

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Three members of Co. D are now in the hospital at Camp Olympia. They are privates I. J. Frasier, Mark Wiggins and William H. Smith.

Mustering Out. Governor Grout has made a special application to the war department that the Vermont regiment may be mustered out by companies at the end of the furlough, each company at its home town. This would be pleasing to the men and would obviate the necessity of assembling the regiment in camp again. Gov. Grout thinks that this proposition may be favorably received by the authorities at Washington. In case of this arrangement the officers detailed for the mustering out would be obliged to go from town to town mustering out one company at a time. The physical examinations would of course be made in that way. The officers detailed for the mustering out are Major Joseph A. Capt. Hovey and Lieut. Wrenn and Capt. Snyder for the physical examinations.

Governor Grout several days ago appointed D. W. Jenness of Newport special commissioner to look after the sick of the Vermont regiment who were left behind in the south. Accordingly Mr. Jenness has left for Chickamauga. He will see that the Vermont sick in Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Atlanta which is understood now number four, receive such care as is thought necessary to their comfort and peace of mind. Doubtless now that things are well organized down there these sick men are receiving good care but it is well to run no risks and the governor's thoughtfulness is commendable. Mr. Jenness is authorized to expend such money from the state fund as is needed. He will bring home the remains of the late Corporal Fred Hinman. Mr. Jenness will be south a week or more.

Final Review of First Vermont. The 1st regiment of Vermont volunteers had what will doubtless prove its last parade and review at Camp Olympia, last Wednesday afternoon. The understanding is that at the end of 30 days, mustering out officers will visit the company homes all over the state and avert the necessity of reassembling the regiment. With mustering out the volunteer organization expires and the regiment of the national guard comes into existence again. Of course the national guard regiment will include only the old members of that organization. The men who enlisted for the war especially will be entirely out of the service.

The Review. Gov. Grout and other officers and guests reviewed the regiment, and then the boys were marched up in front of the reviewing stand and had speeches fired at them for more than an hour. The sun was bright and the day was hot. The review was set at 2:30 o'clock. There was a report current that Gen. Peck was out of town, but when an open carriage appeared at about 2:45 o'clock with a man in uniform on the box bearing the gubernatorial flag aloft that rumor dropped dead. The Peck decorative touch was recognized at once. The carriage was occupied by Gov. Grout, Senator Proctor, Gen. O. O. Howard and Gen. Peck himself. Other carriages with guests followed, and there assembled at the reviewing stand a party including, besides the men named, Lieut. Gov. Fisk, Gen. Estey, Gen. Gilmore, Congressman Powers, ex-Govs. Ormsbee, Barstow and Woodbury, ex-Lieut. Govs. Stratham and Mansor, Le Grand B. Case, E. C. Smith and many women. There was a crowd of 2000 or 3000 people present, mostly from Burlington.

The regiment mustered about 800 muskets on the occasion. It appeared extremely well, and in fact every movement shows the ease born of long continued drill and makes a decided contrast to the former appearances. The parade and review passed without unusual incident. Senator Proctor got by all odds the heartiest reception of anybody among the speakers. Gov. Grout was the first speaker, and here is what he said:—

Gov. Grout's Speech. A little more than four months since, war was declared between this country and Spain. The president called on this state for troops to assist in securing peace, and thousands of loyal Vermonters from all parts of the country promptly responded. The legislature was summoned in session extraordinary to provide the troops furnished by this state with an extra \$7 a month to the regular United States pay, and this same session enlarged the power of the treasury to borrow money for government uses to the extent of \$200,000 for state use, which enlargement added to the \$600,000 credit authorized at the regular session gave the administration \$800,000 for state uses, abundant for both peace and war. Thus fortified with money and patriotism a regiment was tendered the general government, and in due time out of the many who offered themselves you and your companions, whose enforced absence is so deeply deplored, were accepted and organized as the 1st Vermont volunteer infantry. A portion of you were of the national guard and had the wherewithal to be equipped for service; the balance of you had to await supply in this respect, and yet, anxious to get nearer the front, you were immediately upon muster and ordered to camp at Chickamauga. You were then United States soldiers; your colonel no longer took orders from Derby but from Washington. Your governor's prayer that you should be put in full readiness for the field before you left the state was met with the assurance that you would be thus prepared as speedily as possible, and that such work could be more expeditiously done in the camp to which you are going than here. Recalling, however, the course of such work during the civil war, when the troops were generally equipped in the state but by the general government, it was undertaken to have you thus seasonably equipped, but the war department ordered otherwise and you went forth as you were, a splendid body of men ready to serve your country wherever duty called. You were followed by the prayers of the people of this state that the goodness of God preserve and return you. Your governor asked your officers to advise him from time to time of your condition that every needed thing might be supplied. You waited patiently for delayed equipment, and as to active service the state did not request in any particular, but did say to the war department that our people expected the Vermont regiment to do its duty and desired it sent wherever needed. You were three months at Camp Thomas and when you were no longer needed for field service the secretary of war was requested to return you to Camp Olympia, and he was also requested when you were no longer

