

LIFE IN LONDON, A GEM OF GAY PARIS, EVENTS IN BERLIN AND

AGUINALDO REJECTS AMERICAN SOVEREIGNTY, AND URGES HIS PEOPLE ON TO INDEPENDENCE.

Counter Manifesto Placarded in Manila by the Filipino Leader—General Otis Still Hopes for a Peaceful Solution.

MANILA, Jan. 7.—Within a few hours of the proclamation issued by Major General Otis in behalf of President McKinley, the agents of Aguinaldo billed Manila with a manifesto which attracted considerable attention.

The revolutionary president protests in the manifesto against General Otis signing himself Military Governor of the Philippine Islands.

He declared he had never agreed, at Singapore, Hong Kong, or elsewhere, to recognize the sovereignty of the Americans here, and insists that he returned to the Philippines on an American war ship solely to conquer the Spaniards and win independence. He asserts that both his proclamations of May 24 and June 12, stated this fact officially, and he claims that Major General Merritt confirmed this by a proclamation days before the Spaniards capitulated, stating clearly and definitely that the American forces came to overthrow the Spanish Government and liberate the Filipinos.

In conclusion, Aguinaldo declares that he has natives and foreigners as witnesses that the American forces recognized not only by acts that the Filipinos were belligerents, but by publicly saluting the Filipino flag "as if triumphantly saluted these seas before the eyes of all nations."

Urges Followers to Independence.

Aguinaldo then solemnly protests, "in the name of the Deity, who empowered him to direct his brethren in the difficult task of regeneration," against the intrusion of the American Government, and reiterates that he can produce proofs that he was brought here on the understanding that the Americans had promised him their cooperation to attain independence.

The revolutionary leader then calls upon all his followers to work together with force, assures them he is convinced that they will obtain absolute independence, and urges them never to return from the

glorious road" on which they have "already so far advanced."

Major-General Otis attaches no importance to the manifesto. He says he feels confident that the opinion of the better classes of the Filipinos is not expressed in it; but, as to whether the Filipino masses can be controlled and the Filipino army kept in check, he does not know, although he hopes for a pacific outcome of the trouble.

Rios Sees Trouble Increasing.

Madrid, Jan. 7.—General Rios, in command of the Spanish troops in the Philippine Islands, cables that the hostility between the Americans and the Tagalos is increasing.

MORE GUNBOATS TO JOIN DEWEY.

Princeton, Yorktown and Bennington to Go to Manila—The Buffalo Will Be Kept There.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The Navy department today decided to send no less than four more vessels to Admiral Dewey, not including the Castine and the Helena, recently assigned to duty in the Philippine waters.

The vessels to be added to the fleet at Manila are the gunboats Yorktown, Princeton and Bennington, and the hospital and supply ship Solace.

Orders to carry the determination of the department into effect as soon as possible were sent by telegraph to the proper authorities.

The department has given some consideration to the feasibility of employing in the Philippine service some of the larger converted yachts, which rendered such effective service on the blockade. The difficulty is that few of them suited for the work from their light draught are large enough to make the long run from Aden across the Gulf of Arabia and the Bay of Bengal to Singapore. Of the few converted yachts that might meet this requirement, the Gloucester, which participated in the battle of January 3, so brilliantly, has been most favorably considered, though the Navy Department has not yet concluded to make use of her.

Dewey Asked for Them.

The proposed large increase in the naval force in Asiatic waters is due to the statement of Admiral Dewey that several light-draught gunboats were needed to police properly the Philippines, and in the case of the Solace, to the request of the Admiral for a large consignment of stores. The Department has found that it will be cheaper to send the Solace to the Asiatic station than the stores by freight or to divide them up among the gunboats that are going to Manila. The Solace is now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. She will not be refitted as a hospital ship.

In answer to the question whether or not he wanted the gunboat Bennington, Admiral Dewey telegraphed to the Navy Department to-day that he did want her. The Bennington is on her way to Honolulu to make surveys for a naval station, and Admiral Dewey can communicate with her quicker than the Department is able to do.

