

GERMANY IS NOW PACIFIED

AND WILL KEEP HER HANDS OFF LITTLE HAYTI

THE QUESTION OF INDEMNITY HAS BEEN SETTLED

AND HAYTI HAS SALUTED THE GERMAN FLAG.

TWO GERMAN CRUISERS BACK-ED UP THE DEMANDS.

Foreign Residents of Port-au-Prince, Who Had Sought Protection on the Steamers of Their Countries, Have Returned to Their Business.

Port-Au-Prince, Dec. 7.—It is understood that the question of the indemnity demanded by Germany for the illegal arrest and imprisonment of Herr Emil Lueders, a German subject, has been settled to the satisfaction of Germany and that all the demands of that country have been agreed to by the government of Hayti, in face of the display of force made by Germany and under the threat of a bombardment of the defensive works of the port unless these demands were agreed to by the government of Hayti, in face of the display of force made by Germany and under the threat of a bombardment of the defensive works of the port unless these demands were agreed to within the eight hours following the time the German ultimatum was delivered yesterday morning, shortly after the arrival at this port of the two German cruisers sent to back up the demands of the German minister here, Count Schwerin.

The first part of the settlement took place at 6 o'clock last night, when the Haytian fleet formally saluted the German flag from the flagship of the fleet of Hayti, the Crete-a-Pierrot, a small vessel of 904 tons, armed with a few guns of light calibre.

Admiral Killeck, the Haytian commander, had charge of the formal salute of the German flag. While the flag of the republic was being dipped on the Crete-a-Pierrot to the standard of Germany, the band of the Haytian navy played the German national anthem and the Haytian flagship fired twenty-one guns, which were answered by the German flagship, the Charlotte, which is used as a school ship.

The second part of the settlement of the trouble between Germany and Hayti will take place this morning, when Count von Schwerin, the German minister to Hayti, will be formally and solemnly received by the Haytian officials. The latter, it is understood, have assured the German authorities that summary justice will be promptly meted out to those officials of Hayti who caused the estrangement between the republic and Germany.

All citizens of German nationality who had sought refuge on board the steamer in this port have returned to their residences, no further trouble being apprehended, and the few French citizens who sought refuge on board the French steamer Ville de Marseille, which was requisitioned for that purpose, and arrived here recently from Porto Rico, have followed the example of the Germans and have gone back to their homes and business.

Naturally, there is a strong feeling of resentment against the government on account of the humiliation inflicted upon the country by Germany, but it is not thought that anything more serious than a ministerial crisis will result.

THE ANNEXATION TREATY.
Washington, Dec. 7.—Senator Davis, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, said today that he would tomorrow ask the senate to take up the Hawaiian annexation treaty. The committee will hold a meeting tomorrow prior to the session of the senate.

VOORHEES TO BE HONORED.
Trenton, N. J., Dec. 7.—It was settled at an informal conference of the majority of republican state senators at

the state house today that Senator Foster M. Voorhees should be elected president of the senate when the legislature convenes. This will make Senator Voorhees acting governor when Gov. Briggs resigns to take the position of attorney general in President McKinley's cabinet. It is agreed on all sides now that Senator Voorhees will be elected without opposition.

YELLOW JACK PREVENTATIVE.
Guard against Yellow Jack by keeping the system perfectly clean and free from germ breeding matter. Cascarets Candy Cathartic will cleanse the system and kill all contagious disease.

OPINIONS OF EDITORS.

A COLOR-BLIND NATION.

The English people, even of the highest caste, seem to be absolutely indifferent to the color line. Fifty years ago Lord Macaulay wrote that when a black man could give his daughter a million dollars, young men would have no objection to the girl's color. That was written from the point of view of an Englishman, and it seems that Macaulay did not slander his countrymen. Sir Edwin Arnold, as everybody knows, has married a Japanese woman, and now the news comes that Lady Anne Coventry, third daughter of the Earl of Coventry, is to be married to an Indian prince, named Dhuleep Singh. The Indian government will settle an annuity of \$10,000 on the bride.

When such matches occur in the highest circle of English society, the people of this country should not attach much weight to the opinions of that nation in regard to our race problem. If the English are willing to intermarry with inferior black and yellow races, let them do it. That is no reason why American public sentiment should change.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

AS TO MEXICO.

