

## The Watchman and Southerner.

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### NO BETTER THAN BAR-KEEPER.

### Dispensaries Must Pay Special Revenue Taxes.

Washington, Feb. 29.—In the United States court of claims today the chief justice announced, in the case of the State of South Carolina against the United States to recover various sums paid by the State of South Carolina as special taxes for the sale of liquors in the State at the various dispensaries, by the officials in charge of these dispensaries, that the petition of the State of South Carolina was dismissed and that the opinion would be handed down tomorrow.

This is one of the most important cases that has come before Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes for decision since he has been in office. The State of South Carolina made claim before him for the refund of these taxes upon the ground that the State dispensary law was constitutional, as decided by the supreme court of the United States, and that the collection of these taxes was in reality a tax levied upon State officials, and therefore upon the exercise of a governmental function and power. The commissioner rejected the claim and suit was then brought in the court of claims and by its decision Mr. Yerkes is sustained.

### The Franchise Tax Act.

Columbia, March 1.—There seems to have been a bad slip up in the Franchise Tax Act. It may be that things can be straightened out and some way can be found to get the franchise tax income this year, but the outlook is rather gloomy. The following letter from Comptroller General Jones to Attorney General Gunter explains the matter: "I find that the Act to require the payment of annual license fees by corporations doing business in this State and reports to the Comptroller General," was approved by the Governor on the 29th of February, 1904. The Act provides in Section 1 for certain reports to be made by corporations doing business in this State to the Comptroller General, upon the filing of which reports the corporation is required to pay by the first day of April or the first day of May in each year certain license fees, based upon the amount of capital stock or property of such corporation. The time limited in the Act for the filing of these annual reports has expired for the year 1904, and I desire to be advised whether I can now require such returns to be filed for the year 1904, or whether I shall have to wait until February, 1905, before requiring any reports under this Act. There is no provision in the Act stating when it shall go into effect, and as it was not approved until February 29 it will not go into effect until March 21."

Mr. Jones has simply asked for advice and Attorney General Gunter has not yet had the time to study the matter out and see how things can be arranged, if possible to do so.

The returns of certain corporations are required to be made to the Comptroller General in February. The Act was only approved in the last days of the session. It is provided that the Act goes into effect twenty days after approval, and the thing to do now is to figure how the returns can be made in February when Act under its own provisions goes into effect in March, under its own terms. The point now is whether the returns are essential and whether the tax can be collected from certain corporations without the previous making of the returns.

The expectation was that the Act would go into effect this year and the franchise tax be a source of income for the present year. The General Assembly expected to have this income in the making of its annual appropriations, which were \$114,000 more than they were last year, and if this additional revenue is not to be raised it will make just that much more of a deficiency.

### Indigestion Causes Catarrh of the Stomach.

For many years it has been supposed that Catarrh of the Stomach caused indigestion and dyspepsia, but the truth is exactly the opposite. Indigestion causes catarrh. Repeated attacks of indigestion inflame the mucous membranes lining the stomach and exposes the nerves of the stomach, thus causing the glands to secrete mucus instead of the juices of natural digestion. This is called Catarrh of the Stomach.

### Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

relieves all inflammation of the mucous membranes lining the stomach, protects the nerves, and cures bad breath, sour risings, a sense of fullness after eating, indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles.

### Kodol Digests What You Eat

Make the Stomach Strong.  
Bottles only. Regular size, \$1.00, holding 2 1/2 times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.  
Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, Ill.  
For sale by Olin B. Davis.

### BARNWELL'S TREASURER SHORT.

The Governor Suspends him from Office—Comptroller General Says He is Short to the Amount of \$11,475.43.

Columbia, Feb. 29.—The reports indicate that County Treasurer E. D. Free, of Barnwell, is very much behind in his accounts. The following formal notice from Governor Heyward gives the facts in the case:

February 29, 1904.  
E. D. Free, Esq., County Treasurer, Barnwell County, Barnwell, S. C.  
Dear Sir: It having been officially reported to me by the Hon. A. W. Jones, Comptroller General, under date of February 29, 1904: "I have had thorough examination made of the books and accounts of E. D. Free, treasurer of Barnwell County. The investigation reveals a shortage of \$11,475.42. This investigation covers the period of Mr. E. D. Free's incumbency as county treasurer, from 1898 to 1903, and down to February 8, 1904. I herewith enclose, for your information, the report of Mr. E. B. Wilson, chief clerk of this office, all of which is respectfully submitted for such action as your Excellency may deem proper."