Orders were sent to the Yorktown, at San Francisco, this morning to start for Manila as soon as she could. The Yorktown moved down from Mare Island to San Francisco, today. Her commander telegraphed the Navy Department that she was all ready to go. The Princeton is at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is not likely that the Machias can be prepared for sea duty for some time, even if Admiral Dewey asks that she be assigned to his command.

Buffalo Will Remain.

The Navy Department has abandoned its intention to order the cruiser Buffalo back to the United States after she delivers her load of marines and supplies at Manila. Owing to the recent disquieting advices from the Philippines, it is thought best to retain the Buffalo indefinitely on that station. The Buffalo sailed from Port Said for Manila this week, after having made the trip from New York to Port Said in sixteen days.

Orders were issued to-day directing the Commanding General of the Department of the Lakes to send the Third Infantry from Fort Snelling, Minn., to New York, instead of to San Francisco, for embarkation for the Philippines. The Fourth, Twelfth and Seventeenth regiments had already been designated to go by the Suez route. Each transport will carry one regiment and four companies of another regiment.

LITTLE WORK AND NO PAY FOR THE DUKE.

Conservatives Proud of Marlborough's Devotion to Duty in Accepting an Army Post.

London, Jan. 7.—The Duke of Marlborough, by his appointment as Paymaster-General, in succession to the Earl of Hope, who was recently made Lord Chamberlain, becomes a member of the Government. The office, however, is only a stepping stone. There is no work in it, and no pay. But the Duke has the opportunity to answer a question in the House of Lords.

The appointment is a reward for the Duke's labors in the Conservative cause. He is an indefatigable worker in the Prime Minister's League. Hardly a week passes without his having presided at a meeting of the league somewhere.

William Waldorf Astor's Pall Mall Gazette says: "The Duke is a young man who has the good sense to take himself and his position seriously, and not rest satisfied, like a Beaumont's nobleman, with having taken the trouble to be born. In the age we live in it is eminently desirable that men of rank and wealth should throw the influence of their position and personality into the scale of politics."

RAISING THE RENT IN PEABODY'S BUILDINGS.

Tenants Object to Trustees' Proposal to Charge Three Pence Per Room More.

London, Jan. 7.—There is an entry among the dwellers in the famous Peabody Buildings, which were established by the American philanthropist, George Peabody, who died in 1869, against the proposal of the trustees to raise the rents. Some of the tenants have written to papers complaining that the buildings are now let to well-to-do artisans, instead of to the poorest class, for which they were originally intended.

In behalf of the trustees it is pointed out that the buildings are managed at a very small profit, only half the profit produced by Lord Rowton's lodging houses, and that an increase of 3d. (6-cents) weekly per room is necessary in order to enable the scheme to be carried on successfully.

SHOT BY AN ANARCHIST.

Attempt to Murder a Soldier Attributed to the Revolutionists.

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1899, by W. R. Hearst.)

Berlin, Jan. 7.—A mysterious attempt at murder was made at the military post of the Telegel manoeuvre grounds, near this city, to-day.

One of the soldiers on guard duty was shot by a person who aimed from the top of the enclosing fence. Fortunately the guard was not hit in a vital spot, but only lost a finger.

"It is believed to be the work of anarchists."

BRITISH GUNNERS HAVE MUCH TO LEARN.

Results of Target Practice in the Mediterranean Fleet Prove Unsatisfactory.

London, Jan. 7.—The splendid practice of the American gunners has galvanized the British into a critical interest in the gun firing of their own navy and the results of the enquiries made are not very reassuring. The performances of the Mediterranean fleet supposed to be the crack British fleet, are far from satisfactory.

The results of the heavy and light gun prize firing of 1898, just published, shows that with heavy guns 250 rounds were fired at knots, and that the percentage of hits was thirty. With the six-inch quick firers, steaming twelve knots, the average was also 30 per cent, and with the Maxim guns the average was 40 per cent.

