

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims t at be thy Country's thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1850

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The Watchman and Southron.

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GREENWOOD SWEEP BY FIRE.

One Half of Business Section Destroyed Yesterday Morning.

Mrs. Moseley, Proprietor of Central Hotel Burned to Death.

Special to The State.
Greenwood, May 25.—Fully one-half of the business portion of Greenwood was wiped out by fire early this morning. The property loss will approximate \$133,000, with about \$70,000 insurance. Mrs. Annie Moseley, proprietor of the Central hotel, lost her life in the fire.

The fire originated, it is believed, in the kitchen of the Central hotel, located in the building owned by J. & D. M. Spiegel, and occupying the entire second story. The first alarm was given at 3.15 a. m., by an engineer on a C. & W. C. freight train standing in the yard. The train crew was soon on the post and the boarders were awakened by them. Mr. R. A. Abernethy, who occupied the room next to the kitchen, was almost overcome by smoke but was able to wake Mrs. Moseley, who was sleeping in the room next above him. She was greatly excited and began screaming. It was supposed that she would at once escape as all the others were doing. The fire was eating its way into the building with fiendish rapidity and the smoke was already filling every room. D. M. Spiegel, one of the owners of the building who has a room in the hotel, was the last one to be aroused. He escaped by making his way to the front veranda and jumping to the ground.

Mrs. Moseley's continued screams revealed her presence in the building, which was completely enveloped by flame. The few present, having no ladder, were under the window trying to get her to jump. Just a few minutes before a ladder arrived her cries hushed and the red tongue of flame filling her window told the horror-stricken few that her death agony had come and was over.

MISSISSIPPI TOWN BURNED.

Practically Whole Business Part of Town Destroyed.

Jackson, Miss., May 25.—With every business house of any importance in ashes, together with a large number of private residences, the principal hotel and the passenger depot, Yazoo City, a town of 6,000 people, 45 miles from Jackson, is tonight resting after one of the most exciting days in its history.

The fire started at 8.30 o'clock this morning and burned until 5 o'clock this afternoon, destroying a total of 200 houses. The financial loss will be the heaviest in the history of Mississippi since the war.

The fire was three blocks wide and 12 blocks long. The city was putting in a new system of water works and the old system which had wooden mains, was wholly inadequate to meet the department. The pipes burst all over the city and it was impossible to get the water even to the first floors of buildings.

The fire started in the residence of Mr. Wise, and though there is some dispute as to how it originated, the general belief is that it had its origin in defective electric wires. Early in the day the authorities of Jackson were called on to render assistance and did so by sending a hose cart and one of the large engines, the latter being made in 40 minutes. The Jackson firemen worked with might and main but could do little good. A man by the name of Chambliss, a citizen of this place, was killed by falling walls and information from Yazoo tonight is that he is in a precarious condition. He had been in office but three or four weeks. In the afternoon the fire jumped a bayou and reached Latonia, a residence suburb where it destroyed some of the finest homes. Tonight about 60 families are homeless.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

GLENN SPRINGS WATER

The Kidney Cure.

STILL HAMMERING ON PORT ARTHUR.

Japs Made Another Naval Attack on Tuesday, but Failed to Take It.

Various Rumors from the Land Forces on the Liao Tung Peninsula.

Chefoo, May 25, 10 p. m.—A portion of the Japanese fleet bombarded Port Arthur at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The attack was witnessed by a Frenchman, who left Dalny on the night of the 22nd and arrived here today. He says that eight large warships circled before the entrance of Port Arthur harbor for one hour, firing broadsides at intervals of ten minutes.

Up to the time this Frenchman left Dalny everything was quiet there, but an attack on the part of the Japanese was expected hourly. The military and civil officials of Dalny are ready to leave. Only a few civilians remain there.

The attempt made about a fortnight ago to destroy the docks and piers at Dalny was not successful and after the receipt of the news of the loss of the Japanese battleship Hatsuse, Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, commander of the military forces at Port Arthur, ordered that the docks and pier be not destroyed.

The Japanese are in force at Pitsewo and Kin Chou and are ready to march down either side of the peninsula toward Port Arthur.

