

THE OMAHA BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROP. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

Show us a back-sliding anti-monopolist and we will show you an office seeker or a railroad capper who has been playing anti-monopolist.

If therailroad organs are to be believed, the future of the party in the United States depends upon the election of a Republican Supreme Judge in Nebraska this fall.

There is something worse than electing a democrat to the supreme bench, and that is packing the supreme court with dummies who do the bidding of corporate monopolies.

Two Yale graduates are earning \$500 a month as members of the Athletic baseball team of Philadelphia. Mr. Adams has the floor for another address on the folly of a classical education.

There is no national issue in the present campaign. Intelligent men of all parties who desire good government above all things will support the best men, regardless of their political creed.

The recent election by the Creeks in Indian Territory of a Governor was so close that a contest is probable. This, with the frauds at the polls, show that the Indian is rapidly getting educated in the noble art of self-government.

According to the official report 1,900 persons perished in the earthquake at Ichia and 374 were injured. These figures, while considerably under those given at the time of the catastrophe, place the Ichia disaster at the head of recent European casualties.

The Republican still continues the bogus "commercial dispatches" from Chicago, which are sent by mail three times a week at \$1 a letter. They are of about as much commercial value in Omaha when they reach here two days later as a last year's Congressional Record. In this day of the telegraph, dispatches by mail don't go.

The Iowa campaign is progressing with great enthusiasm on both sides, and with the Republican party for the first time anxious to draw out a full vote. While the chances favor Governor Sherman's re-election, the mistakes made by the Republicans will seriously cut down, if they do not entirely wipe out, the old time majority of the banner Republican state.

The past four years have been years of unexampled prosperity in several of the Southern States. In the eight States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas, the increase in taxable property in four years has been upwards of \$404,000,000. In the same period the railroad mileage has increased 6,000 miles, and the value of new products shows an increase of \$100,000,000. The Governor of Alabama reports that the twenty cotton mills in that State pay an annual dividend of 15 per cent. Texas is adding \$60,000,000 annually to its assessment roll, and is so well governed that the rate of taxation has been reduced to three mills on the dollar. Commenting on these facts, a Boston journal says that the true glory of the South will appear in better schools, better roads, and a better administration of law. It is true, nevertheless, that good schools, good roads, and good government are more apt to follow than to precede the material development of a country.

MR. HAMER, of Kearney, has made some good and gallant fights for Anti-Monopoly principles, and even went out of the party to assist the people, but when the Anti-Monopolists endorsed the Democratic monopolists' candidate for Judge he, like a good man and true, swung back into the Anti-Monopoly Republican ranks, where he will do the people a noble service. -Hastings Gazette-Journal.

Mr. Hamer made some good and gallant fights for Anti-Monopoly principles, but he swung back into the ranks of Monopolists almost before the echo of his ringing speeches against Valentine had died away. As long back as last winter he was an applicant for an appointment as District Judge from Governor Dawes, and his swinging back was not a matter of principle, but a deliberate desertion of a great cause for selfish ends. Mr. Hamer was foolish enough to imagine that he had a fair chance to become the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge. He tied up with the railroad henchmen whom he had so bitterly fought last fall and swung back months before the Anti-Monopolists had made their nomination. Mr. Hamer was betrayed, sold out and slaughtered by Marcus Brutus Reese. He is a victim to vaulting ambition, and not a martyr to Anti-Monopoly principles. Honest Anti-Monopolists will profit by his fate and remain true to their colors.

AN ENCOURAGING SIGN.

In Ohio the appeals to mechanics and laborers to support the Republican ticket solely on high tariff grounds are said to be less effective than they were three years ago. The people are becoming educated enough to understand that an ultra tariff is not an undisputed blessing. The late depression, through which we have not entirely passed, was largely due to excessive protection which at once overstimulated production and drew such revenues from customs as to create an immense and an exhausting treasury surplus. Taxation is taxation whether direct or indirect, and in the end the taxes are paid by the people.

No one who examines the probable requirements of the treasury for the next ten years believes that free trade is a possibility. We shall need a tariff averaging 20 per cent on all imported products to maintain the government and incidentally and properly to protect American industry and American manufacturers. But the people are beginning to see that there has been too much protection in times past to American monopolists and that the consumer has had to pay a very heavy pipers bill for the dance of the manufacturers.