needed for war purposes to muster you out, and on the 27th inst. he and the president were also requested to grant you 30 days' furlough before muster, and in outlining you have your record in the war with Spain in which you can see the interest, sympathy and love of the people you have represented. The war is over and you will soon return to civil life. You have undergone unavoidable privations and disappointments in the service you have rendered. Army life is very different from home life, and while you have not stood on the battle line you have none the less done your full duty and none have done more.

You were the first to return to your friends. You have performed nobly every task given you. You went as far as you could go and were eager to go further, so you return with the proud consciousness of duty done. We welcome you in this return, proud of the service you have rendered and of the peace you have patriotically assisted in securing. Those of your number who went to return are affectionately remembered. The memory of the brave dead has the lasting gratitude of a loving people. You return, my brave boys, to the friendships, the kindred and the homes of a grateful state, and the applause of an appreciative future awaits you.

Governor Grout then introduced Gen. O. O. Howard, who made a short and lively speech, and at the close called for three cheers for President McKinley, which were given but not very enthusiastically. Senator Proctor came next, and spoke of the hardships of idleness in camp and complimented the regiment on its duty done.

Congressman Powers followed the senator, and spoke at some length about the war and its results. E. C. Smith of St. Albans was then introduced as the coming governor, and spoke briefly, and very short speeches by ex-Gov. Woodbury and ex-Lieut. Gov. Mansur ended the talk, and the assemblage dispersed.

War Bonds Unnecessary. Had such an early termination of the war with Spain been foreseen the war loan of \$200,000,000 would not have been needed. The same law that authorized the 3 per cent war bonds provided for certificates of indebtedness. The power to issue these certificates was not used, but if it had been it would have enabled the treasury to meet all the extraordinary expenses of the war without selling a bond.

It is deemed altogether probable, however, that if the bonds had not been sold the war would not have ended so soon, for there is no doubt that Spain and all Europe were as much impressed with the rush of people who subscribed for the war bonds seven times over, while at the same time they cheerfully submitted to an increase of 50 per cent in the national taxes, as they were by the victories of the army and navy. It was that which the practically inexhaustible financial resources of the country that convinced the world of the absolute hopelessness of the Spanish cause.

As a result of the speedy termination of the war some of the most difficult problems that the United States will have to deal with will be the reduction of revenues to a peace footing and the reduction of the surplus cash in the treasury.

In the treasury statement for August, issued Friday, it is shown that the receipts under the war revenue law are keeping fully up to the figures of July, amounting to about \$13,000,000. In the meantime the expenditures for war purposes are falling off. At the same time payments are being made for bonds and the available cash balance in the treasury at the close of business Thursday night totaled \$24,487,084.

As the cash balance will continue to increase from the bond receipts and the war expenditures will continue to decrease as the army is disbanded and the auxiliary fleet reduced, it is probable that in the near future the cash balance will run over \$50,000,000.

Extraordinary expenses will be required for some time on account of the military occupation of Cuba, Porto Rico and Manila, but it will not be thought desirable to keep so much cash locked up in the treasury.

Increased expenditures for naval construction and possibly a permanent increase in the regular army will help to solve the difficulty by using up part of the money now on hand and making a larger permanent revenue necessary. It is probable, however, that part of the surplus in the treasury will have to be expended in the redemption of outstanding bonds.

When the task of reducing taxation is taken up it will open the whole question of tariff and internal revenue. Many of the taxes imposed by the war revenue law will doubtless remain in force and, as both houses of the next congress will be republican, there will be little reduction of protective duties. It is more probable that the tax revision will be along the lines of reducing revenue producing duties and internal revenue taxes.

Spanish Prisoners. There is a question about the disposition of Admiral Cervera and his fellow prisoners at Annapolis. Naval authorities are anxious to get the prisoners away from Annapolis as soon as possible, for the buildings will be wanted for the use of the cadets when they return to Annapolis at the beginning of the school year. This government has proposed to release the prisoners on parole, but Spain has objected to this, through the French ambassador, and wants the men released unconditionally.