The German steamer Chefoo was fired on by a Japanese cruiser in Pe Chi Li gulf today. She misunderstood the signals of the cruiser. The Swedish steamer Karin also was fired on during last night while off Liao Tie Shan promontory, but it is not known whence this fire came.

St. Petersburg, May 25, 9.23 p. m.—No confirmation is obtainable here of the report from Chefoo that Port Arthur was bombarded yesterday by the Japanese fleet, but with telegraphic communication interrupted the authorities here are not in a position to question the accuracy of the statement made.

STATUS MAINTAINED.

St. Petersburg, May 25.—Emperor Nicholas today received the following telegram from Gen. Kuropatkin dated May 24:

"There has been no change in the general situation in the direction of Feng Wang Cheng or the gulf of Liao Tung with regard to the position of the enemy. It is established that 40,000 Japanese troops have been concentrated at Feng Wang Cheng and that there are four line regiments and 50 guns at Pian Min.

REPORT PERSISTENT.

Mukden, May 25, 11 p. m.—According to the latest information obtainable, the Japanese have resumed their forward movement. Several columns are advancing, though the bulk of the invading army is still near Feng Wang Cheng.

There are persistent reports of a bloody battle having taken place between the Japanese army advancing along the railroad from Pulantien and the Russians, near Kin Chou, Liao Tung peninsula, resulting in the defeat of the Japanese with great loss.

Small parties of Japanese scouts have been seen northeast of Mukden, at a considerable distance, but no important body of the enemy has been located in this vicinity.

FIGHTING RUMORED.

Liao Yang, May 25.—There are further rumors of heavy fighting at the advanced positions of Gen. Frook's forces on the Liao Tung peninsula, but the correspondent of The Press has been unable to officially confirm the reports.

NEW CHWANG ISOLATED.

St. Petersburg, May 25.—Telegraphic communication with New Chwang is interrupted and private messages for points south of Liao Yang are refused here at the telegraph office. The nature of the interruption with New Chwang is not known but the cause for refusing messages south of Liao Yang is the complete absorption of the lines for military purposes.

LOOKS MIGHTY SUSPICIOUS.

St. Petersburg, May 25, 2.25 p. m.—There are indications that Gen. Kuropatkin is preparing to make a very important move against the enemy. One of the reasons for this belief is the suddenly increased restrictions upon the war correspondents at the front. The prevailing belief here is that Gen. Kuroki's army is in difficulties.

BATTLE FOUGHT?

Chefoo, May 26, 11 a. m.—A junk which left Dalny on the night of the 23rd arrived today and reports that the Japanese army reached Sansuripo, north of Dalny, that the Russians offered a stubborn resistance, and that a battle was fought at noon on the 22nd, the result of which has not been learned.

London, May 26, 4.36 p. m.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says the Japanese have stormed and captured the town of Kin Chou, about 32 miles north of Port Arthur.

In earlier messages the Tokio correspondent of the Central News cabled that Japanese spies had ascertained that the Russians had 30 guns at Kin Chou and numerous mines and wire entanglements at all the points where Japanese attack was expected. The fighting is said to have taken place today.

After the occupation of Kin Chou the Russians retired in good order to heights further south which were attacked by the full Japanese force and carried after a stubborn resistance.

DROVE BACK RUSSIANS.

London, May 2, 7.06 p. m.—The correspondent of the Central News at Tokio cables that the Japanese attacked Nan Qwan Ling, on the narrow part of the Kwan Tung peninsula yesterday and drove back the Russians by main force. The attack on Kin Chou, the dispatch adds, was begun at dawn today and by noon Kin Chou was in the hands of the Japanese, who occupied the castle. The fighting continued during the afternoon and was of the most desperate character. It is believed the casualties were heavy.

HARD FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

St. Petersburg, May 26, 6.20 p. m.—While no news has been received from Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, commander of the Russian troops at Port Arthur, the war office is inclined to believe that severe fighting is in progress in the southern part of Liao Tung peninsula above the narrowest point of the peninsula but no credence is attached to the reports of the Japanese having entered the Kwang Tung peninsula, out of and connected with the Liao Tung peninsula. This is considered impossible before the capture of Kin Chou, which it is believed here would involve long and difficult siege operations.

