

The Shreveport Progress.

SEMI-WEEKLY. C. D. HICKS, Editor.

SHREVEPORT, - - - LOUISIANA.

After a wordy quarrel a Chicago groceryman put a young girl in the ice-box and the longer she remained there the hotter she got.

A young farmer at Fryeburg, Me., has invented a four-wheel tip cart, which separates automatically in case the horse gets frightened and runs away.

At the suggestion of the health department of Indianapolis the superintendent of public schools has prohibited the senseless habit of kissing practiced among the female school teachers and pupils. It is claimed that disease is communicated by promiscuous kissing.

Electricity would seem to be a difficult thing to steal, but Brooklyn merchants have discovered the method. They tap a trolley wire by making a copper connection and carrying the conductor into their houses and stores. They get a better light than the lighting companies furnish and it costs nothing. A thousand persons are said to have been found guilty and prosecutions will follow.

The author of the Ohio bill to pull down the theater hat parts his hair in the middle, and a woman's club has passed a resolution requesting the Ohio legislature to make a law obliging all men to part their hair at the side. That is malicious frivolity, and it indicates that the club in question doesn't know the difference between a harmless private privilege and a serious public nuisance. No; the woman must not vote. She is narrow in her views, and comprehensive in nothing but her theater-hat.

Special reports to the United States department of agriculture show crop prospects excellent in Great Britain and France, good in Russia and Austria-Hungary, fair in Germany, Italy and Roumania, and unfavorable only in Spain. The condition of winter rye on May 1 was 87.7 per cent, of barley 89.2, spring pasture 93.2, meadows 91.3. The proportion of spring plowing accomplished by May 1 this season was rather above the average, being 79.6 per cent, or 1.9 points above that of an average year.

A Mississippi experiment station bulletin says: Canaigre, which is now attracting so much attention in Arizona and California, has been grown here two years, but with unsatisfactory results. The root is used in tanning leather, and the plant is much like the ordinary "Yellow Dock" in its appearance, being nearly related to it botanically. It is a native of the arid regions of the southwest, where it makes its best growth during the cool and occasionally damp weather of winter, remaining dormant through the summer. In this region the winter rainfall is so heavy that the plants suffer from the excessive moisture, their growth is weakened, and the roots contain a much smaller percentage of tannin than when grown in the drier and hotter climate of which they are native.

The people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland continue to sustain the reputation of being very robust drinkers. They number at the present time 39,130,000, and the total cost of their wine, beer and alcoholic liquors, divided by this sum, shows an average expenditure of \$18.18 per annum for every man, woman and child in the realm. Contrary to the general impression, the English drink more than the Scotch, and the Irish less than either. The ratio of the English expenditure for drink is \$19.40, the Scotch \$14.70 and the Irish \$13.12 per head per annum. These at least were the figures of 1895, which seems to be considered a banner year in drink annals—a circumstance which inquirers of the temperance persuasion attribute to the occurrence of the parliamentary elections. The entire drink bill of the kingdom for last year reached the impressive total of \$712,070,000. Of this amount \$203,500,000 went for spirituous liquors mostly whiskey and gin; \$465,000,000 for wines; \$435,000,000 for beer, ale and porter, and \$7,500,000 for cider and beverages. Liberal as this expenditure may seem, the general average of liquor consumption in England tends to decrease. In the ten years, 1861-70 the consumption of beverages of the spirituous class was 0.941 gallon per head of the population per annum; in the following ten years it rose to 1.190 gallons, falling again during the ten years ending with 1890 to 0.988 gallon. So with wines, the consumption for the first period was 0.420, for the second 0.542, and for the third 0.388 gallon per head per annum. Of malt liquors the average annual consumption for the first period was 27.35, for the second 31.55 and for the third 27.77 gallons per head. The most potent influence in diminishing the consumption of liquor in England are scarcity of work and low wages.

James Allison of Williamstown, Ind., grew distrustful of the bank, drew out his \$500, wrapped it in a newspaper and put it under the carpet of the room he occupied. During house-cleaning last week the carpet was taken up, the newspaper bundle was swept out with the straw, and all the rubbish burned. Indiana bankers should try to merit the confidence of men of that stamp.

The clergyman who is declaring that bloomers are the proper costume for feminine bicyclers must not be understood as inclining to loose habits.

LOUISIANA NEWS NOTES.

Ben Bass, a negro of Amite City, is on a visit of eighteen months to Baton Rouge for horse stealing.

