

Delicious Drink

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

with water and sugar only, makes a delicious, healthful and invigorating drink.

Allays the thirst, aids digestion, and relieves the lassitude so common in midsummer.

Dr. M. H. Henry, New York, says: "When completely tired out by prolonged wakefulness and overwork, it is of the greatest value to me. As a beverage it possesses charms beyond anything I know of in the form of medicine."

Descriptive pamphlet free.

Sunford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

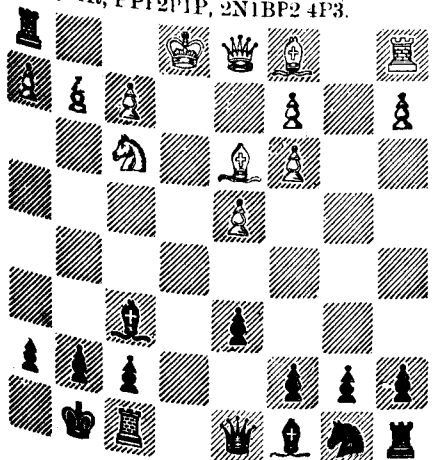
Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

Chess

First game for the United States championship was declared a draw, viz.:

Barry	Showalter	Game 745.	
1 P K4	P K4	BD	GE
2 Kt KB3	Kt KB3	SM	ZP
3 Kt xP	P Q3	ME	76
4 usual move P Q4 preferable.	Kt xP	EM	PD
5 refreshing originality.	Kt xKt	ju	Du
6 P Q4, 6 Kt xKt...7 or 8 Q K2.	B K2	ku	RG
7 P Q4	Castle	24	HZ
8 B Q3	B B3	J3	GP
8...nicely posted.			

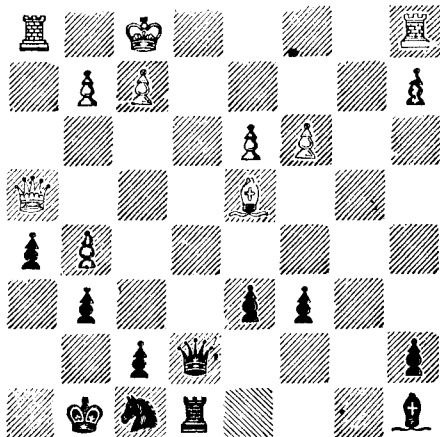
(R2QB1R, PPF2P1P, 2N1BP2 4P3.



8, 2b1p3, ppp2ppp, 1kr1qbnr)

9 promising but premature	Kt Q2	2244	r7
10 B xP ch, K xB, 11 KtKt5 ch (KKt!)	B xKt, 12 Px B		
11 Kt Kt5	R K1 ch	MW	RH
12 B xP ch, Kt xB, 13 Q R5, Kt B1	B xKt	AJ	7R
13 P xB	P Kkt3	155	PW
14 Q R8...15 P KB4 inferior.	P Kkt3	44W	YX
15 B K3	K Q2	5544	8G
16 B xB2, P xB, 17 Q K5	B xB ch	sC	zO
16 P Q5!		45	O3†

17 P xB P QB4 t3 yw
18 P xP ep P xP 5x qx
19 B Q4 P KR4 C4 7755
19...P QB4, 20 B B6...21 Q R6
(R1K4R, 1PF4P, 4PP2, Q3B3.



pP6, 1p2pp2, 2pq3p, 1knr3r)

20 PxP ep, P Kt4, 21 P R7 ch	TV	GB
20 P Kt4? Q K7 ch	JT	13
21 K Kt2 Q xQP	V55	HD
21...Q xKtP, 22 Q xQ of course.		
22 P xP R K5	44U	3U†
22...P QB4, 23 P xP, etc.	TU	xw
23 Q Kt3 Q xQ ch	4P	R77
24 K xQ P QB4	55X	77P
25 B K3 seems better	XQ†	ZQ
25 B B6 Kt R2	WP	Dv
26 P xP Kt xB		
27 P xP ch K xP	1177†	QP
28 P xKt R QB5	7766†	==
28...K xP, 29...R QB5		
29 R R7 ch K xP		
30 R R6 ch drawn		

We were favored with a call from Mr. Bryan, of the New Orleans Chess Checker and Whist Club, which has a membership of 700.

Periodicals.