The general staff denies the rumors of the final evacuation of New Chwang and says the heavy guns were not taken back when the town was recaptured.

No changes of importance in the positions of Gen. Kuroki or Gen. Kuropatkin are reported.

TRYING TO BLOCK THE HARBOR.

St. Petersburg, May 26.—The following dispatch from Viceroy Alexieff dated May 26, has been received by the emperor:

"Reports from Rear Admirals Wittsoef and Grigorovitch today state that the enemy bombarded from In Gen Tsi (on the west coast of the Kwang Tung peninsula, about 13 miles north of Port Arthur) with gunboats. (The viceroy's dispatch does not give the date of the bombardment.)

"On the following night the Japanese attempted to block roadstead of Port Arthur with mines and from shore observations it is believed that some steam launches and two torpedo boats were sunk.

"Between May 13 and May 21 the Russians cleared 11 of the enemy's mines from the roadstead.

"The boats of the merchant steamer Amur with a dredger and a steam launch have been brought to Port Arthur from Dalny."

BATTLE PROGRESSING.

Paris, May 27.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Petit Parisien telegraphs that according to a private dispatch from Liao Yang, Gen. Kuroki's army has begun an attack on the Russian position on the Liao Yang road and that it is believed what will prove to be a decisive battle is progressing.

"JAPS" HAVE BEEN BUSY.

London, May 27.—The Tokio correspondent of The Daily Chronicle under the date of May 26, sends the following:

"The Japanese have already constructed 30 miles of light railway for the transportation of siege guns towards Port Arthur.

"Around Kin Chou the Japanese have been fighting stubbornly for the past eight days but are making little progress against the Russians who occupy strong positions on the heights."

Tokio, May 27.—Noon.—The Japanese army swept the Russians from Kin Chou yesterday morning, and in a desperate attack stormed the almost impregnable position of the Russians on Nanshan Hill, west of Talien Wan. The battle raged in the hills all through the night and fragmentary telegrams from the Japanese headquarters report that the engagement is still in progress, and that the Japanese are still pursuing the Russians south from Nanshan and the head of Talien Wan Bay.

The Russians had made elaborate preparations to check the Japanese movement south on the Liao Tung peninsula toward Port Arthur. They had fortified the high ground on the south shore of Talien Wan Bay, their works extending to the east and the west. The extreme Russian right was at Hushan-tao and the extreme left at Na hau Hill. This hill was the strongest part of the line; a series of batteries, strongly emplaced, crowded around its sides. Mines had been placed lower down on this hill, and around the base on the northern and eastern sides were stretched well-made wire entanglements. Another line of defenses, also protected with wire entanglements, extended from Yen Chia Tung, near the head of Talien Wan Bay, due north of Liuchia Tien, which lies south of Kin Chou.

A strong Russian battery was posted at Kin Chou. It consisted of infantry and artillery.

The Japanese first occupied the line of hills to the east of Kin Chou. Their position had formed an almost perfect right angle, showing its southern front to Talien Wan and its western front to Kin Chou. Chin Lichau village was the apex of this angle; the extreme right of the Japanese line rested at Chen Cha Tien, which is almost due north of Chin Li Chan, while the extreme left was at Chaitshuo, a village due east of Chin Li Chan. Back of this angle the attacking force assembled in complete security.

The Russians apparently attempted to draw the Japanese attack last Saturday, for their batteries opened fire slowly on the enemy on that day. The Japanese, however, refused to be drawn into an attack until the position of the Russians, their guns and their strength had been fully developed.

To this end the Japanese began a series of careful manoeuvres, their officers working their way close enough to the Russian position to draw the enemy's fire. They thus secured fragments of shells for the purpose of ascertaining the calibre of the Russian guns. They discovered that the batteries on Nanshan Hill included four howitzers of about 15-centimeters calibre, ten old style cannon of between 9 and 15-centimeters calibre, and two quick-firing guns of 12-centimeters.

The Japanese discovered also a number of large emplacements, but they did not learn the number of guns contained therein. These emplacements faced to the north and to the east.