John E. Duffey, convicted of the murder of Gardner ten years ago at New Orleans, has been pardoned.

A thief entered Mrs. Louisa Davis' residence, at No. 4872 Annunciation street, New Orleans, and stole a clock and a pair of shoes.

A negro engaged in building a wharf at the head of Poyouche street, New Orleans, was instantly killed by a stringer dropping on his head.

Mr. J. S. Burgess, a prominent contractor of Alexandria, is in Lake Charles making preparations for the erection of a large sugarhouse at New Iberia.

Last Thursday evening a thief broke into Mr. George Lauenstein's residence on State street, near Coliseum, New Orleans, and stole \$6.80 in cash that was in the armoire in the bedroom.

In the civil district court of New Orleans, Frank J. Barnes, engaged in the photographic business at No. 333 Royal street, made a cession of his property for the benefit of his creditors.

James Jacobs recently appeared before the fifth recorder of New Orleans, charged with chaining down to a bench and cruelly beating with a bullwhip one Harrison Howard, a 10-year-old boy.

The vacant plot of ground in the rear of the plant of the waterworks at Algiers will be soon equipped with a fountain, a lawn and flower garden planted and seats provided for visitors, and otherwise beautified.

A man named John Evans, residing at No. 1038 Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans, caused the arrest of Richard Smith and Paddy O'Brien, whom he charges with robbing him of \$20 in cash and his gold watch, valued at \$50.

Superintendent Hoffman of Lake Charles has made a shipment of 150 tons of sulphur from the Calcasieu mines to New York, to be used as samples for the trade. This is the first shipment made from the mines and when the returns come in, freight cars will be in demand at Sulphur City.

Two petitions are in circulation in Algiers and both are being eagerly signed. One asks for the removal of Sergt. Vogt, now commanding at the Eighth Precinct, to another precinct; and the other requests that Sergt. Roux be detailed in Algiers. They are addressed to Chief of Police Gaster.

While Miss P. Farler, residing at No. 941 Hospital street, New Orleans, was walking in the St. Louis cemetery, at bayou St. John and Esplanade street, recently, an unknown white man snatched from her hand her satchel, containing her pocket book, \$8.95 in cash and her prayer beads, after which he escaped.

A final test has been made of the workings of the waterworks' machinery at Algiers, which was witnessed by the Board of Underwriters, insurance men generally and the city officials, all of whom were invited. Quite a demonstration was made by the company, and interesting ceremonies were gone through.

The sub-committee of the committee on education appointed to visit the State Industrial institute at Ruston, and the State Normal school at Natchitoches, consisting of Messrs. Hyams, Skandin and Atrial, have returned to Baton Rouge. They are preparing a report of the progress of these institutions which they say are in splendid condition.

Detectives Littleton, Woodworth and Roche of New Orleans, arrested a notorious thief and ex-convict, Abraham Lamb, whom they found prowling around the corner of Third and Baronne streets. Another negro, Spencer Barker, also an ex-convict, who robbed the Southern Pacific years ago of considerable goods, was in Lamb's company.

The house committee on municipal corporations have held a meeting and ordered favorable reports on Dr. Trezevant's bill, allowing cities of over 5000 inhabitants to levy taxes for the purpose of improving and paving streets. Councils to enforce the payment of licenses before a saloon can be opened, and on the bill authorizing the town of Crowley to issue bonds to build a waterworks system.

While Officer Coleman was making his rounds the other night at New Orleans, he heard a row at a negro dance, given by a negress named Susan Mitchell on First near Fulton street, and proceeded there to quell the disturbance. On approaching the place he was fired on by one of the participants, who had left the premises when the officer returned later with six other negroes and placed several of the peccoles under arrest. Subsequently Matt Davis was arrested in a house at the corner of First and Annunciation streets and was fully identified as the man who had attempted to kill the officer.

A few nights ago a thief entered the house of P. E. St. Martin, at 317 Broadway, New Orleans, and stole a small sum of money and a few bits of jewelry. Some one in the house saw the thief running across the lawn and fired a shot at him.

A negro crook and escaped convict from Chattanooga, Tenn., named Marion Bell, alias Long Boy, was arrested at the corner of Bienville and Front streets, New Orleans, by Detectives Rainey and Dale and locked up as a suspicious character.

LOOKS LIKE FUSION.

PROMINENT POPULISTS ISSUE AN IMPORTANT ADDRESS.

Hon. Henry M. Teller of Colorado Mentioned for President—A General Fusion is Urged of all Silver Men in the United States.

