

DO NOT DOSE KIDNEYS WITH ALCOHOL

As When Liquid Kidney Remedies are Taken.

Use Kidney-Wort Tablets — They Never Fail.

Proprietors of liquid kidney remedies know how harmful the least alcohol is to irritated kidneys, and they would gladly do without it, but they can't. The ingredients of liquid kidney remedies will not keep without alcohol as a preservative.

"Embalmed urine beef" treated with borax and other preservatives, that raised such a storm of indignation, did not poison the system as alcohol does the kidneys. If everyone taking a liquid kidney remedy knew that he was dosing his kidneys with alcohol, how many would continue to use liquid preparations?

No one who has had a grammar school education.

To obviate this defect of liquid kidney remedies—a defect that makes them worthless to practitioners and dangerous to the public, Dr. Pettigill's Kidney-Wort Tablets were perfected. No suspicion of alcohol attaches to the Tablets, as none is required. Not only are Kidney-Wort Tablets guaranteed to cure such serious diseases as Bright disease, diabetes, nephritis, hemorrhage of the kidneys and dropsy, but they immediately relieve such distressing symptoms as pain in the back, irritation of the bladder, weakness, lumbar, headaches due to kidney stoppage, tired feelings, nervousness, exhaustion, and general weakness. Pain in making water, inability to hold the urine, frequent passages, swellings of hands or feet, Kidney-Wort Tablets is the true specific.

Watch your urine for symptoms of trouble. Let your morning urine stand for twenty-four hours. If it is milky or cloudy or contains a reddish "brick dust" appearing sediment, or if particles float in it, don't delay too long before taking Kidney-Wort Tablets.

FRENCH CAPTURE FIGUIG.

Loss Sixty Men in Battle at Saharan Oasis.

Paris, June 3.—The Patria publishes an unconfirmed rumor that Figuiq has been occupied, with a French loss of sixty men killed and wounded.

A recent dispatch from Saida, Algeria, said it was officially stated that the Moorish tribesmen had fifty-six men killed and twenty wounded in their attack on the escort of M. Jonart, governor general of Algeria, near Figuiq (an oasis of the Sahara), on Saturday. Seventeen French sharpshooters were wounded in the fighting. A detachment of French cavalry had left Ain Sefra for Beni Oualif. Governor General Jonart, who had arrived at Saida, received assurances of loyalty and devotion to France from numerous chiefs and native chiefs during his journey there.

A battery of artillery was dispatched from Ain Sefra, Algeria, to the scene of the uprising on the Moroccan border. This followed the declaration of Governor General Jonart that the government had authorized him to exercise reprisals. He said this did not mean the occupation of Moorish territory, but only the punishment of the offenders.

Clew in Ardsley Mystery.

Irvington, N. Y., June 3.—Chief of Police Abercrombie said that he had received a communication from a firm of hat dealers in Springfield, Mo., in regard to the hat that was found near the scene of the murder of John Hefferan at Ardsley a week ago Sunday night. Chief Abercrombie refused to disclose the contents of the letter. He said it would be shown to the Pinkerton men at work on the case and intimated an arrest would be made in the near future.

To Extend Cuban Railway.

Santiago, Cuba, June 3.—The shareholders of the Guantanamo railroad have decided to improve the port of Guantanamo by building a deep water wharf and storage warehouses. The company will also extend the railroad to Santiago and connect it with the Via Home system, thus reducing the time from Havana to the naval station to thirty hours. The plans, when carried out, will open up one of the richest agricultural sections of the island.

Mutineers Hanged in Liverpool.

Liverpool, June 3.—Gustavo Rau, a German, and William Smith, an American, seamen of the British bark Veronica, from Ship Island, Miss., who were sentenced to death May 14 after having been convicted of murdering Captain Shaw and six other members of the Veronica's crew, have been hanged here simultaneously. Rau protested his innocence on the scaffold.

Book-keepers, stenographers, and typewriters, whose occupation requires physical endurance, besides quick intelligence and mental effort, will find bread made of

Pillsbury's Best Flour

the best for them. It feeds both body and brain.

WORST OF FLOOD OVER

Waters Begin to Fall at Kansas City.

