

BLOOD.

POSSE OF OFFICERS AMBUSHED BY STRIKERS AT FORT WORTH.

AN OFFICER KILLED AND TWO OTHERS MORTALLY WOUNDED—ASSASSINATION.

Special Telegram to the Statesman.

Fort Worth, April 3.—What had been predicted has come to pass. The striking Knights of Labor and officers of the law have met in deadly conflict. Two officers fatally wounded, and a third shot through both hips, are the casualties on the side of the law. On that of the strikers, so far as can be ascertained, only one is wounded.

It had been announced, yesterday, by the officers of the Missouri-Pacific, that trains would move to-day, or there would be bloodshed. The strikers, on the other hand, had put it down as a settled fact that no train would be allowed to pass over the Missouri-Pacific line until the demand of the strikers for arbitration was acceded to. It will be remembered that there are only six men among the strikers here who were formerly employed by the Missouri-Pacific, that road and the Texas Pacific having pooled their Fort Worth business so that freight was handled and trains moved almost exclusively by Texas Pacific employes. The places of these men have long been filled, but they dare not make a fight on the Texas Pacific, because that road is in the hands of a receiver.

Last night the sheriff and his deputies were busily engaged in serving writs of injunction against the strikers and their confederates, and by the time this morning dawned most of them had received official notice to keep away from the yards of the Missouri-Pacific road, and warned against interfering with the servants of the company.

The effect of the writ was to keep the yards clear, and at 9 o'clock this morning not a man, save employes, could be seen in them. On the streets, however, near the yards could be seen knots of men who had collected to see what would be done to-day.

At 10 o'clock the OFFICERS BEGAN TO COLLECT

at the union depot, while a number were stationed in the yards. At 10:15 a dozen or more went to the round house, and in a few minutes engine No. 54, loaded down with armed officers, pulled out and steamed up to the Missouri-Pacific yards. As it rattled past, a crowd collected on either side of the road. A derisive cheer went up from a hundred throats, but not a man attempted to interfere with the movements of the engine or to prevent her from coupling on to a caboose, which was standing on the side track. Having done this, the engine was run again on to the main track and then backed up the road to Dodge, from which point it was to pull a freight train into the city. For nearly two hours the crowd awaited the return of the engine with the train from Dodge, and as the minutes rolled by amused themselves in various ways. Raw weather could not scatter them, and men wrapped in heavy overcoats were continuously stamping their feet to keep them warm.

At half past 11 o'clock the engine left Dodge and at 11:50 steamed into the yards. The train consisted of ten cars loaded with coal and the caboose. As it approached Sixteenth street the crowd rolled out and halted on the line of the right of way and remained there. Not a man made a move toward the train, but at the lower end of the yard three ladies, wives of strikers, appeared on the track, one with

A RED FLAG.

which she waved across the track as the signal for the engineer to stop. Of course no attention was paid to the signal, and the train passed on by the union depot, and continued on its journey south.

The suggestive quiet that marked the passage of the freight train through the city, was not without its significance, and its sequel.

When the train left the depot it was under the protection of a posse of twelve officers, commanded by Jim Courtright, special deputy United States marshal. Some of the officers were deputy marshals, and others members of the regular police force. The train proceeded slowly to the crossing of the Fort Worth & New Orleans railroad, about a mile and a half south of town. The train stopped, as is customary, before crossing. The switch was found open, and two men stood near the crossing. The officers approached the switch, and as they did so, they discovered five men with Winchester pistols concealed in the weeds a few yards distant.

THE FIGHT.

The entire posse advanced towards the men in ambush until they had reached a ditch alongside the track, when they commanded the throwing up of hands. The command was obeyed, but as the hands came up they brought Winchester rifles. The officers were armed only with revolvers. They demanded the surrender of the strikers. Both sides opened fire almost simultaneously, there being no more than an elapsed of two seconds between the time the first and second shots were fired. As to which side fired first, eye-witnesses differ. After the first fire the posse advanced and continued firing. The ambushers retreated behind some piles of fuel, which proved most excellent breast-works and from the security of which they poured a fire into the posse.

The casualties among the posse are found to be three: Police Officer Fulford was shot through both thighs; Special Officer Dick Townsend was shot twice through the left breast, near the nipple, he died at 5:30 this afternoon; Special Officer Chas. Sneed is shot through the throat and jaw, fatally. Doctors Voelker and Farrar, of the Missouri-Pacific hospital, say Sneed and Fulford cannot possibly live.