The six-inch quick firer is the most used gun in the British service, and the papers point out that it is evident that even the crack squadron has much to learn regarding its use. In the case of the smaller weapons the results were still more disadvantageous, and this without the demerit of effects of hostile fire. The papers now ask if it is not time that measures be taken to make gun practice something more than a perfunctory exercise, as is the case in many of the British ships.

Wide World Cleanings.

The figure says that the name of M. Leon is mentioned in connection with the appointment to the post of French Ambassador in St. Petersburg.

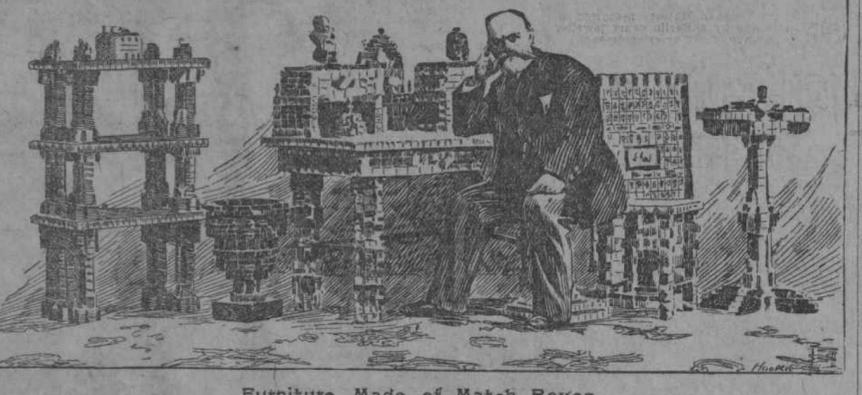
The Russian Government is sending several officials to report upon the state of agriculture and the condition of the machinery in the United States, England, Canada and Australia. Particular attention is to be devoted to the hop industry.

The Russian Government has a great interest in more than one sense, whose name was great in the manufacture of the intoxicating concoction called "cockatrice," which was in so great demand that he had to pay a tax on his sales to the amount of \$10,000,000.

Oom Paul Kruger preached on Christmas Day before the three United Dutch churches of Pretoria. He declared the reason that so few burghers were killed in the recent Mafeking campaign was that the Lord was with the Boers, and that he was a powerful sulphur orator despite his great age.

The French Minister of Finance has his budget lightened this year of a pension which had been paid recently for thirty years. In 1899 it was agreed to pay a yearly sum of \$50 to all persons mentioned in the list of the First Republic who had seen ten years' service and received a wound. In 1869 the annual sum was \$100,000,000 last year it was \$50,000,000. Now the sum is \$100,000,000, but the recipients have died at the age of 105.

An advertisement calls a grandly painted horse-drawn affair, the latest novelty in Paris. The horse and passenger man who does not object to a number of posters on his back, and sides of his vehicle, may have a ride for a few cents (over a few cents) of Paris within the fortifications.



Furniture Made of Match Boxes.

Perhaps the oddest set of furniture in the world is owned by Hotel Keeper Joseph Berger, in Budapest, Hungary. For many years he has made it his business to collect match boxes of various countries. He has collected 4,000 boxes. He ordered a skilful cabinet maker to equip a room with furniture made of these boxes. The outfit consists of a writing table with smoking apparatus, a fire screen, a cabinet, a chair and other smaller articles. Though the boxes are empty, they are adjusted so ingeniously that the pieces are fully as strong as the ordinary furniture.

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PROFESSOR FELL AMONG CARD SHARPS.

They Fleeced Dr. Harnack, and Then He Took to Drink and Halle University Wondered.

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1899, by W. R. Hearst.)

Berlin, Jan. 7.—The strange disappearance before Christmas of Professor Harnack from the Halle University, in Saxony, has been cleared up.

The Professor, who was visiting relatives here over the holidays, was not a victim of the proverbial absent-mindedness of his profession, but fell into the hands of some card sharps, who learned that he had a large sum of money with him.

In one night the Professor lost nearly all of his money, after which he tried to drown his disgust in drink, and finally landed in a hospital under an assumed name. To-day he surprised his relatives and friends by returning "clothed in his right mind," minus several thousand thalers and plus a vast amount of experience of metropolitan corruption.

