

VICTIM OF AN ASSASSIN.

The Empress of Austria Stabbed to Death with a Stiletto at Geneva, Switzerland.

AN ANARCHIST COMMITTED THE DEED.

Her Majesty was walking from her hotel to the steamboat landing when attacked—she was stabbed to the heart—The assassin, an Italian named Lucchese, was promptly arrested.

Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 11.—The Empress of Austria was assassinated near a pier here yesterday afternoon by an anarchist named Lucchese, who was arrested. He stabbed the empress with some small, keen weapon.

The empress was walking from the hotel to the landing place of the steamer at about 1 o'clock when the anarchist suddenly approached and stabbed her near the heart. The empress fell, got up again and was carried to the steamer unconscious.

The boat started, but seeing that the empress had not recovered consciousness the captain returned and the empress was carried to the Hotel Beau-Rivage, where she expired.

The stretcher upon which the empress was carried to the hotel was hastily improvised with oars and sail cloth. Doctors and priests were immediately summoned and a telegram was sent to Emperor Francis Joseph. All efforts to revive her majesty were unavailing and she expired at 3 o'clock.

The medical examination showed that the assassin must have used a keen stiletto or small triangular file.

After striking the blow he ran along the Rue des Alpes, with the evident intention of entering the Square des Alpes, but before reaching it was seized by two cabmen who had witnessed the crime. They handed him over to a boatman and a gendarme, who conveyed him to the police station.

Plan for the Funeral.

Vienna, Sept. 12.—The plans for the funeral of the late Empress Elizabeth, who was assassinated by an anarchist Saturday at Geneva, contemplate bringing the remains to Vienna next Thursday, a lying-in-state on Friday and the obsequies of interment on Saturday.

Every flag in the city is at half-mast to-day and the theatres, races and other amusements are suspended indefinitely.

All the archdukes and the Archduchess Marie Valerie have arrived at Schoenbrunn. It was reported Saturday evening that Emperor Francis Joseph had gone to Geneva by a special train, but this was an error. At noon yesterday he had not yet left Schoenbrunn.

Crown Princess Stephanie, who has been staying at Darmstadt, has been summoned.

The Emperor's Fortitude.

The emperor's fortitude is the topic of universal admiration. He is bearing up manfully despite the terrible shock, which, in view of his age, had inspired the gravest apprehension. Although at first stunned and then slightly hysterical, he soon regained his self-control and displayed remarkable calmness. Occasionally, however, completely overpowered by his grief, he moaned piteously, repeatedly sobbing the name of the empress.

Inconceivable Heartlessness.

Addressing Prince Von Liechtenstein, chief marshal of the imperial household, he exclaimed last evening: "It is inconceivable how a man could lift his hand against one who never in her life injured anybody, one who did nothing but good." Then he moaned: "Nothing is spared to me in this world."

He managed to sleep several hours Saturday night, and said yesterday morning that he felt comparatively well, discouraging the attempts of his attendants to display solicitude for his health.

A Court Servant Crazy by the News. The shock of the news crazed one of the court servants, who rushed from the palace to Burlyplatz, shrieking: "Where is the murderer of our empress?"

Dispatches of condolence are arriving at the palace from all parts of the world, testifying to profound horror and sympathy. Among them are messages from President McKinley, from Emperor William and from nearly all the European sovereigns. The court will go into mourning for six months.

AUSTRIA'S GRIEF.

High Court Officials Will Accompany the Body of the Dead Empress to Vienna.

Geneva, Sept. 12.—No strangers are allowed to approach the coffin of the murdered Empress Elizabeth. The body has been embalmed and dressed in white.

It is understood that Emperor Francis Joseph will not leave Austria, but will send high court officials to take the body to Vienna. Flowers are arriving in profusion.

The Dead Empress.

The empress of Austria was born December 24, 1837. She was a daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, and was married to Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria and king of Hungary, April 24, 1854. They had three children, the Archduchess Gisela, who is married to Prince Luitpold of Bavaria; the Archduke Rudolph, who married Princess Stephanie of Belgium, and who was (seemingly) assassinated in 1889, and the Archduchess Maria Valera, who married the Archduke Franz Salvator of Austria-Tuscany.

