

## A DEADLY CYCLONE.

### Several Towns in Kentucky Visited by a Destructive and Fatal Hurricane.

### One of the Worst Storms ever Known Now Passing Over the East.

CAIRO, Ill., Special.—A tornado last night struck the east side of the city of Clinton, Ky., demolishing fifty-five houses and killing eleven people and wounding fifty-six. The killed and wounded so far as ascertained are:

Killed.—John A. Rhodes and two children, Mrs. William Bone, Burnett Bone, Walter Nance, John W. Gaddie and infant child of Judge E. C. Hodges, and one other person not yet identified. Wounded.—Judge E. C. Hodges, wife and two children; G. R. Gwynn, wife and child; G. W. Voorhees, child and two relatives; Rev. N. W. Little, wife and two children; D. Stubblefield and several members of his family; Mrs. Foster and two children; Mrs. J. A. Rhodes and one child (the child will die); A. L. Emerson and two children; A. E. Justice and one child; William Bone and two children; W. P. Boone, Mrs. John W. Gaddie and one child; Mr. Jackson, Robert Johnson, Sr., Robert Johnson, Jr. (both dangerously); W. R. Nance, wife and child.

#### THE FIRST HOUSE STRUCK

was the section house of the Illinois Central railroad occupied by Mr. John Rhodes and family. The house was torn to splinters, and Mr. Rhodes and two children were killed outright. His wife and one child escaped death, but are both dangerously hurt. The house of Mr. John Gaddies was blown down, and afterward Gaddies was found under the debris with an infant in his arms. Gaddies was dead, but the child was not hurt. The house of Robert Johnson, which stood on the brow of the hill, seemed to divide in half, cutting in two just below the second floor and letting the upper portion fall in its place. Mr. Johnson was in a lower room, and the upper part fell on him, pinning him to the earth with a joint across his back. His moans attracted attention, and he was rescued badly injured. His son Robert was up stairs and was badly hurt by falling timbers. Although suffering intense agony he begged his rescuers to let him alone and help some one who could live. His brother David was also badly hurt. The storm struck the town without the slightest warning. Many knew nothing of it until their roofs were falling about their heads. Before the storm the evening was warm and a heavy rain had fallen all day, but after the storm it suddenly turned cold and a great deal of suffering was caused thereby. It is thought the city will be able to supply all demands for help from the homeless and a committee is at work seeking aid.

#### IN THE STORM'S TRACK.

The storm which visited Clinton did considerable destruction to property at Wickliffe, Ky., and also at Moscow, Ky. The storm at Wickliffe was especially disastrous. The following is a partial list of the buildings destroyed there:

John W. Atwood's dry goods store, Samuel W. Atwood's furniture store, John H. Atwood's dry goods store, the Atwood hotel, Odd Fellows and Masonic halls and Mansfield's restaurant, James Rollins' livery stable and Edwards' residence.

Among those injured are Judge Powell and wife, Mrs. Richardson, Wick Ferguson, Mrs. Brockman and Mrs. Powell. None were killed. A number of freight cars and two cars used as boarding cars were blown from the tracks and badly broken. Meager accounts come from Moscow, where the first traces of the track of the storm are seen. There the Methodist church and a school house are in ruins, and in the country between there and Clinton there are said to be numerous evidences of the storm's fury, though no lives were lost. The storm passed north of New Madrid, Mo., crossing the river near a point opposite Moscow, thence northwest to Clinton and Wickliffe. The path of the storm was about a quarter of a mile wide and it left a track of fallen timber through the section of forest it passed before reaching Clinton.

#### THE ST. LOUIS CYCLONE.

St. Louis, Jan. 15.—In addition to those previously reported, the following is a list of those injured, as far as known, in yesterday's storm:

William Brady, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Charles Miller and child, Charles Miller, employees of Verheyden Lumber company, Mrs. McQuinn, Mrs. J. Ryan and daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Verefield, M. J. Ackerman, unknown lady, James McCosh, Wenzel Liner, Frank Kohler, William Brady, struck by the spine of a chair; Benjamin Verefield, blown into a basement; John Charles and two companions, badly injured by their being blown over; Mrs. Elizabeth Carr and daughter, buried beneath a brick wall.

