

## STANDARD OIL EXPLAINS IT ALL

President Moffitt Talks of  
That Gigantic Fine.

SAYS DIDN'T GET SQUARE DEAL

Maintains That Evidence to Prove  
Their Innocence Was Repeat-  
edly Barred

New York, Aug. 3.—James A. Moffitt, of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, made a statement today in reference to the judgment by Judge Landis, pronounced in Chicago, in which he said as follows:

"The court having pronounced its judgment in the case of the United States vs. Standard Oil Company of Indiana, there can now be no improvement in stating our position to the American people. The facts in this case are simple and easily understood. The Standard Oil Company of Indiana was convicted of receiving what the Government claimed was a concession from the Chicago and Alton in the shipment of oil from its refinery at Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis, Ills. The contention of the Government was the lawful rate was 8 cents per one hundred pounds between these two points. The defendant claims—first, that the lawful rate was 6 cents, and secondly, if 6 cents was not the lawful rate it was the rate issued to the Standard by the Alton as the lawful rate, and the Standard was justified in believing from its investigation and from the confirmation received from the railroad company, that 6 cents was the lawful rate."

The 18 cents rate was a class, and not a commodity rate, and the chairman of the Chicago and St. Louis Traffic Association, the association issuing the 18-cent class rate, under oath, testified that it was never applied, and was never intended to apply to oil. Thousands of tons of freight have been shipped from these points during the last fifteen years under the same circumstances as the Standard shipments, and if the Standard is guilty in this case, so is practically every other shipper in this great manufacturing territory. Is there a purpose in selecting the Standard as the victim?"

"The Standard Oil Company shipped about one-third of all the oil that went from Whiting to East St. Louis over the Eastern Illinois, the other two-thirds going over the Alton and the Burlington. On the trial of the case the defendant offered to show by witnesses who were on the stand that not only during the period of time covered by the indictment, but continuously from 1895, the Eastern Illinois had a lawful published and filed rate between Whiting and East St. Louis on oil of 6 cents per one hundred pounds, and that the Standard Oil Company shipped at such rate over the Eastern Illinois more than two thousand cars of oil each year during said period. To this offer the Government, through its attorneys, strenuously objected, and the court sustained such objection. The defendant contended, and still does contend, that this proof would have conclusively shown that the Standard Oil Company had no possible motive in shipping over the Alton, and thereby violating the law, when it might just as readily and conveniently have shipped all of its oil over the Eastern Illinois, and not have violated any law."

"The defendant also offered to prove that the packing-house products during the same period of time were carried between these same points under a 'commodity' rate. The court again sustained the objections of Government counsel, and thus again prohibited us from showing the very low and absurd rate that the rate for, for example, on lard oil was 8 cents, while on petroleum oil it was 18."

"Under such circumstances, and in view of the fact that petroleum had been openly carried over the three roads from Whiting to East St. Louis for from ten to fourteen years for 6 cents, what a draft it is on human credulity for the prosecution to assert that 18 cents was the only possible lawful rate. The uncontradicted evidence also showed the Standard Oil Company was advised by the rate clerk of the Chicago and Alton that this 6-cent rate was filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Court, however, instructed the jury that the shipper must know, not only on what the rate was, but also that such rate was the only one filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission; that is to say, the view of the court was that a shipper must know absolutely what was the lawful rate at the risk of suffering enormous penalties in the event either that he was misinformed by the railroad, or in the event that he did not exercise as much diligence as in the judgment of the court he should have exercised in ascertaining what the rate was. If this is the law every shipper of freight is in danger of the penitentiary or confiscation of his property by way of excessive fines everytime he undertakes to make a shipment from one State to another."

"Knowing that the rate on the Eastern Illinois was but 6 cents, having no reason for shipping over the Alton in preference to the Eastern Illinois, and able to ship all of its oil over the latter road, we insist that the facts, many of which the court did not permit us to show, let alone demonstrate innocence, but inherently forbid the idea of guilt. We further insist that whatever may be one's technical view of the law relating to the above questions, every equitable consideration is with the defendant, and if the only desire was to give this defendant a 'square deal' this prosecution would never have been instituted."