NO DANGER OF FAMINE.

Sufficient Meat in Packing Houses to Feed Every One For a Week—Loss of Life Greatly Exaggerated—Hails Arrive.

Kansas City, Mo., June 3.—There is decided improvement in the situation, and there is a general feeling that Kansas City has seen the worst of the flood. Unofficial weather gauges in the Union depot showed a fall of about six inches during the night, and the official report is stationary, the water being thirty-five feet. The danger of a famine has passed, and the railroads are confident that they will be able to bring in ample supplies from this time on. The stock of meats in the packing houses, most of which can be taken out in boats, proves to be greater than at first supposed, and there is no doubt that there is sufficient meat to sustain the city for a week, even if nothing is brought in from outside.

Superintendent Goodwin of the waterworks department announced that he believed the water supply would be in a measure restored by nightfall. He has placed a pump and boiler in the center of Allen street and is running a supply pipe into a twenty inch main leading to the Holly street reservoir. This he said he could fill by night, giving the city better protection against fire and providing water for sanitary purposes. All the cable car lines have resumed and are running as usual. The power plant of the electric lines is under water, and the roads will not be able to run until the water subsides.

The first mails from the west have come in. Nothing has come yet from the flooded district around Topeka and Lawrence, and it is not likely that any will arrive for several days after the water subsides. About two car loads of second, third and fourth class mail matter have been lost in the freight yards. The water is now about five feet above the bottoms of the mail cars and running strongly. It may be possible to dry out mail after its recovery, but at present Superintendent Taft of the railway service classes that mail among the lost articles.

Damage Many Millions.

The financial damage is estimated by prominent business men at anywhere between \$10,000,000 and \$25,000,000 in this city alone, but there is no method of determining this with any accuracy. One man's guess is as good as another's.

The danger now is the crumbling of brick buildings, and this has begun in some quarters where old buildings are standing. Here and there the corner of a brick structure has gone down, but there has been no general collapse as yet of any large building. All through the freight yards numbers of cars are being loosened from their trucks and are floating down stream. When swept along by the current they make a high class battering ram, and the front of any building that receives many shocks from them is bound to suffer material damage.

The gas company announced that it hoped to restore the supply of gas during the day, but it failed to make good its promise to supply sufficient gas for cooking purposes. Nine-tenths of the Kansas City households use gas for cooking, and the result is that the great majority of meals are cold.

Encouraging News From Sister City.

News from Kansas City, Kan., is more encouraging. The Leavenworth trolley line has furnished power to the local telephone and street car companies, and these systems are in operation. Traffic continues between Leavenworth and Kansas City, Kan., with a rowboat transfer at a point half way. The flood sufferers are being fairly well cared for in the schools, churches and halls. Mayor Craddock said that the relief work was well in hand. Two hundred army tents have been sent from Leavenworth. As soon as the weather clears the homeless people will be removed from the churches and schools and placed in the tents. There are 2,500 carcasses and large quantities of cured meat at the Schwarzschild & Solzberger plant which will be taken out if possible and distributed among the people. If gasoline can be secured a launch will be sent to the plant. A similar attempt will be made at the Fowler plant.

Reports of drowning, but always of unknown persons, continue to come in, but they cannot be verified in any case, and this further confirms the belief that the loss of life has been much exaggerated.

The most important means of communication in the flood district for several days have been the telegraph and long distance telephone, and the telephone and telegraph wires, including the railroad wires, have been taxed to their utmost capacity, owing to the loss of hundreds of wires, cables under the river and main batteries.

To illustrate the difficulty under which the news report has been secured from the flood district, the news from Lawrence, Topeka and other Kansas cities has been sent out via Denver and Cheyenne, thence back to the east, and part of the time the only outlet from Lawrence, Kan., was via San Francisco. Kansas City, Mo., has received the news from Kansas City, Kan., directly across the river.

It will be several days, perhaps, before full telegraph and telephone facilities are restored.

It is announced by the police engaged

in relief work in the east bottoms that all the people who had been imprisoned in houses in that district have been rescued and that there was no chance of any further loss of life.