Another illustration of the evil result of too high a tariff was seen last week in the woolen failures in New York in which the liabilities amounted to more than three and a half millions. If they stood alone they might be regarded as exceptional events; but they are not failures in the same line. Back of these were the leather failures in Boston and New York. Combined, they represent a bad condition of affairs. The effort is made, as usual, to belittle the circumstance as merely sporadic. But is more than that. The recent heavy sales of cotton goods and the known supply of such goods overstocking the market, and the over-supply of woolens, which is probably the real cause of the recent failures, all point to at least one cause for the failures. We have concentrated too much capital, machinery and labor on manufactures. Population tends in undue proportion to cities and manufacturing centers. Capital has concentrated on the same lines. We have more Bessemer steel works and woolen and cotton factories than are needed to supply the home demand. Foreign markets are therefore needed. But our legislation has not been adapted to this policy. The great Brazilian empire, and through it all South and Central America, might now be open to us had Congress pursued the right policy at the right time. Excessive protection has overstimulated the production of manufactures, while it has closed for us the markets of the world. It has heightened the cost of articles of consumption at home, and prevented the relief to the home market which the opportunity to sell abroad would have afforded. It has drained from the business of the country millions of dollars in taxes which were not needed for the maintenance of the government.

This is the reason why the question of tariff reduction is still a live issue whose advocates are gaining a new following every day in which it is discussed on the platform and through the press.

Demagogues and the agents of great manufacturing monopolies are trying to bring the issue through cries of "free trade" and "protection." But the people are beginning to awaken to the fact that there is a wide gulf between a tariff properly adjusted to the needs of American industry and the needs of the treasury and one whose operation fosters monopolies and bleeds the poor to add to the accumulations of the rich.

There is a saying in California that if a man buys water he can get his land thrown in. The literal fact is that the value of much of the land depends solely upon the water which it holds or controls. -Exchange.

This is what Mr. Laird, the Gentleman from Stinking Water, thought when he had sixteen quarter sections surveyed along the line of the creek of odoriferous name in Chase county, and jumped the claims of honest settlers in order to control a cattle range in that section, through corrupt collusion with the land officers at the McCook office. But if Mr. Laird had read the papers he would have discovered that Secretary Teller's decision that "the fences must go" would have rendered his control of the creek front worthless for range purposes. The time has passed when cattle men can monopolize the public domain by fencing in miles of country adjoining water courses, and preventing bona fide settlers from taking advantage of the homestead, pre-emption and timber-culture laws which have been enacted for their benefit. If Mr. Laird had succeeded in securing the title to the land on the Stinking Water and had erected a fence a foot back from the line of his quarter sections it could have been torn down under Mr. Teller's decision. If he failed to fence, his water front would have been useless as an exclusive right.

From any point of view, Mr. Laird's business eye was slightly out of gear when he cooked it in the neighborhood of Stinking Water Creek.

Two anniversaries of more than local interest will be celebrated this fall. One is that of Martin Luther's 400th birthday, November 10; the other is the 200th anniversary of the settlement of Philadelphia by the Germans October 7. The Germans will erect a statue of Luther in Washington in February by the contributions of Germans throughout the country. It will stand thirty feet high when in place. It represents Luther in a standing position, clad in clerical robes, and with the right hand on an open bible. It is being cast in a foundry same foundry is being cast a statue of Luther and Melancthon, which is to be unveiled at Dresden in November. The celebration of Luther's birthday will be most general throughout Germany and Scandinavia, and even in France and England. The celebration of the German settlement in Philadelphia will be participated in by Germans throughout the country, although it is an affair of more or less local pride, and will be made most of by the old settlers of Germantown and their latter day accessions from "Faterland" in the city of brotherly love.

The Republican party will be glad to welcome the return of those who are disgraced by the dishonesty of the Anti-Monopoly party under its present leader, the ship, invariably corrupt. It will be glad to take up the alibi of the not of Anti-Monopoly, but of reasonable railway regulation, and perform its pledges when the time shall come. This will not be done as a measure of surrender or capitulation—it will be done conservatively, fairly and firmly, just as it would be done had such a thing as an Anti-Monopoly party never existed. -Omaha Republican.

