

# WHAT DID WE TELL YOU?

## Were We Too Enthusiastic About MASON'S HEALTH DEFENDERS?

### HAVEN'T THEY DONE PRECISELY AS WE PROMISED?

There is No Hazard About These Remarkable Tablets—They Will Positively Cure Any Case of Dyspepsia, No Matter How Severe.

### Some of the Citizens of This Place Will Speak a Good Word for Us Shortly.

The Tablets Are Taking Hold—Those They Have Cured Will Speak in Common Gratitude.

It is exceedingly difficult to get a sufferer from any serious disorder to announce that fact in print.

No matter how pronounced his cure may be, he does not care to herald the fact.

But, sometimes the relief is so great and the cure so welcome that the most shrinking acknowledgment of their happiness broadcast.

We'll have a number of these in a few days.

We have given great satisfaction with Mason's Dyspepsia Tablets, and we are entitled to some acknowledgment, right here.

Remember that we say the cure is positive.

Not temporary relief, but positive, permanent cure.

It is safe to say that if the public was convinced of the truth of that statement, we could not prepare the tablets rapidly enough.

They have everything to recommend them.

In the first place, they are absolutely free from such dangerous drugs as calomel, opium, and opium.

In the second place, they are prepared from the formulas of four physicians, whose access in the treatment of dyspepsia was phenomenal.

As to convincing the public, that will all come in its own good time.

The tablets will do that.

It's a slow process—the public is stubborn—but when the public gets a bad stomachache and our tablets relieve it at once, and are speedily, how about that?

In addition to this remarkable Dyspepsia Cure, Mason has three other equally good remedies.

### HIS BROWN TABLETS FOR CONSTIPATION

work over night—quietly, surely. You're O. K. in the morning, cure any bilious condition, remove headache and restore the liver to its normal state.

### MASON'S RED TABLETS

cure coughs, check colds, bronchitis, and insure a good night's rest.

and at all other live drug stores, or sent for price by Mason Chemical Company, 515 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EDWARD STEVENS, Ninth and Penn. Ave. HENRY EVANS, 938 F Street NW. W. P. HERBST, 2500 Penn. Ave. NW. F. J. DIEUDONNE & SON, Eleventh and F Sts. NW. EDWARD P. MERTZ, 1110 F Street. FRANK P. WELLER, Cor. Eighth and I Sts. SE. A. H. W. CLUM, 29th and O Sts. NW. A. M. KLOZEWSKI, 500 Ninth St. NW.

SIGNAL SERVICE CORPS

### A Dozen More Well-Equipped Men Sent to the Philippines.

An Army School That Provides Its Pupils With Means of Employment During War or Peace—The Intricacies of Telegraphy and Electricity Thoroughly Taught the Students.

Brigadier General A. W. Greely, Chief of the Signal Service of the Army, has returned to his duties at the War Department, and has about resumed from the effects of the assault made upon him at his home several weeks ago. One of his first acts on his return to duty was to arrange for sending a number of Signal Corps men to the Philippines.

The men have been in training at the Signal Corps School at Fort Myer for some time, and yesterday twelve of them were sent to San Francisco to go to Manila by the first army transport sailing for that port. The men are well versed in the principles of telegraphy and electricity, and will be sent to join the Signal Corps men at work in the field in the Philippines.

Since the outbreak of the war with Spain the Signal Corps of the Army has been greatly hampered in its work by the lack of experienced telegraph operators. During the war General Greely secured plenty of operators who wanted the excitement of fighting, and were willing to serve their country, but as soon as peace was declared most of them left the service and drifted back into commercial life. The establishing of telephone and telegraph lines and stations under the control of the Army, where by actual experience they soon develop into first-class telegraphers and obtain a knowledge of electrical apparatus and become experienced linemen.

