrested.

KANSAS, CITY, MO., Dec. 2.—The police officials this morning arrested Jeff Pagett and Albert Ellis, two bandits who held up and attempted to rob the Alton express train at Blue Cut, near Independence, the night of October 23. Both are 22 years of age. The evidence against them is conclusive.

THIEVES LOOT A LOAN OFFICE

Daring Burglars Secure Very Rich Booty by the Raid.

Trays of Gems Valued at Over $5000 Carried Off by the Robbers.

Ingenious Devices Operated by the Cracksmen to Prevent Their Capture.

OMAHA, NEBR., Dec. 2.—Burglars broke into the safe of the Nebraska Loan Office last night and looted its safe of $5000 worth of watches, diamonds and jewelry.

Precautions taken by the burglars to avoid detection were as novel as ingenius. Adjoining the pawnshop on the east is a vacant store building. The front door was opened with a skeleton key, although there are indications that a chisel may have been used. From the store the burglars worked their way into the pawnshop by tearing off the plaster between the studdings and making a hole large enough to crawl through. A small hole was bored through the wall between the vacant store and the pawnshop, in the vicinity of the safe. A string about fifty feet long was passed through the hole, one end of which was held by a guard at the front, while the other was so arranged as to communicate with the burglars at work upon the safe.

The guard could peer through the frozen plate-glass windows upon Douglass street, watch the movements of the police and passing pedestrians who might interfere with the robbery, and warn his pals in time to escape through the rear door.

The safe-door knob was knocked off, and a hole drilled through the lock controlling the big bolt which manipulated the tumblers. A punch displaced the lock, and the big safe doors opened without the use of explosives or creating any noise. The inside doors were operated similarly, with the result that the contents of the safe, representing about $5000, were at the disposal of the robbers.

Eleven trays of watches, diamonds and jewelry were emptied, and the robbers disappeared without leaving any clew.

DOMINION TARIFF COMMISSION.

Representatives of All Industries Ask for Additional Protection.

HAMILTON, ONT., Dec. 2.—The Dominion Government Tariff Commission opened its investigation here yesterday, taking evidence in the various industries. The fruit-growers wanted an ad valorem duty on plums and pears changed to a specific duty of 1 cent per pound, and the duty of 2 cents per pound on dried peaches. The nurserymen, clothiers, hat manufacturers and glass manufacturers requested that the tariff be changed in regard to the articles they produced.

The manufacturers of cash registers wanted the duty increased to 35 per cent for better protection. The coffin manufacturers asked that the duty be reduced on raw materials which they have to import, and stated that even if the duty was taken off coffins they could hold their own. The spice manufacturers want at least a 16½ per cent ad valorem duty and a 2-cent a pound specific duty on spices and coffee.

The sewer pipe industry asks for a specific duty of $5 per ton on sewer pipe. The builders wanted the duty on slate reduced to 20 per cent. The Grocers' Guild suggested that the duty on rice be reduced and rearranged; also the duty on syrup, which was now almost prohibitive.

The foundrymen desired the duty on iron to remain as at present, but wanted some minor alterations in the tariff regarding emery wheels and other materials used in their business. Some members of the deputation said they would be quite willing to have the tariff taken off altogether if the Americans also took down their tariff wall.

The manufacturers of tinners' tools and carriage findings requested that the duty be not altered. The fire brick-makers asked that a duty be placed on fire brick, which is at present free.

Deeds of an Insane Man.

DEKALB, ILL., Dec. 2.—Henry L. Bower, with a butcher-knife, killed his wife and so badly wounded his mother-in-law and his daughter this morning that they may die. Bower had been out of work recently and visited his brother-in-law at Dixon and borrowed money. He acted strangely and brooded over his misfortune. Early this morning he became insane and rushed upon his family, first mortally stabbing his wife, then turned upon her mother and his little daughter, afterward sending the knife into his own heart, dying instantly.

Crazed by Politics.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Dec. 2.—Judge W. L. Cundiff of Enid was committed to the Territorial insane asylum yesterday, having become violently insane over politics. Cundiff formerly lived in Nebraska and made the speech that nominated Bryan for Congress the first time. During the campaign just closed he stumped Kansas and Nebraska for the silver champion. He was for years a leading politician in Nebraska.

UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Newfoundland Purchases a Railroad System.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 2.—The Colonial Government announces that it has purchased all the rights of the Newfoundland Railway Company, which have been before the courts for years. The rights include twenty-two years' mail subsidy and $45,000 yearly allowance for rolling stock and mineral lands owned by the company. The price paid by the Government was $1,500,000. The transfer will take effect at the beginning of the new year. It enables all the railway systems of the colony to be embraced under Government management.