"For all these reasons, the Standard Oil Company asserts that it is not even technically guilty, and that it ought never to have been prosecuted because of the claimed failure of a railroad company, which has neither been

indicted nor prosecuted, to file its tariff, and that the prosecution of this case is a prostitution of the spirit and the high purposes of the Inter-State Commerce Act."

## LOST IN AUSTRALIAN BUSH

Goes Without Food and Water for  
Four Days.

Melbourne, Aug. 3.—A thrilling story of the privations endured by Engineer Commander Ethelbert Silk, of the cruiser Pyramus, who was lost for five days in the bush, near Fort Darwin, is told in the papers today.

The Pyramus had conveyed Lord Northcote, the Governor-General and party to Port Darwin on a tour of inspection. Commander Silk landed with a shooting party, but afterwards the commander went alone to search for game. When it was known that the Pyramus that he was missing the vessel's searchlight was displayed at night, so as to act as a guide for him. When dusk set in he found himself hopelessly lost in some mangroves. He obtained some water from a swamp, and during the next two days he continued to wander about.

His position grew more desperate, for besides having had no food, he could not find any water. On the night of the third day rain fell in torrents, and Commander Silk spread his clothes out on the ground, and squeezed the water into his mouth.

At night he saw the searchlight of the Pyramus, but was unable to go in its direction owing to a wide river, fringed with mangrove swamps, blocking his way.

It was not until the fourth day that he met two black natives, who pushed him into a canoe, which they pushed across the river, one swimming on either side. They first took him to their house, gave him nourishment, and next day they drove him into Port Darwin.

## PARK BLACKMAILERS

Despicable Characters in Toronto  
Rounded Up by the Police.

Toronto, Aug. 2.—During the past two weeks there have been reported to the police cases of blackmailing in In High Park, and as a result, detectives for the past few nights have been scouring the park. Last night officers caught three men at their despicable work. Two of the men escaped, but Harry Clayton, alias Stephenson, was captured. He appeared before Magistrate Denison this morning, and pleaded not guilty to a charge of being disorderly, and was remanded for a week to enable the police to make some inquiries about him in some of the large American cities. He refuses to say anything about himself.

## FOUGHT OVER THE ATOM

Verbal Battle at the Annual Meeting  
of British Medical Association.

London, Aug. 3.—A battle royal was waged at today's meeting of the British Association at Leicester between chemists and electricians. The fight was around the atom, and at the close of a three hours' contest, Sir William Ramsay, a representative of the chemists, announced the results of his recent experiments with radium emanations. It is impossible to exaggerate the sensation made upon the meeting by Sir William's paper on the possible effects of his experiments on the future of chemical science. The discussion gave a remarkable picture of the way in which modern science works. Helium was first discovered in the sun by the spectroscopic. Thanks to the hint from the sun, Lord Rayleigh's son, the Hon. R. J. Strutt, among others, discovered helium in almost every mineral experimented on, and perhaps the crucial secret lies in the fact, discovered quite recently, that helium is an emanation given off by radium and two other substances. This is said to prove what old alchemists believed, that a change of matter into another form is possible.

Experiments are now in progress with gold and other substances, and may furnish proof of Sir William's belief in the transmutation of the elements, and of the theory of decomposition. In any case, these wonderful results of Sir William's experiments go far to strengthen these theories.

## SOME STRATFORD HISTORY

As Handed to the British Journalists  
Upon the Occasion of Their Visit  
Recently.

Upon the occasion of the visit of the British Journalists to Stratford, the city fathers there presented each visitor with a souvenir booklet of the city. Among other things, it was stated in the booklet that:

The first settler in Stratford was Wm. Sergeant, who located there in 1822.

Mr. S. R. Hession, ex-M.P., a member of the reception committee, when a young man felled primeval forest trees on the site of the City Hall.

The Canada Company, organized in 1825, was under act of British Parliament of July 15, 1828, granted great domains in the Huron tract to open up for settlement. The first path blazed through the woods past the site of Stratford was put through to Lake Huron at Goderich in 1838, under John Galt, the literary colleague of "Christopher North," and father of the modern Scottish "kailyard" story.