The school at Fort Myer is being largely recruited from the country, young men of good physique with fair education who are desirous of learning telegraphy as a business being called. The recruits enter a second class private at \$15.00 a month, but with a few months' schooling are soon advanced to first-class privates at \$24 per month, with their clothes and rations furnished them. If ambitious they can rise to be first-class sergeants at \$54 a month.

At the end of his enlistment a recruit, if he has applied himself, has secured an education in telegraphy and electricity and is a number one lineman and fitted to fill any position of this kind in civil life. Many men have secured a good start in life. In addition to the education many of the recruits are able to save money from their good wages from the money allowed for their clothing, which enables them to purchase themselves while enlisting.

### Whoooping Cough in South Dakota.

It isn't often the "Democrat" takes any stock in proprietary preparations, but having had occasion to use the Chamberlain's Cough Cure in a recent case of whooping cough, we found it a most excellent remedy, and one that gives the child immediate relief. Being pleasant to the taste, children do not object to taking it, and it keeps the cough loose, and if given freely and as directed, there is no danger of danger whatever from the disease. "Howard S. D. Democrat." For sale by Henry Evans, wholesale and retail, and all druggists.

# GOOD RESULTS EXPECTED

## Scope of the Proposed Department of Commerce.

### The Various Bureaus to Be Transferred to Its Jurisdiction—Consolidation Which Will Bring About the Saving of a Large Annual Rental Now Paid Out by the Government.

The bill to establish a Department of Commerce and Industries is regarded as one of the most important that has been presented to Congress for its approval in many years. Senator Frye, Chairman of the Commerce Committee, and his Republican associates, especially Senator Wilson, have given this question much attention and careful enquiry for several years, and a vast amount of data has been accumulated and is in possession of the committee.

The acquisition of the new territories and dependencies, including our possessions in the Pacific Ocean, extending to the Philippine Islands, as a doorway to China and the East, renders it, in the judgment of the committee, of greater importance now than the new department proposed by the bill should be established as soon as possible. The consolidation under one department of the large number of different bureaus, which now occupy separate buildings in various sections of the city, the rental of which amounts annually to \$150,000, would reduce the expenses of the Government and be a saving of at least \$75,000 yearly.

President McKinley and the members of his Cabinet are in favor of the bill, and believe that it will accomplish all that its friends claim, and will result in a great saving to the Government. It creates another Cabinet officer whose duties will be more extensive than those of any other member of the Cabinet.

The new department will have general jurisdiction over the foreign and internal commerce of the United States, except in so far as relates to the collection of revenue and administration of the customs and internal revenue laws.

It will also have jurisdiction over all matters relating to the manufacturing interests of the United States, including the extension of foreign markets for the same and the increase of trade and trade facilities with foreign countries. The new Secretary will have control and will perform all the duties now incumbent upon the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the trade and commerce of the United States, whether the same be upon land or water.

The several bureaus of the department of the Treasury known as the Life-Saving Service, the Lighthouse Board, the Marine Hospital Service, the Bureau of Steamboat Inspection, the Bureau of Navigation, and the United States Shipping Commissioners, the Bureau of Immigration, the United States Geological Survey, together with the Bureau of Statistics, are transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of Commerce and Industries.

The Department of Labor and the office of Commissioner of Railroads, which are now under the Department of the Interior, and the office of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries are placed under the jurisdiction and made part of the Department of Commerce. The Bureau of Foreign Commerce, now in the Department, is also transferred and consolidated with and made a part of the Bureau of Statistics.

The Consular Bureau of the Department of State and the several consular offices of the Federal Government, including consular generals, consuls, commercial agents, their deputies, clerks, and all other officers of the Government resident in foreign countries and charged with the duty of facilitating and promoting the commerce of the United States with countries to which they are accredited, are transferred from the jurisdiction of the Department of State to the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce and Industries.

### DEWEY'S FUTURE DUTIES.

To Act in an Advisory Capacity With No Executive Work.