The latest analysis of the product of the Cape Broil gold claims shows them to be less valuable than was supposed, and one English syndicate has withdrawn from the working of its claim.

Not as Great as God.

BERLIN, GERMANY, Dec. 2.—In the Reichstag to-day Dr. Leiber, leader of the Clerical party, protested against the expression employed by the Naval Secretary that soldiers and sailors in cheering the Kaiser identify his Majesty with God Almighty. The Catholics, he declared, would not accept such a line of thought, and deeply deplored the fact that an official of the German Government made use of such expressions.

Frederick Kast Very Ill.

LONDON, ENG., Dec. 2.—Frederick Kast, who with Lady Scott and two other defendants is being prosecuted by Earl Russell, Lady Scott's son-in-law, on a charge of criminal libel, and on account of whose illness the trial was postponed on Monday for a week, is in a critical condition. He is confined in Holloway jail, where his deposition will be taken to-day. He is suffering from pneumonia.

Fire in Blenheim Palace.

LONDON, ENG., Dec. 2.—The Globe publishes a special dispatch from Woodstock saying that a fire occured this afternoon in the grand salon of Blenheim palace, the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. The extent of the damage is not stated. The fire was extinguished by firemen attached to the Blenheim household. The flames were confined to the rooms of the salon, which were considerably damaged.

St. Monica's Church Burned.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 2.—St. Monica's Catholic Church was burned this morning. When the building collapsed several men were caught in the debris, and two—William Dougherty and Thomas Lennagan—were killed. Father Peteri was celebrating mass when the fire was discovered. He dismissed the congregation just in time to avoid a panic. The loss will be $40,000. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been a defective flue.

Sale of Bridge Property.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 2.—United States Judge Burt this morning ordered the sale of the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Company for the benefit of the holders of $3,000,000 bonds. The property consists of a bridge across the Ohio, the terminal, the New Albany belt road and the New Albany streetcar system. The Baltimore and Ohio and the Monon will probably be the purchasers.

Grover's New York Mansion.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec 2.—A Tribune special from Albany, N. Y., says: It is reported here that President Cleveland has bought, in addition to the property at Princeton, a handsome house in Ninety-sixth street, New York. It is said that the price was $250,000. Francis Lynde Stetson, formerly one of Mr. Cleveland's law partners, said he had heard nothing of such a purchase.

Of Interest to the Coast.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—A postoffice was established to-day at Argenta, Monterey County, Cal., and Harry M. Craft appointed Postmaster. Benjamin E. Miner was to-day appointed Postmaster at Elkins, Cal., vice Elizabeth Roth, resigned.

Pensions have been granted as follows: California, original—John Martin, Veterans' Home, Napa. Increase—James B. Adams, San Francisco.

Oregon, original—Joseph Harris, Elgin, Union County. Survivors Indian wars—Philip Sain, Baker City.

NEW TO-DAY.

Consult the doctors of the famous Hudson Medical Institute if you are suffering from Nervous Debility, Kidney Debility, Liver Debility, Catarrhal Debility or General Debility.

CONSULTATION ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Blood Poison
Blood Poison
Blood Poison
Blood Poison
Blood Poison
Blood Poison

In its first, secondary or tertiary form is sure to show these bad signs. You will notice copper-colored brownish spots on the body, an itching skin, irritated, dry, parched throat, ulcers in mouth, falling hair. You have to be quick to stop this disease. If you want to be cured easily, quickly and thoroughly consult the doctors of Hudson. Their great

30-Day Cure

Is what you need. Call or write for circulars of 30-day Cure.

WEAK MAN
WEAK MAN
WEAK MAN
WEAK MAN
WEAK MAN

A man is weak when he is wasting daily. A man is weak who is unable to concentrate his mind, to look boldly, who is prematurely decayed. Are you weak? If so get strong. How? By using the great remedy treatment Hudyan. You can only get Hudyan if you call or write to the Hudson Medical Institute. No one else can give you Hudyan.

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A disordered liver will show:
Irritableness, Nervousness,
Dizziness, Miserableness,
Cold Feet, Easily Tired,
Blurred Eyesight,
Bloating and General Lassitude.
When in this condition consult the Hudson Doctors. If you want the Liver Book call or write for "Liver Book."

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Cures Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Day or Night Losses, Lack of Energy, Atrophy, Lack of Capacity, Nervous Twitchings, Lost Power, Lost Energy and those peculiar diseases and disabilities of man.

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