The above evidence being satisfactory to me, I, D. C. Heyward, Governor of the State of South Carolina, by virtue of the authority invested in me by Sections 398 and 340, of Vol. I, Civil Code of Laws, 1902, do hereby suspend you as county treasurer of Barnwell county, South Carolina, such suspension to be effective and of force from the date hereof, as provided in the aforesaid sections of the Civil Code.

Given under my hand and seal this 29th day of February, 1904.  
D. C. Heyward, Governor.

### NEGRO POSTMASTERS MUST GO.

Postoffice at Humphreys, Arkansas, in Blown Up.

Washington, March 1.—The postoffice department has been officially notified that the postoffice at Humphreys, Ark., has been blown up, and the St. Louis division postoffice inspector has been notified to make an investigation immediately. The details of the affair, which press reports attribute to dissatisfaction with the negro postmaster and his predecessor, also a negro.

### WHAT IS SAID IN LITTLE ROCK.

Little Rock, Ark., March 1.—Conflicting reports reach here concerning the dynamiting of the postoffice at Humphreys, Ark. One report says the act was committed with robbery as the motive, and another is that it was prompted by prejudice against J. B. Greer, the postmaster. At Humphreys it is said that Greer is in Little Rock, but inquiry fails to locate him. It is also reported from Humphreys that Greer has expressed a desire to resign. The postoffice there was situated in a store and recently has been in charge of a negro girl and man, as deputies of Greer.

The report that the postoffice was destroyed by persons opposed to Greer, because he is a negro, has aroused some indignation at Humphreys, and all of the better class of citizens are incensed at the imputation. They express the determination to discover if such a motive has prompted the deed, and, in such event, to make every effort to capture and punish the guilty persons.

### Working Overtime.

Eight hour laws are ignored by those tireless little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always at work, night and day, curing indigestion, biliousness, constipation, sick headache and all stomach, liver and bowel troubles. Easy, pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25c. at J. F. W. DeLorme's drug store.

### Cotton Manufacturing.

A writer in *Gunter's Magazine* points out that in 1865 there were in this country only 4,500 spindles, and in 1810 there were 87,000. The growth of the business was very rapid after that year, and in 1815 there were 150,000 spindles, while in 1820 there were 220,000. In 1870, just prior to the war, the number of spindles had increased to 5,235,727, the capital to \$98,565,268, and the value of the product to \$115,681,774. In 1870 the spindles had increased to 7,152,415, the capital invested to \$141,000,000, and the value of product to \$177,000,000. By 1890 the capital invested had more than doubled, and amounted to \$354,000,000, the value of product to \$268,000,000, and the number of spindles was 14,450,000. In 1900, the last year for which definite figures are obtainable, the number of spindles was 21,000,000, the capital invested was \$400,842,772, and the value of product was \$332,806,154. It is estimated that there are now, at the beginning of 1904, at least 23,000,000 spindles, and the capital invested is \$500,000,000. The value of the product would probably be something near \$350,000,000.

### More Riots.

Disturbances of strikers are not nearly as grave as an individual disorder of the system. Overwork, loss of sleep, nervous tension will be followed by utter collapse, unless a reliable remedy is immediately employed. There's nothing so efficient to cure disorders of the liver or kidneys as Electric Bitters. It's a wonderful tonic, and effective nerve and the greatest all around medicine for run down systems. It dispels nervousness, rheumatism and neuralgia and expels malaria germs. Only 50c, and satisfaction guaranteed by J. F. W. DeLorme, druggist.

### KOREA JOINS JAPAN

### AGAINST RUSSIA.

Corean Minister Recalled From St. Petersburg—Japs Closing in on Russian Army From Four Sides.

Japanese Issue Another Statement of the Position, Justifying Their Action in Breaking off Negotiations With Russia and Beginning the War.

Russia Receives an Explanation From Secretary Hay.