Secretary Long has announced that Admiral Dewey's relations to the Navy Department in the future would be of an entirely advisory nature, and that he would not be called upon to consider minor matters, such as constantly arise before the department, and which often lead the bureau chiefs into acrimonious and prolonged discussions.

There is no purpose to form an admiralty board, and the bureau experts find they are unable to agree expeditiously on the type and character of the new subject, in which event the whole subject may be taken out of their hands and placed with that of a new board, comprising high ranking naval officers, of whom Admiral Dewey will be the senior member and presiding officer.

The Secretary long wishes to leave the Admiral entirely free from vexatious subjects and not to ask for his advice except upon matters of the highest importance. Should the formation of some new naval department arise he will probably have little more to do than to attend to that old Admiral's last duty.

### DIED FIRM IN HIS BELIEF.

Another Christian Scientist Refuses Medicine With Fatal Results.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Dr. Frederick A. Prince, a dentist fifty-six years of age, who resided at 5 Woodside Road, Winchester, has died of consumption. He had refused regular medical aid. Undertaker Kelly visited the Board of Health and a certificate was refused. Medical Examiner Blake was informed of the action of the board and thereupon viewed the remains and signed the certificate of death.

Dr. Prince was a native of Portland, Me., was highly educated, and had traveled extensively. He believed in Christian Science and during his illness abstained from taking medicine.

Dr. Church, Chairman of the Board of Health, on statutory grounds, refused the burial permission, and the remains were taken to the morgue. Kelly, Medical Examiner Blake has reported the case to Justice Johnson, of the District Court who, in commenting on the case, said that Dr. Prince had a right to refuse to take medicine if he chose, so long as his action did not jeopardize the health or well-being of others.

### A Klondike Railway Reopened.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 8.—The White Pass and Yukon Railroad resumed through train service between Skagway and Lake Bennett on January 21, after a blockade of more than two weeks. It was the first date since the Bennett train reached Skagway. Five hours later the Rosalie, whose officers brought the news of the end of the snow blockade, sailed for Seattle. The official of the railroad expressed the belief that the snow would cause them no more serious trouble.

# A BIG SHIPBUILDING PROJECT.

## Extensive Plant, It is Said, Will Be Built at New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—According to a report current in Wall Street yesterday Andrew Carnegie and other capitalists contemplate the erection of an immense shipbuilding plant.

It is said that four or five sites along the North River front have been inspected, but that elaborate precautions were taken to keep the project secret, as it was feared that the news of the scheme would have published it would cause a big rise in the price of available property.

The reason for selecting this port for the erection of the plant, it is declared, is that for shipbuilding on a big scale it offers unlimited facilities for the transportation of material, deep water, and a great and ever available market for labor, for it is intended to build battleships and other vessels of the larger size, and the works will give employment to thousands of men.

Mr. Carnegie declined to be interviewed on the subject, but in response to the various questions, denied through the medium of a servant that he is interested in any such scheme.

"I do not intend to engage in any business other than my own," was the message.

C. M. Schwab, of Pittsburgh, general manager of Mr. Carnegie's works, was in conference with Mr. Carnegie for several hours on Tuesday evening. Questioned about the report as to the proposed shipbuilding plant, he said: "I don't care to say anything about it."

Pressed further for information, Mr. Schwab said: "I will say—the Carnegie Company is not interested in the project."

"But is Mr. Carnegie personally interested?" insisted his interrogator.

"I don't care to say anything about it," Mr. Schwab denied reports that he is to resign from the Carnegie Company as the result of discussions following H. C. Frick's retirement.

A week ago it was asserted that Mr. Frick had been in conference with other capitalists at Philadelphia with a view to organizing a syndicate of additional capital into the recently incorporated New York Shipbuilding Company, located at Camden, N. J., for the purpose of undertaking the construction of vessels on a large scale.

### MEBDED BY MASSAGE.

### Broken Limbs Made Whole Without the Use of Plaster.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Dr. George Woolsey, of 117 East Thirty-sixth Street, and visiting surgeon of the first division of Bellevue Hospital, is meeting fractured arms, legs, and bones by the mere laying on of hands.