But one of the strikers, Tom Nace, a switchman, was wounded. He is said to be shot through the groin. About fifty shots were fired in all, when the posse, seeing it was useless to fight Winchester with revolvers, placed the wounded officers aboard the train and returned to the union depot. The strikers remained at the scene of the conflict for some time after the train returned to the city, when they secured the Winchester of their wounded comrade, and started for Sycamore bottom, all carrying their rifles. Nace was left on the prairie. As soon as the train

reached the city a posse was formed, armed with Winchester, and started in pursuit of the murderers.

It is estimated there were

TWELVE MEN

among the strikers, but of these only five or six carried Winchester. Tom Nace, the wounded striker, was brought to the city in a wagon this afternoon, and as soon as the officers learned of his whereabouts he was carried to jail. He will be strongly guarded. No other arrests have as yet been made.

The Knights of Labor claim the first shot was fired by the officers, but the weight of testimony is against the proposition. Tim Wilson, also, was on the engine, and within three feet of Dick Townsend when he was shot in the back. He states positively that the first fire came from the strikers, and that they were in the grass a short distance from the track.

D. L. Stewart, a dairyman, who was an eye-witness to the shooting, gives it as his opinion that the strikers fired first. Sheriff Maddox this afternoon organized

TWO COMPANIES

of citizens, who were armed with Winchester carbines, and marched them to the depot, with the avowed determination of suppressing all symptoms of opposition to law. No further attempt will probably be made to move trains before Monday. The citizens are determined, and a posse will be kept under arms night and day. It is thought that the crisis will pass without calling on the state rangers. The people are in a terrible state of excitement and appear completely dumfounded at the dastardly outrage of to-day. The breach between the law and the strikers has been widened. The bitterest expressions can be heard on every hand. There are hundreds of Knights of Labor in this city who do not appear to regret the occurrence of this day.

CONTROL OF THE TRAIN.

Fort Worth, April 3.—The coal on the ill-fated train was desired for Waco, where the coal was badly needed. The engine was fired up with Ed Smith in the caboose. Jim Courtright was placed in command of the posse, which consisted of officers T. J. Fulford, K. Dab, James Thompson, Dick Townsend, J. C. Brannon, William Hale, Joseph Wicher, Charles Sneed and Sebe Maddox. Who the mysterious woman who waved the red flag can not be ascertained. She waved her signal again and again. The crowd shuddered as the locomotive was within ten feet of the woman. It looked as if she had determined to stop that train or die, when a Knight of Labor seized her and pulled her from the track.

The train rolled on, and not a word was spoken by the officers or strikers, but it was noticed that two wagons pulled out from near the union depot filled with men, and were driven at a run to the south. The train disappeared from view and the crowd dispersed. Many had not reached their homes when Henry Ellis came dashing up Main street and announced to the sheriff that the strikers had fired on the coal train. This was only thirty minutes after the train had passed through the city. The news spread like wild fire throughout the street ordering citizens to arm themselves with Winchester and report at the union depot at once. Business men closed their stores, and answered the summons promptly. The gun stores were emptied inside of an hour, and crowds surged the streets. Women mingled with the throngs, and bedlam reigned. The officers hastened from the depot to arm themselves with Winchester, and securing horses left town in a gallop to search Sycamore bottom for the men who had done the shooting.

William Hale, constable of precinct No. 1, in this city, gives the following account of the affray: "I was on the train, and was an eye witness to everything that occurred. I was on the next car to the caboose. We were not dreaming of any trouble when the train stopped. I jumped down to see whether the switch had been turned. There were five or six men on the west side of the track that I took to be strikers. They were near the engine. The officers about the forward part of the train began to search them for weapons. About this time a squad of four or five men on the other side of the track, who were squatting in the grass about one hundred yards from the track, opened fire on the officers. They had Winchester rifles forty-five—sixteen—the best guns made, and handled them rapidly and well. We returned the fire, but were at a disadvantage as we had nothing but six-shooters. There was not a Winchester on the train. I think that Fulford, Townsend and Sneed were all hit by the first volley.

"Seeing that we were fighting with heavy odds against us, an account of the difference in weapons was got to the wounded on the cars, and came back to the city. I suppose that about

ONE HUNDRED SHOTS

were fired altogether. The number of men on our side did not exceed a dozen. I judge, about half that number of strikers were engaged in firing on us."

