MILLION AND A HALF GIFT TO CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Will Build Big Medical College and Dispensary on East Side—J. Pierpont Morgan Said to Be Donor.

When it was announced a few months ago that Cornell University had arranged to establish a medical department in New York City, to be opened in October of this year, it was not known to many that this realization of a long cherished plan had been made possible by a gift of money by a generous citizen of New York, whose liberality in aid of medical education has for many years been equalled only by the persistence with which he refused to allow his connection therewith to be made public.

But it is only within a few days that, by the purchase of a tract of land and the filing of the architect's plans, it has become known that this gift is one of the largest ever made to a university, and larger than any devoted to the advancement of medical education.

The plot of land which has been purchased is the entire block on the west side of First avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth sts, and measurs 200x100 feet. The building, for which the plans have been prepared by McKim, Mead & White, will cover the entire plot, and will be five stories in height. It is to contain not only the medical college, but also a dispensary, which will be the largest in the city, occupying more than half of the first two floors.

The architects have been instructed to spare no expense in meeting every material need of students and teachers in the college and of the patients and physicians in the dispensary. The cost of the building and land will be about $600,000. In addition the donor has created an endowment of over $400,000 a year, so that the entire gift represents more than $1,500,000.

It is expected that the new building will be ready for occupancy by October, 1899. In the meantime the college has secured for temporary use a large building on the grounds of Bellevue Hospital, and laboratory instruction will be given in the Loomis laboratory.

The faculty of the new college includes the entire governing faculty and most of the instructors and professors of special branches lately connected with the University of the City of New York, and also several of those associated with the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. The condition which made the establishment of this college possible arose from the controversy which raged a year ago in the council of the University of the City of New York over the treatment of its medical department, which led to the withdrawal not only of almost all the entire medical staff, but also of nearly half of the active members of the council, who found themselves outvoted on what they deemed a question of honesty and fair dealing, and to the bringing of a suit for the recovery of the building occupied by the medical department and shortly before transferred to the university.

Whatever the merits of the controversy, it is evident that the University of the City of New York lost a great opportunity, for the creator of this princely foundation was one of the members who withdrew from its Council.

It is the general belief of the friends of the fraternity that this generous gift comes from J. Pierrepont Morgan, who donated $1,000,000 to the Maternity Hospital.

DISASTERS MOCK THE CZAR'S HOPE.

Sudden and Alarming Crises Bring All Europe to Brink of War.

Bloody Strife Impends with the Near Retirement of Francis Joseph.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

Special Cable Dispatch.

London, Sept. 10.—Instead of the century closing in a universal peace, with the nations joining in with the Czar's proposition of disarmament, Europe has not been for years so close to the verge of general hostilities.

War, discord, death and crime seem to have suddenly burst forth in all parts of the globe. The assassination of the Empress of Austria is liable to have a far-reaching effect, while the situations in Crete and Africa assumed such critical aspects to-day that all manner of gloomy predictions are made.

Taking up Austria's case first, the old Emperor, Francis Joseph, is a broken-down man; his son was murdered in a criminal intrigue; his country is fast going to pieces.

Bloody Strife May Ensue.

Now his wife, a charming, lovely woman, is assassinated without reason. Several times the Emperor has been on the point of abdicating, and this last blow may be his end.

Everywhere it has been said for years that he would be the last Emperor of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, for at his death, or retirement, the federation would surely dissolve.

What international complications such dismemberment might cause no one can foretell. It undoubtedly, sooner or later, would bring bloody strife between two or more greedy, avaricious powers, as well as internal discord between various small countries forming the empire who have never affiliated or welded their interests in common.

Little Crete nearly involved Europe in hostilities last year, and now again is burning like an incendiary's torch.

To-day the admirals of the Powers sent an ultimatum to the Turkish Governor giving but a few hours for the disarmament of everybody on the island, including even the Turkish regulars. What may result from this is beyond even the most diplomatic guessing.

Europe's Worst Menace.

It is simply a case of hoping for the best and fearing the worst. But the most serious situation has suddenly developed in Africa, where the British and Egyptian troops have won such a tremendous victory over the Dervishes.

Even while the full details of the battle are not yet in, comes the news of a more critical outlook than before the fall of Omdurman. It is nothing less than the possibility of conflict between England and France in the heart of Africa.