Furnishing a College Boy's Room.

It must be remembered that the average college boy's room is usually poorly cared for. While a college girl's room is expected to be, and almost always is, exquisitely kept, our college boys too often live in a state of positively disgraceful dirt. The first requirement of civilization is cleanliness; yet, with a singular fatuity, college authorities will provide, with whatever surplus funds are available, an extra professor of Egyptian dialect, or something else equally useless, instead of increasing and improving the standard of interest—generally shrewdly insufficient and incompetent in every university.

Therefore it is folly to provide your college boy with hangings and sofa pillows of delicate hues and fabrics. Every thing he has, so far as possible, should be capable of easy laundering. The sofa pillows may be buttoned into denim or crash shirts, which may be washed often. Couch-covers in pale pinks and blues will soon look grimy. The curtains on the bookcases and doors and the scarf on the mantel should be of firm good colors, and of a texture to stand hard usage. The floor-covering may well be of rugs, if there be a hard-wood foundation beneath it. Often a broad border can be painted around a rug. If rugs are not available, a strong neutralized Brussels carpet is the best substitute. If this can be lifted and cleaned twice a year, or even once, its 'germs' will not kill your boy.

Be sure that the boy has a comfortable lounging-chair. Perhaps a strong safe rocking-chair may not be so harmful as some critics think. His study chair should have a strong neutralized Brussels carpet, and should be carefully adapted to the height of his desk. Let the desk have plenty of drawers, pigeon-holes. Get him a revolving bookcase for his reference-books, if you can, and see that good shelves are provided for his favorite books. Give him more than these, in the hope that they may become his favorites also.

A good lamp should stand on the steady-footed table, and the boy should be required, as far as possible, to keep it in good order and to study by it. If you happen to have an old piano, give it to the boy, and get a new one for the family. He may not take very good care of the old piano, but he will get much comfort out of it if he have music in him.

Merry battles will be waged in the college boy's room. In it, too, after great victories out-doors or in debate, there will be the usual rejoicings. The embroidered-pink satin sofa pillows, the fine-wheeled lace hangings, and the white rug will present a sorry appearance after the fray; but your denims and your well-wrought Oriental draperies may remain whole and apparently unsoiled.

When you and the boy have carefully looked everything over, and have seen that the mattress is comfortable, that the "household linen" is ample, that the longings are well bestowed, and that everything is spick and span and in good order, then kiss him good-by and go home and pray. You will have done all you can for him, and in that little room or suite of rooms he must work out his own destiny for weal or for woe.—Kate Upson Clark, in Harper's Bazar.

Our Invalid Army.

While the work of transporting the conquered Spanish soldiers back to their native land has been going on, there has been a simultaneous transfer to the conquering American troops from Santiago to the United States. If the Spaniards had fully realized how seriously the army of General Shafter had been weakened by hardships and disease, it is scarcely probable that General Toral would have surrendered without further resistance. The American people will not be satisfied until they are convinced that every phase of the Santiago campaign has been rigidly investigated, with no political regard for the negligent or the guilty. It is declared that this country—the richest and presumably the most enlightened in the world—dispatched an army to the tropical jungles of eastern Cuba at the height of the seasons of rains and fevers, without medical supplies or any kind of adequate provision whatsoever for the principal dangers of the war. We sent the army without every precaution against the real enemy—namely, the fever fiend—was every whit as absurd as it would have been to send it without ammunition or the rifles. There is not even the excuse that the expedition was gotten off in haste. It took an inordinate time after Cervera's fleet had been bottled up in Santiago harbor by our navy to get General Shafter's army on board the transports and fairly started. Unhappily, there has seemed, even after these matters had been pointed out, very little capacity on the part of the authorities of the army to improve sanitary conditions. Nothing could have been more severe than the physical examination to which the volunteers were subjected when the regiments were formed at the opening of the war. We sent into the various camps something like three hundred thousand young men, every one of whom was in excellent health. It needs no argument to show that the experience of being in camp in the United States in the pleasant months of May, June, and July, far from breaking down the health of these young men, ought to have just the opposite effect. The regular life, systematic drilling, and careful attention to personal and camp hygiene that were not only feasible, but plainly obligatory, ought to have put our army into a superb physical condition by August or September. That is what would have happened in France or Germany. It is not what has happened in the United States. The camps have been infested with typhoid fever, malaria, and enteric troubles of all sorts, and the alleged result of a shocking average degree of debilitation.—[From "The Progress of the World," in the American Review of Reviews for September.]