The guns fired by the Russians developed a range of 8,500 metres. Eight heavy guns, posted on the Russian right in the vicinity of Hushan-tao, also were discovered and another strong Russian position developed by hill southwest of Nanshan Hill, where the Russians had a series of shelter trenches. On the shore of Talien Wan Bay, close to the head of the bay, the Russians had established a series of positions. Here were set up the searchlights which nightly played over the Japanese angle, in the hills to the northwest.

Further reconnaissances developed the fact that west of Liu Chia Tien the Russians had no defences. Extending to the northward from Yen Chia Tien, to the west coast of the Liao Tung Peninsula, there were no defences whatsoever, except the force posted at Kin Chou. This gap in the defence was a fatal defect in the Russian position, and when it was perceived the Japanese extended their right to the north and east, enveloping Kin Chou, and the Russian extreme right. The Japanese left was also extended to Yang Chia Tung, on the shore of Talien Wan Bay, and the centre moved forward.

Wednesday morning at half-past five, the Japanese attacked Kin Chou, and for three hours they had an artillery duel with the batteries on Nanshan Hill. The Russian gunners searched the Japanese lines with their fire but failed to inflict much damage.

The battle was resumed at dawn on Thursday.

Three Japanese gunboats then entered Kin Chou Bay, and in co-operation with the artillery on shore, shelled the Russian positions on Nanshan Hill.

A Russian gunboat in Talien Wan Bay steamed close to the shore and shelled the Japanese fleet.

From dawn the batteries on both sides hammered away at each other.

In an early hour the Japanese infantry moved forward and at twenty minutes past five on Thursday morning they entered Kin Chou, the Russians retiring to the south.

The fighting continued into Thursday night, the Japanese pressing to the south and storming Nanshan Hill. They followed the retreating Russians through the southern hills.

The reports received here fail to cover the events on the Russian right. It is probable, however, that the Russians have abandoned these positions.

ELOODY AFFAIR AT NANSHAN HILL.

Tokio, May 27—5 p. m.—Subsequent reports received here indicate that the storming of Nanshan Hill yesterday was a bloody affair. The Japanese first centred their fire on the Russian batteries, in which work they were aided by four gunboats from Kin Chou Bay. They succeeded in silencing many of the enemy's guns.

The Russians had constructed a series of trenches around the hill and a terrace, protected by wire entanglements and other such devices.

The Japanese made a series of rushes, but they were in vain. The deadly rifle fire and cannon fire of the enemy checked them repeatedly.

Finally, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Japanese reformed and stormed the crest of the hill. The Russians held to their position doggedly, and it was 7 o'clock in the evening before the Japanese finally gained possession of the ridge.

WAS RUSSIAN LOSS 12,000?

London, May 27—9.15 p. m.—A dispatch to the Central News, from Harbin, says the Japanese losses during the fighting a Kin Chou are said to be twelve thousand men killed. It is said that these figures have been confirmed by an official dispatch. Fighting, it is added, is still going on.

TWELVE MILES FROM PORT ARTHUR.

London, May 28.—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says he learns that the Japanese troops are now within twelve miles of Port Arthur, and that the Russians suffered heavier casualties than the Japanese who have taken guns and other material and a few prisoners. He predicts a further surprise, as Japan is now increasing her efforts in all directions. The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that the Japanese captured many guns at Kin Chou.

"A COMPLETE BLOCKADE."

Tokio, May 27—10 a. m.—Vice Admiral Togo has now established a complete blockade around the southern end of the Liao Tung Peninsula. This completely envelops Port Arthur from the seaward, and probably marks the opening of the final investment of the town and its fortifications.

Mobile, Ala., May 26.—The following is the report of the committee on closer relations submitted before the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States in this city:

"Your committee respectfully states that it has carefully considered the various overtures and memorials from synods and other Presbyterian churches asking the appointment of committees to confer with committees from other churches on the bringing about of closer relations and cooperation between the various reformed and Presbyterian churches. We have also considered a memorial from the presbytery of Nashville asking this assembly to assure our sister churches of our willingness to confer on the subject of closer relations whenever such conference would be likely to result in closer fellowship. We have had for our careful consideration overtures from the presbyteries of Arkansas and the Red River asking the appointment of a committee to confer with a committee of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America looking to closer relations with that church.

