

VETERANS IN LINE.

Grand Parade of Old Soldiers at Washington.

Fully Eighty Thousand Men March Over Historic Ground—Divisions, Departments and Posts in the Grand Procession.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Through dense lanes of thousands of people who lined the pavement and side streets, past buildings with lavish displays of banners, flags and streamers, cheered by the voices of hundreds of school children singing patriotic airs, the Grand Army of the Republic, many thousands strong yesterday marched up broad Pennsylvania avenue along whose rough cobblestones as members of the greatest of modern armies they had marched twenty-seven years ago, tired, dusty, travel-stained, war-worn. It was the last time many of the veterans would see the national capital. The long roll had carried off hosts of those who had been with them in that triumphant march to which nearly all their minds reverted. Almost all of their famous leaders were gone—Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Logan, McPherson, Hancock, Blair, McClellan.

The entire line of march was decorated with banners, bunting, insignia and flags on each side of the long stretch between the capital and the treasury department. The day was cloudy and the east wind chilly. The veterans formed in line at their respective headquarters and marched chiefly by side streets to the place of formation near the capitol, headed by bands. On the lawn adjoining the south wing of the treasury building a large covered stand named in honor of Lincoln and decorated in bunting, evergreen and portraits contained 850 school girls in white dresses and red caps and white vests, each with a small American flag in her hand, who cheered on the marchers. Farther on colored girls similarly attired occupied another stand.

DIVISIONS IN THE PARADE.

- The order of parade was as follows: Citizens' committee. Escort of Commander-in-Chief—Old Guard of Washington. Grand Army battalion of Albany. Commander-in-Chief. Junior commander-in-chief. Official staff of commander-in-chief. Aides-de-camp. Escort to the Grand Army—First Defenders, Sixth Massachusetts, United States Veteran Signal association. Department of Illinois, with 1,300 men in line. Department of Wisconsin, with eighteen posts, headed by Department Commander Col. C. B. Welton carrying "Old Abe," the famous war eagle that was carried through the whole war by the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment. Department of Pennsylvania, 1,125 old soldiers, all attired in white vests, black ties and fatigue caps. Department of Ohio, with ex-President Hayes marching with the men, 112 posts and over 600 men. Department of New York—Ten brigades with Gen. Slocum, Reynolds, Sickles, Howard and many distinguished men in the ranks. Department of Connecticut—Twenty-eight posts, aggregating about 5,500 men. Department of Massachusetts—Eighty posts and fifty brass bands and drum corps. Gen. Butler was one of the notable figures in the line. Department of Connecticut—Seventy posts. Department of Maine—Fifteen posts. Department of California—Fourteen posts—all mounted and carrying a crimson silk banner with the picture of a grizzly bear. Department of Rhode Island—Sixteen posts. Department of New Hampshire—Seven posts. Department of Vermont—Twenty-one posts, with bits of cedar in the hats of the men. Department of Virginia and North Carolina—Thirty-two posts of 700 men, many colored. Department of Maryland—Forty-nine posts. Department of Iowa—Fifty posts. Department of Michigan—Five divisions, aggregating fifty-one posts. Department of Indiana—Fifty-four posts, headed by the soldiers' orphan band, preceding George H. Thomas' post of Indianapolis, of which President Harrison was a member. Department of Wyoming and Colorado—Thirty-eight posts. Department of Kansas—Two thousand men in blue under the lead of Department Commander Albert R. Green. Department of Delaware—Twenty-four posts. Department of Missouri—Two thousand men headed by Frank B. Blair post of St. Louis and Hanson post. Department of Kentucky—Fifteen hundred men. Department of West Virginia—Seven hundred men bearing bunches of golden rods. Department of Arkansas—Five posts. Department of Tennessee—Two hundred men carrying white umbrellas. Louisiana and Mississippi, Florida, Oklahoma, Texas, Alabama, the Dakotas and the Indian territory had a few veterans to represent them.

A FINE DISPLAY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Seven hours and a half to a second was the marching time of the procession. Fully 80,000 men were in the column with 258 bands and drum corps. As every one of these played "Marching Through Georgia" about ten times, the occasion almost approximated a musical festival. It was a fine body of men and any nation might swell with pride over them. Spectators thronged both curbs ten deep and it is estimated that over 400,000 people viewed the parade. It was undoubtedly high water mark for the G. A. R. and will never be reached again. Military distance was maintained throughout the march and the column would have thronged a country road for twenty miles.