To illustrate the city's rapid growth in recent years, the total assessment valuation of the city has risen from \$4,005,895 in 1901 to \$6,018,310 in 1907, an increase of over 50 per cent.

The population has likewise increased, being now estimated at fully 14,000.

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacturers of Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, Stoves, Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory. J. F. HUNT & SONS, 90 Bank Street, Phone 397.

## ITALY'S KING TO VISIT ENGLAND

Democratic in His Habits—Once  
Milked a Cow to Assist  
a Dairymaid.

London, Aug. 3.—King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena are coming to England this summer to return King Edward's visit to Gaeta. The visit will take place just before the arrival of the Kaiser in the autumn, so there is likely to be some delay in fixing dates for important functions in the highest social circles until these two visits are over.

Since he came to the throne, King Victor has earned the love of his people, which he lacked to some extent while crown prince. A curious story is told of him when he took over the royal household he found numbers of aged servants, but had not the heart to discharge them. He and the queen, therefore, made a point of rising at daybreak and ringing all the bells in their apartments with the result that, before long, requests for superannuation began to pour in from the elder servants, much to the king's delight. After having first set his house in order, he then set to work to wake up the industries of his country.

The first task he set himself was to inquire closely into the conditions under which the peasants and agricultural workers lived, and one day while walking near Raccorgi he came upon a dairymaid busy milking, and asked for a glass of milk. "I cannot give you any of this," the girl replied, "but I will get you some. Just look after the cow till I come back." She disappeared in the direction of the farm, and when she returned the king had finished milking the cow. "Where are all the farmhands today?" he asked, as he drank the milk. "Oh, they're always running off to try and see the king," the girl replied. "Well, you see him, little woman, without running away from your work!" And before the girl could recover from her astonishment at seeing a king so plainly dressed the monarch had slipped a coin into her hand and stroled off.

## THE RIGHTS OF GHOSTS

Must Not Be Assaulted Is Ruling of  
a German Court.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—"Ghosts" are entitled to protection against violence, according to a decision just given in the German courts.

A watchman named Koening, whose business it is to look out for fires from the summit of a tower in the town of Wasmun, had noticed for some years past that on the stroke of midnight at the turn of the year a flicker of light appeared in the churchyard below. On Dec. 31 last he bet a friend named Bach twenty quarts of beer that if he would mount that night to the place of vigil he would behold a ghost.

Bach came to the place armed with a revolver and a sword, and accompanied by two sisters and a friend. Sure enough, at the first stroke of midnight a spectral light emerged out of the darkness.

The women fled terrified, but Bach, with a cry of "All good spirits praise the Lord!" discharged his revolver at the apparition, and then rushed to the churchyard, brandishing his sword. Discerning a figure in the darkness, he shouted: "Are you a spirit or a person? If you are a human being, answer! Receiving no response he laid about him with his blade.

A couple of slashes with the weapon induced the ghost to declare himself as one Bernhard Dunkel, who, in accordance with an old superstition, had made it a practice to gather in the churchyard at the New Year came in a few branches of a certain kind of thorn, which, picked at that one hour of the year, has the reputation of being an infallible cure for many diseases.

Bach's midnight adventure ended in a prosecution for wounding the ghost, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. He appealed from this judgment on the ground that he had really attacked a man, and that it was merely an accident that he had struck a man, but the Meiningen judges confirmed the sentence, so "ghosts" are safe in Germany.

## GAVE EDMONTON SHIVERS

Hospital Patient While Delirious  
Walks Along Building Cornice.

Edmonton, Alta., Aug. 3.—Providence, together with the anxious care of the nursing staff of Misericordia Hospital, saved George E. Wood, a young carpenter, from a horrible death yesterday. The ward where the young man was in the third story of the hospital, and a stone cornice a foot wide runs around the building on level with the window-sills. Wood made a dash for the window, and to the consternation of the nurses, set himself to walking along the cornice. He paraded up and down the cornice, garbed like the ancients, to a large extent, in his own majesty, until he finally reached the tower at the corner of the hospital. There he stood and commenced an address to an audience gathered on the street below. Some of the staff of the hospital coaxed the man to return to the ward, but he died to their appeal. He did not share their terrible fear that he might slip and be hurled to death on the ground floor below. Finally a neighbor was sent for and a bottle of whisky produced. With this one of the nurses excoiled the man in from his perilous position, and, once safely within the windows were closed and the man was detained until the police authorities arrived.