THE FIREMAN'S STORY.

C. E. Niewarner, fireman of the engine, took in the situation fully. He said: "We were going about twelve miles an hour, when approaching the switch at the crossing, when I noticed several men near the switch. We stopped the train, and some of the deputies jumped off and searched four men who had thrown the switch, which would have sent us down the Fort Worth & New Orleans track. They were placed under arrest, when all of a sudden

CRACK OF A WINCHESTER

was heard, followed quickly by four or five other shots, which came from five men in a clump of weeds, about 200 feet southeast of the locomotive. Dick Townsend stood in front of the locomotive, and was hit at the first fire. The officers returned the fire from their pistols, and the firing became general on both sides. Dick Townsend fell back against the pilot, but rallied, and emptied his revolver, when he crawled into the cab of the locomotive, bleeding terribly.

OFFICER FULFORD

was seen at his residence to-night, and though in great pain told the terrible tale of the shooting as follows: "We had stopped at the switch where the ground was even, but on a line with where I was, on the train, was an embankment piled up higher than my head, where I stood on the train. Some of the others were searching the men in front, and I went up the embankment, when I saw several men lying behind it. Just then I heard a shot in front. I turned in that direction, and saw five or six men with Winchester. One of the men was J. E. Hardin, a carpenter, whom I knew. He leveled his Winchester and fired at me.

The ball passed through my thighs. I stood a few minutes and saw three or four strikers fall as our men fired, when I fell to the ground."

THE SITUATION.

Ed Smith, engineer of the ill-fated train, says positively that the strikers fired first. It has been learned that the strikers yesterday purchased ten Winchester rifles in this city. The names of two or three of the men who carried Winchester have been learned. The mayor has issued a proclamation appointing seventy-five deputy policemen, and ordered all saloons closed until Wednesday next. A petition has been sent to Gov. Ireland for state rangers and military. Transportation has been applied for from Receiver Sheldon for troops. A high wind is blowing to night, and if a riot occurs, the whole town will be an easy prey to the flames. The streets are full of armed men, and every precaution will be taken. It is thought if to-night is tided over, there will be no further danger of mob violence, as the troops will be here by to-morrow night.

RANGERS EN ROUTE.

Special Telegram to the Statesman. Fort Worth, April 3.—News received here at midnight states that Adjutant General King, with two companies of state rangers, are on their way to Fort Worth on special train.

INTERVIEW WITH HOXIE.

St. Louis, April 3.—Messrs. Turner and Bailey had a brief interview with Vice-president Hoxie this afternoon to ascertain, if possible, why he had refused to take back the men who had expressed a willingness and desire to return to work unconditionally. This, he had been informed was the case, and he was anxious to learn from Mr. Hoxie whether such was the case.

Mr. Turner was seen at his hotel to-night, and gave the following account of the interview:

We called on Mr. Hoxie this afternoon. Hoxie was cool. He did not ask us to be seated. I began by asking him if the statement was true, that he had refused to take back any of the strikers? He said, no; that he would consider personal applications, but use his own pleasure entirely in acting upon them. He went on to say, he now needed about 500 persons of the number of men who struck, but was careful not to say he would employ them from the body of strikers. I said that Mr. Gould had given us to understand that all except those who actually committed acts of violence would be taken back. He said that neither those who committed such acts, nor those who advised them could be accepted. He continued that the road had too many employes before and preferred cutting down the force to cutting down the hours. At this point Mr. Bailey interrupted him by saying, that was probably the reason, why the company forced the strike to cut down the number of employes.

Mr. Hoxie said, he might take it that way, if he wanted to, and asked me about the trouble in Fort Worth. I told him I very deeply deplored it.

Mr. Hoxie then went on to say no grievances whatever had been presented to him. I reminded him of those presented to him last September, and he said "Oh, don't rake up ancient history."

I said, that might be ancient history, but grievances, while they had lain dormant, still existed. That was the interview.

"I closed by telling him we would confer with Capt. Hayes. We stood the entire time and were not asked back."

"When will the next step be taken?"

"We will not do anything more until Monday. If Hayes arrives we will hold a conference to-morrow. I am satisfied, however, that it is the settled policy of the road to take none of the strikers back."

"Have you communicated with Powderly or Gould?"

"We will not write Powderly until we hear that he is well enough to transact business, and don't know that we will advise with Gould at all."

"What do you think will be the final outcome?"