The parade was culminated by the presence of Ben Butler who rode in a carriage and was hilariously cheered and Ex-President Hayes, who was sprightly enough to make the trip on foot. The roads leading into Washington are thronged and blockaded with trains for ten miles out of town and thousands of visitors and G. A. R. men have not been able to get in yet. Missouri and Kansas took high rank in the procession and presented in dress and drill an appearance equal to any.

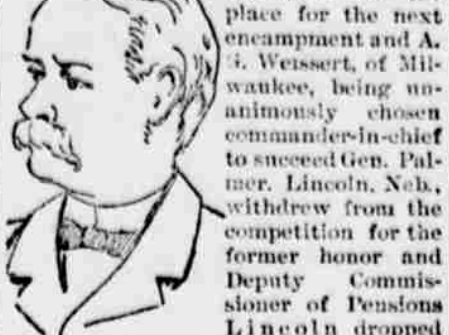
Kossuth's Birthday.

BUNDESGEST, Sept. 21.—The 96th anniversary of the birth of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, was fittingly celebrated in this city. The birthday fetes opened with a procession in which several thousand persons took part. After parading the principal streets, bearing old flags that were carried in the war for independence in 1848, the procession went to the park, where speeches and recitations were made glorifying Kossuth. A congratulatory telegram was sent to Kossuth and also one to the Hungarian colony in Ohio.

THE NEW COMMANDER.

Capt. A. G. Weissert, of Wisconsin, Chosen Commander of the G. A. R.—Other New Officers, Resolutions and Counsel of Aid.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Grand Army encampment work so far has been most harmonious, Indianapolis being selected by acclamation as the place for the next encampment and A. G. Weissert, of Milwaukee, being unanimously chosen commander-in-chief to succeed Gen. Palmer. Lincoln, Neb., withdrew from the competition for the former honor and Deputy Commissioner of Pensions Lincoln dropped out of the latter contest when he found how the land lay.



The election of a senior vice commander-in-chief was then taken up, but while it was in progress a communication was received from the president that his affliction was too deep to leave the bedside of his wife, and he therefore begged to be excused from any attendance on the encampment. Comrade B. H. Warfield was then unanimously elected senior vice commander-in-chief. On the first ballot for junior vice commander-in-chief there was no election. The candidates were: Ayers, of Delaware, 202; Beggart, of Texas, 233; Kennedy, of Colorado, 115; Menton, of Kentucky, 24; necessary to a choice, 328. There being no choice another ballot was ordered, which resulted in the choice of Peter B. Ayers, of Delaware. For surgeon general, W. C. Weil, of Danbury, Conn., and W. H. Johnson, of Minden, Neb., were the candidates. The ballot resulted: Weil, 423; Johnson, 165, and the former was elected. For the place of chaplain-in-chief there were four candidates, namely: J. H. Frazee, of Tennessee; D. R. Lowell, of Kansas; E. H. Haggerty, of Missouri, and W. H. Gotthell, of the District of Columbia. D. R. Lowell was the favorite candidate, and was elected.

RESOLUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The committee on resolutions reported to the G. A. R. encampment a large number of resolutions and propositions which had been referred to them, recommending that a large majority of them had been laid upon the table. Among the resolutions reported favorably by the committee and adopted were the following:

- Asking congress to pass a law giving the same right of precedence in appointments to all honorably discharged soldiers that is now given by law to soldiers that were discharged for disabilities. Commending the order of Commander-in-Chief Palmer forbidding any G. A. R. post to march under the confederate flag. Authorizing the commander-in-chief to issue a circular commending the Veterans' Protective Association Bureau of Information in connection with the world's fair, in case he shall find it worthy.

Declaring it to be inexpedient for the national encampment G. A. R. to express an opinion on the subject of opening the world's fair on Sunday, in view of the fact upon which the members of the G. A. R. are divided.

Favoring the establishment of a soldiers' home in the Marine hospital building at New Orleans.

Requesting that the census of veterans of the war and their post office addresses be published immediately.

Asking congress to provide for the erection of a monument to the private soldiers of the army.

Asking the secretary of war to provide a flagstaff at Fort Sumpter, upon which the national flag shall float the same as at all government posts.