St. Louis, Mo., June 22.—As the result of a series of conferences between committees appointed by the seceding silver men of the recent Republican convention and a committee composed of prominent Populists, the following address was issued from the headquarters of the People's Party National committee in this city. Immediately after the silver men walked out of the convention they appointed a committee of which Charles S. Hartman of Montana, Senator R. E. Pettigrow of South Dakota, C. F. Cannon of Utah and Fred T. Dubois of Idaho were members, to confer with a similar committee of Populists. That evening at the Planters' hotel they met H. E. Taubeneck of Illinois, chairman; Dr. H. S. Taylor of Chicago and Thos. M. Patterson of Denver of the National Populist committee, and as the result of that and subsequent conferences the following address was issued:

"Expressly disclaiming any purpose or right to bind any party or person by the views here set forth, we but yield to an overpowering sense of duty in saying what we do to the members of the People's Party and to all other good citizens who, apprehending the approach of a momentous crisis in our country's life, are willing to avert it by acts of exalted patriotism. We came to St. Louis as citizens, members of the People's Party, to be present at the meeting of the National Populist convention, that we might determine more definitely for ourselves the true aim of that organization in the present struggle. Here we have seen the 'boss' in politics more securely enthroned, more servilely obeyed and more dictatorial as to candidates and policy than has ever before been witnessed in the field of national politics.

"One man, the perfection of his type, representing the millionaires, the banks, the corporations, the trusts and every other remorseless and plutocratic element in our country's life, has through the power of money dictated the nomination of William McKinley and shaped the platform of his party.

"This convention, slavishly responding to the will of the money power, has forced an issue which must be met. It is a challenge to the yeomen of the land. If it is declined, or if the movement shall succeed, the fetters of a tyranny more grinding than that of czars or emperors would be driven upon the plain people of this country; fetters which must be indefinitely worn with the contemptible spirit inseparable from willing serfs, or in the end be broken with the irresistible power of a mighty revolution.

"That issue is formulated within the demands that 'the existing gold standard must be preserved' and for the enactment of 'all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money—either coin or paper—at the present standard.' This means that silver shall be permanently degraded into mere coinage of change, and that it be deprived of its legal tender quality, except for some paltry sum. That the greenback and all other forms of government paper money shall be redeemed and destroyed; that the national banks shall be swollen into a power triple their present ability to contract the volume of money; to absorb the earnings of industry and to grip the throat of all industrial and commercial life, while from time to time it terrorizes the voters into the choice of its tools for its legislative, judicial and administrative positions. The money power has forced this issue now, because, in its judgment, those whom its policy will enslave are divided into hostile political families, which cannot be united in time to resist its onset. It regards it as impossible that harmonious action can be secured between different organizations that favor monetary reform and resistance to their insatiate greed. With Populists, silver Democrats and Independent bi-metallics supporting the different nominees for president and the national congress it feels assured of victory and it has determined to press now, and without abatement, the advantage which this apparently lamentable condition rises up before it.

"In this most threatening crisis that has menaced the country since the civil war, though simply citizen members of the People's party, we venture to make momentous suggestions to you, our brethren. In doing this we have neither desire nor thought to impair in the least degree the efficiency of our noble organization, charged as it is with the liberties of present and future generations, and with the integrity and growth so essential to the perpetuation of our free institutions. Our constant aim will be to defend it from foes within and without and to preserve it as a power consecrated forever to the defense of humanity's dearest rights upon the American continent.

"In view of the shameful submission by the Republican convention to the most extreme demands ever made on Americans by the money power, every thought and every effort of American manhood should from this

hour tend toward creating and cementing a union between those who would resist the conspiracy of wholesale robbery and grinding oppression.

"Measures must be gained or defeated through men. After all the chief problem in this crisis is to find a man upon whom patriots can unite, whose life is a witness that if entrusted with authority over national legislation and its enforcement he will defy every allurements of wealth and every menace of power, standing undimly by the cause of the people in the fierce struggle inseparably connected with the enactment of our proposed financial reforms. We see in the private and official life of Henry M. Teller a beacon burning brightly, warning the people off the threatening shores of disunion. He has now publicly abandoned the Republican party, with which he has been associated since its first organization. When to his official record are united an unsullied private life, a character without a blot or stain, a grateful, generous nature, a patriotism that knows neither state nor section, we feel that we are but performing a duty to our beloved country in thus calling attention to Mr. Teller's merits and availability as a candidate for president, as one upon whom all Populists may consistently unite while they strenuously preserve and strengthen their organization.