"If we cannot make terms, as I am now satisfied in the case, they will have to return quietly to their homes and seek other employment."

Mr. Turner expects both Hayes and Berry, of the general executive committee, to reach here to-morrow. If they come there will be a quorum of the committee, and another conference will be held with the local committee, when it is expected some other plan of action will be agreed upon, and, possibly, another meeting may be had with Mr. Hoxie.

A TOTAL ECLIPSE.

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

RAGING RIVERS.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY THEREBY. Rome, Ga., April 3.—The loss by floods at this point is estimated to reach \$1,500,000. The gas works at Selma are submerged and the city is in darkness. A steamboat reached there last evening with 150 rescued negroes. Nine negroes are drowned on the plantations. The river falls slowly. Great damage is reported all along its banks and especially in horses and mules and corn. Distress is reported from all the overflowed sections. The loss to life and property cannot yet be conjectured. Actual measurement makes the flood 5 feet 9 inches higher than any former record of the Alabama river.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SECRETARY MANNING. WASHINGTON, April 3.—Dr. Hamilton said this afternoon that while Secretary Manning was convalescing slowly his condition to-day was virtually unchanged from yesterday.

DELICATE DISEASES. Of either sex, however induced, promptly, thoroughly and permanently cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise. W. F. D. Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

KICKING THEM OUT.

New York, April 3.—The political organizations are casting out those connected with the Broadway surface railway scandal. At a meeting of one organization last night, the resignations of ex-Aldermen Kirk, Fulgraff, Chas. Dempsey and "Billy" Maloney were tendered and accepted. The county democratic executive committee have passed resolutions calling on district committees to retire all persons from the organization in any way connected with the scandal.

WASHINGTON.

PASSAGE OF THE ARBITRATION BILL IN THE HOUSE.

THE BILL DENOUNCED BY ROGERS OF ARKANSAS AS UTTERLY WORTHLESS.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The speaker laid before the house a communication from the acting secretary of the treasury transmitting estimates from the interior department on the appropriation of \$1,000,000 to pay additional pensions allowed by act of March 19, 1885. Referred.

Mr. James, of New York, called up the adverse report on the free coinage bill.

Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, raised the question of consideration in order to call up the labor arbitration bill.

After an informal discussion in which an amicable arrangement was sought to be arrived at, Mr. Bland, of Missouri, signified his willingness to yield the hour to the labor bill, if the gentleman in charge of that bill thought it might be passed in that time.

On division, the house refused, 68 to 72, to consider silver bill.

The proposition was then made, that if instead of taking the yeas and nays, one hour might be given to the discussion of the silver bill, but to this, Mr. O'Neill objected, stating that he wished the labor bill to come up immediately. Lost; yeas, 96; nays, 126. This only emphasized the previous action. For the time being, the silver bill was laid aside, and the house went into the committee of the whole on the arbitration bill.

Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, regarded the bill as perfectly worthless, and with the exception of the fifth section, perfectly harmless, unless it might be construed as a step in the wrong direction. That section gave the power to railroad corporations to put their funds into the United States treasury to enable them to fight working men.

Mr. Warner, of Missouri, offered an amendment providing that members of the tribunal of arbitration shall receive compensation of \$10 a day for the time actually employed. It also prescribes fees and compensation to be allowed a clerk, stenographer, marshals and witnesses, provided that tribunal shall have power to limit the number of witnesses in each case, whose fees shall be paid by the United States, and it appropriates a sufficient sum to carry the provisions of the bill into effect.

Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, offered an amendment to the amendment, providing that not exceeding \$1,000 shall be paid out of the treasury to defray expenses of any single arbitration. The amendment was agreed to, and Mr. Warner's amendment, as amended, was adopted.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee on labor to report in lieu thereof a current resolution expressive of the sense of this congress that, so far as practicable, all controversies between employes and employers should be subject to arbitration by voluntary agreement or in accordance with the law.

The motion was lost and the bill was passed, Yeas, 195; nays, 27.

The following is the negative vote: Allen, of Mississippi; Barnes, Belmont and Bennett, of Kentucky; Crisp, Craxton and Davidson, of Alabama; Daniel, Faran; Forney, Glover, Hall, Hulston and Jones, of Alabama; Norwood, of California; Perry, Keagan, Rogers, Sadler, Skinner, Tillman and Tucker.

On motion of Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, the title of the bill was amended so as to read, to provide a method for settling controversies and difficulties between railroad corporations, engaged in interstate transportation of property and passengers, and their employes.