The editor of the Omaha Republican is the last person to make the Anti-Monopoly pledges on behalf of the Republicans. Scarcely a year ago he openly challenged the editor of this paper to debate with him the question of state regulation of the railroads, and proposed to champion the interests of the monopolies before the public.

A pap fed employe of the Union Pacific, he has never dared to commit himself or his organ to any question of public or party policy without consulting Tom Kimball. Promises of what the Republican party will or will not do towards relieving the people from monopoly rule are worthless when they come from such a source.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The friends of Justice Miller are preparing to make a demonstration for him as a candidate for the Republican nomination. Extracts from the opinions delivered by him in the Supreme Court on subjects of political interest, and which are expected to operate on public opinion favorably, will be soon collected and put in shape for circulation.

Judge Miller is 67 years old, and has been twenty-one years on the bench. He is a man of ability and of positive character. He was greatly instrumental, in confining the great fraud by which Hayes was falsely declared to be elected President over a majority of both the States and the popular vote for Mr. Tilden.

Justice Field is also a candidate for the Presidency. He has been twenty years on the bench, and is 67 years of age. Recently he wrote a letter to a friend in Virginia, in which he advocated a return to the cotton tax of seventy millions of dollars. This bid for Southern support has not been answered with the favor that was expected.

The Alta California of San Francisco has lately been a Democratic paper in name, and a champion of Judge Field's candidacy, but under circumstances that are not likely to advance this idea. The Central Pacific railroad held a mortgage on this paper, which its ostensible owners could not pay, and it was transferred to the corporation to meet that debt.

Judge Field is therefore presented as the choice of the corporation for President. He has consistently maintained the interest of that and of kindred corporations on the bench.

Justices of the Supreme Court receive liberal salaries, and after ten years of service, and attaining the age of 70, they may retire on full pay. They are supposed to be disconnected with politics, and to be devoted to the duties for which they are paid. The spectacle of Judges of the highest court seeking political honors is not pleasing to the American people.

MAD-STONES.

The Concretions Found in the Deer. Without Medicinal Qualities. A contributor to The Atlanta Constitution writes as follows: For some time past a great deal has been written and published in your valuable columns concerning the so-called mad-stones, and certain cures for the poison of snakes and also dogs afflicted with hydrophobia. Several states, and even some portions of our state, have come to the front with the starting announcement that they are in possession of the so-called mad-stones; and several inquiries have been asked, through your widespread and popular paper where they could be procured and all information concerning the same. I take this method of informing you many and curious readers that Atlanta has one of these rare and precious stones, it being owned by a prominent citizen, Mr. W. A. Haynes, the jeweler, on Market street, who has been in his business for over sixty-five years, and anyone that is anxious or curious enough can call and inspect the same.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I most respectfully differ from a great many persons as to the so-called action in extracting the poison from persons having been bitten by snakes or dogs said to be afflicted with hydrophobia. These stones called mad-stones are nothing more or less than a concretion found in the stomachs of deer, which has been carefully analyzed by scientific men of the highest attainments. The said stones or concretions are composed of phosphate and carbonate of lime and iron and silica, having a weight of about one ounce, and being further stated, Messrs. Editors, a few years ago, Prof. Holmes, of South Carolina, a noted scientist, in the presence of interested parties, carefully and absolutely demonstrated the truth and virtue of this so-called mad-stone to be mythical, better known as bezor, being a Persian name derived from the word bezel, which signifies against poison, and no work, ancient or modern, on this subject differs. They all agree that the mad-stone is nothing but the concrete found in the deer, having no medicinal virtues. Respectfully,

A. R. ALLEY, M. D. Cutting the Bezor, the Persian Medicine Stone.—A number of intelligent ladies and gentlemen assembled at the tent of Gen. Hunt, in Summerville, on Friday last, to witness what is seldom seen in America or any other country—the cutting and dissection of a bezor or medicine stone. At the appointed hour the beautiful gem was placed on the table inspected and admired by all present. Prof. Holmes, who was the chief describer of the bezors found in eastern countries, comparing them with those of America, or, more properly, of South Carolina. The name bezor was, he said, derived from the Persian word "pa-zahar," which signifies against poison. In the east they are called medicine stones; in Africa they are known as cherni stones. The specimen exhibited on this occasion was about the size of a large egg of a domestic fowl, of a mottled yellow color, with a tint of brown, having its entire surface highly polished. The polish is natural, caused by the action of the muscles of the stomach of the animal upon each layer of mineral matter deposited.