Washington, March 1.—The Japanese minister today gave out an authorized statement from his Government relative to Russian allegation that Japan was guilty of a breach of international law in not declaring war and of treachery in attacking Russia, who was bent on peace. The statement says that Russia, while delaying negotiations, extended her naval and military preparations, increasing her far Eastern fleet by nineteen vessels and augmenting her forces by 40,000 men, besides fortifying strategic points. The statement says:

"From these military and naval preparations of every description, made during the progress of the negotiations, it is quite evident that Russia was not inclined to a friendly settlement of the questions then under discussion between Japan and herself, but sought solely by military preponderance to force Japan into submission. During the latter part of January, and up to the beginning of February, Russian military activity was still further intensified.

"Seeing that the situation had become so critical that it admitted of no further delay, the Japanese Government was compelled to break off negotiations that had proved abortive and to take the necessary steps for self-protection.

"It is the almost unanimous opinion of international jurists that a declaration of war is not an indispensable prerequisite to the opening of hostilities. Indeed, it has been the common practice in recent wars to declare war after hostilities have been begun. Japan's action, therefore, is not open to the least criticism in this regard. From the standpoint of international law it must be acknowledged that the charge made against her does not come with good grace from Russia, inasmuch as there are many historical instances of Russia herself resorting to hostilities without declaring war."

### JAPS HEAD THE RUSSIANS.

Liao-Yang, Manchuria, March 1.—The Japanese have occupied Ichio Yang, Corea, and are now fortifying the walls of the town. This was the objective point of Gen. Mishchenko, who, with a detachment of mounted Cossacks as announced yesterday, had reached Kasanja, Corea, and was expected to arrive at Ichio Yang yesterday. A detachment of Russian troops is in the neighborhood of Ichio Yang. The Coreans are averse to giving the Russians information regarding the movements of the Japanese.

The Chinese troops around Liao Che are being reinforced. Yuan-Shi-Kai, the Chinese commander-in-chief, has ten thousand men near Junpin-Fu, while 5,000 men are with Gen. Ma. Fresh troops are arriving in the province of Chi Li.

### RUSSIA BULLIES UNCLE SAM.

Washington, March 1.—An important conference, lasting more than an hour, occurred today between Secretary Hay and Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador. The growing ill-feeling in Russia against Americans and the continued attacks of certain parts of the American press against Russia was the main subject discussed.

Count Cassini also informally inquired about the report that the Commercial Cable Company had applied for landing privileges at Guam for a cable from that island to Japan. He was assured by Mr. Hay that this Government at present was considering no such application.

To a correspondent of the Associated Press Count Cassini said that it had been a bitter disappointment to the Russian people to find American newspapers attacking the Russian Government, the Russian people and Russian policies. He said the first feeling of his people had been one of painful surprise, but that this is now crystallizing into a deplorable feeling of un-friendliness.

"The tone of Russian newspapers," said the ambassador, "a consequence of the tone of many American newspapers, is beginning to take a very painful direction in their references to the United States, and in my opinion it is in the interests of both countries that some measures shall be taken to check this before it is too late."

"What is the cause of the present unfriendly policy of the Russian press towards this country?" the ambassador was asked.

The ambassador responded: "It is the constant unfriendly feeling expressed in many American newspapers against Russia. I am sure that when these attacks, which so far as Russia can see are without cause, ends the relations of Russia and the United States will no longer be clouded."

Paris, March 2.—Information reaching here from official sources shows the Japanese concentration of troops is going on extensively in the neighborhood of Ping Yang, Corea. Large forces are disembarking from transports at nearby ports, from which it is assumed that an extensive land engagement is imminent in northern Corea.

### MOVEMENT DELAYED.

Washington, March 2.—The landing

in force of the Japanese on Liao Tung peninsula and the land investment of Port Arthur will not begin for a fortnight, according to advices received here from what are believed to be reliable sources. It was expected that the attack upon the fortress would take place yesterday or today, but these later advices, without explaining the reason for the delay, show that there has been a change in the original plans.

Army officers here think that the Japanese have decided that, with the railroad connecting Port Arthur with the outside world cut, thus preventing supplies from reaching the place two weeks' privation will render the final assault easier. Moreover as Port Arthur can be safely left as it is for the time being, the Japanese troops may be employed instead in northern Corea and near the Yalu river, where they are now most needed.

### NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS ALLOWED.

London March 3.—Hardly a word of news from the seat of war, with the exception of the Russian official dispatches, is published here this morning, and it now seems clear that the story in *The Morning Telegraph*, two days ago of a bombardment of Port Arthur by the Japanese on Feb. 29, is nothing more than a re-echo of previous attacks.

From Yin Kow comes an unconfirmed report that 500 bandits, armed with modern rifles, have attacked a Russian post to the west of Haicheng (Haicheng is 33 miles east by north of New Chwang). There was severe fighting, and both sides lost heavily. This report is discredited at Yin Kow, but if it is true it indicates that a serious danger is confronting Russia in these well armed brigand bands.

According to *The Daily Mail's* account of this affair, six Japanese found among the bandits were killed. This would tend to show that the Japanese are organizing the bands. The reports received here from Tokio declare that Japan has granted permission for 53 foreign newspaper correspondents to accompany the Japanese forces. Seventeen of these correspondents are Americans. The date of their departure has not been fixed.

A mile and a quarter of the Siberian railroad, according to the Tokio reports, has been destroyed in the Ninguta district, between Vladivostok and Harbin.

The Tien Tsun correspondent of *The Standard* cables that the Russians are fortifying strongly points south of Mukden. Thousands of coolies who are working day and night on the ramparts and entrenchments of Haicheng are compelled to labor without pay.

Heartrending stories are appearing in the English newspapers of the sufferings of refugees from Port Arthur on the train journey to European lands.

It is bitterly cold and there is scarcity of food and water. Several children have been suffocated under the rugs and shawls with which they were covered in attempts to keep them warm. Owing to exposure and exhaustion, an epidemic of influenza has broken out among the refugees.

Maj. Gen. Pflug, Viceroy Alexieff's chief-of-staff, sends in the following telegram dated March 2:

"According to additional information which has reached me, our patrols, having passed the night versts (eight miles) from Ping Yang, approached that town on the morning of February 29. They were closely pressing a Japanese patrol of seven officers. Leint. Lonie Hakoff attacked this patrol with three Cossacks, forcing it to retreat at a gallop towards the gates of the town.

"The presence of our patrols near Ping Yang caused great alarm, and soon the enemy's sharpshooters manned the wall and towers and opened fire, expecting an attack. According to the report, our patrols approached within 700 paces of the town which they found to be surrounded by old and new ramparts. These, however were not yet occupied by the enemy, and it is supposed that the Japanese have not more than 1,000 men in Ping Yang."

St. Petersburg, March 2.—In a dispatch to the Czar Viceroy Alexieff says:

"Admiral Stark, telegraphing from Port Arthur today, March 2, says the enemy did not appear off Port Arthur on either February 28, February 29, or March 1. Reconnoissances made by cruisers and torpedo boats over a radius of sixty miles from Port Arthur also failed to discover the enemy's vessels."

Seoul, March 4.—The Corean Government announced this morning that the Corean minister to St. Petersburg had been recalled. This is taken as an announcement that Corea has decided to make common cause with Japan against Russia.

### CLOSING IN ON RUSSIANS.

Chefoo, March 4.—A number of Japanese transports, escorted by six cruisers passed off this port today on the way to Liatung Gulf where a landing will be made. The Japanese are now closing in on the Russians from four sides and a renewal of active hostilities is expected in the near future.

### POLISH SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

Vienna, March 4.—It is reported that the Russian authorities have arrested three hundred political suspects in Poland, and have given them the choice between life imprisonment and serving as volunteers in the army in Manchuria.

Yin Kow, March 3.—The Russo-Chinese bank is closing, preparatory to removing to Mukden. Women and children are preparing to leave Yin Kow in anticipation of the arrival of a Japanese fleet, which is expected when the river opens, probably a fortnight hence. On account of the impossibility of defending the coast at Yin Kow until such time as a thaw permits the construction of entrenchments and forts, the Russians have prepared to retire up the main rail-

road line. There are practically no defenses here, and although the shifting and reshifting of troops and artillery to the small forts at the mouth of the Liao river has the appearance of an intention to defend Yin Kow, the military authorities depend upon an inland engagement to put a stop to the Japanese advance.