Profits of Railways.

The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that last year the railways of the United States carried over 13,000,000,000 passengers 1 mile. They also carried 95,000,000,000 tons of freight 1 mile. The total amount paid in dividends on stock was \$87,603,371—call it \$88,000,000. Of the total earnings of the railways about 70 per cent came from freight service and 30 per cent from passenger service. Let us assume, then, that of the \$88,000,000 paid in dividends 70 per cent, or \$61,600,000, was from freight service and \$26,400,000 was from passenger service. Let us drop fractions and call it \$62,000,000 from freight and \$26,000,000 from passengers. By dividing the passenger pro-

fit into the number of passengers carried (13,000,000,000) we find that the railways had to carry a passenger 500 miles in order to earn one dollar of profit—or 5 miles to earn one cent. Their average profit, therefore, was less than two-tenths of one cent for carrying a passenger (and his baggage) 1 mile.

By dividing the freight profit into the freight mileage (95,000,000,000) we find that the railways had to carry one ton of freight 1,530 miles in order to earn one dollar, or over 15 miles to earn one cent. The average profit therefore was less than one-fiftieth of a cent for carrying a ton of freight (besides loading and unloading it) 1 mile.

Panama Canal not Feasible.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris recently addressed an inquiry to Mr. Edward Holbrooke of this city in regard to some proposed alliance of interests between the Panama and the Nicaragua Canal Companies, asking particularly whether it would be possible to awaken the interest of the American people in the Panama project. Mr. Holbrooke referred the inquiry to Hiram Hitchcock, President of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, from whom he has received the following reply:—

Dear Sir: In reply to your question as to whether there is any ground for believing that America or the American people would be willing to aid or encourage the construction of the Panama Canal, I will say that I believe any movement in that direction would be wholly futile. Our wisest engineers do not consider the Panama Canal feasible in any economic sense, if at all. The Nicaragua route being at the lowest depression in Central America, and with attendant favorable conditions, is the route marked out by nature itself for the "Gateway to the Pacific." Engineers of greatest ability and experience all admit its entire feasibility at a moderate outlay for a work of such magnitude. The Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua is chartered by the United States and holds the concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica. A bill is now pending in Congress which will undoubtedly become a law, amending the charter so as to enable the United States to acquire 70 per cent of the stock of the company, and to furnish all the money for construction.

The Nicaragua Canal is a realization of the sentiment, "An American canal under American control," and its construction has become the declared purpose of the President, the Congress, and the people of the United States. I am aware that I have written nothing new to you who have been so long identified with this great enterprise. Very respectfully,
HIRAM HITCHCOCK, President.

The Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, 54 and 56 Broad Street, New York, Aug. 1, 1898.

Weight of Deep Sea Water.

When marine life began to command notice, the question of the depth to which life could extend, divided scientific thought into warring camps. About 1840, it was generally believed that the bathymetrical limit was about 300 fathoms, and some strange ideas were current as to the physical condition of water when under a pressure such as a depth of two miles would produce. It was thought that skeletons of drowned men, or even heavy cannon and the "wedges of gold" that popular imagination places in the sea, floated at certain levels, beneath which its water so compressed as to be impenetrable. In fact, water is almost incompressible, and the weight of a cubic inch of it at the depth of a mile is very little more than at the surface; but it was assumed that no living being could survive a pressure which at 1,000 fathoms is about a ton to the square inch. We ourselves live under a pressure of about fifteen pounds per inch, and are unaware of it. Indeed, we sometimes waken on a morning when the barometer has risen six or eight inches during the night, and consequently find ourselves sustaining an increased pressure of several tons not only without suffering, but with a positive feeling of buoyancy and good spirits. On the other hand, if the tremendous pressure under which we live be relieved as by a surgical "cup," severe injury may follow. Aeronauts suffer from this cause, and marine animals dredged from great depth often reach the surface in a most lamentable condition, with eyes protruding and viscera distended.—[From "The Exploration of the Sea," by Dr. C. M. Blackford, Jr., in "North American Review" for September.]

Merited Praise.

Merited praise is given a newspaper which has proved its right to rank among the leading papers of the country in this note, published in a recent number of the Brockton Enterprise:—

"The Boston Journal evidently has been inside on various phases of war news both at Washington and at the front. Last week it scooped the whole country on the news of the resignations of the officers of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, and it has been leading the other Boston dailies right along on important bits of war news. Evidently the Journal has a good corps of newsgatherers at the hospital in Cuba."