The story of fifty Belgians drowned in the east bottoms was found to be untrue.

One brick house, two stories high has fallen down and about half a dozen frame cottages have been washed from their foundations. With these exceptions all the buildings in the east bottoms are uninjured.

The Commercial club has voted to ask for outside aid for the sufferers. On Monday the club voted that no aid from outside would be accepted, but the distress of the people is so great that the community cannot provide for all, and so the charity of the country is appealed to.

This action was taken after an address by Governor Bailey, who has just returned to the city from Mound City, where he has been water bound since last Thursday. The governor pointed out to the club the necessities of the suffering people and the inability of the community to provide properly for them and relieve them, and said that while he wanted to work in harmony with the townspeople and its charitable organizations he saw his duty clearly and he would issue a proclamation calling upon the charitable people of the country to send aid in the form of money.

BETTER AT TOPEKA.

All Persons Marooned in Trees Have Been Rescued.

Topeka, Kan., June 3.—The flood at nation here is materially better. The Kansas river fell during the night at the rate of an inch an hour. All those marooned in trees and flooded houses have now been removed to places of safety. At the Sardou bridge alone over 200 were landed last night.

The previous estimate of twenty dead is still adhered to. Many reported missing are showing up, but it will only be possible to give the actual loss of life when the waters have finally receded. It is believed that several persons were drowned and that their bodies have floated away.

The greatest fear now in Topeka is an epidemic of diseases. At relief depots where refugees are huddled together several persons suffering with contagious diseases were removed to the hospitals as rapidly as possible. The absence of good drinking water is another disease breeder.

Situation at Des Moines Bad.

Des Moines, Ia., June 3.—It is near the mouth of the river at Keokuk that conditions are the worst now. The situation is appalling. The river is six and eight miles wide in places, and in every direction may be seen refugees on roofs of houses and in trees shouting for help that seems impossible. At Bentonport, Farmington and Bonaparte great damage has been wrought by the flood, and half the towns are under water. It practically has been determined that there will be extra session of the legislature. Governor Cummins is satisfied that he can supply the needs of the flood sufferers and tornado victims by borrowing money and have the next session of the legislature approve his course. The situation in Des Moines is still disheartening, although the water continues to fall rapidly.

Big Reservoir Bursts.

St. Paul, Minn., June 3.—The Minnesota reservoir is on a rampage, caused by the bursting of the dam at Big Stone lake, near the source of the reservoir. One mile this side of Henderson, Minn., the stream is a mile and a half in width, and at Henderson bridge, where at normal stage the water flows thirty feet beneath, the angry waves are now laying the plank-ing of the roadway. The members of an unknown family recently arrived from Oklahoma are all drowned and their house has been carried down into the Mississippi. Farm buildings near the river and the bridges have been damaged and the loss to crops will be heavy.

Rations Issued to Sufferers.

Washington, June 3.—Adjutant General Corbin has received the following dispatch from Colonel Minor, commander at Fort Leavenworth: "Issued 10,000 rations to Kansas City, Kan., last night. Need was imperative. Ask to have action approved. Rations for this command up to 20th here. Believe when we can get to the country to the west of us it will be destitute of food. Advise shipping rations here as central point to meet this demand. Two companies of engineers and pontoon train are in readiness to be sent west. Believe they might be of use at Lawrence."

No Wild Camels.

In some part or other of the world horses, cattle and sheep are found wild; but, it is asserted, nowhere can be found wild camels.

WALTER J. CONANT,
123 West Brookline Street,
Boston, Mass., Says of

Quinona
THE DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTION

Was broken down in health from a severe attack of the grip, and I received wonderful benefit by the taking of Quinona. You can rest assured I will recommend it to everybody I know.

Don't continue feeling "all dragged out." Start taking Quinona today. All druggists sell it.

The Quinona Co., Boston, Mass.

STRONG EVIDENCE OF FAITH.

The Red Cross Pharmacy Guarantees That Hyomei Will Cure the Worst Case of Catarrh in Barre.

When one of the most reputable concerns in Barre guarantees that a medicine will effect a cure or they will return the money, it speaks volumes as to the merits of that remedy. It is in this way that the Red Cross Pharmacy is selling Hyomei, the treatment that has made so many remarkable cures of both acute and chronic cases of catarrh in Barre and vicinity.