As far as is yet known the plans decided upon are, first, that Gen. Kurapatkin's headquarters are to be at Mukden; Viceroy Alexieff proposes to remain at Mukden indefinitely, as that city is the centre of the Chinese administration and has a viceregal bureau; second, that the plain west of Tashichiao which is almost impossible of defense, will be held if possible on account of the railroad connecting with Port Arthur; third, Hai-Ching and Liao Yang are the extreme limits to which troops will be withdrawn, on account of the exposure of the railroad at these points.

That the Japanese will arrive before a thaw permits the construction of defenses is thought here to be practically certain. It would appear also that the authorities expect Port Arthur to be besieged.

### FORTIFYING ANTUNG HEAVILY.

Seoul, March 3.—The Russian forces at Anju are compelling the Coreans to supply them with rice, fodder and fuel. The Russians are fortifying Antung heavily with the apparent intention of preventing the Japanese from crossing the Yalu.

### "A DELIBERATE FABRICATION."

What Cleveland Says of the Story of His Dining a Negro.

Representative Scott, of Kansas, Who Told the Story, is Exposed in Congress.

Washington, March 3.—In the House today a letter from Grover Cleveland to Representative Webb, of North Carolina, was read, denying that C. H. J. Taylor, a negro, had dined with him at the White House while he was President, as charged by Representative Scott, of Kansas, a few days ago. Mr. Webb said he had written the former President, sending him an extract from the Record, and asking if the statements made by Mr. Scott were true.

"This morning," he said, "I received the following reply," which he read amid applause on the Democratic side: "Princeton, N. J., March 2, 1904.—E. Y. Webb, House of Representatives—Dear Sir: It is a matter of small concern to me that a Mr. Scott has seen fit to use my name in a display of his evil propensities on the floor of the House of Representatives.

"In answer to your inquiry, however, I have to say of his statement that the colored man, C. H. J. Taylor, took lunch with me at the White House, that it is a deliberate fabrication out of the whole cloth.

"As far as Mr. Taylor is concerned, I understand that prior to his appointment as register of deeds at Washington he had served as an assistant in the office of the city attorney at Kansas City. His nomination as register was confirmed by the Senate and he served in that place with intelligence and efficiency. He has since died. Some people restrain themselves from abusing the dead.

"My inquiries concerning Mr. Taylor before his appointment, my observation of him during his incumbency, and the little I have known of him since, satisfy me that his character is very unjustly attacked in the diatribe of Mr. Scott.

"One charge is made against Mr. Taylor by Mr. Scott, which he doubly clinches with truth when he declares: 'He was a black negro.' I am led, however, to doubt his familiarity with his subject when he adds: 'As black as you ever saw.' Yours very truly, Grover Cleveland."

Mr. Webb said he wanted this denial to travel, that the statement of Mr. Scott might be overtaken.

"Mr. Cleveland was a friend of the negro, but not a fool friend," said Mr. Webb. He never by word or act encouraged the dream of social equality in the breast of the black man. "This was greeted with applause by the Democrats. "Again," he continued, "he was the friend of the colored man, but he also was the friend of the Southern white man, and sympathized with us in our race problems and race burdens, and that, sir, is more than Mr. Roosevelt seemed ever to have done."

Mr. Scott said he accepted the statement of Mr. Cleveland as true and offered his apology to the former President. In justice to himself, said Mr. Scott, he desired to say that he never before heard the report denied.

Mr. Swanson, of Virginia, asked Mr. Scott when he had heard the report, to which Mr. Scott replied that he had seen the statement in newspapers.

Mr. Swanson asked further for a copy of a newspaper containing the statement.

Mr. Scott explained that these statements were made several years ago and the papers might not be easily procured. He said that he had made full apology to Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Scott added that he had brought to Mr. Cleveland for the first time in four years applause from the Democratic side. This was loudly applauded upon the majority side of the chamber.

### ROOSEVELT AND THE NEGRO.

Mr. Williams, the minority leader, charged that Mr. Roosevelt had dined Booker Washington to carry the light of example to the South, which does not believe in social equality. When a question is raised, he said, against the appointment of a negro to positions in the South the statement is made that there can be no discrimination on account of color, but, continued Mr. Williams, the Administration would not appoint a Chinaman as a postmaster on the Pacific coast if the

possessed the ability of Li Hung Chang.