THE NEW COMMANDER.

Col. James A. Sexton, of Chicago, Chosen Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Cincinnati, Sept. 9.—Col. James A. Sexton, of Chicago, has been elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., receiving 424 votes against 241 for A. D. Shaw, of New York. No other names were presented.



COL. JAMES A. SEXTON.

Col. James A. Sexton, of Chicago, the new commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., was born in Chicago, January 5, 1844. When Lincoln, in 1861, issued the call for 75,000 volunteers, Col. Sexton enlisted, on April 19, 1861, as a private soldier. He was then only 17 years old. After three months' service he re-enlisted in the Sixty-seventh Illinois volunteer infantry, and was commissioned a first lieutenant. He was later transferred to the Seventy-second Illinois volunteers, and was made captain of Company D. He served in Ransom's brigade, McArthur's division, Seventeenth army corps, of the army of Tennessee, and participated in its campaigns, sieges and battles.

As a regimental commander, he fought his regiment in the battles of Columbia, Duck River, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, and throughout the Nashville campaign. In 1865 he was on the staff of Maj.-Gen. A. J. Smith, the commander of the Sixteenth army corps, and remained with Smith until the end of the war.

At the assault and capture of the fort at Mobile, April 18, 1865, his left leg was broken below the knee, being struck by a piece of shell. He was wounded at the battle of Franklin, and at the battle of Nashville.

After the war he remained two years in Alabama, owning a plantation near Montgomery. In 1867 he returned to Chicago and founded the firm of J. A. & T. S. Sexton. In 1872, after the Chicago fire, this firm was succeeded by Gribben & Co., and is still manufacturing stoves, hollow-ware, etc.

Col. Sexton has been a prosperous and an active citizen in every movement for the public. President Harrison made him postmaster of Chicago in April, 1889. Col. Sexton gave himself up to his duties as postmaster, and did much to make the office a well-managed public concern. The World's fair was held during his term.

He is an active worker in the G. A. R., the military order of the Loyal Legion, and other soldier and army societies. He is a past commander of the department of Illinois, G. A. R. At the present time he is president of the board of trustees of the Illinois state soldiers' home at Quincy. He has been a presidential elector, a Lincoln park commissioner, a colonel in the Illinois national guard, and has held several positions of honor and responsibility in the state.

The National Encampment Proper. There were about 1,200 national delegates present when the encampment proper was called to order at Music hall at 10 a. m., with Charles Wentzel as officer of the day. The welcome address was delivered by Gov. Dushnell of Ohio with a supplemental welcome address by Mayor Tafel of Cincinnati and by M. E. Ingalls, chairman of the citizens' committee, and president of the Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio railways. There was excellent music for the opening session, and the hall was elaborately decorated.

In his response Commander-in-Chief Gobin referred most eloquently to the attractions of the week and the lavish entertainment of the citizens of Cincinnati.

Gen. Gobin's Present.

Gen. Gobin wore a fine gold watch and chain that had been presented him, at the camp fire Wednesday night, by his old comrades of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania regiment, and on the assembling of the encampment he was presented with a fine gavel made of historic timber. The encampment will have much work in considering the proposed revision of the ritual and also in considering propositions for amalgamation.

Sentiment in Favor of Blue and Gray Meeting Together.

There is more sentiment in favor of uniting those who fought on different sides in the same war, and a resolution will be offered inviting the confederate veterans to meet with G. A. R. next year. The Missouri delegation will likely present the resolution, as that state was about equally divided during the civil war. If no joint encampment is arranged it is proposed to have fraternal delegates sent from one encampment to the other.

Accidents to Veterans.

Cincinnati, Sept. 9.—While mounting his horse for the G. A. R. parade, Wednesday, Charles A. Partridge, adjutant of the Illinois department, slipped and fell, severely straining the tendons of his ankle. He viewed the parade from his hotel.

Louis Pass, of Sandusky, fell off the reviewing stand and sprained his right hand and wrist and cut his forehead.

John Pippin, aged 76, of the Sixth Indiana infantry, of Hartford City, Ind., was thrown to the street, in an attempt to board a streetcar in motion, and was so injured that he died

WAR IS VERY EXPENSIVE.