Hyomei is not a pill nor is it a liquid that has to be taken with a tablespoon or wineglass. Just breathe it in by the aid of an inhaler that comes in every outfit and benefit will be seen from the first treatment. It destroys all germ life in the air passages and lungs and enriches and purifies the blood with additional ozone. It cures the catarrh of the head and throat, or of the stomach, liver and kidneys. Wherever mucous membrane contains catarrhal germs, there Hyomei will do its work of healing. When using this treatment, the air you breathe will be found like that on the mountain high above—the sea level where grow balsamic trees and plants which make the air pure by giving off reliable antiseptic fragrance that is healing to the respiratory organs.

Remember that if Hyomei does not cure you the Red Cross Pharmacy will refund your money. This is a good time to cure catarrh by this natural method and prevent catarrhal colds that are so common at this season.

THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKE.

Tie Up of Textile Plants is Practically Complete.

Philadelphia, June 3.—The strike of the textile workers inaugurated on Monday is virtually complete. Of the 550 plants which have not granted the demand for a fifty-five hour week there are not half a dozen in operation, and these are working short handed.

In the Kensington district, where are located the majority of the mills, the number of idle hands is said to be more than 60,000.

The mills in the southern section of the city, known as the Southwark district, are completely tied up, rendering idle about 2,500 hands. More than 2,000 operatives are idle in Manayunk.

The lace workers in the two mills owned by John Bromley have been granted the shorter week. The two plants employ about 2,000 operatives on lace curtains. All other departments of the factories are idle.

The strikers are holding meetings in all sections.

More Lowell Operatives at Work.

Lowell, Mass., June 3.—About 9 per cent more operatives have gone to work in the Massachusetts, Merrimack, Tremont and Suffolk, Hamilton, Boott and Appleton mills, which have been closed for nine weeks by labor trouble. The percentage of skilled labor now at work, according to official figures issued, would appear to place the mills in a stronger position than that indicated by the general increase in number of hands at work compared with Monday.

Miss Roosevelt a Bridesmaid.

Albany, N. Y., June 3.—Miss Ruth Williams Pruyn of Albany and David Marvin Goodrich of Akron, O., were married at St. Peter's church by Rev. Dr. W. W. Battershall in the presence of a brilliant gathering. Miss Betty Metcalf of New York was maid of honor, and the six bridesmaids were Miss Alice Roosevelt of Washington, daughter of the president, Miss Natalie Henderson of New York, Miss Janet Mann and Miss Jessie Mann of Troy and Miss Elizabeth Pruyn and Miss Mary Bowditch of Albany. The best man was Robert Monroe Ferguson of New York.

Knights of Columbus Convene.

New Haven, Conn., June 3.—Nearly 100 delegates, representing the various state councils of the Knights of Columbus, met in Warner hall for the opening of the twenty-first annual convention of the national council of the order. The convention will continue two days. Among the important matters to be brought to the attention of the delegates is the appointment of a commission to purchase a site and erect a building which shall be the national headquarters of the Knights of Columbus. It is probable that this city will be chosen for the building.

Mr. Choate Home.

New York, June 3.—Joseph H. Choate, United States ambassador to Great Britain, and Robert S. McCornick, United States ambassador to Russia, arrived on the steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm from Southampton Ambassador Choate, who came over to attend the wedding of his son, Joseph Choate, Jr., said he would return to his post immediately after the marriage. He asked many questions concerning the news of the day, but said he could say nothing new.

To Examine New York Barbers.

Albany, N. Y., June 3.—Governor Odell has appointed the following state board of barber examiners under the McEwan law, passed at the last session of the legislature: Louis Houseweller of Albany, master barber, term one year; George F. Reedy of Chenango, journeyman barber, two years; George W. Adelman of Albany, journeyman barber, three years; Jacob Kissel of New York city, master barber, four years.

Panic in Montreal Market.