Mr. Williams said the whole incident was a telling blow at the abstract theory of general equality, and that it "is a discovery of the underlying hypocrisy of the contention that all men are socially equal, regardless of color, race, traits and tendencies."

Mr. Scott desired to know who had been asserting social equality.

"I have understood," replied Mr. Williams, "that the political theory of your household of political faith for the last twenty years has been that men, regardless of color, race, traits, tendencies, characteristics, capabilities or what-not, ought to be strictly equal politically," and, he said, social equality must follow: "but that is not all; the head of your party set the example of social equality in the only manner in which it can be set, by inviting a black man to a table."

Mr. Williams said that if what the President had done was not to carry the light of example, it was done for no purpose at all.

"It was an unconscious exhibition," continued the minority leader, "of the arrogance that teaches men now and then to shed the light of example upon the benighted white population of the South."

Mr. Williams went on: "Nor am I quarrelling with Mr. Roosevelt, nor have I quarrelled with him at all. He has a perfect right to invite a colored man if he chooses, but as far as I know, he waited until he was President of the United States so it could bear an official stamp, before he ever did it."

Mr. Scott said he had made no imputation of fault against Mr. Cleveland. He had simply pointed to the allegation he made because the Democratic party had gone into hysterics because one man had invited a colored man to his table.

"All right," said Mr. Williams, "I am glad to hear that, because I thought the gentleman had a sharp stick and was after my dear and much adored old friend, Grover Cleveland." (Laughter.)

Further discussion was cut short by a point of order.

The House passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill and took up the Indian appropriation bill before adjournment.

### Danger in Cold Weather.

There is danger in cold weather because it produces conditions favorable to the development of those germ diseases known as grippe, pneumonia, bronchitis, consumption, etc. These diseases are contracted while the mucous membrane of the throat and lungs is weakened by inflammation resulting from a cold. It is dangerous to neglect even a slight cold. Help nature to ward off disease by using Rydell's Elixir. This modern scientific remedy can always be relied on in all diseased conditions of the throat and lungs. All dealers.

New Brunswick, N. J., March 1.—Noah Raby died today in the Piscataway poor house, of which he had been an inmate for the last thirty years. If he had lived until April 1 next according to his own statement, Raby would have been 132 years old. He retained his memory, and would recall many incidents of his long career until very recently. Raby is said to have been born in Eatontown, Gates county, N. C., on April 1, 1772. He enlisted in the navy in 1805 and served on the ship *Constitution* and the frigate *Brandywine*, on the latter of which Farragut was a lieutenant.

### Proper Treatment of Pneumonia

Pneumonia is too dangerous a disease for anyone to attempt to doctor himself, although he may have the proper remedies at hand. A physician should always be called. It should be borne in mind, however, that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of the grip, and that by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the threatened attack of pneumonia may be warded off. This remedy is also used by physicians in the treatment of pneumonia with the best results. Dr. W. J. Smith, of Sanders, Ala., who is also a druggist, says of it: "I have been selling Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and prescribing it in my practice for the past six years. I use it in cases of pneumonia and have always gotten the best results." Sold by China's Drug Store.

### REMINISCENSES

Jailer George W. Hancock had

Something by Which to Remember the Early '60's.

Here in Sumter there are few people more generally known than George W. Hancock keeper of the jail. Mr. Hancock is an interesting talker and tells a story well. Of war stories he has an ample store. "Seen one day at his castle on Canal street," he told the following:

"I have been down in bed on account of my back several times and suffered the most intense pain right across the small of my back which felt just as if a log of wood was laying on it and crushing the life out of me and I was unable to get from under it, could not turn over without taking both hands to pull myself. The kidney secretions were very dark, full of sediment and called me out of bed every little while. I think I contracted the disease during the war, away back in 1862 and 1863 lying out in all kinds of weather, exposed to heat and cold. Since then during later years I have suffered everything a man could suffer and live. I used everything I could get hold of but nothing seemed to touch it. I finally saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised and went to Dr. A. J. China's drug store and procured a box. They acted like a charm. I have used three boxes and all the pain in my back has left, the kidney secretions have become natural and I feel a No. 1. Doan's Kidney Pills are the best backache remedy on earth."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no other.