"The necessity and wisdom of a dispassionate consideration of his claims upon the support of the American people have become the more apparent since the patriotic Republican leaders who abandoned their party under his inspiration have announced him as their nominee for president of the United States. H. E. Taubeneck, Illinois; M. C. Rankin, Indiana; J. H. McDowell, Tennessee; Thomas Fletcher, Arkansas; M. R. Kaufman, Arkansas; A. S. Sankley, Kansas; F. D. Eager, Nebraska; A. L. Maxwell, Illinois; S. J. Wright, Texas; Eugene Smith, Illinois; Calvin K. Reifsnider, Missouri; W. J. Platt, Tennessee; J. H. Davis, Texas; T. M. Patterson, Colorado; John P. Steele, Illinois; Howard S. Taylor, Illinois; J. W. Dohllon, Arkansas; J. A. Edgarton, Nebraska; Charles E. Palmer, Illinois; J. D. Hess, Illinois; George M. Jackson, Arkansas; S. P. V. Arnold, Illinois; W. J. Quick, Missouri; Frank E. Richey, Missouri; Horace G. Clark, Colorado."

Chairman Taubeneck, in an interview, said: "The seceding silver men of the Republican party and the Populists have as the result of our conference come to a perfect agreement as to the future and henceforth we will work along the same lines."

He predicted victory for a ticket with Teller as leader.

Fatal Collision.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 22.—Three persons were instantly killed and a fourth probably fatally injured in a grade crossing accident at Absecon yesterday. The dead are: George Huber, aged 60 years; Frederick Huber, his son, aged 42, from Germania, this county, and Harry Hentzler of Philadelphia. The injured man is Joseph Sahl of Galloway, a member of the board of free holders. The men left Germania about 7 o'clock yesterday morning for a day's pleasure on a top-covered wagon, drawn by a pair of spirited horses. Upon reaching Absecon the animals either became unmanageable or the driver, young Huber, attempted to beat the approaching Camden and Atlantic express train across the tracks. The train was running at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The wagon was partly over the tracks when the train struck it full and threw the men in all directions. The Hubers were caught under the engine wheels and ground into pieces. Hentzler was thrown against the station with a horse on top of him. Sahl fell upon his side upon the platform, breaking his arm in two places, fracturing three ribs and puncturing a hole in one of his lungs.

Consul General Lee's Report.

New York, June 22.—A special dispatch from a Cuban correspondent to a leading paper here says: "I have seen Counsel General Lee and notwithstanding his extreme reticence and his refusal to reply to questions in relation especially to his confidential report to President Cleveland, I am justified in drawing the conclusion that his document is of tremendous importance to the United States and to Spain. So strong is it, in fact, that its contents may, it is hinted, be made the basis of armed interference in Cuban affairs on the part of the administration at Washington immediately. The report intended as information particularly designed for the department of state, and which will be presented to Secretary Olney, is, I am informed, and as I have already indicated, a complete and impartial review of the field."

A Fiend Strung Up.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 22.—On Friday night last Bossie, the 9-year-old daughter of Gwin Puckett, a prominent farmer living near Hartselle, Ala., was kidnaped by Leon Orr, a negro farm laborer. She was later found in the woods where the brute had assaulted her, and left her in an unconscious condition. Orr was captured Saturday near Danville and confined in the courthouse an hour. At an early hour yesterday morning a mob broke into the building, strapped the negro to a horse and took him to the scene of his crime, where they hanged him to a tree and riddled his body with bullets. He confessed his guilt.

THE SUN.

THIRD QUARTER, LESSON 1. JULY 5—KING DAVID.

Golden Text: "The Lord Reigneth: Let the Earth Rejoice; Let the Multitude of Isles Be Glad Thereof"—Psalm 97:1.



IT has been six months since we left our studies about David, and as we take up his history it will be wise for us to review his life up to the time of our lesson today, in order that we may see clearly the principles by which he was prepared for his life work, and the steps by which he gained it. The smaller kingdom was conducted so wisely and with such excellent success that this seven and a half years' experience prepared David for the wider kingdom. The divine way to its attainment, the experience and the human elements in the experience, and success of David may well be studied, and attention called to the interweaving of the two in his life as they are interwoven in all lives. The practical lessons as applied to our own lives will naturally flow from the study if rightly pursued. The section includes a review of the life of David from his childhood to the death of Saul and the story of his seven years' reign at Hebron.

The text of the lesson for today includes 2 Samuel 2: 1-11.