Advising the council of administration to call the meeting of the next annual encampment not later than the first week of September, 1933.

THE COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

The council of administration for the next year has been named by the various departments as follows:

- Alabama—J. C. Miller, of Green Pond. Arizona—H. P. Lighthizer, Phoenix. Arkansas—Logan H. Root, Little Rock. California—N. D. Ayie, San Jose. Colorado and Wyoming—W. Barker, Manitou Springs, Col. Connecticut—T. I. Gill, Hartford. Delaware—M. B. Fowler, Wilmington. Florida—E. T. Foster, Belwood. Georgia—H. B. Mason. Idaho—G. L. Shoup, Solomon City. Illinois—H. S. Dietrich, Chicago. Indiana—W. H. Armstrong, Indianapolis. Indiana territory—R. T. Masters, Krebs. Iowa—L. H. Raymond, Hampton. Kansas—E. B. Jones, Holton. Kentucky—Jonathan McKelvey, Louisville. Louisiana and Mississippi—H. C. Warmouth, New Orleans. Maine—E. C. Milliken, Portland. Maryland—J. E. Hough, Baltimore. Massachusetts—William M. Olin, Boston. Michigan—J. O. Bollaie, Grand Rapids. Minnesota—C. C. Edwards, St. Paul. Missouri—E. Carter, St. Joseph. Montana—T. S. Wilson, Hootman. Nebraska—John Harsty, Fremont. New Hampshire—O. W. Baldwin, Lebanon. New Jersey—Benjamin Murphy, Jersey City. New Mexico—M. W. Berger, Santa Fe. New York—Theodore Pristien, New York. North Dakota—E. S. Miller, Jamestown. Ohio—R. H. Coderman, Toledo. Oklahoma—Thomas Seward, Guthrie. Oregon—D. C. Sherman, Galesburg. Pennsylvania—A. P. Burchfield, Pittsfield. Potomac—D. A. Grosvenor, District of Columbia. Rhode Island—H. C. Luther, Providence. South Dakota—S. H. Jumper, Aberdeen. Tennessee—W. H. Nelson, Johnson City. Texas—David Mackay, Dallas. Utah—C. O. Farnsworth, Salt Lake City. Vermont—S. W. Cummins, St. Albans. Virginia and North Carolina—D. R. Wilson, Richmond. Washington and Alaska—J. E. Brown, Spokane. West Virginia—C. W. Hart, Buckhannon. Wisconsin—H. S. Smith, Marion.

Prices of Paper to be Raised.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 23.—There was a large attendance of writing-paper manufacturers yesterday when the question of a shut down of mills was considered. Those present represented a daily output of 300 tons and the outcome was that the loft drying mills will shut down for a month before December 1, while an increase of two cents per pound for paper seems extremely probable. The machinery mills may also shut down later. The association voted to increase the price of loft dried paper and it is possible that the prices of book and news will also be raised.

DASTARDLY DEED.

Miscreants Wreck a Passenger Train on the Santa Fe Road.

Four Persons Killed and Twenty-Five Injured—Evidently the Work of Robbers, But They Were Frightened Away.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 22.—Passenger train No. 8 on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad was wrecked by unknown miscreants, undoubtedly train robbers, three miles west of Osage City at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning and the engine, the baggage, express and mail cars, two day coaches, two chair cars and three sleepers thrown over an embankment three feet and the first six cars telescoped. Four persons were killed outright and twenty-five seriously injured.

The killed were: Frank Baxter, express messenger, Kansas City. Bloomenthal, express guardsman, Mexico. James Chaddicks, fireman, Topeka. Ed Mayer, engineer, Topeka.

The injured were: Mary Lyman, Bloomington, Ill., injured about head and face, both ankles broken. Miss Jessie Grant, Pedro, Mo., injured in back. William Dorr and child, Chillicothe, Mo., badly bruised and scratched. Mrs. M. Jones and two children, Wichita, slightly bruised.

A. C. Roark, Newton, head cut. J. E. Johnson, Minneapolis, Kan., badly bruised. H. C. McClure, Richmond, Mo., knee fractured and head cut. W. D. Minor, Ness City, knee hurt.

H. S. Foster, Lawrence Kan., postal clerk, badly bruised. R. B. Donahue, conductor, Kansas City, face cut, leg badly bruised. C. B. Kinney, Kansas City, express messenger, leg broken and internally injured.