In an ordinary fracture case the patient's bones are put in plaster for five, six or eight weeks. There is a further wait of four or five weeks for final healing.

A patient suffering from a fracture who is now taken to Bellevue first has the fracture placed in a temporary splint. Next day, under Dr. Woolsey's directions, the nurses begin the "laying on of hands." Dr. Woolsey, sometimes with William Bagley, the frakturist, then hot water is applied and massage is given with the dry hand, according to the break and direction of the splintered bone. The patient is then laid on his back, down, or diagonal. It may be all of these.

There is no plaster of paris or heavy splints—no intricate bandaging.

Daily massage is given, sometimes two or three times a day. And in a week, two weeks, or three weeks, the patient, with using a crutch or a sling, walks out of the hospital, sound of limb.

There is no surgery at Bellevue, would discuss the wonderful new cure, but they are all deeply impressed with it.

Dr. Woolsey himself does not care to talk of it. He is preparing a paper discussing the new treatment thoroughly, which is to be read before the Academy of Natural Therapeutics.

Here are some of the records which prove how successful Dr. Woolsey's remarkable discovery is:

John O'Donnell, fractured leg, in twenty days.

Thomas Crosby, also had a double fracture of arm and leg. He was in the ward twenty-five days.

Salvatore Fallera, fractured leg, was discharged as cured in twenty-three days.

John O'Donnell, fractured leg, in twenty days.

Thomas Barry, fractured leg, in four days.

Margaret Gilson, arm and leg fractured, cured in sixteen days.

Adolf Near had an old fracture of the knee cured in seventeen days.

John Litzky, double fracture, fourteen days.

### An Infant's Skull Crushed.

CENTREVILLE, Md., Feb. 8.—The sexton of Double Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, in the upper part of this county, noticed in the cemetery adjoining the church a newly made grave, of which he had known nothing. To his surprise he found concealed in a coffin box the body of an infant with its skull crushed. The sexton is believed to have met its death at the hands of a cruel father.

### Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

FOR THE BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS.

Experience has shown to physicians that the majority of diseases have their origin in the derangement or disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. The stomach is the receptacle in which food is received and the laboratory in which it is prepared to nourish the different parts of the body. It prepares brain nourishment in one way, nerve nourishment in another, and the majority of diseases have their origin in the derangement or disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. The stomach is the receptacle in which food is received and the laboratory in which it is prepared to nourish the different parts of the body. It prepares brain nourishment in one way, nerve nourishment in another, and the majority of diseases have their origin in the derangement or disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition.

### Sleeplessness

results in a lack of energy, makes you despondent and nervous.

### Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

the old family remedy, will bring you refreshing sleep, and you will become full of energy and vitality. It cures nervousness and indigestion. Gives power to the brain, strength and elasticity to the muscles, and richness to the blood. It is a promoter of good health and longevity. Makes the old young, keeps the young strong. Over 7,000 doctors prescribe it on account of its purity and excellence. The most sensitive stomach will retain it.

It contains no alcohol, or other intoxicant, and no narcotic.

**900 DROPS**  
**CASTORIA**  
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of  
**INFANTS & CHILDREN**  
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**  
Facsimile Signature of **Chas. H. Fletcher**  
**NEW YORK.**  
35 DROPS—35 CENTS  
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of **Chas. H. Fletcher** and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It Relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

### GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of **Chas. H. Fletcher**

## The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 BURLINGTON STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

# WILKIE ON THEIR TRAIL

## The Secret Service Chief After Anthony Decker's Gang.

### Accomplices of the Alleged Counterfeiter Believed to Be in New York. How the Man Recently Arrested in Baltimore Was Shadowed for Months—His Syndicate's Operations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Chief Wilkie, of the United States Secret Service, is looking for a gang of counterfeiters in this city who were allied with the Canadian gang headed by Anthony Decker, recently arrested in Baltimore. The gang in this city, it is said, printed one issue of counterfeit bills for Decker and his pals in Canada.