The war correspondents had just time to wire home that the news had reached Khartoum of the presence of Major Marchand, of the French army, with 1,000 troops at Fashoda, when General Kitchener ordered every correspondent back to Cairo immediately. Some begged to be allowed to plunge into Central Africa at their own risk; others tried in every way to obtain permission to remain in some connection or arrange means of communication, but the Sirdar was obdurate. All correspondents were herded together on a steamer and started back to Cairo. None is allowed to escape until the city is reached, nor send any news of the impending complications.

A Critical Situation.

What happens in Central Africa for the next two or three weeks will be unknown, save such information as the Sirdar chooses to send to the British Government.

The situation is exactly the same as in America at the time of the French and Indian wars. England seeks to extend her chain of posts and colonies north and south through the entire length of Africa, from Cairo to Cape Town. France is extending her lines east and west across Africa, from the Congo to the east coast, just as she tried to close in on the English posts in America 150 years ago.

Warnings have already been exchanged between the two governments, and it looks now as if the victorious Sirdar intended to advance beyond Khartoum and wipe out the French.

Fashoda is about 400 miles up the Nile from Khartoum, just such a strategical point as was old Fort Duquesne. English gunboats have already started up the river, ostensibly pursuing the Khalifa. Major Marchand's troops are practically all natives, well armed. Under some French officers they advanced up the Congo, and have now reached the Nile.

Then there is quarrelling over the plunder in China, and all this, with the Spanish war just over, is Europe's answer to the proposition of universal peace.

KAISER'S SNUB TO CAPRIVI.

Did Not Invite the Ex-Chancellor to Attend the Army Manœuvres.

WONDER AT LABOR SPEECH

Even Ultra-Royal Organs Not Pleased with His New Attitude Toward Workmen.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

Berlin, Sept. 10.—Emperor William did did not invite ex-Chancellor Caprivi to attend the big army manoeuvres, although he is honorary chief of the Seventy-eighth Regiment, which participated in the affair. This fact is much commented upon.

At Minden the Emperor graciously welcomed the delegation from the Westphalian Peasants' Association, which is hostile to the Centrists and whose president is Baron von Landsberg, a violent Agrarian, whom, two years ago, the Emperor refused to receive. This is interpreted as meaning that the Emperor's views have changed favorably in regard to Agrarianism.

Emperor William's remarkable speech at Porta on September 7 has been received with amazement even by the ultra-royal newspapers, which express the opinion that he was either incorrectly reported or went further than he really intended.

As cabled at the time, His Majesty, speaking at a banquet at Oeynhausen, Province of Westphalia, during the evening of September 6, touched upon the Labor bill to be submitted to the Reichstag during the present year. He said it would provide for the imprisonment at hard labor of any one seeking to prevent workmen who were willing to work from pursuing their vocation, and would also provide for the punishment of those who even incited them to strike.

Later His Majesty expressed the hope that the representatives of the people would support his efforts to protect national labor.

The Vorwaerts and other Socialist organs contrast this speech with His Majesty's previous expressions of friendship for the cause of labor, and they add that such a law will drive the last German laborer into the Socialist camp.

The Emperor showered hundreds of decorations and orders upon officers and Westphalian officials during the manoeuvres.

Dr. von Miquel, the vice-president of the Council of Ministers, in an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press, said:

"The German right to suffrage is as fixed by the constitution for elections to the Reichstag and will not be touched, in spite of all agitation in that direction. The date for the elections to the Diet has not been fixed, but it will be about the end of October. The Diet will assemble in January. The date for the convening of the Reichstag has not been fixed."

This is the first authoritative statement in regard to the suffrage.

The torpedo flotillas which have been participating in the manoeuvres in the Baltic and North Sea have suffered heavily from storms. Besides a torpedo boat sunk on the Danish coast, two more large ones, of over 150 tons, were completely disabled and mustered out of the service. Twelve others were severely injured and seven lives were lost during the naval manoeuvres.

A number of buildings on Emperor William's estate at Urville, German Lorraine, were burned by an incendiary this week. A Frenchman suspected of the crime was arrested.

Herr Krupp is to purchase the Duke of Altenburg's estate, Pilo, where he will erect a large gun foundry and establish practice grounds.

The Chamber of Commerce of Bochaum, referring to the fact that American pig iron was recently sold in Germany, expresses fear that this may be the beginning of a lively competition, unless German rail freights are materially reduced. The report denies that the lower price of the American product is due to the greater technical excellence of its mining, and claims that it is due to the low freights in America. The German Government is, therefore, urged to reduce the rates in Germany.