J. B. Oberlin, Kansas City, postal clerk, injured in back. Thomas Nelson, Topeka, bruised about the head. M. A. Roberts, Emporia, back slightly injured. J. F. Waddell, Boyer, Kan., right hip injured.

S. G. Kelley, Kansas City, postal clerk, internal injuries; probably fatal. C. F. Wardlaw, Elliott, Ill., badly bruised. W. A. Curry, Burlingame, head cut. Mrs. Ollie Young, Poplar Bluff, Mo., head badly cut.

Mary E. Reed, Great Bend, Kan., left hip and side paralyzed. Jessie Gould, Great Bend, Kan., bruised about arms and left thigh. W. W. Smith, Lawson, Mo., left leg seriously contused. Mrs. W. W. Smith, Lawson, Mo., head severely contused.

R. H. Stratton, Milan, Mo., contusion of back. W. W. A. Curry, Chautauqua Springs, Kan., contusion of left temple; left hand and right knee bruised. D. V. Miller, Rockville, Ind., hands and arms bruised.

J. L. Bales, Lawrence, Kan., contusion of the right foot. Raymond Cook, Oskaloosa, Kan., cut on head. Mrs. Emma Roberts, Emporia, Kan., left side of abdomen and left hip bruised. William F. Ripley, Olathe, Kan., nose severely bruised.

Mary F. Gruber, Leavenworth, Kan., head slightly cut. Mrs. Josie Van Voodale, Wamego, Kan., left shoulder bruised. Miss Dedler, Council Grove, Kan., left shoulder severely bruised.

The rail was removed at a small bridge which crosses a ravine. There was a down grade run of five miles from Barclay to that point and the train was running fully forty-five miles an hour. It was impossible for the engineer to see the twisted rail in time to check the speed of the train and the coaches piled one over the other until the baggage and express car was completely hidden from view.

Men, women and children were piled over each other, caught in the broken seats and thrown through the windows of the cars. An examination of the track was made, and it was found that the fish plates had been carefully removed and the bolts taken out and the spikes drawn from ten ties and the rail bent over to the inside.

The one million dollars in currency was on its way from the Mexican Central railroad to its headquarters in Boston. In examining the ground about the wreck a spot was found in which three men had lain in the grass and tracks were found leading from this spot to the track. A wrench and a sledge hammer, stolen from the Barclay tool house, were found and the fish plates and bolts which had been removed were also discovered.

The mysterious feature of the whole affair is that the robbers did not make an attempt to take the money, which could have easily been picked up. The passengers saw men run for the brush near by, but it is not known how many there were.

Here the spikes had to be drawn from ten ties of a rail on the north side of the track. The east end of the rail had been pried out of place, thus forming a switch leading to the embankment, making it certain that the entire train would be derailed, even though it were running at a low rate of speed.

No Files on This Divine.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 22.—Rev. J. W. Arney, who made a reputation because he raved horses week days and preached rattling sermons Sundays, and who was thrown out of the Methodist church for it, is going back to the pulpit. He, however, will race the season out, having won six purses in the Greenville meet and lowered Guarantee's record to 2:29. To-day he has sold Montie, Patchen and Tillie S. to Manistee parties for \$1,200 each, with permission to fill out the season with them. He leaves the track and sulky in two weeks, just in time to ask the conference for a pulpit.

SYNAGOGUE SCARE.

A Senseless Panic Causes Loss of Life in New York.

New York, Sept. 24.—In a senseless panic in Ludlow street synagogues, crowded with Hebrew new year festival service attendants, four women were trampled to death this morning and nine persons, so far as known, more or less badly injured.

The panic was caused by some person yelling "fire" when a candle fell over on the pulpit and set fire to a bit of drapery. The congregation stampeded immediately.

Two other synagogues in the building were crowded and the worshippers heard the rush up stairs and joined in it. When the three streams of wildly desperate men and women met on the narrow stairs a struggle resulted in which the women went down under the rush of the frenzied men and life was trodden out of them.