Professor Harnack is a member of the Faculty of Medicine at the Halle University, holding the chair of pharmacology.

CUT MAY COST HIS LIFE.

Celebrated Surgeon Very Ill from Blood Poisoning.

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1899, by W. R. Hearst.)

Cologne, Jan. 7.—Professor Bardenheuer, the celebrated surgeon, who is a member of the staff of specialists of the Cologne City Hospital, is dangerously ill from blood poisoning, contracted during an operation in the hospital clinic.

TAKING COLUMBUS BACK.

Ship with the Coffin Has Reached the Azores.

Madrid, Jan. 7.—The Spanish war ship Conde de Venadillo, with the reputed remains of Christopher Columbus on board, has arrived at the Azore Islands from Havana, and is expected to reach Cadiz on January 15.

Free! Beautiful French Miniatures.

Randomly mounted on art panels, to everybody who inserts a paid "Wanted" ad in next Sunday's Journal. Get this exquisite ornament. Now on exhibition at the Journal's Branch Offices.

ALAS! DUCHESS'S GEMS WERE PASTE.

This Is the One Sorrow of This Proud Robber's Life of Crime.

STOLE SUTHERLAND GEMS.

It Was Not These Jewels, but Her Grace of Devonshire's That Disappointed "Harry."

LONDON, Jan. 7.—"Harry the Valet," who, on Wednesday, pleaded guilty to stealing the Duchess of Sutherland's jewels while the Duchess was on her way from Paris to London last October, proves to be an extraordinary character. The Judge has postponed sentence in order to enable the criminal to inform the police what became of the bulk of the jewels, of which only \$1,000 worth out of \$325,000 contained in the stolen articles, were recovered.

The idea conveyed was that the prisoner would get a lighter sentence for information, but the prisoner replied to the Judge that he would not "split on his pals" even though he got a life sentence for not doing so.

"Harry" appears to be one of the most notorious criminals of the generation. He is of genteel appearance and has a grand air and a frank, engaging look.

The prisoner boasts he has made twenty bigger "hauls" than in the case of the Sutherland jewels, and claims he reduced robbery to a science, making it his business to know everybody of wealth and consequence in Europe. He says that he rarely made a mistake, owing to his cautious preliminaries, and declares that the only serious mistake of his career was when he robbed the Duchess of Devonshire, some time ago, of a jewel case and found to his disgust that he had taken paste.

"Harry the Valet" appears to have made a great deal of money, for he lost several thousand pounds in one week at a Soho gambling club. He had the lordliest tastes and lived at a West End hotel, where his weekly bills were over \$250. Finally he was betrayed, in the Sutherland affair, by his common-law wife, a former actress, who informed the police of the share he had taken in that robbery. Otherwise there is every reason to believe that he would never have been caught, as the police had no clue to him. He was apparently devoted to this woman, as, while awaiting trial, he begged her to come to his prison and give him one more kiss.

AMERICAN SAUSAGE FORBIDDEN IN GERMANY

Its Importation Depends on the Bundesrath and Reichstag.

IMPERIAL INSPECTION NOW

Meat Brought Into the Kaiser's Deminions Must Receive Governmental Passport.

(Copyright, 1899, the Associated Press.)

Berlin, Jan. 7.—The Imperial Meat Inspection bill is again one of the foremost subjects discussed by the German newspapers. This measure, early in the week, was finally passed by the Prussian Cabinet, and has gone to the Bundesrath, which, it is understood, will make short work of it, as each of the Federal Governments has already considered it and the present shape of the bill is virtually the result of mutual concessions made by the several Governments.

From an authoritative source it is learned that the task of agreeing to its final form proved very difficult to the South German Governments, especially Wurtemberg and Bavaria, which originally opposed any such legislation since they, thus far, have not been saddled with trichinosis inspection and saw no reason why the whole Empire should be saddled with an expensive meat inspection merely because Prussia wished it.