Apocryph of Mr. Bryan's contemplated visit to Mexico, the following from the Mexican Herald will be found of special interest:

"Because Mr. Bryan will be able, when on the ground, to see how Mexico's political necessities must necessarily differ from those of the American people, it is well that he should come here. A very possible future president of the United States can do no better with his time than to study the manner in which Mexico is governed. He will find here sound financing, an honest and energetic government, no jobs, and a president who works untriflingly. He will find banks that do not fail and a silver currency that keeps the wheels of business revolving. He will see public education being everywhere planted, and a federal telegraph service that is a working reality. He will find a contented and busy people and a host of resident foreigners co-operating with them in building up the country."

This is an interesting picture, taken from an authority whom we have no reason to doubt. It is very different from the gruesome manner in which goldbug papers last year held up the condition of Mexico. If what the Mexican Herald says is true, then Mr. Bryan will see many things which do not exist in this country and to which he can testify upon his return.—Nashville Sun.

YELLOW FEVER GERMS

Breed in the bowels. Kill them and you are safe from the awful disease. Cascarets destroy the germs throughout the system, and make it impossible for new ones to form. Cascarets are the only reliable safeguard for young and old against Yellow Jack. 10c, 25c, 50c, all druggists.

AN OLD SCHEME

Max Bernstein, of Cleveland, Gave \$12,000 for Siberia God Dust.

Sam Jacobs is in jail at Cleveland, O., charged with assisting Max Bernstein out of \$12,400 in cold cash. The job was done by a modification of the old gold brick scheme. In the present instance the swindlers used sand and brass filings. They said they were from Siberia and that they were willing to sell their gold at a sacrifice so as to hurry and get back there to mine more. Max Bernstein, an Ontario street saloon-keeper, was the victim. Jacobs claims to be innocent, and tells this story of the affair:

About a month ago two men came to his saloon, on the corner of Broadway and Perry streets, and told him they had about eighty-eight pounds of gold dust to sell and asked him to help find a purchaser. He suggested Bernstein, who was a friend of his and owned property worth about \$50,000. Jacobs doesn't know the names of the men, except that one of them was called Old Sol and the other was named Cohen.

He took the pair to Bernstein and they submitted a sample of the goods. The sample was taken to Jacob Babin, who keeps a pawnshop, and there it was found to be pure gold. Shortly after that Old Sol disappeared, and the deal seemed to have fallen through. Cohen said that Sol was in Buffalo, and so Bernstein, Jacobs and Cohen started to find him. Bernstein was very anxious to make the deal, because he had figured that he would get a profit of about \$4,000. Cohen advised Jacobs to watch for Old Sol at a certain synagogue, and there they went, and, to their great joy, they found him. Unfortunately, the gold had been sent on to New York, so the whole party went there at Bernstein's expense. The gold was produced and Bernstein telegraphed back for his money. He had mortgaged his place before leaving, and the money was telegraphed to New York.

The gold was tested with a bottle of acid, or what was supposed to be acid, and appeared to be all right. Jacobs says that the acid was brought on from Cleveland, but he thinks that Old Sol and Cohen substituted a bottle of water for the acid. The deal was made, and Jacobs says he got \$400 from the sharpers and \$350 from Bernstein as his commission. Jacobs claims that he believed Bernstein was making a legitimate transaction. Bernstein charges that he was in league with the sharpers. Bernstein did not find that he was swindled until he returned to Cleveland.

Mrs. Dice, of Kingston, Mo., shook dice for another husband. She probably discovered that Dice was "loaded."—Kansas City Journal.

THE PRINCESS DOLGOROUKY

The Strange Story of Her Death.

Poisoned by Her Secretary and an Adventurer.

She Claims That at One Time She Was the Morganic Wife of a Czar of Russia.

A report, which seems well authenticated, comes from Salvador that Princess Dolgorouky, who claims to be the organic widow of the late czar's brother, was poisoned in Salvador by her secretary and an adventurer named Count De Castro Sormenho. She died suddenly and the cause of death was given out as yellow fever. The body was disinterred by the authorities, whose suspicions had been aroused, and the autopsy revealed that she had been poisoned.