Decker, when arrested, was preparing a grand coup. He intended to print in one week a quarter of a million of \$5 bank notes, counterfeit to resemble those issued by the Bank of Montreal. He had for years been an expert stone engraver, and for seventeen years worked for the Burdett Lithographic Company, which did all the bank notes and postal stamp work for the Canadian Government. He was one of a syndicate who flooded the country with counterfeit \$1 bills, but he had decided to start for himself with the aid of his twenty-two-year-old son, his wife, and probably one other man.

Leutenant Colonel Sherwood, the Commissioner of the Dominion Police in Ottawa, was assisted by Superintendent McCaskill, of the Canadian Secret Service, learned that Decker was mixed up with the sale of \$1 counterfeit bills. From that time Decker and his crowd were never lost sight of. His former associates were allowed to pass the issue of new counterfeit bills as soon as they were ready.

Decker broke, however, with his former printers who lived in this city in Bleeker Street. Decker concluded to leave Montreal last May. Finally he decided to settle in London, Ontario. Colonel Sherwood decided to take his chances on catching him and his associates in the act of printing the new issue of bills, so the shadow was kept up and Decker went on with his work.

To provide for his escape, if detected, he rented another house which stood back to back with the first one he rented. He was known in London as Mr. Ross, a civil engineer, and was considered a superior citizen.

Finally in the first week in December, things were ready to start work on the issue, and one day, Colonel Sherwood and Superintendent McCaskill were ready to arrest Decker and his pals. Hans Kuntz, when an unforeseen accident caused the arrest of the conspirators when neither of the officers was present. It appears that the counterfeiters had become suspicious and decided to separate. Each went to a different way. Paul, the son, went to a little house in Woodstock, rented for just such an emergency. He took with him the paper, the colors, the press, one complete plate for a five-dollar bill and five uncompleted plates. The wife went to Hamilton and took a completed plate for a two-dollar bill. Decker himself took some specimens of prints of the backs of five-dollar bills. What Kuntz took is not yet known as nothing was found on him. The others were arrested with the damaging evidence on them.

### A Hurricane at Sea.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 8.—The schooner John R. Penrose, Captain Fisher, bound from Philadelphia for Brunswick, with coal, has put in here to replace her mainmast and foresail. The Penrose encountered a hurricane last Sunday. Captain Fisher said the glass fell seven inches between noon and night of Sunday, reaching 29.29 at 7 o'clock. The hurricane carried away the sails. A very high sea prevailed.

### MONEY BACK WITH INTEREST.

Walter Shaver Receives \$10 for the Money He Lends.

SODUS, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Walter J. Shaver has received this letter:

"Dear Sir: Some years ago, when I was a boy, I found a pocketbook with \$4.30 in it, and a paper with your name on it. I enclose \$10. If it is not yours and you know to whom it belongs, will you give it to him? If not give it to some deserving charity. If this is not right the Lord will show me the way and I will make it right."

Mr. Shaver lost the money many years ago. He has no idea who returned it.

### AN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY.

Incorporated in New Jersey With a \$400,000 Capital.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 8.—The Oceanic Automobile Company has been incorporated at Trenton under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$400,000 by New York, Philadelphia, and Atlantic City capitalists.

This company will begin operations here June 1. Ten of the latest automobiles have been ordered, and will be delivered in May. The fare will be 10 cents, with special rates by the hour or for large parties. Buses, similar to those now used in Fifth Avenue, New York, will be run on all the principal streets between hotels, railway stations, residences, and the beach, with no extra charge for transfers.