The scene of the tragedy was the six-story tenement, 27 Ludlow street, with a synagogue on each one of the first, second and third floors, connected by narrow flights of stairs. It was in the place of worship on the third floor where the congregation Talmud Torah met that the panic began. This, like the others, is a plain room filled with wooden benches, a partition dividing it in the middle. In the partition is a door just the width of two boards, and through this those who were in front had to pass to get within sight of the stairs. At the partition door there was a jam then a crash and part of it gave way. The mass fell or rolled down the steep stairway.

More than 1,000 people in the building heard the rush and the crash overhead and with a common impulse ran for the stairs. At the second floor landing there is a sharp turn. There again the mass stuck for a moment, but worked to go presently and the two maddened masses met, the one coming down stairs, the other cutting in under it and trying to get ahead. A furious struggle ensued, men and women fighting with madness.

On the lower floor the mad mass brought up against the rush from the lower synagogue, the largest of all, and all came to a dead stop. Some person in the street had enough presence of mind to send out a fire alarm which brought the department to the scene and the firemen succeeded in extricating the people from the blocked stairway.

When all had been cleared out four women lay dead on the stairs and nine more or less badly injured. These were sent to the Gouverneur hospital.

Some one threw the candle that had caused all the trouble out of the window and put an end to the fire.

Political Notes. Ex-Gov. Gray of Indiana is visiting Mr. Cleveland at Gray Gables. Judge John Martin supports the fusion of Kansas populists and democrats.

Ex-Congressman Allen, of Michigan, spoke to 1,099 people in Topeka. He will speak at other points in the state. W. J. Belknap, a straight out third party man, has been nominated for congress by the people's party of the Sixth Michigan district.

The socialistic labor party of New York city has nominated a full municipal ticket headed by Alexander Jonas, editor of the Volks-Zeitung, for mayor. The Delaware prohibition state convention selected presidential electors by acclamation and nominated Lewis M. Price as representative in congress.

A personal letter received from ex-Senator Ingalls stated that he would make his first speech of the campaign in Topeka, October 1, speaking in the evening at the Grand opera house.

Congressman Sherman Hoar has written declining to allow his name to go before the democratic convention as a candidate for governor of Massachusetts. He says his duty to his family compels a complete withdrawal from politics.

The Fifth Michigan democrats have endorsed George F. Richardson, of Ottawa county, the nominee of the people's party for congress. He is a farmer and was the author of the Richardson railroad taxation law in the last legislature.

Ex-Gov. Glick opened the campaign in the Sixth district at Atwood, Kan., for the fusion state and congressional ticket and created a sensation by ignoring the candidacy of Freeman, the regular democratic nominee, and advising the democrats to vote for William Baker, the people's party candidate.

The Stevens wing of the republican party of Alabama filled out their congressional electoral ticket and will make the fight in opposition to the recent fusion ticket and the democrats. Candidates for congress were named as follows: First district, R. J. Davidson (colored); Second, Charles O. Harris (colored); Third, Alfred H. Hendricks (colored); Sixth, W. Vaughn.

Shot By a Burglar. KANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 24.—William Rogers and C. F. Wiley were shot in an encounter with a burglar at Argentine. Rogers' wounds will likely result fatally, while Wiley's will not prove serious unless blood poison sets in. Rogers is shot through the groin and left leg and Wiley through the fleshy part of the right leg. William Woodson, a Santa Fe switchman, is locked up at the county jail in Kansas City, Kan., pending an investigation, as Wiley declared that he was the man who did the shooting.

Cholera Affecting the Paper Trade. NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—At a meeting of paper manufacturers of the United States, who had become anxious about the shortage of the rags supply, caused by the cholera epidemic in Europe, here yesterday, it was the unanimous opinion that the price of book paper must advance rapidly and that the mills might even have to run on short time for lack of raw material. The meeting did not fix prices.

Fighting the Trust. CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Sam Woolner & Bros., of Peoria, have organized a large corporation to build anti-trust distillers. They say they mean fight.

"August Flower"

I have been troubled with dyspepsia, but after a fair trial of August Flower, am freed from the vexatious trouble—J. B. Young, Daughters College, Harrodsburg, Ky. I had headache one year steady. One bottle of August Flower cured me. It was positively worth one hundred dollars to me—J. W. Smith, P.M. and Gen. Merchant, Townsend, Ont. I have used it myself for constipation and dyspepsia and it cured me. It is the best seller I ever handled—C. Rugb, Druggist, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

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THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED SAPOLIO. GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

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