The two main reasons why steamship lines are deserting Liverpool for that London is so much nearer Southampton and that this port is much deeper.

## A PROBLEM FOR THE EDITOR.

It has been asked whether stepping on a man's corns gives provocation for swearing. ANSWER.—Keep the toes clear of corns by using Putnam's Corn Extractor.

## OAT CROP WILL BE A FAIR YIELD

Though Very Few Fields in the  
Listowel Districts Have  
Escaped the Blight.

The oat crop in this district, says the Listowel Banner, promises to be a fair yield, although very few fields have escaped what seems to be a blight on the leaves. Just what the nature of this blight is does not seem to be known, as farmers have not seen anything quite like it before so general. It does not seem to be rust, although the leaves are mostly all darkened, and it is possible that this is the effect of frost when the plants were tender. There are a few fields not affected, but the trouble is pretty general. The grain does not seem to be heading out as fully as usual, and the yield will probably be affected to some extent. The Banner is sending down a sample of the affected plants to the college at Guelph to get a report of what the trouble is.

## IS STEAM ENGINE TO PASS AWAY

Scientists Predict that Gas  
Engine Will Take Its Place  
—A Smokeless Era.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Auxiliary to its investigation of the problem of the best utilization of the fuel resources of the country and the eradication of the smoke evil in cities, the technological branch of the United States geological survey has developed some remarkable results tending to show the passing of the steam engine in the near future and the rise in its stead of the gas engine, or as it is now more familiarly termed by engineers, the internal combustion motor.

The result of the experiments which have been under way at the fuel testing plant at St. Louis for several years, and which recently have been continued by the Government experts at Norfolk, Va., have just been made public by the geological survey. Manufacturers throughout the country are taking an intense interest in the work of the Government, as a better utilization of fuel means economy in the production of goods that will give Americans larger opportunities in the trade of the world.

May Save \$200,000,000.

The people as a whole will be interested, moreover, in the prediction of the experts that eventually the tests will effect a saving of between \$100,000,000 and \$200,000,000 annually in the country's coal bill. In 1905 this aggregated \$1,500,000,000. It is estimated that \$500,000,000, or one-third of this vast amount, was spent for coal to produce power, so the economy involved on the part of those who buy fuel to make steam is a matter of momentous consideration.

On the other hand, the ordinary consumer of fuel will be interested to know that experiments with internal combustion motor shows that low grades of coal and lignite heretofore useless as producers of steam power, can be utilized to better advantage than high grade coal under steam boilers, the result being that increased demand will open the low grade bituminous and lignite sections to mining operations and even create a market for peat as a power producing fuel, and thus reduce the price of soft coal and anthracite used for household and other domestic purposes. In short science is coming to the aid of the consumer in his fight against the coal baron and his high prices.

## CZAR AND KAISER MEET

Royal Yachting Parties Exchange  
Visits in the Baltic Sea.

Salinmunde, Aug. 3.—Emperor William put to sea on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern at 8 o'clock this morning, and met Emperor Nicholas, who had come down from Kronstadt in the Standart, the Russian imperial yacht. The Hohenzollern was accompanied by the cruisers Koensberg and Slesinger and a flotilla of torpedo boats.

Emperor William was advised by wireless telegraph where the Standart was cruising, and the yachts met at sea.

Emperor Nicholas called upon the German Emperor and was invited to remain on board the Hohenzollern, and review the German fleet. He accompanied by his consort of warships, then returned to Swinemunde and the two emperors reviewed the German fleet, which consisted of eighteen battleships, seven cruisers, a number of auxiliary vessels, a flotilla of torpedo boats and minor craft.

A salute was fired in honor of Emperor Nicholas, and the crews of the German vessels manned the yards.

At about the time the review ended the Standart steamed into the harbor, accompanied by an escort of Russian torpedo boats. Emperor Nicholas lunched on board the Hohenzollern.