"We have considered also a communication from the Reformed church in America (Dutch) expressing their willingness to confer with a committee from our church on closer relations with us—and also overtures from our presbyteries of Durant, Wilmington, Tuscaloosa, and North Alabama, asking us to appoint a committee of conference with the Reformed church in America. We have also given due consideration to the action of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, rescinding all former expressions of the general assemblies reflecting on the Christian character of our church, and this, with a view to remove all obstacles to closer relations between these two churches.

"Your committee recognize that there is not only in our church, but also in other churches holding Presbyterian Reformed Calvinistic systems, a very general and strong desire of closer relations.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Committee on Church Relations Makes Report.

The Report Will Come Before Mobile Assembly for Discussion—Fort Worth Next Meeting Place.

Mobile, Ala., May 26.—The following is the report of the committee on closer relations submitted before the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States in this city:

"Your committee respectfully states that it has carefully considered the various overtures and memorials from synods and other Presbyterian churches asking the appointment of committees to confer with committees from other churches on the bringing about of closer relations and cooperation between the various reformed and Presbyterian churches. We have also considered a memorial from the presbytery of Nashville asking this assembly to assure our sister churches of our willingness to confer on the subject of closer relations whenever such conference would be likely to result in closer fellowship. We have had for our careful consideration overtures from the presbyteries of Arkansas and the Red River asking the appointment of a committee to confer with a committee of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America looking to closer relations with that church.

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"Your committee recognize that there is not only in our church, but also in other churches holding Presbyterian Reformed Calvinistic systems, a very general and strong desire of closer relations.

"We therefore recommend that this assembly, wishing to promote closer fraternity in a spirit of love and candor, appoint a committee of six ministers and three ruling elders, which committee shall be named by the moderator, who shall be authorized and empowered to confer with a similar committee that may be appointed by other Presbyterian churches to enter into conference with us.

"And the committee appointed by this assembly is to confer on the subject of closer relations with such churches as enter the conference, with a view to discover:

"1—The real sentiment of the churches on this subject.

"2—The leadings of God's providence in the matter.

"3—The obstacles that may stand in the way of closer fellowship.

"4—Whether or how such obstacles can be removed.

"5—Whether or what may be the nature or form of the relations which shall best secure effective cooperation, by federation or otherwise, and at the same time preserve loyalty to those great principles for which the various churches have been called to testify.

"And this committee shall report to the next meeting of the general assembly the result of its conferences."

The report was made the special order for tomorrow afternoon.

Fort Worth was chosen for the meeting place next year.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION FAVORED

Mobile, Ala., May 26.—The general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States today adopted the report of the committee favoring closer relations with other Presbyterian bodies. By a vote of 87 to 79 debate on the subject was limited to five minutes by each speaker. An exception was made in the cases of Dr. Boggs, chairman of the special committee, and Dr. A. C. Hopkins, the leader of the opposition to the adoption of the report.

Speeches advocating the adoption of the majority report for closer relations were made by Judge S. M. Shelton of Vicksburg, Miss., Dr. J. Y. Fair, Savannah; J. H. Hill Maxton N. C.; H. W. Barnell, Augusta, Ga., and Rev. A. E. Baker, Maryland.

Speeches in opposition to the adoption of the report were made by Rev. S. Archer of Greenville, Miss., and Rev. G. A. Storer of Virginia.

Dr. Hopkins said he was against the appointment of what he termed an omnibus conference committee as called for in the majority report, but favored a conference for closer relations with the Dutch Reformed church. He said that in his opinion the northern church had expunged nothing, as the resolution of 1861 had not been withdrawn. He said the Dutch church wanted to be on friendly terms but did not desire a union.

Dr. W. E. Boggs, chairman of the special committee that brought in the majority report favoring closer relations, spoke for the adoption of the report. He said it would be discourteous to adopt the sub-report.

The question was called for on the adoption of the Hopkins substitute and it was lost by a vote of 154 to 30.

The majority report, which favors closer relations, was then adopted and the assembly adjourned until 3 o'clock.

COL. JAMES A. HOYT DEAD.

A Gallant Soldier and Distinguished Civilian.

Greenville, May 27.—Col. James A. Hoyt, editor of the Mountaineer, died at his residence in this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

He had been ill only three days, but few realized that his condition was alarming.