In Porto Rico, the latest centre of interest and the scene of the most recent army movements, the Boston Journal has a correspondent who combines the faculties of acute observation, cool judgment and ability to tell interestingly what the people want to know of this new and strange country. He is Frederick Roy Martin, to whose credit belongs the honor of scooping the country on the resignations of the officers of the Sixth Massachusetts. His letters, descriptive of the scenes and events surrounding the American Army, are now appearing almost daily in the Boston Journal.

The Journal has also in Porto Rico a special photographer, Mr. W. F. Turner, who pictured the New England troops in their camps through the South. His work will appear, reproduced by the accurate and expensive half-tone process, in the Boston Sunday Journal.

Life on a Transport.

You have no idea what a transport is, and especially one that is overcrowded. It is really a hell on earth—or rather on water! Thank Heaven, the weather has been fine, and I have slept on deck every night, not even going below when it rained. I never felt better in my life, and I dare come to the conclusion that I can stand anything. As I have not been at all seasick, I volunteered for the stable police, who have to clean up belowdecks where the horses are. If you could put all the terrible smells in the world to-

gether, you would get some idea of what it is. We can only stand it for about a half an hour at a time, and then have to take a spell on deck to recover. If we had a storm I am afraid it would go hard with some of the boys, as a good many are pretty seasick now. The food is fierce, and we only have condensed steam to drink, which is almost hot; but still I seem to thrive upon it. Every morning we get up at five, and form a line in our barge suits and have a great hose played on us. Then we have breakfast, and after that comes target practice at boxes over the stern. I am so sunburnt that you would not know me, and, as I said before, feel out of sight. The hardest time we ever had was the day before we started: the loading up was simply awful, and I was so tired that I just lay down on a bale of hay and went to sleep. The horses have stood the trip very well, and I don't think we will lose a single one.

I tell you that transport was as near hell as any place could be. We were on fire three times in two days, and only had hardtack and rotten coffee to eat and a little dirty water to drink. I cannot imagine what it would have been if there had been a storm. We had beautiful weather, and most of us slept on deck every night. We came ashore this morning, and we got the first square meal in a week.—[Harper's Weekly.]

A Thrilling Scene in a Field Hospital at Guasimas.

There is one incident of the day which shines out in my memory above all others now as I lie in a New York hospital writing. It occurred at the field hospital. About a dozen of us were lying there. A continual chorus of moans rose through the tree branches overhead. The surgeons, with hands and haird arms dripping, and clothes literally saturated, with blood, were straining every nerve to prepare the wounded for the journey to Siboney. Behind me lay Capt. McClintock with his lower leg bones literally ground to powder. He bore his pain as gallantly as he had led his men, and that is saying much. I think Major Brodie was also there. It was a doleful group. Amputation and death stared its members in their gloomy faces. Suddenly a voice started softly,

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing!"

Other voices took it up:

"Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrims' pride—"
The quivering, quivering chorus, punctuated by groans, and made spasmodic by pain, trembled up from that little group of wounded Americans in the midst of the Cuban solitude—the pluckiest, most heartfelt song that human beings ever sang.

There was one voice that did not quite keep up with the others. It was so weak that I did not hear it until all the rest had finished with the line,

"Let Freedom ring!"
Then halting, struggling, faint, it repeated slowly,

"Land-of-the-Pilgrims—pride,
Let Freedom—"

The last word was a woeeful cry. One more soul had died as died the fathers.—[From "A Wounded Correspondent's Recollections of Guasimas," by Edward Marshall, in the September Scribner's.]

Uncle Sam Will Pay in Advance.

Word has been received from Washington at the New York Sub-Treasury that the government will anticipate the payment of interest on the 4 per cent bonds due on October 1. The coupons will be paid off on September 10 on presentation, and the interest checks on the registered bonds will be sent out from Washington about September 20 for immediate payment. The large amount of money in the United States Treasury warrants the payment of the interest in advance. Its disbursement is expected to have an effect upon the prospects for a tighter local money market, and may be reflected in an easing of money rates. The payments will nominally release \$5,800,000, three-quarters of it here, but the actual amount will be less, as only a portion of the interest coupons are likely to be presented promptly.

A Serious Question.