What it Has Cost Spain in Cold Cash to Lose Nearly All of Her Colonial Possessions.

NEARLY ALL OF IT WENT TO THE ARMY.

Almost Three Hundred and Seventy-Five Millions Spent in an Endeavor to Maintain Authority in Cuba—She Has, Besides Lost All Her Navy, and Has Only a Remnant of Her Honor to Show for the Expenditure.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Aside from the loss of her colonies and the ships destroyed in battle, the war has cost Spain about \$774,800,000. Information to this effect has been received at the navy department from the naval attaches of this government abroad. Including the cost of preparation in anticipation of the war begun by Spain in May, 1895, these sums have been raised and expended:

How the Money was Raised.
From the sale of 322,944 Cuban notes, \$25,242,555.

From the sale of 60,000 Cuban notes of 1886, \$5,784,897.

Loan of 400,000,000 pesetas on the customs guarantee, \$74,400,000.

From the sale of silver, etc., \$56,335.

Loan of the Bank of Spain on the Cuban guarantee, \$58,400,000.

Loan of the Bank of Spain on the customs guarantee, \$48,200,000.

Loan of the Bank of Spain on guarantee of contributions, \$32,000,000.

Loan of Bank of Spain, 4 per cent internal debt, \$29,000,000.

Philippine taxes, \$37,000,000.

These sums do not include debts for transports, etc., contracted by the government, which are placed at approximately \$62,000,000.

Nearly All Went to the Army.
According to the information in the possession of the department, all the money obtained has been expended on expeditions sent to the colonies, whose total amounted to 150,431 soldiers, 6,222 officers and about 70 generals.

Of the millions expended only \$5,000,000 was spent by the Spanish government to increase its naval force.

El Mundo, of Spain, commenting upon this small appropriation for the navy, when such a large sum was expended for the army, points out that this sum was sufficient to have bought and maintained a battleship of 10,000 tons.

"With the entire appropriation," it continues, "66 battleships could have been secured."

Spain, Too Late, Sees Her Mistake.
According to the reports received here, it is evident that Spain deeply deplores her failure to add a large number of ships to her navy instead of applying at least half of the appropriations made by the cortes to the maintenance of the army.

It is appreciated by the Madrid government that, in view of the condition of her treasury and the further fact that her naval force is now greatly inferior, it would be useless to try to continue the struggle, especially as there is no nation of Europe willing to support her in case she should again resort to the arbitration of arms.

Because of this the authorities have no reason to believe there will be any serious hitch in the negotiations of the peace commission, and while they expect the Spaniards will do everything possible to delay the completion of the treaty, believing they may bring about complications advantageous to their government, the American representatives will be in a position at any time to bring them to terms by a simple threat to withdraw.

THE OREGON AND IOWA.

Shifting Officers of the Two Battleships Preparatory to Their Trip Around the Horn.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The navy department is shifting some of the officers of the battleships Oregon and Iowa preparatory to their departure from New York on their long cruise to San Francisco by way of the straits of Magellan. The department has just selected from the fleet of colliers, acquired during the war, four of the best and largest to accompany the battleships on their long run. These are the Casius, Scindia, Alexander and Abernethy, and their coal capacity is sufficient to assure a full supply for the battleships as well as for themselves without subjecting the fleet to the refusal of any of the South American republics to take on coal on account of the technical existence of a state of war between the United States and Spain. No attempt is to be made to drive the big ships so as to equal the famous run of the Oregon coming eastward, the need for the ships on the Pacific side not being so pressing as to warrant incurring the risk of injuring the boilers or the machinery by keeping up full speed. It is expected that the battleships, with their colliers, will be able to start from New York about the end of the month.

Aguinaldo's Commissioners.
San Francisco, Sept. 13.—News has been received that Aguinaldo's three commissioners to the American-Spanish conference in Paris, have started from Hong Kong and will arrive in San Francisco on September 30, as passengers in the steamer Gaelic.

A Hero Takes a Bride.
Milwaukee, Sept. 13.—Norman Taylor Harrington, who defended the United States coat of arms at Barcelona, Spain, has been married to Miss Anna Spencer, daughter of Robert C. Spencer, of this city.

PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

It is So Critical that Admiral Dewey Asks for an Additional Cruiser and a Battleship.

Manila, Sept. 13.—Rear-Admiral Dewey says he considers the situation critical. It is understood he has asked for an additional cruiser and a battleship.

The Spanish Plan.
The Spaniards assert that Germany will take a coaling station here, and that Spain will retain the remainder of the islands.

Spanish Garrison Surrenders.
The last Spanish garrisons at Ilocos and Laguna have surrendered, and the whole island of Luzon is in the hands of the insurgents except at Manila and Cavite.

Will Convene an Assembly of Filipinos.
Aguinaldo went to Lelillos on Friday. He has announced his intention of convening an assembly of the Filipinos on September 15, in order to decide upon the policy to be adopted by the insurgents.

Ready to Fight for Their Independence.
In an interview Aguinaldo said there were 67,000 insurgents armed with rifles. He added he could raise 100,000 men. Indeed, the insurgent leader pointed out, the whole population of the Philippine islands was willing to fight for their independence.

The Provisional Government Spreading.
Continuing, Aguinaldo said he had 9,000 military prisoners, including 5,000 in the vicinity of Manila, besides civil prisoners. Later Aguinaldo said the provisional government was now operating 28 provinces. He asserted that on August 2 they elected delegates, in numbers proportionate to the population.

Two Sovereign Republics Allied Against a Common Enemy.
As to the Americans, Aguinaldo remarked that he considered them as brothers, and that "the two sovereign republics were allied against a common enemy."

When questioned as to whether the future Filipino policy would be absolute independence, Aguinaldo excused himself from replying, and asked what America intends to do.

THE COMMISSIONERS MEET.

The Americans Make Known Their Demands, and Adjourn to Allow the Don to Make Up Their Reply.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Sept. 13.—The two evacuation commissions held an hour's session yesterday and adjourned until Wednesday. The American commissioners made known their position regarding the evacuation and transfer of the island in accordance with their instructions from Washington. These instructions they decline to make public at present, as publicity might lead to embarrassment in negotiations; but the Spanish commissioners did not disclose their positions nor the nature of their instructions. They manifested however, willingness to secure as much expedition as possible and our commissioners are satisfied with the way in which their demands have been informally received. The adjournment gives the Spaniards time to prepare their reply. When that is presented issues will be joined and the situation become clear.

What effect, if any, the appearance of yellow fever among the troops at Ponce will have, is problematical. Should the fever spread it would doubtless induce the American commissioners to hasten the evacuation to the utmost; but as yet there is not the slightest reason to expect an epidemic.

Gen. Brooke says two cases have been reported to him and one death. As soon as he learned of these he caused all suspects to be isolated, with a view of preventing the spread of the infection. It is believed that the cases originated in the Spanish prison at Siboney.

ARRIVAL OF MINISTER DENBY.

The Late Minister to China Thinks the United States Should Retain Possession of the Philippines.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Mr. Charles Denby, former minister of the United States to China, arrived here yesterday from Peking, and in the afternoon paid his respects to the president. On leaving the White House, Mr. Denby, in answer to a question, said that, in his judgment, the United States should maintain possession of all or practically all of the Philippine islands.

Mr. Denby thought that the eastern question had been practically settled, for the present at least. He did not believe there was anything in the situation to justify the expectation of a partition of China among the Powers.

Russia has already secured territorial concessions which completely satisfied all her desires in that particular direction, and as trade and trade facilities were the only objects of English and German concern in China, he saw no good reason why they should desire her dismemberment. In any event Mr. Denby said, he did not look for any immediate change in the present status.

Belief that the Battleship Texas Will Be Sent to Replace the Olympia.

New York, Sept. 13.—A special telegraph from Washington says: "There is reason to believe that the navy department has selected the Texas as the future flagship of the Asiatic station. The understanding is that she will replace the protected cruiser Olympia, which is to be ordered to the United States as soon as her relief arrives on the Asiatic station. The Olympia's cruise expired some months ago, but the breaking out of the war with Spain necessitated her retention in the east."

GRAND ARMY STATISTICS.

Points Made by Commander-in-Chief Gobin in His Annual Address—Pension and Other Statistics.



EX-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF GOBIN.