This company has also bought a site on which a large plant will be erected by the parent corporation, the Electrical Development Company, of Philadelphia, which has these officers:

Reginald A. E. Kennedy, of Hamilton, Ont., an officer of the Electrical Canadian Power Company; Charles S. Lee, of New York, General Passenger Agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; E. B. Blyntone, of Philadelphia, Mr. Lee's predecessor; Charles H. Walters and Richard F. Loper, also of Philadelphia; A. M. Jordan, William H. Barlett, and others of Atlantic City.

This corporation controls all the foreign patents on electrical storage batteries and has contracted with the Lehigh Valley Automobile Company to operate electrical buses, in connection with the Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central Railroads, in Easton, Bethlehem, South Bethlehem, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Reading, Pa. Arrangements also have been made with local companies to supply the automobile service in Buffalo, Erie, Jersey City, Hoboken, New York, Atlantic City, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

The Scott-Jenny Company, of Philadelphia, is looking for a site on which to erect a large plant to cover the storage batteries and to furnish the motive power for all vehicles upon the water owned and operated by the Electrical Development Company.

# HER GOLDEN JUBILEE.

## Sister Mary Dolores Marshall a Nun for Fifty Years.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—Sister Mary Dolores Marshall, of the Order of the Visitation, yesterday celebrated at Mount St. Sales Convent, near Catonsville, the golden jubilee of her religious profession as a member of the order. Rev. Peter B. Tarr, pastor of St. Paul's Church, Elkton City, Howard county, in a sermon, spoke of Sister Dolores' unwavering loyalty to the duties of the religious life she had chosen. After speaking of her intellectual qualities, her success as an educator, and her ability in the position assigned her in the order, Father Tarr held up her life as that of a model religieuse.

After Father Tarr's sermon Sister Dolores renewed the vows she had taken fifty years ago. Rev. C. P. Thomas, pastor of the Cathedral, presiding at the golden jubilee. Father Thomas placed a golden crown upon Sister Dolores' head, a gift which he celebrated high mass in the beautiful little chapel of the convent. The convent choir rendered excellent music for the mass and also for the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, which was offered immediately after the mass.

After these exercises Sister Dolores and all those who had gathered at the convent went to the large assembly room of the academy, where Sister Dolores was almost overwhelmed with gifts, messages of love and congratulation, which were showered upon her by former pupils and friends. A large number of relatives of Sister Dolores, as well as outside Sisters from the convent at Georgetown, D. C., and the Park Avenue Convent, Baltimore, were present.

Sister Dolores is seventy-five years of age, and before entering the Visitation Order was Miss Irene Marshall, of Portsmouth, Va. Her father was a master in the United States Navy, a grade now extinct. She is the oldest Sister from the convent at Mount St. Sales and one of the oldest in the order. She is one of the Sisters who, in 1852, came from the Georgetown convent to Baltimore and established the Academy of the Visitation at Mount St. Sales. There she has spent forty-eight years of her life developing such keen business ability and an understanding of the business affairs of the school were entrusted entirely to her. She is also regarded as one of the most efficient teachers of the order.

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### NOT AFRAID OF MICROBES.

### A Church Votes Against Individual Communion Cups.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 8.—At the annual meeting of the Second Reformed Church, there was a heated discussion as to the propriety from a sanitary and hygienic standpoint of retaining the common communion cup with individual cups. The church is one of the most dignified and conservative in the city, many of the members of the church of Rutgers College being communicants.

The matter was broached by Albert H. Chester, who spoke of microbes that infect the most carefully cleaned glasses, and have almost most sedulously cared for months.

Dr. H. R. Baldwin challenged these views, and declared that alcohol is best to the average microbe, and that the communicant who centralized the microbes. This view evidently convinced the congregation, for they defeated a motion to refer the matter to the Consistory with power. The Consistory was in favor of individual cups.

### Why Don't You

get rid of that cough? It will make your lungs sore and may lead to consumption. A few doses of the old family remedy—Scott's Emulsion—will loosen it up, and a few more doses cure it entirely.

At all Druggists, grocers, and Dealers. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.