He served throughout the entire four years of the war between the States, winning promotion on several occasions for conspicuous bravery.

He took an active part in the redemption of the State from the rule of carpet-baggers, and was a member of the Democratic executive committee of 1876, being one of Gen. Hampton's most trusted, confidential supporters.

His work as a journalist covers nearly half a century, and until the day of his death he continued at his desk as editor of the Mountaineer of this city.

In politics he was an ardent Prohibitionist, and as a candidate for Governor in 1900 came near carrying the State.

He served many years as president of the State Baptist Convention, as vice president of the National Baptist Educational Society, and as a trustee of Furman University and the Greenville Female College, two leading institutions of this city.

Col. Hoyt was a Mason and served as Grand Master in 1875.

The funeral services will take place Sunday afternoon at 5.30 with Masonic honors.

Louisville, Ky., May 26.—The tow boat Fred Wilson was torn into fragments, ten men were blown to pieces and sixteen injured by the tremendous explosion of the boat's boilers today on the Ohio River. Of the thirty-three persons aboard the boat only seven escaped unhurt. Of the injured one will probably die. The force of the explosion was so great that it shattered windows and awakened the occupants of houses in Louisville, four miles from the scene.

Nervous Dyspepsia Cured by Rydale's Stomach Tablets.

Mr. R. E. Jones, buyer for Parker & Bridget, whose large department stores are located at 9th and Penn Ave., Washington D. C., writes, under date of April 14, '04, as follows: Last February one year, while in New York on business for my house, I caught a severe cold, which laid me up for several weeks and left me weak and nervous. I had little or no appetite and my digestion was very poor. My physicians could not get at the cause of my trouble as my digestion seemed so much impaired. I decided to try Rydale's Stomach Tablets, being assured by a friend they were good dyspepsia medicine. After using them for a few days I began to realize that I was getting better. I gave up the doctor's prescription and have gained 20 pounds while using two boxes of these tablets. I never felt better in my life, and credit Rydale's Stomach Tablets with having cured me. I can recommend them most heartily, to sufferers from nervous indigestion and general run-down conditions of the system. All desires.

Are You Satisfied?

If Not What Better Proof Can Sunter Residents Ask For?

This is the statement of a Sunter citizen. The testimony of a neighbor. You can readily investigate it. The proof should convince you.

J. A. Burgess, clerk and bookkeeper, residing at 317 W. Liberty street, says: "My back has been in a bad condition for a number of years. At times it was so weak I could not get about and there was a constant dull pain across the loins. The secretions from the kidneys were all out of sorts, very dark and contained a brick dust sediment and were too frequent in action, disturbing my rest at night. My eyes watered terribly and pained considerably. I saw Doan's Kidney Pills and heard them spoken so highly of that I procured them at Dr. A. J. Child's drug store. I may say that the result of their use very much pleased me for I felt a hundred per cent better, the pain in my back left, my eyes stopped watering and my eyesight improved while the kidneys were regulated and I could sleep all night without having to get up. Doan's Kidney Pills acted like a charm on me and I can recommend them."

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 substitute.

Weak Hearts

Are due to indigestion. Ninety-nine of every one hundred people who have heart trouble can remember when it was simple indigestion. It is a scientific fact that all cases of heart disease, not organic, are not only traceable to, but are the direct result of indigestion. All food taken into the stomach which fails of perfect digestion ferments and swells the stomach, puffing it up against the heart, and in the course of time that delicate but vital organ becomes diseased.

Mr. D. Kauble of Nevada, O., says: "I had stomach trouble and was in a bad state as I had heart trouble with it. I took Kodol Dyspepsia Cure for about four months and it cured me."

Kodol Digests What You Eat and relieves the stomach of all nervous strain and the heart of all pressure.

Bottles only. \$1.00 Size holding 2 1/2 times the trial size, which sells for 50c.

Prepared by E. C. DEWITT & CO., CHICAGO.

For sale by Olin B. Davis.

GLENN SPRINGS WATER

For the Liver.

GLENN SPRINGS WATER

Best Remedy for Stomach Troubles.

GLENN SPRINGS WATER

Best Remedy for Stomach Troubles.