The Princess came to this country under contract from Paris to sing at the Exposition. She left here about two months ago. She was heavily jeweled and it is thought her diamonds and money she carried were the objects desired by the criminals.

Count Sormenho was a Portuguese grandee—at least so he represented himself—from Brazil, but apparently of doubtful antecedents. He arrived in New York a year ago and was in poor circumstances. He advertised as a professor of fencing and languages and announced that he was a graduate of some French institute of high standing. He soon afterwards became a reporter on an afternoon paper, and owing to some criticism, fought a duel with Mr. Milla, a son of the historian of Central America. Milla was wounded, having received a severe sword thrust in the hand, but soon recovered. At the time of the breaking out of the revolt against Barrios, De Castro, who had ingratiated himself into the confidence of President Barrios, was chief of police in Quetzaltenango, but escaped the vengeance of the revolutionists by a hasty flight from the city. The dull times prevailing at that time rendered the country undesirable for an adventurer of his class, and he went to Salvador, where, according to telegraphic advices, he was suspected of complicity in the poisoning of the Princess.

The jewels and valuables of the dead woman were said to have been found in the possession of her secretary and De Castro as they were hastening to make their preparations to leave the country. De Castro, however, according to the telegram just received, escaped, and is supposed to be on his way to South America. It is supposed the secretary is still in duress.

The Princess must have been very attractive in her youth. She claimed that she fascinated the czar's brother into marrying her, but on his death he left her nothing but the shadow of royalty to help her in her vocal efforts. She was over 50 years of age, though she looked younger.

The motive for the crime was robbery, as the princess was known to be possessed of diamonds and other jewels valued at \$40,000. The two men are charged with having poisoned the princess and escaped, taking with them great quantities of her jewelry. De Castro as they were hastening to make their preparations to leave the country. De Castro, however, according to the telegram just received, escaped, and is supposed to be on his way to South America. It is supposed the secretary is still in duress.

Several days passed, when the Salvador authorities became suspicious, and had the body resurrected. A post mortem examination revealed that the princess had been poisoned. The private secretary and the embryo Count De Castro were ordered arrested. Before this they had taken advantage of the delay of several days to make good their escape, and are now believed to be upon the high seas fleeing to a foreign country for safety. The body of the princess had been cast into an unmarked grave without the formality of a funeral or coffin. It is stated that ugly rumors, of which the American minister at Guatemala and the representative of the French government took cognizance, were what led to the discovery that Princess Dolgorouky had met with her death by foul means.

The dead woman had gone to Salvador to play the violin at the exposition there. She arrived direct from Paris and at once established herself in Salvador under the protection of the secretary and Count De Castro. The princess was said to be a most beautiful type of healthy womanhood. She was not unknown in America by a great deal.

In 1892 the princess arrived in New York. She then styled herself "Her Serene Highness the Princess Dolgorouky." She was billed for a violin concert at the Academy of Music in the metropolis. Liberal advertising served to attract considerable attention to the woman.

Stories were told not only of her great powers as a musician, but also of her diamonds, which the czar had given her. It was said in advance that she had played not only in all the large cities of Europe, but that at Vienna she had at one time conducted an entire orchestra, and had studied the violin under Wienjowski. A large and cultured audience greeted the princess upon her first appearance. She had not given two numbers upon the program when the audience discovered that they had been tricked. Her understanding of the violin was limited. The performance, it is said, was never concluded, as the musicians demanded their pay for the afternoon, and when the princess' manager did not produce the necessary money the players refused to proceed, and the audience, or rather what had

remained, was dismissed. The princess, discovering that her talents were not appreciated in New York, fled about the country for about two years, and afterward appeared in the music halls. She claimed Spain as her native country and that her name was De Cazan, although she appeared to be of French extraction. The princess said that her connection with Czar Alexander II dated back to an early tour through Russia, when that ruler became enamored of her and induced her to retire from the stage.

De Castro was a Brazilian, and bore an unsavory reputation in every country where he had remained long enough to become known.