During the review Swinemunde Harbor was closed by German torpedo boats and special harbor police watched as the boats along the wharves. As a further protection there were large details of Russian secret police agents in the crowds that had gathered on shore to witness the review.

Many Russian officers in uniform came ashore and are at the hotels here.

A mound of walrus tusks was recently unearthed by railroad engineers in California.

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# BLACK BROADCLOTH

CENTER AISLE—MAIN FLOOR

## CORRECT FALL WEAR

You need have no hesitation, Broadcloth is prominently the leader and will hold first place for fall and winter season, 1907; and safe to say there is no material when called by Dame Fashion that is more favorably and universally received.

We have made big preparations to supply our customers with these suitings for the coming fall season, and having special arrangements with the manufacturers in France (from whom we buy these goods) for early delivery, most all lines are now in stock.

**Black Will Lead**—From every indication BLACK will again take the lead with blue, brown and green following in the order named, especially for the tailor-made suits.

**A Special Feature**—Two tone plaids, checks and stripes, will be the special feature this fall. These are shown in exquisite colorings and charming effects on fine broadcloth, from \$1.00 per yard and upwards.

**Black Broadcloths Now In Stock**—Per yard.....  
.....\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.25

CENTER AISLE—MAIN FLOOR

**Colored Broadcloths Now In Stock**—Per yard.....  
.....\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.25

EAST AISLE—MAIN FLOOR

## Ladies' Tailoring

This department is now in full operation and under the management of skillful hands, and many orders are being booked.

The difficulties we have experienced in the past from overcrowding of orders and scarcity of workers have prompted us to get an extra early start this season, and to advise our customers to place their orders at once and insure early execution of same.

Styles and Fashion Plates now in for fall and winter season, 1907-08.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

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## SHE POSED AS EARL'S DAUGHTER

Adventuress Worked Montreal,  
But Finally Was Obligated  
to Skip.

Montreal, Aug. 3.—It transpires that Miss Eva Fox-Strangways, whose career was recently told in the press, was a guest of the Place Vigor Hotel in this city in September, 1903, on the third of which month she registered at the hotel as Miss Eva Fox-Strangways, Melbourne, Australia. She remained in the hotel for some three months, during which time she cut quite a wide swath. In Montreal she left a trail of heavy debts.

When she reached the Place Vigor she soon made it known that she was "the daughter of the Earl of Ilchester." She was not there long before she was introduced by a lady of social standing to a leading city firm, and there she made purchases of beautiful clothing in keeping with the position she was supposed to hold. Then she became noted as an invalid. She had one of the most prominent physicians in the city, and he visited her regularly for a long time. Eventually, in addition to the money which she owed him for professional services, she left the city with her debt to him increased by a loan of money with which she was to have paid her passage to England, "her friends having blundered in some way and misdirected the draft, probably sending it to Melbourne."

Meanwhile she had developed an extraordinary liking for champagne. It was, she said, ordered by the doctor. During one of the spells, when she was not as ill as usual and able to sit up and take notice, she told the story of being engaged to be married to a very wealthy Australian, whose son she said was at that time a student of McGill College. Sure enough, youth was found who was from Australia, and his name was the same as that which she had mentioned.

He used to pay her daily visits to the hotel, even when she was too ill to be seen by anyone else, except the doctor. Meanwhile the bill was running up at an alarming rate. No money was forthcoming, and when the thousand dollar mark was being neared, it was thought time to make some move. The end of it all was a seizure upon her goods, including her diamonds, and early in 1904 these were advertised for sale. They sold for a fair sum, and it is said that in the end the Place Vigor Hotel were not great losers.

It was only after she had gone, and she went very suddenly, when the end of her Montreal career was evidently at hand, that a number of prominent people felt how badly they had been taken in.

## WHEN YOU'RE FISHING!

The most satisfying and appetizing thing to take with you is a tin of "Clark's Pork and Beans." It provides a fine tasty meal, which can be eaten cold or made hot in five minutes.

**BILIOUSNESS BURDENS LIFE**—The bilious man is never a companionable man, because his ailment renders him morose and gloomy. The complaint is not as dangerous as it is disagreeable. Yet no one need suffer from it who can procure Parke's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the liver and obviating the effects of bile in the stomach, they restore men to cheerfulness and full vigor of action.