Cincinnati, Sept. 10.—The following excerpts are made from the address of the retiring commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, whose annual encampment has just closed, together with pension and other statistics of interest to the veterans of the civil war:

Commander-in-Chief Gobin, in his report, said in part:

"The comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, we can look over the events of the year just passed with feelings of congratulation and just pride. No equal period of time in the world's history has been fraught with more momentous events, and the result to us, as a nation, can not but place us upon a much higher plane among the governments of the world. The future, however, that effects us is that which relates to our participation of the occurrences as old soldiers and citizens who, for over a third of a century, have taught love of country and adoration of the flag and declared patriotism to be the foundation stone of the republic. To-day we behold the flag we brought back to the nation unsoiled and undimmed, floating over a reunited country and its blessings and protection extended to the isles of the sea. Our esteemed comrade, President William McKinley, and his secretary of war, our past commander-in-chief, R. A. Alger, we have given our individual and organized support in the arduous duties imposed upon them. Never in the world's history has there been an occasion when the experience of leaders in national strife rendered us so thoroughly competent to meet the difficulties encountered."

A proposition has been made to admit into membership with the Grand Army of the Republic the soldiers of the war with Spain, regardless of other qualifications, the principal reason being that in this way the Grand Army of the Republic could be continued as an organization, even after every member who had joined it under its present system had been mustered out. It occurs to me that there is no reason for altering the rules and regulations of our organization or changing its distinctive character for any such purpose. The object of the Grand Army of the Republic is fully set forth in our rules and regulations, our rituals and our charges, and will all have been accomplished when the comrades who are now authorized to compose it are no longer factors within it."

It is urged by well-meaning comrades to propose the return of the flag captured during the war, presumably to the states recently in rebellion. I can not but appreciate any action of this kind. The action of the Confederate Veterans' Camp of New York seemed to suggest a method which will win all discussion and satisfy those gentlemen who continually recur to this subject. Their resolution presents for the consideration of the various Grand Army posts and others the proposition that a building be erected at Washington under appropriate isolation of funds, to be a national depository in which not only the captured flags, but all such emblems and trophies of each side may be offered from any quarter should properly be collected and lodged for their careful preservation and identification. If it is desirable to take any steps relative to this matter, this is the most satisfactory solution of the entire question."

Gen. Gobin then took the pension question, and presented a letter from Commissioner of Pensions Evans, which contained the following figures:

Number of pensioners on rolls June 30, 1897.....	576,140
Originals granted included in report not on rolls.....	6,832
Restorations granted included in report not on the rolls.....	762
Originals granted in 1898.....	52,613
Restorations granted in 1898.....	56,737
Total.....	1,940,365
Dropped in 1898.....	23,624
By death.....	1,329
By expiration minority.....	2,211
By failure to claim.....	3,661
By other causes.....	4,425
On rolls June 30, 1898.....	963,714
Net increase for year.....	17,700
Pensioners—army and navy—paid in 1898.....	\$14,551,573
Fees paid examining surgeons.....	\$39,429
Agencies salaries and expenses.....	\$56,829
Bureau salaries and per diem.....	\$3,182,562
Total.....	\$18,730,393

The report of the adjutant general, Thomas J. Stewart, contained the following figures as to the membership:

"The members in good standing June 30, 1897, numbered 319,456. The gain during the year was, by muster-in, 10,949; transfers, 4,255; reinstatement, 12,587; from discharge, 4,541; total, 32,432. The losses were, by death, 1,331; honorable discharge, 1,159; transfer, 4,671; suspension, 25,022; dishonorable discharge, 165; by delinquency reports, 7,041; by surrender of charter, 1,025; total, 32,432. The members in good standing, June 30, 1898, numbered 351,887. The number of members remaining suspended at that date was 25,008. Reports received from the department showed that 8,610 members previously reported as suspended had been dropped from the rolls."

The amount expended in charity during the year was \$171,963. The report also said:

"The revenues from the sale of supplies and hospital tax are decreasing yearly, and it is imperatively necessary that the expenses at national headquarters be decreased, of the per capita tax increased. Many of the posts are becoming reduced in membership, the infirmities of age render comrades in many instances less enthusiastic, meetings become less interesting, comrades are soon suspended and the posts become delinquent."