Drs. Haskell and Weil, of Chicago, have been lecturing before the Berlin dentists.

SICK SOLDIERS THANK HAUSE.

Comrade Hause, representing the G. A. R. Memorial Committee, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums given him while on the train at Quogue, L. I., supplying milk to the sick soldiers of the First Illinois Regiment: Members of Loyal Legion from Chicago, $20; two G. A. R comrades from Louisville, Ky., $10 each; Miss L., daughter of a veteran, of Chicago, $5.

Mr. Hause has in his possession cards of thanks for kindness shown to sick soldiers from Colonel Henry L. Turner, Chief Surgeon Thomas R. Roberts, and Dr. H. A. Tyler, of the First Illinois, and Dr A. Welles Catlin, of Brooklyn, in charge of the forty-nine sick soldiers on their way to St. John's Hospital.

FULL, EXACT TRUTH, M'KINLEY'S QUEST.

The President Wants His Investigating Committee to Ascertain the "Extent, Causes and Treatment" of Sickness in the Army.

Members Are Expected to Make a Thorough Examination Into the Conduct of the Commissary, Quartermaster and Medical Departments During the War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—President McKinley announced to-day the names of the men he has asked to constitute a commission to investigate the War Department. They are as follows:

Lieutenant-General John M. Schofield,
General Grenville M. Dodge,
General Charles F. Manderson,
Daniel S. Lamont,
General John B. Gordon,
President D. C. Gilman,
Robert T. Lincoln,
Dr. W. W. Keen.
Colonel James A. Sexton.

General John B. Gordon notified the President to-night that he could not serve on the commission.

To these men the following telegram was sent, indicating generally the scope of the inqiry they are to make:

"Will you render the country a great service by accepting my appointment as a member of the committee to examine into the conduct of the Commissary, Quartermaster and Medical bureaus of the War Department during the war, and into the extent, causes and treatment of sickness in the field and in the camps?

"It is my desire that the full and exact truth shall be ascertained and made known. I cannot too strongly impress upon you my earnest wish that this committee shall be of such high character as will command the complete confidence of the country, and I trust you will consent to serve.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

Former Senator Manderson was asked to become a member on Wednesday night, when he had a long conference with the President on the subject. That was before Secretary Alger wrote his letter asking for the investigation, and is strong evidence that the President, having determined that an inquiry was necessary, requested the Secretary of War to make formal application for one.

The President himself has been much opposed to the idea of having an investigation, and it was not until after his visit to Montauk Point and the continued recurrence of complaints of bad management, especially in transportation matters, even after he had left there, that he yielded. He said to one of his callers a few days ago that he did not believe an investigation ought to be made in advance of that which Congress will make.

"The demand comes principally from certain newspapers," said the President, "and if I order an inquiry it will simply be a gratification to them."

His action to-day in naming a committee to "render the country a great service" by conducting the inquiry is therefore an acknowledgment that the New York Journal and other newspapers that have printed charges against the management of the War Department have at last compelled him to take action.

Unless the President can secure the services of the men upon whom he has called, or at least a majority of them, he will not have any investigation at all, but will put it off until Congress takes hold of the matter. He does not intend to invite others to take the places of any of those he has named who may decline.

The committee is regarded as a very strong one, though it is not without its defects, if its work is intended to be thoroughly impartial. The chairman, for example, General Schofield, is an old antagonist of General Miles. He is the man who was called into consultation during the war for the purpose of combating General Miles's plan of campaign and of suggesting others. He, it is said, is largely responsible for the alterations that were made in the plans mapped out by General Miles, and those changes are believed by the latter and many army officers to have been the cause of much of the trouble that came on the army.

Former Secretary of War Lamont is also a foe of General Miles, and fought against his elevation to the position of General in Command of the Army just as long as he was able to do so. He also recommended against the passage of the proposed bill in Congress to give him the rank of Lieutenant-General.

General Gordon, of Georgia, has been the recipient of favors at the hands of this Administration. A major-generalcy was offered to him, but he declined on account of his age. His two sons, however, received commissions. It is feared in some quarters that General Gordon, lovable as he is personally, may be swayed by the sense of friendship for those from whom he has received honors.

General Dodge is a resident of New York, and a veteran of the War of the Rebellion.