The injuries of several will probably result fatally. A number of people were buried in the debris, but were taken out uninjured. The storm struck Stout & Co.'s lumber yard just as a train was passing. Heavy boards were blown through the coaches, but how the passengers were saved from death or injury by this miracle quite as mysterious as any of the peculiar freaks of a cyclone.

#### SEVERE STORMS.

##### Damage by Wind in Various Southern and Eastern Cities.

CHICAGO, Special.—The rain storm of yesterday afternoon gave place to a gale which raged with great force and velocity all last night, and which has only diminished with the advent of colder weather. While during part of yesterday the thermometer was 50 and 60 above zero, it began falling rapidly late last night, and early this morning marked only 18 above. The signal service bureau reports the storm general, and telegraphic advices from the West, Northwest, and Southwest fully corroborate this report. The wind played sad havoc with the electric wires all over the West. During the height of the storm the wind reached a velocity of forty miles an hour. Reports from Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas indicate about the same weather in those states, the only variation being that the blizzard is more intense and the snow much deeper in the north. Dispatches from Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri state that the storm has ceased. No human lives were lost in the blizzard so far as reported, nor was any live stock frozen to death. This morning the weather was moderated. At Detroit, Mich., considerable damage was done, but no buildings were destroyed and no accidents reported. Wires are prostrated in every direction around Pittsburgh. A local train on the Grand Trunk road was blown from the track near St. Hilaire, Can. The conductor, brakeman, mail clerk and three passengers were seriously injured, and several other persons were slightly injured. At Buffalo, N. Y., the wind reached a velocity of ninety miles an hour. A good deal of damage was done about town, but nothing of a serious nature is thus far reported. To-night the hurricane passed over the State of New York. At Rochester many buildings were partially demolished, two laborers were killed and several other persons injured by falling debris. Steeples of several churches were blown down and the Normal school badly damaged at Syracuse. The roofs of several dwellings were carried

## CLAIMED BY DEATH.

### The Eldest Son of the Secretary of State Succumbs to Pneumonia.

### La Grippe, the Primary Cause of His Almost Painless Death.

WASHINGTON, Special.—Walker Blaine, examiner of claims in the state department and eldest living son of Hon. James G. Blaine, secretary of state, died suddenly and without premonition at the family residence in the old Seward mansion, facing Lafayette Park, this evening, of acute pneumonia, superinduced by an attack of the grippé. There were with him at the time of his death only his two unmarried sisters, Harriette and Margaret, though all the family, except Mrs. Coppinger and James G. Blaine, Jr., were in the house at the time, those absent from the city having been hastily summoned here by telegraph to-day. The end was painless, life passing away while the sufferer, who had been delirious all day, was unconscious. He had been ill only a few days, and his death is a sudden and severe shock to an unusually large circle of friends, who were not aware that he was dangerously ill this morning, while the family, who are all devotedly attached to him, are totally prostrated with grief at the sudden bereavement. Mr. Blaine, while comparatively strong, had not entirely recovered from the accident in the spring by which his leg was broken and from an attack of malarial fever from which he suffered during the autumn. The news of Mr. Blaine's death quickly became known and many friends called during the evening to express their sympathy. The president and Mrs. Harrison called very soon after Mr. Blaine's death, and Vice President and Mrs. Morton came soon afterwards. Justices Harlan and Gray, of the supreme court, most of the members of the Maine delegation, Representative Hitt and many others well known in official and social life also called. No arrangements for the funeral will be made until to-morrow, the family being too much overcome to give a thought to the burial as yet.

#### A TOTAL LOSS.

##### An Elevator and a Steamship Destroyed by Fire.

BALTIMORE, Special.—Elevator No. 3, on the north side of the Patapsco river, belonging to the Baltimore Elevator company and used by the Northern Central Railroad company, was burned to-night with all its contents. The total loss is between \$700,000 and \$800,000. The British steamship Sarcobosco, which was lying alongside, was also totally destroyed, involving a loss of \$150,000. Three of the steamship's employees, the chief engineer, whose name is said to be Roby, and two seamen, whose names have not yet been learned—were either burned or drowned. The origin of the fire is unknown. A general alarm brought all the fire engines in the city to the scene, but the combined efforts of the force proved of little avail. The fire rapidly encircled the elevator and embraced the steamship before she could be run out into the stream. There were 500,000 bushels of wheat and corn in the bins, and this, too, is entirely destroyed.