1. "After this," the events above described, and those connected with the report to David, "Inquired of the Lord," probably "through the high priest Abiathar. David desired divine direction how to act in this crisis." "Cambridge Bible. Herein David was both wise and religious. He would not take a step that was not right. The kingdom was from God, and God would guide him into the best way of reaching it. 'Whither shall I go up?' The northern part of the kingdom was held by the Philistine invaders, and David was in no position to drive them out. A large part of the population fled across the Jordan. Saul left his son, the heir to the throne according to custom in other nations, and the great general and politician Abner, Saul's cousin and the rival of David's chief man and cousin, Joab, adhered to the cause of Saul. David's conduct in joining the Philistines needed explanation before all could trust him. On the other hand, Judah was his own tribe, and had escaped the invading forces. 'And he said, Unto Hebron,' one of the most ancient cities of the world. 'The central position of Hebron in the tribe of Judah, its mountainous and defensible situation, its importance as a priestly settlement and an ancient royal city, the patriarchal associations connected with it, combined to render it the most suitable capital for the new kingdom.

2. "And his two wives," because he was intending to settle down. "Nabal's wife," his widow.

3. "And his men." The six hundred of his chosen band (see above). "Every man with his household." Henceforth there was to be no rooming in exile, but each one was to settle down to the duties of peace. David was planning for peace, not war, awaiting patiently the time when the larger kingdom should come to him.

4. "And the men of Judah . . . anointed David king." David had already been anointed privately by Samuel. But this was his public, formal inauguration by the people. The kingdom came to him, not only by divine appointment, but by choice of the people themselves (v. 7; 1 Chron. 11: 3-3). The two coincided. Vs. 4-11. Seven and one-half years, 2 S. 2: 105-108. David took several wise measures: He had already, before coming to Hebron, sent presents from the spoils he recovered from the Amalekites near Ziklag, to the local chiefs of the various districts of Judah (1 Sam. 30: 26-31). He sent messengers to "the men of Jabesh-gilead . . . that buried Saul." The Philistines, in glorying over the death of Saul, had put his armor in an idol temple and hung his body and those of his three sons upon the wall of the city of Bethshan, four miles from the Jordan, that all who passed by might exult in his defeat. But the men of Jabesh-gilead, a town east of the Jordan, whom Saul had once helped when in great straits (1 Sam. 11: 1-11), most valiantly entered the lines of the victorious enemy, took down the bodies and buried them, so that they could suffer no further indignity.

5. "I also will requite manifest to you this kindness." Saul was an enemy to David, but David was not an enemy to Saul. David assures these men that they need have no fear of harm from him on account of what they have done, but, rather, he esteems them for it.

7. "The house of Judah have anointed me king over them." This gave them an opportunity to join David, if they wished.

8. "Abner the son of Ner" was cousin to Saul (1 Sam. 14: 50). "Captain of Saul's host," and a great general. For both reasons he would seek to retain the kingdom to the house of Saul. He would thus retain his position as chief, which he could not do if David were king, already in his army the place of general was already filled by Joab, David's nephew. His power would be almost supreme if "Ish-bosheth," the eldest surviving son of Saul, became king, for he was a weak man, with no kingly spirit. "I brought him over to Mahanaim," a walled city of Gilead, east of the Jordan, on the Jabbok, near where Jacob wrestled with the angel. This was in the country of the two and a half tribes. The main part of the kingdom of Saul was at this time in possession of the Philistines, so that the kingdom could not then be set up in Palestine proper.

9. "And made him king," gradually extending his nominal sway over "the Ashurites," members of the tribe of Asher in the northwestern part of Galilee, "Jezreel," in the southern part, "Ephraim," in the mountainous south on the borders of Judah. "All Israel," Ish-bosheth's dominions were gradually extended until they included all the country which afterwards formed the kingdom of Israel as distinguished from that of Judah.—Cambridge Bible.

10. "Ish-bosheth . . . reigned two years." The duration of Ish-bosheth's reign is probably reckoned from the time when Abner succeeded in establishing his authority over all Israel. Five years and a half were occupied with the reconquest of the land from the Philistines, and these two years synchronize with the last two of David's reign at Hebron.

11. "Seven years and six months." All this time there was a mild civil war between the kingdoms, which increased as Abner regained control over northern Israel. This was wholly defensive on David's part, but he was both right and wise. He did not try to conquer his northern brethren, who would have made unity between the sections difficult, but waited till they were ready to come to him. But at length they assembled a great army at Gibeon on David's northern border, and he was compelled to meet them

RAM'S HORNS.