The paper upon "The Relations Between the United States and Great Britain," by Professor J. B. Moore, of the University of Columbia, U.S., in the National Review for June, is not calculated to shed any new light upon the absurd contentions regarding the so-called Monroe Doctrine recently put forth by the Government of the United States, and might, at this time, just as well have been unwritten. In the same Review Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P., contributes his views on "South Africa." He writes: "The vast majority of the people of this country regret and deplore the extraordinary follies which have been committed by some of our countrymen in South Africa. They do not like the methods that have been adopted, they would be hardly human if they admitted the results which have been arrived at. But these facts do not prevent their being staunch in defence of the legitimate ambitions of the nation; nor, because some people have made a blunder, are they prepared to see their just rights withheld, or their just aspirations defeated." Other papers are: "Justice to Egypt," by Lord Farrer; "Two Years in Rhodesia," by Lionel Deele; "The Money of the Far East," by the Hon George Peel; "Some Gossiping Reflections," by Frederick Greenwood; "Union: Spiritual or Ecclesiastical," by the Bishop of Ripon; and "Emancipation from the Jews," by a Quarterly Reviewer.

The Contemporary Review for July is a highly interesting number. It contains several able and comprehensive articles on some of the leading questions of the day: political, scientific, educational and ethical. In the first category appears an article on "The Future of Home Rule," in which Mr. Bright's compromise is hopefully discussed; and one on "Li Hung Chang," adopting as its introduction a statement of General Gordon that "There are three parties at Pekin: 1. Li Hung Chang, 2. The Court, 3. The Literary Class. Li Hung Chang is a noble fellow and worth giving one's life for;" also, a "Talk With a Persian Statesman," by H. R. Hawies, and "Africa North of the Equator," by A.

E. Pease. In the second class of articles are found "The First Nest of a Rookery," by Phil Robinson, and "The Antitoxin Treatment of Diphtheria," by Lennox Browne, M.D. To the third class belong "Reform for the South Kensington Museum;" "The Policy of the Education Bill"—that continuous bone of contention in the British Parliament—and a cursory survey of "Girls' Technical Schools on the Continent;" and to the last class, "Transcendentalism and Materialism," which speculates on the relation of the psychological and the physical; "Art and Life," which looks through art with aspirations towards the "life above all which a man should live;" "Ovid and the Natural World;" and an able article on "Crime and Punishment," in which the author carries the present system and principles of punishment to their logical conclusion, thus: "Reformation . . . is not the work of a day. To implant habits of industry, to change a man's character, requires a long course of training. . . . So if we look to prison to bring about reformation we shall, in the first place, have to give long sentences to first offenders." The author also deals suggestively with the coercive theory and the more antique theory of retribution.

A Woman's Message.

CONVEYING WORDS OF HOPE TO THE AFFLICTED.

Had Suffered From Heart Trouble and Liver Complaint, Which Wrecked Her Nervous System—Is Now as Well as Ever.

From the Carleton Place Herald.

Truth, it is said, is sometimes stranger than fiction, and in no way has this phrase been better exemplified than in the plain unvarnished statement of Mrs. W. H. Edwards, of Carleton Place, to a reporter of the Herald a few weeks ago. Mrs. Edwards is well known in this town, having lived here for nearly twenty-five years. The story she related we will give in her own words. She said: "In July of 1894 I was taken ill with fever, caused by blood poisoning, and laid hovering between life and death for eight weeks. After the doctor succeeded in breaking up the fever, my heart began to trouble me, jaundice and liver complaint also set in, I could not sleep and my nerves were terribly unstrung. During my illness, after the fever left me, I was attended by no less than three doctors, but their medicines seemed of no avail as I lay for months in a terribly emaciated condition and never expected to be around again. This state of affairs lasted until, about Christmas, when a doctor suggested to me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My husband procured a few boxes and I then began their use although with but little confidence in them. By the time I had used three boxes I began to feel a little better and began to get an appetite. This encouraged me to persevere in the use of the pills, and I still continued to improve. I began to sleep well, my heart ceased to bother me and my nervous system which had received such a fierce shock was again fully restored. My liver trouble also disappeared, in fact I became almost a new creature. I now feel as well as I ever did in my life. I have used in all eight boxes and still continue to take an occasional pill if I feel any way depressed. Yes, she said, I am thankful to think that I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills because I believe no other medicine could have effected such a cure in me and have so effectually built me up. I am perfectly willing that this simple statement of mine should be published, and hope some poor suffering creature may see it and be restored to health as I was."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make pure, rich blood, thus reaching the root of disease and driving it out of the system, curing when other medicines fail. Most of the ills afflicting mankind are due to an impoverished condition of the blood, or weak or shattered nerves, and for all these Pink Pills are a specific which speedily restore the sufferer to health. These pills are never sold in any form except in the company's boxes, the wrapper round which bears the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." All others are counterfeits, and should always be refused. Get the genuine and be made well.