The following named, all of the Sarcobosco, were injured:

Thomas Knight, the colored cook, of New York, injured about the body with timber; Eli Felt, aged twenty-four, of England, was hurt; A. J. Robinson of England, hands and arms burned; Charles Appleton, steward, of England, hands burned.

The British steamships North, Erin and Kilo, which were lying aside and were waiting to load, had their masts burned away. So quickly did the fire spread, that the men on the vessels were obliged to jump overboard into the water, and the excitement and confusion was so great that many of the boats did not get ashore for an hour, having to cling to spars and floating timbers.

#### TROUBLE IN PORTUGAL.

##### The Old Ministry Resigns and a New One Will Be Formed.

LISBON, Special.—The cabinet has resigned. Senator Pimental, the Liberal Conservative leader, voted with the minority at the meeting of the council when the demands of England were acceded to. The king has accepted the resignation of Senhor Barros de Gómes and has charged Senhor Pimental to construct a cabinet. Pimental's full list will be handed to the king to-morrow. Senhor Gómes has personally expressed to Mr. Glynn Petre, the British minister, his regrets at the insults offered to him. The government officially assured the minister that the breach would be repaired, all damage repaired, and all persons concerned in the outrage punished. There is a movement for the formation of a Patriotic league to put into operation an international boycott against English commerce. The formation in the street continues. The crowds of students congregated in the streets in the neighborhood of the courts shouting "Viva Portugal!" "Viva Pimento!" and at a meeting of students it was proposed to force the king to-morrow to depose to force the entrance into the chamber of deputies. But only a deputation was admitted for the purpose of presenting to the president a patriotic resolution. At 11 p. m. the streets were still thronged with the crowds of the national flag. These visited and cheered every legation in the city except the English. Especial demonstrations of good will were made at the American and French and Austrian embassies. The papers generally give the highest praise to the support received from France, Spain and Austria.

#### AGAIN THE CRONIN CASE.

##### A Telegram Said to Have Been Sent to Minneapolis.

CHICAGO, Special.—A morning paper says that a telegram, which has recently come into its possession, may, if it is followed up closely by the proper authorities, lead to an explanation of the extraordinary verdict in the Cronin case. The following telegram was sent Sunday, Dec. 15:

Chicago, Dec. 15.—To Matt Gallagher, Fifth Avenue and Lyndale, Minneapolis: Juror Culver will never agree but for acquittal. He's all right. P. H. G.

Doubtless other telegrams of the same sort found their way over the wires to alleged articles in ever city in the country. The state's attorney could easily find out if this is so through the medium of a grand jury, just as he found out the contents of the telegrams Alexander Sullivan sent and received just before and after Dr. Cronin's motion for the new trial of the Cronin case came up, and Mr. Forrest, for the defense, asked that the argument be put off for a while, owing to the absence of Judge Wing, one of the defendants' counsel. Any further delay was opposed by the state's attorney, and after considerable discussion, the court adjourned the argument in the matter until to-morrow.

#### SATISFACTORILY EXPLAINED.

CHICAGO, Special.—Telegram.—The mysterious dispatch sent to Matt Gallagher of Minneapolis by "P. H. G." on Dec. 15, while the Cronin jury was trying to frame a verdict, has been satisfactorily explained by P. H. Gibbons of Minneapolis. The sender in the dispatch Gibbons stated that Culver would never agree but for acquittal, and added, "He's all right." He said to-night: "I based the dispatch upon the rumors that were published in the newspapers and flying around the streets. Perhaps some part of the dispatch was a trifle foolish, but no harm was meant by it. I have always been in favor of the prosecution." Gibbons called on Judge Longenecker this evening, and after telling his story was readily acquitted of having any knowledge of Juror Culver's intentions.

## DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

### What our National Lawmakers Have Been Doing the Past Week.

#### SENATE.

The quadricentennial committee of the senate met to-day and heard arguments in favor of holding the world's fair in Washington. The principal reason set forth why the fair should be held in Washington was that the permanent building could be used by the government, which is badly in need of additional buildings.