After the interesting and unique exhibition, the thanks of all present were tendered to the professor. Not the slightest fracture to the stone was caused by the cutting. When the two pieces are in contact, it appears a perfect stone, and so accurate was the calculation made for cutting that the acorn was severed directly through the middle. The cup of the acorn was missing.

A piece of sandstone having been prepared and morticed with a cavity just large enough to contain the stone, it was imbedded therein firmly with plaster of Paris, the better to prevent flaking or crumbling, to which, from its laminated and brittle structure, it is peculiarly liable. With a very fine and highly-tempered saw it was cut lengthwise, and gradually through the middle, which took but a few minutes. During the cutting some little excitement was evinced as to what the nucleus or contents of the stone would prove to be, which excitement was heightened when it was announced that the cutting was successfully accomplished. All present were invited to guess, but none ventured. The two sides were kept in contact for a minute or so before exposing the interior.

Prof. Holmes had intimated that the nucleus would probably be of woody fiber, or vegetable character, as on shaking the stone a rattling noise could be distinctly heard. He supposed this was caused by shrinkage of the nucleus, which could not have occurred if it was a mineral substance.

Upon opening the bezor, the nucleus proved to be a large and perfect acorn, which several gentlemen present immediately recognized as that of the white oak—quercus alba, L. It was covered by four layers of laminae of a mineral substance, composed generally of phosphates, carbonate of lime and iron, and some silica. The mold of the acorn is very perfect, having all the external markings of the fruit. There are two impressions, apparently made by the teeth of the animal before swallowing the nut. Acorns are favorite food of Carolina deer. During the month their tracks are almost always to be found under the oaks of the forest which have borne acorns.

This is the third specimen of a bezor that has been cut and examined by Prof. Holmes, and we believe the only ones ever dissected in America. The nucleus found in the first bezor was a flattened ball or buck shot, with a fragment of the skin and a few hairs; the animal had undoubtedly been wounded about six years before it was killed, as there were six layers or laminae of mineral matter surrounding the buckshot. The second bezor cut contained a pebble of quartz.

Mr. O. P. Law, of Grand Haven, S. C. is the owner of the beautiful specimen cut on Friday, having kindly placed it at the disposition of Prof. Holmes, thereby subserving the cause of science and contributing by this liberality to the promotion of useful knowledge.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF A GREAT GAMBLING GAME. Boston Globe. Mr. Proctor, the eminent astronomer, differs from the majority of savants in that he frequently turns the light of his intellect on the practical affairs of the world, and illuminates subjects that are closely connected with the daily life of the average man. He has recently devoted his time to elucidating the mysteries of draw poker, and has made some calculations of the comparative values of the various hands. Mr. Proctor ascertains that there are 698,260 possible hands, and that a straight flush is liable to occur only forty times out of that number, which indicates that royal flushes are very rare things; but like many other scientific men he overlooks an element in the game that a practical pokerist would consider first of all in calculating how many times a royal flush could be obtained in the course of an evening's play, the element of skill: Mr. Proctor evidently commits the prodigious error of looking upon draw poker as a game of chance, which it isn't—that is, not always. In the hands of men entirely great the deal is mightier than mathematics.

Mr. Proctor's table of chances is as follows: Of flush sequences there may be... 40 Of full hands... 3,744 Of common sequences... 1,138 Of royal flushes... 10,200 Of triplets... 54,912 Of two pairs... 128,552 Of pairs... 4,938,240 Of other hands... 1,392,540 Total number of possible hands... 2,498,960

Theoretically this is all right, but in actual practice it is conspicuously inexact. It will be seen that the astronomer wholly ignores the cold deck, the thumb-screw readers, the pass and the five-card draw, all of which would at once occur to the pokerist as important elements in the game. The table is applicable only to straight poker, and a square game at that. In draw poker, the chances of the calculation, and instead of a full hand being possible 3,744 times, the chances of getting it are equal to the combined chances of aces and triplets.