From the Lone Star State comes the following letter, written by W. F. Gass, editor of the Mt. Vernon (Tex.) Herald: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for the past year, and find it the best remedy for colic and diarrhoea that I have ever tried. Its effects are instantaneous and satisfactory, and I cheerfully recommend it, especially for cramp colic and diarrhoea. Indeed, we shall try to keep a bottle of it on our medicine shelf as long as we keep house." For sale by Dr. T. C. Smith, druggist.

SECY OF TREASURY

HIS ANNUAL REPORT SENT TO CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The annual report of the secretary of the treasury, sent to congress today, shows that the total receipts for the year ended June 30, 1897, were \$430,378,167, and the expenditures \$448,439,622, leaving a deficit for the year of \$18,061,454. The receipts for the year, however, exceeded those for the year 1896 by \$20,911,756. The customs, it is shown, yielded \$176,554,126, and internal revenue sources, \$146,688,574. As compared with 1896, this is an increase in the customs of \$16,532,374, and in internal revenue \$4,342,721. The secretary, at some length, argues the need of a reform in the currency, and in conclusion recommends enactment of legislation establishing a department of the treasury to be designated as the issue and redemption division, in which is to be deposited \$125,000,000 in gold, to be used only for redemption purposes, and all silver now held in the treasury for redemption purposes, and also all silver bought under the act of 1890. He further recommends that the sum of \$200,000,000 in United States legal tender notes be also deposited in this division, to be disbursed therefrom only upon the receipt of gold. It is also recommended that provision be made for the issue of refunding loan ten-year 2-1-2 per cent bonds, payable in gold, in exchange for any part or all of the outstanding loans of the United States.

The secretary also recommends that national banks be authorized with a minimum capital of \$25,000 in places having a population of 2,000 or less, and that the rate of taxation on circulating notes secured by deposit of bonds be reduced to one-half of one per cent per annum; also that banks be permitted to issue circulating notes to the par value of the refunding bonds deposited by them in the treasury, and further, that banks be allowed to deposit, as security with the treasury, greenbacks, treasury notes, or silver certificates to a total amount of the \$200,000,000 against which national bank notes shall be issued to them to an equal amount. After the banks have deposited such bonds, greenbacks, treasury notes and silver certificates to the amount of 50 per cent of their capital, they shall be permitted to issue bank notes, in addition to the 50 per cent thus provided, to the extent of 25 per cent, for which the bank's assets shall be liable. He also recommends that the guaranty of payment by the government be extended to all circulating notes of the bank whether issued against deposited security or against assets. To secure the government against loss, if any, a tax of 2 per cent should be levied on unsecured circulation to create a safety fund to be invested by the comptroller in United States bonds. In addition, the government should be further protected, the secretary says, by having first lien upon all assets in case of failure of the issuing bank. It is further recommended that all notes be redeemed in the city of New York and at other sub-treasuries at the expense of the banks and that the issue of national bank notes be restricted to the denomination of \$10 and upwards.

The little child of J. R. Hays, living near Colquitt, Ga., overturned a pot of boiling water, scalding itself so severely that the skin came off its breast and limbs. The distressed parents went to Mr. Bush, a merchant of Colquitt, for a remedy, and he promptly forwarded Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The child was suffering intensely, but was relieved by a single application of the Pain Balm. Another application or two made it sound and well. For sale by Dr. T. C. Smith, druggist.

The Gazette circulates in all the mountain towns and resorts and is the best advertising medium in Western North Carolina.

YESTERDAY'S MARKET REPORT

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK AND CHICAGO BOARDS.

JOTTON AND GRAIN EXCHANGE OF THE COUNTRY.

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Specimen But Comprehensive Report of Transactions in the Market of Commerce in the Great Centers of the Day's Doings in the World of Trade and Finance.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—There was an advance in December wheat of three cents this morning in about five minutes. The market opened at 96 which changed for that option at 96 1-4 which held for a time, but about fifteen minutes after the opening it began to rise, under bidding by shorts. It was a repetition of the furries that have taken place in December lately. There was no new for sale and the market went up half a cent and a cent at a jump until it had reached 99 cents. Probably not to exceed 15,000 bushels of wheat was purchased on the advance. Then the market declined as suddenly as it has advanced, dropping to 97 1-2, then taking one jump to 98, and then back to 97 1-2. Brokers acting for the bull clique stopped the advance by offering about 25,000 of 30,000 bushels.