#### HOUSE.

A conspicuous object in the house to-day was the vacant desk of Judge Kelley, which was draped with black and was decorated with a bouquet of simple white flowers. The chaplain in his prayer made a feeling allusion to the death of the "father of the house."

#### SENATE.

The galleries of the Senate chamber were crowded to hear the arguments of gentlemen representing New York and Chicago in the interests of the world's fair. Chauncey M. Depew presented the claims of the Gothams which was followed by humorous and sarcastic remarks of Thomas B. Bryan in behalf of Chicago.

#### HOUSE.

Dr. Hill, of the Cherokee nation, appeared before the House committee on territories and made an address on the Springer bill to organize the territory of Oklahoma. He argued that the bill would be more acceptable if the two judicial districts provided for would be reduced to one.

#### SENATE.

In the Senate Senator Davis, for Senator Spooner, made the committee on public buildings, reported favorably the bill appropriating \$150,000 for a public building at St. Paul.

#### HOUSE.

In the house a large batch of bills and petitions were introduced. Among them were several petitions asking for pension legislation recommended by the pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, Pickler, of South Dakota, presented one from ex-soldiers of his state, and Carter, of Montana, a large one from ex-soldiers of his state. Haneborough presented a petition of residents of North Dakota, praying for open and liberal appropriation to irrigate arid lands. It is time to call a halt, it is time to begin to fight fire with fire. I speak as an Aro-American first, last and all the time, ready to stab to death any political party which robs me of my confidence and my straightaway asks me what I am going to do about it.

In conclusion he urged the convention to leave each local league free to pursue such political course in its immediate community as the best interests of the race seem to indicate. In national affairs the league should not commit itself officially to any party. C. J. Taylor, ex-minister to Liberia, who came to Chicago to report the convention in detail for a number of papers in the South, left the city by an evening train. In an interview he declared the proceedings were deprived of any practical force by the absence of delegates from the South, where the colored people were most vitally interested in the race question. In the colored leaders in whom the colored population of the country had confidence, and whose names are familiar to the public, were almost absent to a man.

#### IDENTIFIED THE EARL.

##### Four Persons Testify to Seeing the Earl of Euston in the West End House.

LONDON, Special.—The case of the earl of Euston against Mr. Parke, editor of the North London Press, for criminal libel in charging that the earl was implicated in the West end scandal, came up for trial in the Old Bailey to-day. Sir Charles Russell, counsel for the earl of Euston, opened the case, and said he would prove that Mr. Parke had published a libel. Mr. Lockwood, of counsel for the defense, in reply censured Sir Charles for withholding the earl of Euston for cross-examination at the preliminary hearing until the evidence for the defense had been given. Mr. Lockwood declared that the earl had shirked going into the witness box, and preferred to rely upon Sir Charles' attack upon the witnesses for the defense, who were necessarily tainted. A coal dealer named O'Loughlin, living twenty-seven years from Hammond's house on Cleveland street; a railway porter named Grinley, a bargman named O'Loughlin, and Hannah Farrow, residing opposite Hammond's, were called to identify the earl of Euston as a visitor at Hammond's. After some hesitation, the earl of Euston, on the meantime standing by, by Sir Charles' directions, they said they had seen him enter the house on different occasions. Sir Charles commented upon the hesitation shown by the witnesses, and declared that their identification of the earl was valueless. John Saul testified that in May, 1887, he met the earl of Euston in Piccadilly and drove with him to Hammond's house, where they committed a criminal offense. He did not testify that, with the exception of the time when in consequence of receiving the pose plastic card in Piccadilly he visited Hammond's house and left indignantly upon learning its true character, he was never in Cleveland street in his life. He did not know the witness Saul, and denied that he had made any of the visits to Hammond's house testified to by the preceding witnesses.