A kitten went a-walking
One morning in July,
And I'll tell a talking
With a great big butterfly.
The kitten's tone was airy,
The butterfly would scoff:
When there came along a fairy
Who whisked his wings right off,
And then—for it is written
In the fates of things—
Upon the startled kitten
She struck the yellow wings.
The kitten felt a quiver,
She rose into the air,
Then flew down to the river
To see her image there.
With fear her heart was smitten,
And the began to cry,
"Am I a butter-kitten?
Or just a kitten fly?"
—[Carolyn Wells in September St. Nicholas.]

Stop! Women,

And consider that in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating women's diseases is greater than that of any living physician, male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man; besides, a man does not understand, simply because he is a man.

MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read, and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman. Thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

Homes Made Happy.

Evidence of many people concerning relief afforded from various diseases that are related, although they seem widely different.

Paralysis, dropsy and heart disease, erysipelas, debility.

Widely dissimilar as these various diseases seem at first sight they are all intimately connected either with the blood or the nerves.

This fact explains why they are all cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

That they are cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and how, is shown by the following testimonials, from people of the highest standing in the communities where they reside.

Mrs. M. A. Whitley is the widow of the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Whitley, an eminent preacher of the Methodist denomination. Mrs. Whitley lives at Meadville, Pa.

"Stricken with paralysis three years ago," she said, "I was helpless for months. I was persuaded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"The first box helped me very much, and the pills worked, and are working wonders.

"To-day I have driven twelve miles without fatigue. I cannot praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too much. They did me a world of good. They restored me to life."

Mrs. John W. Beatty, wife of a prominent contractor and builder, of Meadville, was cured of dropsy and heart disease by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. At times she suffered greatly. Her circulation was impaired and at times her limbs became numb and cold, and she could hardly walk.

All these symptoms, and all the heart trouble, disappeared after she had taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a short time.

In the same family G. W. Meyer, a brother-in-law of Mr. Beatty, living at Shenleyville, Mercer Co., Pa., was cured of erysipelas in the face and a general breaking down of the system.

He had been given up to die. He took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and was completely cured.

Mr. Prentice Fry, of Meadville testifies to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of debility.

"My wife and daughter were failing in health for some time," he said. "Their cheeks were pale and their forms were wasting away.

"Doctors' treatment had not benefited them, but after taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for a short time the ruddy glow of health came back to their cheeks, and they are enjoying unusually vigorous health.

"We feel very happy over it."

The powerful, but harmless, vegetable ingredients contained in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People go to the root of all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood or shattered nerves, and rebuild new, healthy tissues.

All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People; one box for 50 cents, or six boxes for \$2.50.

Bed Blanket Bargains!

200 pairs full size 10x4 blankets, white, gray and tan 33c pr.
200 pairs extra size 11x4 blankets, " " " 69c pr.
100 pairs extra heavy blankets 11x4, cheap at \$1.25 98c pr.
Fine stock of better goods at \$1.50, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50
to - - - - - \$5.00 pr.
3000 yards dark prints for tacks - - - - - 3c yd.
Our 7 cent Batts are generally sold for 10c
2500 yards bleached cotton usually sold for 6c 4 1/2c yd

Our New Dress Goods Are Arriving Daily.

We offer some choice things in Black Crepons and Figured Mohair.

2000 yards plain and novelty dress goods, 50c their value, our price 29 cents a yard.

Fine display of latest shapes in Jackets and Capes.

Furs and Collarettes are just the proper thing. We have made very large purchases and hope to show up the entire stock during the Fair.

Every lady should carry home at least 1/2 doz. pairs of those black hose which we offer for 25c pr.

At 10 cents we offer a heavy seamless fast black hose usually sold for 15 to 20 cents.

Do You Need a Storm Garment?

We are over stocked on a fine grade of Cravenette. The regular price \$8.50. For Fair week \$5.00

CARPETS, RUGS,

PORTIERS, LACE CURTAINS,

OIL-CLOTHS, DOOR MATS.

There is nothing that first class trade can ask of first class merchants that we have not procured and are ready to sell at prices difficult to match.

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And consider that in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating women's diseases is greater than that of any living physician, male or female.

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LOUGEE BROS. & SMYTHE.

LEGAL BLANKS.

For Sale at the CALEDONIAN OFFICE.

Just Arrived

A Large and Beautiful Assortment of

Parlor and Sitting-Room

Chairs, Sofa Beds and

Oak Chamber Suits

LOWEST PRICES.

HALL & STANLEY, 72 Main St.