God never makes any small appointments.

An empty head and a rattling tongue go well together.

We can only count upon God's help when we are doing his work.

The man who steps on his brother's rights has God against him.

The less we have, the more we give when we give as we should.

The hypocrite in politics can double discount the hypocrite in the church.

Sold the First Stamp. He said that James Laflite Smith took in the Washington postoffice the postoffice clerk who sold the first postage stamp and the first stamped envelope ever issued by this government, and who registered the first letters that were presented for registration when that system of mail protection was introduced in the United States. He entered the postoffice as a clerk in 1817, and is now 79 years old.

The First Metal Casting. The city of Lynn, Mass., has received a medal and diploma from the committee of award of the Chicago world's fair for its exhibit of the iron kettle which was cast at the old Saugus foundry in 1642. The kettle was the first metal casting turned out in this country.

Smoothness rates higher than anything else.

Cheap Eggs. Eggs are selling at 20 cents a dozen at Tucson, Ariz., and it is the first time in the history of the place that they have been so cheap. From 75 cents a \$1 has been the ruling price.

There is something pleasant in being innocently accused.

A most effective remedy for sheep scab and ticks is a preparation of pure nicotine prepared from tobacco. Owners of sheep generally are using it instead of lime, sulphur and arsenic and seem unanimous in believing that sheep scab and ticks will soon be totally exterminated. Nicotine is a deadly poison to insects, but when diluted for dipping does not affect animals. In this respect it differs from the mineral poisons. The Skabeura Dip Co. of Chicago are the largest manufacturers of nicotine in the world.

Edison's Latest.

Mr. Edison has invented an apparatus which changes the X ray into light. He says that the light so produced is exactly the same as the sunlight. He thinks that he has found a better and cheaper light than the incandescent lamp.

The New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, Mass., has furnished instruction to over 60,000 pupils since 1833, and its popularity as an institution of the highest excellence is constantly increasing. Its curriculum is not confined to music alone, but Oratory and Modern Languages have finely equipped departments and the best instructors money can procure. Special attention also is given to instruction in pianoforte tuning. The charges are low when compared with those of other musical schools. Prospectus mailed free on application.

Babies, Lots of Babies.

Mrs. Charles Comstock of Fisher's Corners, O., gave birth the other day to seven children. One of them died the next day, but the other six are doing well. Ohio appears to be the champion now.

The Modern Beauty.

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy she uses the gentle and pleasant Syrup of Figs. Made by the California Fig Syrup Company.

The new word nit is probably from the German word nit.

Pure Hood's Sarsaparilla. Blood is essential to health. Now is the time to purify and enrich the blood, and thus give vigor and vitality, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. 75c. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

THE CATHOLIC OPINION.

Father Weimer, Rector St. Joseph's Church, Galveston, Writes About Dr. Veno.

Under Date Dec. 23, 1895, Father Weimer says: I have heard Dr. Veno lecture in this city, and judging not only from a sanitary but also from a moral standpoint, I can conscientiously recommend him. Father J. M. J. Reads, Rector St. Mary's Cathedral, Galveston, writes Dec. 24, 1895: I cheerfully recommend Dr. Veno. I found him honest and fair dealing in whatever transactions I had with me. I moreover found him liberal in his charity to the poor, both in treatment and supplying needy families with food. I have heard nothing but good reports of the cases he undertook to cure.

The above is not only the opinion of the priests of the Catholic Church, but of ministers of all denominations concerning Veno and his world-famed remedies. These famous cures performed by these famous medicines have called forth the admiration and unqualified testimony of the best people of this country. The New Drug Co. guarantees to return the money if they fail to cure. They are sold by druggists as follows: VENO'S CURATIVE SYRUP is the best and only scientific cure. It permanently cures malaria (chills and fever), and thoroughly cures catarrh, constipation and liver trouble. It strengthens the nerves, clears the brain, invigorates the stomach and purifies the blood, leaving no ill effects. This medicine has for its body the famous Landerinod water, the great germ destroyer and blood purifier, and when used with VENO'S ELECTRIC FLUID will cure the worst and most desperate cases of rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, neuralgia, and all aches and pains. They are sold at 50 cents each. If for sale at 25 cents each, write to St. Veno's Curative Syrup and Veno's Electric Fluid for you, or write to the New Drug Co., Philadelphia, Pa. CUBAN CHILL CURE sends chills to one sight. So.