Concerning the measure, a high Prussian official says:

"For America, the most vital and interesting feature is that it simplifies and unifies the method of inspection, and that there will only be one inspection. There will be no prohibition against any class of American meat, although very strong pressure was brought to bear on the Government to exclude certain kinds, especially sausage, canned meats and lard. The Bundesrath, however, is given full powers, under the bill, to issue, in case of necessity, a decree excluding any or all kinds of foreign meats. But such action will not be taken unless there is the strongest reason for it."

"A difficult problem is the treatment of American sausage, which is left to the Bundesrath and Reichstag. Nothing in the whole bill is devised with the view of impeding or preventing American imports. The whole bill is fair and its methods cannot be impugned even in America."

Hitherto, in Germany, there has been no confidence in United States meat inspection; but there is an almost unanimous confidence in German Imperial inspection. Henceforth, any American meats exposed for sale will be known to have been officially approved, and the result will be an increase in business, probably doubling sales. The only paragraph in the bill which is capable of mischief if unfairly applied is the one which sets forth that all imported meats must come in certain cuts and parts. Americans cut meat differently from the Germans, so mischief may lurk in that paragraph.

The German Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Association in their annual reports this week have referred more or less freely to Germany's trade with the United States. A majority of them express the hope that commercial relations will become closer and more friendly. The Leipzig Chamber of Commerce, one of the most important in Germany, deprecates the present uncertainty of the commercial relations between the United States and Great Britain, and says it trusts the Government will strive to the utmost to re-establish permanently the best relations with both countries. The Bamberg Industrial and Rhensish Manufacturers' Association, however, urges the Government to adopt "prompt and energetic retaliatory measures against the United States in view of the palpable violations of the treaty."

THREE NATIONS TO STAY ITALY.

England, France and Germany Will Settle the Cerruti Claim.

COLOMBIA TELLS OF IT.

Humbert's Fleet Will Not Make Another Menacing Cruise in Her Waters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—General Humbert, Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Colombia, has received an official dispatch from Bogota announcing that a satisfactory adjustment has been reached in the Cerruti case, which recently caused such serious trouble between Italy and Colombia that an Italian squadron made a menacing visit to Colombian waters.

The dispatch to General Renfio states that an agreement has been made by the Government of Colombia with the Govern-

ments of France, Germany and England, through their representatives in Bogota, this agreement being also approved by the Government of Italy.

This provides for a commission, which has been organized and already begun work at Bogota, composed of a delegate appointed by the Colombian Government, another appointed by the Ministers of France, Germany and England—this last in his own right, and as representative of the Italian interests—and a third delegate or arbitrator appointed in common accord by the two delegates before mentioned.

Before this Commission the creditors of the commercial house of E. Cerruti & Co. will present their claims, and the Commission, after considering the defence of the Colombian Government, will without appeal decide on the merits of the claims, and if allowed will fix the amount that the Colombian Government must pay each claimant.

The dispatch states that in this manner the republic of Colombia has begun to complete the fulfillment of the award made by President Grover Cleveland on March 2, 1897, as arbitrator in the controversy between the Governments of Colombia and Italy on account of the claims of the Italian subject Cerruti.

Commenting on the dispatch, General Renfio said, "I definitely closed the International aspect of the Cerruti case, leaving only the detailed computation of claims. As to the cable report of the last few days that another Italian fleet would sail for Colombia, this time to secure redress for criticisms of Italy in the Colombian Congress, General Renfio said he did not credit this report, as it was a recognized principle that Congressional debates had an immunity and privilege he observed. General Renfio says the Colombian Government has always maintained the most correct diplomatic formality toward Italy."

SECRETARY OF STATE



Hon. W. A. Ohley, Ex-Secretary of State of West Virginia.