#### MUST WAIT UNTIL SPRING.

##### Settlers Cannot Take Land on the Sioux Reservation for Several Months.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram.—President Harrison, in his proclamation opening the Sioux reservation, will probably take precaution to save what he believes would be a calamity to many intending settlers by fixing a time when settlement may be made. It is not known at what date he will allow settlers to take up the lands, but there is an intimation that upon the time in the spring has been decided upon. The president wishes to declare it opened before the time fixed by law for the expiration of the treaty, and at the same time save settlers the disasters they might meet in going upon the land in mid-winter. He will, therefore, proclaim the provisions of the treaty complied with, and fix a time when settlers may go upon the lands. The South Dakota members are anxious to have the proclamation issued early, so that they may secure legislation on several matters. They want to place Pierre in one of the land districts and Chamberlain in the other. They want to establish these land offices and appoint the officers. There are several minor matters that will need attention in congress and in the interior department as soon as the proclamation is once issued, and the South Dakotans are in a hurry to get the business cleared up. If Representative Gifford's bill allowing the location of Sioux scrip upon the reservation becomes a law the man who has a town site can secure his scrip and title to the lands. It will prove a wise provision, inasmuch as it will enable some good towns to be built where they are needed.

## DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

### What our National Lawmakers Have Been Doing the Past Week.

#### SENATE.

The quadricentennial committee of the senate met to-day and heard arguments in favor of holding the world's fair in Washington. The principal reason set forth why the fair should be held in Washington was that the permanent building could be used by the government, which is badly in need of additional buildings.

#### HOUSE.

A conspicuous object in the house to-day was the vacant desk of Judge Kelley, which was draped with black and was decorated with a bouquet of simple white flowers. The chaplain in his prayer made a feeling allusion to the death of the "father of the house."

#### SENATE.

The galleries of the Senate chamber were crowded to hear the arguments of gentlemen representing New York and Chicago in the interests of the world's fair. Chauncey M. Depew presented the claims of the Gothams which was followed by humorous and sarcastic remarks of Thomas B. Bryan in behalf of Chicago.

#### HOUSE.

Dr. Hill, of the Cherokee nation, appeared before the House committee on territories and made an address on the Springer bill to organize the territory of Oklahoma. He argued that the bill would be more acceptable if the two judicial districts provided for would be reduced to one.

#### SENATE.

In the Senate Senator Davis, for Senator Spooner, made the committee on public buildings, reported favorably the bill appropriating \$150,000 for a public building at St. Paul.

#### HOUSE.

In the house a large batch of bills and petitions were introduced. Among them were several petitions asking for pension legislation recommended by the pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, Pickler, of South Dakota, presented one from ex-soldiers of his state, and Carter, of Montana, a large one from ex-soldiers of his state. Haneborough presented a petition of residents of North Dakota, praying for open and liberal appropriation to irrigate arid lands. It is time to call a halt, it is time to begin to fight fire with fire. I speak as an Aro-American first, last and all the time, ready to stab to death any political party which robs me of my confidence and my straightaway asks me what I am going to do about it.

In conclusion he urged the convention to leave each local league free to pursue such political course in its immediate community as the best interests of the race seem to indicate. In national affairs the league should not commit itself officially to any party. C. J. Taylor, ex-minister to Liberia, who came to Chicago to report the convention in detail for a number of papers in the South, left the city by an evening train. In an interview he declared the proceedings were deprived of any practical force by the absence of delegates from the South, where the colored people were most vitally interested in the race question. In the colored leaders in whom the colored population of the country had confidence, and whose names are familiar to the public, were almost absent to a man.

#### IDENTIFIED THE EARL.

##### Four Persons Testify to Seeing the Earl of Euston in the West End House.

LONDON, Special.—The case of the earl of Euston against Mr. Parke, editor of the North London Press, for criminal libel in charging that the earl was implicated in the West end scandal, came up for trial in the Old Bailey to-day. Sir Charles Russell, counsel for the earl of Euston, opened the case, and said he would prove that Mr. Parke had published a libel. Mr. Lockwood, of counsel for the defense, in reply censured Sir Charles for withholding the earl of Euston for cross-examination at the preliminary hearing until the evidence for the defense had been given. Mr. Lockwood declared that the earl had shirked going into the witness box, and preferred to rely upon Sir Charles' attack upon the witnesses for the defense, who were necessarily tainted. A coal dealer named O'Loughlin, living twenty-seven years from Hammond's house on Cleveland street; a railway porter named Grinley, a bargman named O'Loughlin, and Hannah Farrow, residing opposite Hammond's, were called to identify the earl of Euston as a visitor at Hammond's. After some hesitation, the earl of Euston, on the meantime standing by, by Sir Charles' directions, they said they had seen him enter the house on different occasions. Sir Charles commented upon the hesitation shown by the witnesses, and declared that their identification of the earl was valueless. John Saul testified that in May, 1887, he met the earl of Euston in Piccadilly and drove with him to Hammond's house, where they committed a criminal offense. He did not testify that, with the exception of the time when in consequence of receiving the pose plastic card in Piccadilly he visited Hammond's house and left indignantly upon learning its true character, he was never in Cleveland street in his life. He did not know the witness Saul, and denied that he had made any of the visits to Hammond's house testified to by the preceding witnesses.