## CHILD WHO SWAYS BIG AUDIENCES

Power and Pathos of Sermons  
Cause Revival in Many  
Parts of England.

London, Aug. 3.—The latest recruit to the ranks of child preachers is a little Doncaster girl, who is electrifying Yorkshire just as Evan Roberts roused Wales.

Frances Bradley Storr is the name of the new evangelist. She is the daughter of a working woman, who is at Doncaster, for the British Women's Temperance Association. The child's stepfather is a laborer employed in the town at the Great Northern plant works.

Although she was only 12 years old last September, in one month alone she has addressed more than 5,000 people, and it is said that something like 300 men and women have been converted as a result of her simple preaching.

In ten months she has caused a wave of revivalism to sweep over the county and spread to neighboring counties, to the astonishment of the graybeards of the Primitive Methodist Church.

She is a girl of somewhat full, oval features, and of marked intellectualism. A little older in appearance, by reason of unusual thoughtfulness, than her years lead one to expect, but bright, eager and sparkling, as a child should be.

She is no actor, she holds her mother's Bible in a very natural way, with the finger between the leaves of the closed volume at the place where the text from which she is speaking is to be found. Sometimes she varies the pose, and the book is pressed to the side, while light emphasis is secured to enforce a particular sentence by a little raising of the left hand.

Already this wonderful little girl has preached in several counties besides Yorkshire.

The Eucho Indians, 500 in number, who live in a remote part of the Creek Nation, cling to their own language and marry principally among their own tribe, after being conquered and absorbed by the Creek Indians more than two hundred years ago. In some cases a Eucho may marry a Creek, and the children will speak to the father in the Eucho language and to the mother in Creek.

One of the growing methods of cheating in New York is by "short change." The system has taken firm root in many ticket offices and shops, and has notably increased when small payments are being made through dumbwaiters. In which latter instance the person delivering goods says too little was sent down or that he returned more than the receiver can find, and that there must have been a loss in transit.

A petition requesting that a bounty of 5 cents be placed upon magpies has been forwarded to the Legislature at Washington by about 500 residents of the township of North Yakima. Farmers and sportsmen are the principal signers. The former assert that magpies cause much loss to their poultry, while the sportsmen declare that there is no greater enemy to the game birds than the magpie.

There are almost as many winter as summer visitors at St. Moritz, Switzerland. Nearly all of them are

## PIMPLES

"I tried all kinds of blood remedies which failed to do me any good but I have found the right thing at last. My face was full of pimples and blackheads. After taking Cascarets they all left. I am continuing the use of them, and recommending them to my friends. I feel fine when I rise in the morning. Hope to have a chance to recommend Cascarets."

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HOUSEKEEPER IN CANADA TO USE  
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Flag Baking Powder.  
Gillett's Perfumed Lye.  
Imperial Baking Powder.  
Gillett's Cream Tartar.  
Royal Yeast Cakes.  
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(ESTABLISHED 1854)

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## HOME-MADE MEDICINE.

Said to Relieve Kidney Trouble  
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One ounce Fluid Extract Dan-  
delion.  
One ounce Compound Sal-  
mon.  
Four ounces Compound Sy-  
rup Sarsaparilla.  
Mixed and taken in teaspoon-  
ful doses after meals and at  
bedtime, is stated by a promi-  
nent physician to give most ex-  
cellent results in kidney or ur-  
inary affections, and also in  
rheumatism and sciatica. The  
mixture opens the clogged por-  
es of the kidneys, thus assisting  
in the urine the work of filtering  
all waste and poisonous matter  
from the blood, and expels these  
in the urine. To allow this pre-  
cious matter to remain in the  
blood is to invite the attack of  
the untold misery known as  
rheumatism.  
The mixture is composed of  
harmless vegetable ingredients,  
which can be purchased at any  
good drug store, and mixed at  
home.  
Anyone suffering from any of  
these affections will not doubt  
be pleased to learn of so simple  
and highly recommended re-  
medy.

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discharges, inflammation,  
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Painful, and not attri-  
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Sold by Druggists,  
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