The information so far received would hardly justify action by congress in the erection of a hospital for the care and treatment of surviving soldiers of the war for the suppression of the rebellion who are suffering from insanity, and confined in almshouses or being cared for by their families or friends."

Still Quiet at Pana.

Pana, Ill., Sept. 13.—Only five men reported for duty at the Penwell mine. They were lowered in the shaft. The Springside mine resumed operations with the usual force of negroes. The union miners did not attempt to intercept the men.

The Michigan Military Hospital Train.
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 13.—The Michigan military hospital train has arrived. The doctors accompanying the train have decided to take only eight men back with them from Fort McPherson, as the others are too ill to move.

Scrofula

Taints the blood of millions, and sooner or later may break out in big disease, running sores or some more complicated form. To cure scrofula or prevent it, thoroughly purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has a continually growing record of wonderful cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

HE HATED TO LIE.

A Negro Pioneer Who Rose Superior to His Prejudice.

William Thomas is a negro whose remarkable aim in life is to, under all circumstances, tell only the truth. William was indicted by the next to the last grand jury for grand larceny, and he was brought from jail this morning to be arraigned. Thomas has what is termed a "tough case," so he agreed with the prosecutor to plead guilty and receive the minimum sentence—two years in the penitentiary.

"Stand up, Thomas," said Judge Wolford. "Are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Judge," answered the man, with a sigh, "I do hate to tell a lie, but I guess I'll have to."

"Oh, you hate to tell a lie, do you? I won't let any man plead guilty if he thinks he is innocent. You'll stand trial."

"This was exactly what William's attorney did not want."

"Your honor," he said, "this man is not accustomed to court ways. He did not mean that."

"That's right, judge. I never was in court before, and I don't think I quite got you."

"You may not understand much law," retorted the court, "but you know whether you went into that store and stole those goods."

"Oh, yes, sir, I done that."

"Two years,"—Kansas City Star.

The War Is Over

And now our thoughts are all of peace and home. There are, too often, people to be found who have no home, and it is to them these few words are addressed. If you really want a home you can easily get one, but you should act at once before the release from the war puts prices on the advance. In Marinette County, Wisconsin, the very finest farming land is to be had now at a most modest figure. Excellent home markets are at hand to take whatever the farmer raises, and good prices are given. These lands are on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and full information concerning them will cheerfully be furnished by C. E. Rollins, Immigration Agent, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago.

Surprising Achievement.

"What is luck, Uncle Jim?"

"Luck? Well, it is when a boy turns out to be as smart as his grandmother said he was."—Detroit Free Press.

Free Homes in Western Florida.

There are about 1,000,000 acres of Government land in Northwest Florida, subject to homestead entry, and about half as much again of railroad lands for sale at very low rates. These lands are on or near the line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and Mr. R. J. Wemyss, General Land Commissioner, Pensacola, will be glad to write you all about them. If you wish to go down and look at them, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad provides the way and the opportunity on the first and third Tuesday of each month, with excursions at only \$2 over one fare, for round-trip tickets. Write Mr. C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

No Cause for Jealousy.

Mrs. Benham—Don't you really care anything about mother?

Benham—Well, not enough to make you jealous.—N. Y. Journal.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken Internally. Price 75c.

When a worthless man isn't staring at the clock he is gazing at the thermometer.—Atchison Globe.

How Old She Looks

Poor clothes cannot make you look old. Even pale cheeks won't do it. Your household cares may be heavy and disappointments may be deep, but they cannot make you look old.

One thing does it and never fails.

It is impossible to look young with the color of seventy years in your hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

permanently postpones the tell-tale signs of age. Used according to directions it gradually brings back the color of youth. At fifty years of age you may look as if you were fifteen. It thickens the hair also; stops it from falling out; and cleanses the scalp from dandruff. Shall we send you our book on the Hair and its Diseases?

The Best Advice Free.

If you do not obtain all the benefit you expect from the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there are some difficulties with your general system, which may be easily removed. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY.

It cures all dropsy, whether it be of the head, chest, or bowels, and is the best remedy for all dropsy. It is sold by all druggists.

It is sold by all druggists.