The debate on the silver bill was then begun.

Mr. Fuller, of Iowa, argued in favor of a double standard, and charged that officials of the treasury department were violating the laws and thwarting the will of the people in refusing to pay out silver for obligations of the government.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, opposed the suspension of silver coinage, as did Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee.

Mr. Adams, of Illinois, spoke in opposition to the free coinage proposition, and the house then took recess until 7:30 p. m.

At the evening session of the house Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, argued in favor of the suspension of silver coinage.

President Cleveland's "incoherent disquietude" was exactly what the silver dollar needed.

Mr. Woodburn, of Nevada, defended the silver dollar from the charge of dishonesty, and argued in favor of an unlimited coinage.

Mr. Price, of Wisconsin, addressed himself to the argument of the gold men that further coinage of silver would have the effect of driving it out of circulation, and controverted the correctness of that position, and denied that the Bland dollar was a dishonest dollar. The mistake of the gentleman who made this assertion was that they compared the billion value of silver with the coined value of gold.

Mr. Neece, of Illinois, submitted an argument in opposition to the suspension of silver coinage, and then, at 9:15, the house adjourned.

GALVESTON MARINE.

Special Telegram to the Statesman. GALVESTON, April 3.—Arrived: steamship Lone Star, from New York.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Class in Short-Hand. Meets in the BUSINESS COLLEGE, Monday, the 8th instant, at 5 o'clock p. m.

PROF. HENRY OLIVER, a verbatim reporter of many years' experience, has been secured as instructor. Professor Oliver uses the most popular system of short-hand now in use. Ladies and gentlemen have access to the class.

TERMS, REASONABLE.

Recitations at 5 o'clock p. m.; or, at a later hour, to meet the convenience of the class. For particulars, call at College office. J. J. ANDERSON, President.

WANT A CONFERENCE.

THE KNIGHTS WANT A TALK WITH HOXIE.

St. Louis, April 3.—Frederick Turner, secretary of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, and Wm. H. Bailey, member of the same committee, arrived in this city from Cincinnati this morning, and proceeded to the rooms of the local executive committee, where they are now considering the strike situation.

After this conference shall have been finished, some definite line of action will be decided upon.

Turner will attempt to see Hoxie and ascertain what plan he intends to follow in re-employing the striking Knights of Labor.

A second conference is then to be held with the local committee, and an agreement formulated, which will be presented to Hoxie for his signature.

Turner, in an interview this morning, stated that the plan is, that all positions not now filled by new men, who have been employed since the inauguration of the strike, shall be open to applications from the knights; that those who apply shall be employed, and from them shall be selected an arbitration committee, which will attempt to arrive at some amicable understanding concerning the grievances of the Missouri-Pacific knights.

Turner, in reply to an inquiry if he should request that all striking knights of labor be re-employed, replied: "No; such has never been the case, heretofore, even when we have been most victorious in our struggles with capital; and we can hardly expect such a course to be pursued by the railroad companies now. We don't expect them to discharge competent men who have been employed during the strike, and we shall make no such demand. All that we ask is that the places now vacant be filled by the Knights of Labor who may make application for them, and that from them shall be chosen an arbitration committee to treat with Hoxie. Neither do we demand that those who have committed deprecations upon the company's property shall be taken back. Such demand would be inconsistent with the principles that are laid down in our constitution, for you know that we advise that violence in all cases be avoided; and the loss of his position by a knight who destroys his employe's property is a just punishment."

Bailey hoped for a speedy settlement of the strike. He had no doubt that it would soon be ended, provided Hoxie would consent to confer with them.

RESUMPTION OF TRAFFIC.

St. Louis, April 3.—The resumption of the freight traffic by the Missouri-Pacific and Iron Mountain railroads has now become an acknowledged fact. For the past few days the officials of these roads have been sending out the regular number of trains, which, although smaller at first than they were accustomed to be before the strike, yesterday assumed their more natural proportions, and to-day it is expected they will be as large as ever. No more hindrance or interference to running of freights upon these roads is anticipated.

East St. Louis has now become the point of interest, and it is expected that the officials of the different roads centering in this city will find it a difficult task to effect a resumption of freight traffic. All their efforts in this direction, with few exceptions, have failed, and the strikers, although they have announced moral sanction as their mode of interference, are determined, and if that shall fail, to resort to more violent methods and are determined that no freight shall move until the strike is ended.