The market for May was strong, opening 1-8 and 1-4 cent higher at 89 1-8 and advancing to 98 1-4 on covering by shorts during the firmness in December. It subsequently reacted to 89 7-8, Liverpool was practically unchanged at the opening but showed a 3-4 decline at 1:30 p. m. Northwest receipts showed a falling off. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 734 cars against 1,043 last week and 482 a year ago. Chicago receipts were 252 cars. Contract stocks for the week increased only 355,000 bushels at Chicago in spite of the heavy receipts lately.

Corn was very quiet, but strong, helping the advance in wheat. Receipts were liberal, 654 cars, and caused a slightly easier feeling at the opening. Shorts covered to a moderate extent on the advance. May opened a shade lower at 28 3/8 @ 1-2, advanced to 28 5-8 @ 3-4 and reacted to 28 5-8. Market for oats was quiet but firm in sympathy with wheat and corn. Receipts were 597 cars. May opened unchanged at 22 @ 1-8, sold at 22 1-4 and reacted to 22 1-8. Provisions stronger and a little higher helped by the grain markets and steady hog prices. January pork opened 2 1-2 higher at \$8.35, advanced to \$8.37 1-2 and sold back to \$8.35. January lard opened 2 1-2 higher at \$4.32 1-2, sold at \$4.30 and advanced to \$4.32 1-2. January ribs opened unchanged at \$4.25 and sold at \$4.25 @ \$4.27 1-2.

New York, Dec. 7.—Changes in prices at the opening were very much mixed, gains and losses being almost equally divided. New York showed a sharp gain of 1/4, and Manhattan showed a sharp loss in all cases very small. Losses were in all cases very small. 11 A. M.—Sugar was the feature of the market and during the first 15 minutes of trading advanced 3/8 per cent, to 14 5/8, a flood of realizing orders drove the price down to 14 3/8 with a partial recovery. Business was in a large volume and exceptionally well distributed. Noon—Money on call nominal; 1/2 @ 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3 @ 4 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.85 @ 4.85 1/2 for demand; and \$4.83 @ 4.83 1/2 for 60 days; posted rates \$4.84 @ 4.87; commercial bills \$4.82. Silver certificates 60 @ 60 1/2. Bar silver 69 1/4. Mexican dollars 47 1/4. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds firm. Government bonds firm. United States new 4's registered and coupons 128 1/4; 4's registered 112 1/4; coupons, 114; 2's registered, 99; 5's registered and coupons 114 1/4; Pacific 6's of '98, 99 1/2. Sales of stocks up to noon were 213,940 shares.

The bond market was very animated and higher and a large number of issues were traded in. GRAIN AND PROVISIONS. (Tankesley & Fry's Private Wire.) Chicago, Dec. 7.—The grain and provision markets today ranged as follows: Opening. High. Low Close. Wheat—December .. 96 .. 99 .. 96 .. 98 1/2 May .. 89 .. 90 1/2 .. 89 .. 89 1/2

Billiousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache, insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

INSOMNIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND, IF NOT RELIEVED, BILIOUS FEVER OR BLOOD POISONING. HOOD'S PILLS STIMULATE THE STOMACH, ROUSE THE LIVER, CURE HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, CONSTIPATION, ETC. 25 CENTS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. THE ONLY PILLS TO TAKE WITH HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

R. S. SMITH, Architect.

Paragon Building. Phone 22.

Corn—	December ..	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Oats—	December ..	22	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
December ..	22	22 1/2	22	22 1/2	22 1/2
May	22	22 1/2	22	22 1/2	22 1/2
Pork—	December 7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30
January	8 35	8 37 1/2	8 32 1/2	8 32 1/2	8 32 1/2
Lard—	December 4 17 1/2	4 17 1/2	4 17 1/2	4 17 1/2	4 17 1/2
January	4 25	4 27 1/2	4 27 1/2	4 27 1/2	4 27 1/2
Ribs—	December ..	4 22 1/2	4 22 1/2	4 22 1/2	4 22 1/2
January	4 25	4 27 1/2	4 27 1/2	4 27 1/2	4 27 1/2
Barley—Cash, No. 3,	25 1/2 @ 42c.				
Flax—Cash, December and January,	1.11 1/4 May \$1.14 @ 1.14 1/4; northwestern cash, \$1.15.				
Timothy—Cash, December and January	\$2.65; March \$2.80.				