Montreal, June 3.—The worst panic in the history of the Montreal stock market was caused by the announcement of the failure of A. E. Ames & Co. of Toronto, who are closely connected with Senator Cox, and which resulted in the bottom falling out entirely. Prices declined to the lowest level of the year.

P. S. HEATH MAKES REPLY

Former Assistant Postmaster General on Tulloch's Charges.

ANIMUS OF ACCUSATIONS.

It Was, Mr. Heath Asserts, an Attempt to Blackmail Him Into Resigning the Cashier of the Washington Post Office.

Washington, June 3.—Postmaster General Payne made public the letter of former First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath in reply to the charges made by S. W. Tulloch of this city, formerly cashier of the Washington city post office. The letter is as follows:

I thank you for your courteous letters of 19th and 20th inst., calling my attention to certain assertions of one S. W. Tulloch, ex-cashier of the Washington post office, and also the statement of a Mrs. Winans, formerly of Ohio, who is quoted as saying that she was carried upon the rolls of the Washington office with the understanding that she was not to render service to the government.

If Mrs. Winans did not render services equivalent to the compensation she received her superior officers were deservingly angry. I did not know the woman when she was appointed and had no personal interest in her. Her name was among the large number always on my desk, and I recall that she was well recommended for a position. I did not and could not attempt to personally ascertain whether persons appointed to position in post offices rendered satisfactory service. I do remember that this woman became a nuisance about the post office department and that I refused to see her. She was reported to me by my chief clerk as being persistent in her demands for promotion or more desirable work. She at last pretended to me, to perform services warranting promotion or better compensation.

By the same token, upon the same line of comment employed by Tulloch nearly if not quite all of the transactions of the executive departments in Washington could be called into question and improper motives could be assigned. Necessarily I could not follow the details of the work of post office clerks; I was compelled to trust my subordinates and to rely upon postmasters. We had a change of administration, a war, the Americanizing of former foreign services and the taking over of vast expanses of new territory, but I mastered as many details as possible, and I proudly hold myself responsible for all that I did, for the humble part I took in the work of the department.

I never appointed any person to any position or retained any one in any position at any time, with any sort of patronage or idea that he or she was not to render full and honest service to the government for the pay received. The intimation that there was an "honorary roll" upon which persons were placed for political or personal or other purposes than the good service is a pure invention. It is a libel of whole cloth, as are most of the imputations of Tulloch. If any persons were so appointed or retained, it was through their own dishonest designs.

There was a period, extending over many months when many more men were demanded for services in Cuba, Porto Rico and at military camps in our country than we could supply. We drew through larger post offices for men from classified service, receiving many, but when responses from post offices ceased to be sufficient we drew names from applicants outside classified service and conscientiously selected those whose capabilities and character we deemed best established. In this hurried work of appointments and hurried dispatch of men and materials to scenes of action some mistakes were of course made, some confidences were as to integrity blighted, but these things occur and will so long as men live. I made a visit to Porto Rico when the Spanish form of postal service was taken over and placed under our system. I did not seek the trip and never made a more disagreeable one or one where I rendered service or made more sacrifice. For every dollar expended vouchers were rendered and accounting was made. I made a trip to the Pacific slope. I believe in the spring of 1878, in connection with conditions existing in post offices at Portland, Me., and Seattle incident to the handling of the Alaskan mails and local conditions for which a strict accounting was made. Possibly Tulloch did not deem these trips necessary, but I doubt if he has the slightest conception for what they were made or what was done upon them.

Personal References to Heath.

There are two personal references to me in the Tulloch assertions that I desire to mention briefly, and the others I will pass over as unworthy of mention or for reply from those who have had later access to the official records, for these incidents occurred four or five years ago.

Complaints were made to me by clerks in the post office department or the office of the auditor for the treasury that an employee of the latter named Gilmer frequently entered their room and appointed surly, offensive and peremptory manner demanded records and carried them away without leaving any receipt or simply helped himself and when receipt was requested snubbed the clerk making the request. I was asked by our clerks to request and did request of treasury officials that Gilmer be instructed to act like a gentleman and to protect clerks in the post office department by leaving receipts for all records taken by him from the department. A displaced accountant would naturally subject the responsible clerk to censure if not indeed a charge of dishonesty. What purpose Gilmer had in carrying these records from the department I do not pretend to say. This incident had no connection with Gilmer's work as auditor.