The railroad officials last night decided upon running freight trains, and will make every effort to attain this end. When those attempts shall be made, it is expected serious trouble will ensue.

TEAMSTERS STILL OUT.

St. Louis, April 3.—3:30 p. m.—The anticipated trouble between the railroad officials and their guard of deputy marshals and the strikers in East St. Louis has not as yet occurred. Quiet prevails in the railroad yards in that city, and no large crowds are congregated around the relay depot, their accustomed assembling place, and no violence from them is anticipated; for the railroads are not yet receiving any freight at their depots, and can receive none until the transfer company can get new men to take the places of their striking drivers. Their anticipation that they would easily procure drivers, should the strikers not report for duty, has not been fulfilled, and no hauling has yet been done.

YEARS TRACH MORE THAN BOOKS.

Among other valuable lessons imparted by this teacher is the fact that for a very long time Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has been the prime of liver correctives and blood purifiers, King the household physician of the poor man, and the able consulting physician to the rich patient, and praised by all for its magnificent service and efficacy in all diseases of chronic nature, as neuralgic ailments of the respiratory and digestive systems, liver disease, and in all cases where the use of an alterative remedy is indicated.

THE HOSTILES.

A LOT OF WILD APACHES BROUGHT IN. Ft. Bowie, Ariz., April 3.—Lieutenant Fayson arrived to-day with fifty-eight Apache prisoners, including Chihuhaha, Kute, Jasona and Nona, the worst leaders next to Geronimo. All were glad to get in. Chihuhaha had a POW-wow with Crook this afternoon.

He said: "I know I have committed many outrages, but Geronimo is to blame for all. He forced us off the reservation by lying to us. I don't think he will come in now. I have brought away my arms. I am not afraid. I must die sometime. If you punish us don't be too hard. You and your officers have families and love much. So have I."

AN UNDERHAND GAME.

New York, April 3.—The Herald this morning says there are prominent men in Wall street who are very free in their professed belief that there has been some mysterious and sinister connection between certain speculators on the stock exchange and the leaders of the strike in the west.

Washington E. Connor speaks with emphasis on the subject. He said to a reporter yesterday: "I understand that cipher dispatches have passed between a leader of the strikers and a broker in this city. These messages could only be on one subject, and it is a matter that it will be well to investigate. It should not be a hard matter to do so, as these dispatches were traced. The motive to do this sort of thing is very strong. A man who was short on one hundred thousand or more shares of stock could well afford to pay \$50,000 or \$100,000 to stir up a strike."



PURE DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE. Prepared with special regard to health. No Ammonia, Lime or Alum. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.



DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS. MOST PERFECT MADE. Purest and strongest Natural Fruit Flavors, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., flavor as delicately and naturally as the fruit. CHICAGO, Price Baking Powder Co. ST. LOUIS.



FOR COUGHS, CROUP AND CONSUMPTION USE TAYLOR'S CHERRY-OKEE REMEDY.



OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.

The sweet gum, as gathered from a tree of the same name, growing along the small streams in the Southern States, contains a stimulating expectorant principle that loosens the phlegm produced during the early morning cough, and stimulates the chest to throw up the mucus which is the cause of whooping-cough. When combined with the healing mucilaginous principle in the mullein plant of the old fields, presents in TAYLOR'S CHERRY-OKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN the best known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping-cough and consumption; and so palatable, any child is pleased to take it. Ask your druggist for Price's Cherry-okee Remedy. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

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26 YEARS IN USE. The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age. SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with itful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the appetite, and cause the body to take on flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 CENTS A BOX.

TUTT'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. Renovates body, makes healthy flesh, strengthens weak, repairs the wastes of the system, purifies blood, and hard muscles, tones the nervous system, invigorates the brain, and imparts the vigor of manhood. Sold by druggists. SWIFCE 44 Murray St., New York.

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OF HUMAN FLESH. OF ANIMALS. Rheumatism, Burns and Scalds, Stings and Bites, Cuts and Bruises, Sprains & Stitches, Contracted Muscles, Stiff Joints, Backache, Eruptions, Frost Bites, Scatches, Sores and Galls, Savin, Cracks, Screw Worm, Grub, Foot Rot, Hoof Ail, Lameness, Swiny, Founders, Sprains, Strains, Sore Feet, Stiffness, and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident. For general use in family, stable and stock yard, it is THE BEST OF ALL.

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