Hon. W. A. Ohley is a typical citizen of the United States, a prominent business man of West Virginia, and a leader in political circles of that State. In a recent letter from Charleston, Mr. Ohley says: "I most heartily recommend Pe-ru-na as a great benefit in cases of catarrh; it is especially beneficial wherever the mucous membranes are affected. As a tonic it certainly has no superior." The national catarrh remedy (Pe-ru-na) is receiving many endorsements from people of national reputation. Governors recommend Pe-ru-na; Senators testify to its merits; Congressmen speak in highest terms of its efficacy. The Mayor of the city where Pe-ru-na is manufactured praises this catarrh remedy in unstinted terms. The Sheriff of the county where Pe-ru-na is made speaks of it with the same enthusiasm, and now come forward representative men of different professions from various localities who recommend Pe-ru-na.

It is difficult to over-estimate the benefit that Pe-ru-na is to the professional man. The hardest work any man can do is mental work. The man who uses muscles chiefly finds that it is much less difficult to maintain good health than the man whose work is principally brain work. Rev. A. J. Vaughn, of A. S. Vaughn, D. D., Arkansas, in speaking of Pe-ru-na in this connection, says: "It is with pleasure that I can testify to the merits of Pe-ru-na as a tonic. I had been prostrated and almost dead. I took Pe-ru-na, and so great was the effect that my strength returned rapidly and I am now enjoying my usual health. To all who suffer from debility of any kind I can commend Pe-ru-na as a valuable tonic." Col. Peter Sells, of Columbus, O., is probably one of the busiest men in the United States. It is impossible for the average man to estimate the amount of work and worry and nervous strain that such a man must endure. In commenting upon this subject Mr. Sells writes: "I have never been disappointed in results with this remedy. I have used in my practice, but hundreds of bottles. I am a physician of fifty-eight years' constant practice, and I wish to say that Pe-ru-na stands first and foremost in my estimation of all proprietary medicines. I find daily use for it in my practice." And it is this kind of testimony that is coming from the prominent men of all professions—from the North, South, East and West. Pe-ru-na makes strong nerves, clean mucous membranes and vigorous health. Everybody should have a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest medical book, "Sent free. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O."

Is Dr. Humphreys' Specific for Coughs, Colds, Influenza and Grip Pneumonia Prevented.

The early use of "Seventy-seven" will prevent Grip and Pneumonia.

One of the strongest points of "77" is its sustaining powers during an attack of Grip; the vitality of the system never lags and you come out feeling almost vigorous, instead of a Grip-wreck—full of aches and pains.

If you will carry a vial of "77" in your pocket and take frequently you will escape the Grip.

At druggists or sent prepaid: 25c, 50c, & \$1. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. Be sure to get

HUMPHREYS' SAUER,

THE DEBUT OF

WORLD RENOWNED PIANIST, ACCOMPANIED BY

PAUR'S ORCHESTRA OF 100.

Metropolitan Opera House

TUESDAY EVENING NEXT.

MUNYON'S INHALER.

A Common Sense Cure for Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Diphtheria and All Throat Troubles.

Clouds of medicated vapor are inhaled through the mouth and emitted from the nostrils after having cleansed and vaporized all the diseased parts. A sense of relief is felt at once. Doctor's endorse it. Everybody practices it. It costs but \$1 and is sold by all druggists.

To the Retail Druggists of Greater New York and neighboring cities and towns:

Place your order with us at once for the Munyon Inhaler. It will do what is claimed for it, and is the best selling proprietary article we ever put on the market. We are buying them in 500 lots.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

In buying a Munyon Inhaler YOU RUN NO RISK, as the Munyon Co. will exchange it for any of their regular remedies.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS will be expended in advertising this particular remedy for

CATARRH AND ASTHMA.

The supply seems to be LIMITED. Place your orders at once with the

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

C. N. CRITTENDEN CO.,

MERRESON & ROBBINS,

W. H. SCHEFFELIN & CO.,

LEHN & FINK,

HENRY KLEIN & CO.,

BIRN, RITCHEY & CO.,

MAX ZELLE.

HIMER & AMEND,

O. H. JADWIN,

TALBANT & CO.,

HILLIY TOUSSAINT,

JOHN H. FRANCIS,

PATTERSON & PURDY,

COLUMBIA DRUG CO.