President Gilman is the head of Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore.

Robert T. Lincoln was formerly Secretary of War. Dr. Keen is one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of Philadelphia, and Colonel Sexton, of Chicago, has just been chosen head of the Grand Army.

PERUVIAN REBELS SENT TO DUNGEONS

Twenty Cacerist Leaders Captured and Locked Up by the Government.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Tex., Sept. 10.—By order of the Government, twenty Cacerist leaders, most of them former officers of the Peruvian army, were arrested and sent to the dungeons of Callao to-day.

"NEVER SAID IT," SAYS SHAFTER.

Washington, Sept 10.—General Shafter denied to the Journal to-night that he had made the statement that Major-General Miles, commanding the army, was at Santiago as a spectator, and had nothing to do with the terms of the surrender of General Toral.

A statement to this effect appeared in a New York newspaper this morning, and was evidently intended to prove by a quotation from General Shafter the statement made by the same paper on the eve of General Miles's dparture for Santiago, and also made by the Washington organ of the Secretary of War, that "Miles was going to Santiago as a spectator and visitor."

This statement was read with distrust by General Miles this morning. When it was referred to him he said:

"I do not believe that General Shafter said any such thing."

General Shafter called on General Miles during the day, accompanied by Adjutant-General Corbin, and after a superficially pleasant interview with these gentlemen, General Miles repeated that General Shafter could not have made such a statement.

General Shafter authorized the following statement to-night:

"I said no such thing. I have given no interview to reporters, and certainly could not have said what is attributed to me in this alleged interview."

GAINED LIBERTY AS KEARNY DID.

From the Same Asylum an Insane Man Ran Away.

William Koehler, thirty-five years old, who formerly, it is said, occupied an important place in the dry goods establishment of B. Altman & Co., escaped on Friday afternoon from Dr. J. H. Cooley's private insane asylum, on Somerset street, North Plainfield, N. J., and had not up to late last night been captured.

Mr. Koehler, who was placed in the asylum a few months ago by his friends, was suffering from a mild form of insanity and was therefore allowed a larger measure of freedom than the other patients. Dr. Cooley's institution is the one from which young J. Watts Kearny escaped a few months ago, an escape which was characterized by consequences of a sensational character and which culminated in the young man's stowing himself away on the steamer in which his father and stepmother, General Kearny and his bride, had taken passage for Europe. He demanded money from his father, who caused him to be forcibly transferred from the steamer off Sandy Hook to a passing tug bound for this city.

Mr. Koehler was on the front lawn of the asylum at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon in charge of one of the keepers, whom he asked for permission to go into the house for a few moments. The permission was granted, the nurse supposing that Koehler wished to go to his room. Instead of doing so, however, he went down into the basement and made his escape through a rear door leading from the cellar.

Koehler was seen a few minutes later by Mrs. William Wilson, wife of the Chief of Police of North Plainfield, who was picnicking with a party of friends on Watchung Mountain, which is in the rear of the asylum. Koehler ran directly toward the picnickers, who fled in affright and shut themselves in a deserted hut on the mountain side. They watched Koehler until he disappeared in the woods, and then returned to town, where Mrs. Wilson telephoned her information to the asylum authorities, who immediately sent out search parties to scour the woods.

Koehler was dressed at the time of his escape in a blue serge suit, and wore as a head covering a checked bicycle cap. He is of medium height, and had a slight black mustache. He is not dangerous, but as he had no money when he got away, it is not believed that he will long be able to avoid apprehension. His family is said to live in Jersey City.

POWERS DEMAND MOSLEM ARMS.

War Ships Will Resume the Bombardment of Candia if the Rioters Don't Quit.

Vienna, Sept. 10.—According to a dispatch received here from Canda, Island of Crete, the troops of the various powers have hoisted their flags over the town walls of Candia, and the Admirals have sent an ultimatum to the Deputy Governor and the Turkish commandant, demanding that all arms be laid down by 5 o'clock this evening. The war ships, it is added, are in readiness to resume the bombardment of the place.

One of the foreign war ships has gone to Retimo, where disturbances are reported to have broken out.

ROOSEVELT TO BE WARNED BY PLATT.

The G. O. P. Boss May Caution Rough Rider Against Independents' Support.