The other reference relates to Tulloch's displacement from the position of cashier in the Washington post office. The first distinct recollection I have of Tulloch was shortly after the induction of Postmaster Merritt and the appointment of a new cashier. A number of Tulloch's friends called upon me singly and asked me to intercede for his reinstatement. After I had already declined to make any intercession one or two more men called and advised me as a matter of politics and prudence to have him reinstated. I was advised that Tulloch had been collecting evidence of improprieties in the post office and that if he were not reinstated he would expose them; that I would be made to suffer and McKinley's administration would be scandalized.

I remember to have stated to one of these importunate friends that I could not conceive how an honest and conscientious employee of the government would want to remain in a position where wrong was being done, much less to be reinstated under such conditions, and that as he had been a sworn officer of the government and had not to my knowledge reported these alleged irregularities I could and would not in conscience recommend him for any position. This is the matter to which you now call my attention, and which was then, at the instance of Tulloch, published in newspapers in Washington and elsewhere and then fully answered.

JAS. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

In a Carefully Prepared Article recommends Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

In a recent issue of the New York Magazine of Sanitation and Hygiene, the recognized authority on all matters pertaining to health, James H. Montgomery, M. D., says editorially:

"After a careful investigation of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, a specific for kidney, liver and bladder troubles, rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation with its attendant ills, we are free to confess that a more meritorious medicine has never come under the examination of the chemical and medical experts of the New York Magazine of Sanitation and Hygiene. In fact, after the most searching tests and rigid inquiry into the record of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, it becomes a duty to recommend its use in unequivocal terms to every reader of this journal whose complaint comes within the list of ailments which this remedy is advertised to cure. We have obtained such overwhelming proof of the efficacy of this specific—have so satisfactorily demonstrated its curative powers through personal experiments—that a case for the interests of our readers leads us to call attention to its great value."

JAMES H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.
It is for sale by all druggists in the New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles—less than a cent a dose. Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.
Dr. David Kennedy's Cherry Balm best for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, etc., 50c, \$1.00.

A HUNDRED WERE KILLED

Latest Estimate of Georgia Tornado Victims.

FORTY FATALLY INJURED.

Many Others Badly Hurt—Citizens' Relief Committee Raises Money and Asks War Department to Send Tents.

Gainesville, Ga., June 3.—The tornado which visited the towns of Gainesville, New Holland and White Sulphur, Ga., resulted in the killing of about 100 men, women and children, according to reports, which are as yet incomplete. It is estimated that forty persons were fatally injured and many more hurt. Probably 1,000 persons are homeless.

Two hundred houses, besides the Gainesville cotton mills, were destroyed by the storm, aggregating a property loss of \$200,000. Night brought increased misery to the tornado sufferers, for a steady rain set in late in the afternoon, attended by bitter cold weather. The town was in total darkness all night, and the streets were filled with debris. All night long physicians pushed their way through the wreckage, guided to the suffering victims by the groans of agony. Here and there a fallen tree would block the way or a wrecked house would stop progress. Doctors and volunteers waded through mud and water knee deep.

More than 200 homes were destroyed. A mass meeting has been held at which \$5,000 was subscribed to a relief fund. A message has been sent to the secretary of war asking for tents to shelter the homeless and an appeal for aid is made to the public. The main needs of the sufferers now are clothing and tents. Governor Morrill has ordered fifty tents for Gainesville from Atlanta.

The entire city will suspend business for the next twenty-four hours. The dead have been prepared for burial and graves are being made. The city pastors have been requested to act as a committee to see that every person has a suitable funeral. There will be 100 funerals here within the next twenty-four hours if buckets can be secured. Thirty days' rations for 1,000 persons were also requested from Secretary Root.

Change of Venue in Fed Trials.

Jackson, Ky., June 3.—A change of venue has been granted in the cases of Jett and White to Morgan county and trial set for June 25.

LAWRENCE'S
103
5c CIGAR
Union Made.
Mild and Sweet.
FOR SALE IN BARRE BY
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