#### MUST WAIT UNTIL SPRING.

##### Settlers Cannot Take Land on the Sioux Reservation for Several Months.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram.—President Harrison, in his proclamation opening the Sioux reservation, will probably take precaution to save what he believes would be a calamity to many intending settlers by fixing a time when settlement may be made. It is not known at what date he will allow settlers to take up the lands, but there is an intimation that upon the time in the spring has been decided upon. The president wishes to declare it opened before the time fixed by law for the expiration of the treaty, and at the same time save settlers the disasters they might meet in going upon the land in mid-winter. He will, therefore, proclaim the provisions of the treaty complied with, and fix a time when settlers may go upon the lands. The South Dakota members are anxious to have the proclamation issued early, so that they may secure legislation on several matters. They want to place Pierre in one of the land districts and Chamberlain in the other. They want to establish these land offices and appoint the officers. There are several minor matters that will need attention in congress and in the interior department as soon as the proclamation is once issued, and the South Dakotans are in a hurry to get the business cleared up. If Representative Gifford's bill allowing the location of Sioux scrip upon the reservation becomes a law the man who has a town site can secure his scrip and title to the lands. It will prove a wise provision, inasmuch as it will enable some good towns to be built where they are needed.

## Brown Co. Bank.

G. H. CHADBOURN, President. G. H. ROSS, Cashier. Cor. Minn. and Centre Sts.

NEW ULM, MINN.

Individual Responsibility.

\$500,000.

Eagle Mill Co.

Manufacturers of

ROLLER FLOUR

BY THE

Gradual Reduction Roller

System.

NEW ULM, MINN.

PATENTS

Obtained, and all PATENT BUSINESS, attended to for MODERATE FEES. Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from WASHINGTON. Send MODEL, DRAWING or PHOTO of invention. We advise as to patentability free of charge and make NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED. For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State, County, City or Town, write to G. A. SNOWDEN, Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Bingham Bros.

DEALERS IN

LUMBER

LATH, SHINGLES, DOORS,

SASH AND BLIND.

Lime, Cement and Coal.

Lowest prices always.

Opposite Railroad Depot.

NEW ULM, MINN.

FRANK FRIEDMANN,

dealer in

Groceries, Crockery, Stoneware,

Glassware, Notions, Canned

Fruit, Flour, etc.

All goods sold at bottom prices and delivered free of cost to any part of the city.

NEW ULM, MINN.

GEO. BENZ & SONS.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

WINES &

LIQUORS.

217 & 219 E. 3rd Str. St. Paul, Minn.

PETER SCHERER,

—DEALER IN—

LUMBER,

LATH, SHINGLES, DOORS,

SASH, BLINDS,

—and all kinds of—

Building Material.

NEW ULM, MINN.

Citizens' Bank,

NEW ULM, MINN.

M. Mullen, Pres't. H. Vajen, Vice-Pres't.

J. C. Rudolph, Cashier.

Directors:

Werner Basch, Chas. Wagner, Dr. C.

Weschcke, O. M. Olsen, E. G. Koch.

DRAFTS TO ALL PARTS

OF EUROPE, AND PAS-

SAGE TICKETS SOLD.

Close Attention Given to

Collecting.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best salve in the world for Cuts,

Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum,

Fever Sores, Tetters, chapped Hands,

Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions,

and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give

perfect satisfaction, or money refunded.

Price 25 cents per box. Sold by C. L. Ross.