Cincinnati, Dec. 7.—The flour market quiet but steady. Wheat—Market firmer at 93c. Corn—Easy; 27 @ 27 1/2 c. Oats—Market steady at 23 1/2 c. Rye—Market quiet at 46c. Provisions—Steady. Lard, \$4.10; bulk meats, \$4.30; bacon \$4.65. Whisky—Quiet at \$1.19.

PRODUCE.
New York, Dec. 7.—Butter steady; western creamery, 14 @ 23c; Elgins 24c; factory 11 1/2 @ 14 1/2 c. Cheese—Quiet; light skims, 6 @ 6 1/2 c; part skims 4 1/2 @ 6c; full skims, 3 @ 4c. Eggs—Quiet; state and Pennsylvania, 21 @ 25c; western, 20 @ 23c. Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 3 @ 10c; centrifugal 9c test, 3 @ 10c; refined, firm; granulated 5c. Coffee—Firm; No. 7, 6 1/2 @ bid.

COTTON MARKETS
New York, Dec. 7.—The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 3/8 @ points on light local buying, following more favorable English cables and talk of firmer southern spot markets. Soon turned easy under sheer lack of local or other support, and at 11 o'clock an indifferent feeling prevailed with the final figures of yesterday's current. Sales at that time were but 33,000 bales.

New York, Dec. 7.—Cotton futures opened steady at the advance, sales 2,100 bales; closed dull but steady; sales 72,400 bales.

	Open.	Close.
January	5 73	5 69
February	5 77	5 73
March	5 81	5 78
April	5 87	5 83
May	5 92	5 88
June	5 96	5 93
July	6 01	5 97
August	6 05	6 01
September	6 05	6 03
October	6 07	6 03
November	6 08	6 04
December	5 68	5 68

Spot cotton opened steady; middling uplands 5 1/2 c; middling gulf, 6 1/4 c. Spot closed unchanged. Sales, none.

It often happens that the doctor is out of town when most needed. The 2-year-old daughter of J. Y. Schenck, of Caddo, Ind. Ter., was threatened with croup, he writes. "My wife insisted that I go for a doctor at once; but as he was out of town, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved the child immediately." A bottle of this remedy in the house will often save the expense of a doctor's bill, besides the anxiety always occasioned by serious sickness. When it is given as soon as the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. Thousands of mothers always keep it in their homes. The 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Dr. T. C. Smith, druggist.

SOLDIER SUICIDES.
San Francisco, Dec. 7.—Sergt. J. Coghlan, of Company A, First Regiment, U. S. L., shot himself through the head in his quarters at the Presidio in the presence of his captain, L. P. Brant. Coghlan died instantly. He had been drinking heavily, though until recently he was a model soldier.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 7.—Albert Knapp, a German cigarmaker, 39 years of age, chased his aged mother with a hammer this morning, and tried to kill her. Subsequently he was found dead, having cut his own throat. Knapp drank heavily, and both he and his mother often quarreled.

Consumption

Will SCOTT'S EMULSION cure consumption? Yes and no. Will it cure every case? No. What cases will it cure then? Those in their earlier stages, especially in young people. We make no exaggerated claims, but we have positive evidence that the early use of

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda in these cases results in a positive cure to a large number. In advanced cases, however, where a cure is impossible, this well-known remedy should be relied upon to prolong life surprisingly.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York.

THE DOUBLE STANDARD Acme Wine and Liquor House

Where they make a specialty of first-class whisky and wines, and defy competition in either quality or price. And I still claim to have the largest stock of first-class goods of any house in the State. It is useless for me to try to name the different brands of goods I keep in stock. A visit to my place will convince you that I have the only first-class liquor house in the state. Beer bottled fresh every day and delivered to any part of the city. Orders from a distance solicited. Boxing and packing free. "Quality, Not Quantity," is My Motto.

JAS. H. LOUGHRAN, Prop'r, Phone 139. P. O. Box 372. 56 and 58 South Main Street.