In support of the position that the game is not one of chance, and in opposition to even the authority of so eminent an astronomer as Mr. Proctor, we have the high legal authority of no less a person than Judge Cox of Nevada, whose judicial decision was given in the case of the State against John Doe. Defendant was charged with engaging in a game of chance on the Lord's day, in violation of

SLATING THE HOUSE.

Squeezing in the Seats and Desks for the New York Members of Congress. New Carpets, New Coat Hooks, New Ventilating Apparatus, and Other Novelties. Washington, September 29th, 1885. The hall of the house of representatives last evening presented a view of spring house cleaning as managed by the American housewife. The old carpet and desks have all been removed, and the scene was one of confusion, the tread of the chance visitor echoing and re-echoing among the recesses and from the lofty and pictured ceiling of the room where our laws are made by representatives of the sovereign states. The superintendent said that the old desks will be refinished in ash, with bright blue cloth covers. Thirty-two new desks have been received, and will be placed in position when the proper time arrives, for that number of new congressmen who will be included in the forty-eighth congress under the recent apportionment. "How much carpet is required to cover the floor of the house?" queried the reporter, addressing the superintendent, who stood near by. "We have ordered nearly 14,000 yards," he replied. "What color?" "Red," he answered, "and of velvet finish. That bright color with the light ash desks and chairs, will give the apartment a bright and cheerful appearance." "How will you manage about making room for the thirty-two new members?" "We will extend each of the seven floor ranges," he replied, pointing to the additions, "which will allow room for sixteen desks at each end of the semi-circle. One end is on the Republican side, and the other on the Democratic."

"Going to make any other changes?" "We will scrape the floors, clean the brass, and repaint where necessary." "The long lines of hooks in the cloak rooms will also be increased by thirty-two, but they have not been put up yet. Under each of the old hooks may still be seen the little slip bearing the name of the statesman who was last entitled to hang his coat and wraps thereon. They all look more or less battered and worn save one, which is new and bright as though never used. "That is Alexander H. Stevens' hook," said the superintendent, "but it was never used by him. When he arrived at the capital in the morning he was always carried by his seat by two men, and his great coat or wraps were left below. These names will nearly all have to be changed, because so few of the old members were re-elected. This row" (pointing to a corner) "was devoted to the Wisconsin delegation, but as an entire new delegation of nine members has been elected the old names will all be scraped off."

Returning to the hall the reporter was told that several aisles on the floor will be closed up in order to make room for the increased number of desks. The galleries are receiving a coat of paint, new carpets, and are undergoing a thorough renovation, while the state designs on the ceiling will be cleaned thoroughly, giving the hall of representatives in its entirety a fresh and clean appearance. The "wind" supply was next investigated by the reporter, who descended to the engine rooms. Engineer Lannan was met, and in reply to questions stated that sixty cubic feet of air per minute for each congressman and spectator will be forced into the chamber during the session.

A passing thought suggests that this supply would account for many of the long winded speeches inflicted upon congress, and the reporter asked Mr. Lannan how he regulated the relative humidity (or moisture) of the air supplies. He replied that it was regulated by a mixing chamber, containing coils full of water. The air passed through the mixer and generates vapor from an evaporator, which restores the moisture dried out by heating the air. The average relative humidity of the air supplied being about 47%.

"Will you increase the supply of air in view of the increase of thirty-two in the new house?" asked the scribbler. "We regulate the supply," he said, "to conform to the number of people in the hall. We take an observation of the number every morning, and the supply is regulated by the revolutions of the fans, which are governed by a system of indicators in my office."

The house boilers were all tested yesterday by being submitted to a water pressure of 110 pounds. The average pressure of steam used during the winter is forty pounds, so the test of 110 pounds was satisfactory. When the full pressure was applied small streams of water and little columns of spray indicated where the leaks were, and as a force of workmen went to work with hammer and chisel to stop them the reporter left the din in his rear.

The superintendent of the capitol grounds put a force of laborers to work yesterday repairing the dilapidated wooden covering of the main stairways on the west side of the capitol building. The covering will be replaced in a neat manner with new boards. Several of the old trees in the west park will be cut down before the new congress assemblies and other improvements made. The post-office of the house of representatives has been thoroughly remodeled during the session. A number of new boxes have been added, swelling the total number to 370.

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