Infuriated by the plans of the Independents to make certain of the defeat of all the Republican State and legislative candidates they have not already or do not eventually name themselves, Senator Platt yesterday resolved to serve notice upon Colonel Theodore Roosevelt that he would risk losing the machine support for the Gubernatorial nomination if he did not at once decline that of the Independents, or, at least, delay his reply until after the Saratoga convention.

Pending that, negotiations are to be renewed to induce the Colonel to pledge himself to act in obedience to orders from the machine if elected, and also in case he finally accepts an indorsement from the Independents that he will see to it that the Independent State and legislative nominations thus far made or to be made are withdrawn.

While awaiting the Colonel's response to this ultimatum Senator Platt will toy with the names of General Stewart L. Woodford, General Francis V. Greene, General Frederick D. Grant, Colonel John Jacob Astor, and even Colonel Downs, of the Seventy-first Regiment, to make sure that Governor Black does not take advantage of the interim to grab off more delegates to Saratoga than he already possesses.

This programme was decided upon yesterday at conferences between the Senator and Sub-Bosses Odell, Barnes and Quigg. Even after reading the statement which Colonel Roosevelt authorized Colonel Lovell H. Jerome to make for him, Senator Platt said last night at Manhattan Beach to a Journal reporter:

"I have not declared in favor of or against any aspirant for the Governorship. I cannot tell when I shall. I have no comment whatever to make upon the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt by the Independents, except to say that I presume the world will continue to revolve upon its axis whatever they do."

Roosevelt's Proxy Statement.

If Colonel Roosevelt refuses the Independent nomination for Governor the Independents will put some one else at the head of their ticket. The Independents will regard Colonel Roosevelt's flouting of them to secure Platt's favor as an evidence that he has turned "yellow" and has deserted his friends and those who always sympathized with him in his former opposition to Platt.

That the Colonel would value a nomination at the hands of the Republican party more highly than he does the one he received from the lovers of his avowed principles is entirely possible. His counsellor and friend, Colonel Lovell H. Jerome, who has been making tri-weekly trips to Montauk since the Rough Riders encamped there, returned from his last pilgrimage yesterday morning and issued the following statement in typewritten form:

"Now that the war is over and his regiment will be mustered out in a few days, Colonel Roosevelt authorized the following statement:

"That he is and always has been a Republican in the broadest sense of the word. While he has not been seeking the Republican nomination for Governor, should it come to him he would gladly accept it as an honor and a duty, recognizing, as he does, the dignity and honor of the position. He means the regular nomination of the Republican party by the delegates at the Saratoga Convention. Should he receive the nomination and be elected he would be a Republican Governor—a Governor of the entire party, and he would most earnestly hope to receive the support of the Republicans throughout the State, irrespective of party.

An indorsement from the Independents would be most flattering and gratifying to him, and he would certainly hope for their loyal support toward his election should he be honored with the nomination. He has been devoting his entire time to the business of getting his regiment mustered out of service and looking after the welfare of his men. When this has been accomplished, and not until then, will he be able to give his attention to the political situation.

Several members of the independent Conference Committee read this statement and smiled amiably. One of them said:

"We desire to vindicate a principle. The Republican party, under Platt's leadership, will never vindicate our principle, no matter whom it may put up.

"Mr. Roosevelt can decline if he wishes, but an independent State ticket will be put up nevertheless, and independent Senatorial and Assembly candidates will be freely nominated."

Roosevelt Favors the Machine.

Camp Wikoff, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Colonel Roosevelt to-day confirmed the statement given out by Colonel Jerome, that he would accept the nomination for Governor, if it came to him at the Republican State Convention. He would appreciate, too, the indorsement of the Independents if they saw fit to favor him with their support.

Colonel Roosevelt declined to say that he would not accept the nomination of the Independents, but plainly indicated that he would prefer the nomination of the Republicans with the indorsement of the Independents.

HOT SPELL DUE TO A SUN SPOT.

Six Times as Large as the Earth, It Is Agitating the Solar Surface.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 10.—Tropical weather continues here and on the Continent. The thermometer here on Thursday last registered 90 degrees, which is the record for the Summer. The returns for the past thirty years do not show any previous record above 87 for the month of September. The whole of Great Britain continues to be without rain, and the almost unbreathable atmosphere in London is intensified by a sultry, white mist, which is so thick on the Thames that the steamboats have had to stop running.

There have been innumerable cases of sunstroke and apoplexy, and the iron works of Birmingham and the Black Country are closing on account of the heat. Fires are occurring among the trees and in the grass on the commons.

The conditions prevailing in the East End of London are especially pitiable. There has been the usual water famine, and for three weeks more than a million persons have been suffering. The situation is daily growing worse. The heat has also been very great in Paris, where an ice famine prevails, and the French soldiers have been suffering so much during the army manoeuvres that they had to be abandoned.

The Paris meteorological authorities hold that a sun spot is responsible for the extreme heat. M. Flammarion, the astronomer, reports that an enormous sun spot, six times the size of the earth, making with other spots visible a group over 200,000 kilometres long, can be seen, and he adds that a violent, abnormal agitation is occurring on the solar surface.

It now appears that George N. Curzon, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, and newly appointed Viceroy of India, will not be raised to the peerage before he goes to India.

The health authorities have issued a warning against the use of American chewing gum, which is becoming the rage among children in the East End. The authorities consider it more dangerous than ice cream which the Italians sell in the streets and against which there has been a rigorous crusade.

To-Day, which is now edited by Barry Paine, devotes pages this week to the exposure of the alleged "Klondike fiasco," and especially to reported corruption of officials. It publishes a letter from a prominent Englishman, who says:

"The police, Land Office, Post Office, Gold Commissioners' office and mounted police are all corrupt. The Americans are having the laugh over the Britisners about pure government. I would rather see the whole country handed over to the Yankees than see such a shameful state of affairs under our flag."

Yachtsmen here are delighted at the fact that "big ships" have again been chosen for the America's Cup contests, as this class of yacht promises to be very strong here in 1899. Charles Day Rose and the Duke of Abbrmzi, nephew of the King of Italy, have both ordered new ninety-footers.

With the reopening of the Haymarket Theatre, with "The Little Minister," last Saturday, and the first performance of the Kendal season at the St. James next Thursday, the London Autumn season will have fairly begun. But the heat, naturally, is affecting the attendance at the places of amusement.

The Miser.

Many a man with his whole soul immersed in business and money-getting is like the miser whose spring door shut to and locked him in forever. Men work and slave and worry and get sick and broken down, forgetting all the time that health is worth more than gold, and that a happy, cheerful home is rather to be chosen than great riches, until the trap-door of disease spring to and shut them off from all the bright hopes they labored for.

A sick man cannot be happy; he cannot accomplish the work he has to do in this world; he loses the very money he is striving for; his ambition defeats itself. Any man who discovers that his strength and energy are giving way has an unfailing means of regaining his physical health and stamina in the simple yet all-potent restorative power of that wonderful "Golden Medical Discovery" originated by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., the world-famous specialist in diseases of the nutritive organism.

Among the thousands who have consulted him by mail the case of Mr. Newton B. Blake, of Tipkersville, Tippah Co., Miss., as shown in the following letter indicates the remarkable efficacy of his treatment. "In December 1895 my health began to fail. I tried many different kinds of medicines and the more I took the worse the disease grew. Finally in April when I was busy with the farm work my health got so bad that I could not hold out to work one hour. My breath became short and I was weak and nervous, and oftentimes would spit blood. I was unable to work. I tried one of the doctors in the vicinity but failed to obtain relief. I seemed to grow worse. My father received a book from Dr. Pierce in which I read of a case similar to mine, and decided to write to Dr. Pierce. He recommended me to take his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' After taking six bottles of this medicine I can recommend it as one of the best medicines to build up the system. I am now enjoying good health."

Torpid liver and constipation are surely and speedily cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They never gripe. They regulate, tone up and invigorate the liver, stomach and bowels. No substitute urged by mercenary dealers is as good.

Why Are You Ill

When Other People All About You Are Well?

Because your system was more susceptible to attacks of disease. Because disease has been allowed to develop, and sap your strength. Disease originates in impurities in the blood. Hence the importance of keeping the blood at all times in a healthy condition in order that disease may be avoided. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh and all other troubles originating in or promoted by impure blood, and it keeps people well because it expels all disease germs from the blood and makes it rich and pure. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

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If you want to get a GOOD TONED piano and get it REASONABLE don't fail to examine the new WATERS UPRIGHTS and ascertain our special prices, terms, and inducements before buying elsewhere. We can certainly suit you with a new, improved WATERS PIANO, both as to quality and price. Send postal for catalogue with our new THREE-YEAR SYSTEM of payments, giving you three years' time without interest.

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