

GOLD HILL NEWS.

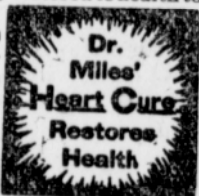
Friday, October 22, 1897.

"Saved Her Life."



MRS. JOHN WALLET, of Jefferson, Wis., than whom none is more highly esteemed or widely known, writes: "In 1890 I had a severe attack of LaGrippe and at the end of four months, in spite of all physicians, friends and good nursing could do, my lungs heart and nervous system were so completely wrecked, my life was despaired of, my friends giving me up. I could only sleep by the use of opiates. My lungs and heart pained me terribly and my cough was most aggravating. I could not lie in one position but a short time and not on my left side at all. My husband brought me Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure and I began taking them. When I had taken a half bottle of each I was much better and continuing persistently I took about a dozen bottles and was completely restored to health to the surprise of all."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address, DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.



BELGIAN SAVINGS BANKS.

They Are Managed by the Government—Wide Field of Investment.

In Belgium the savings institutions maintained by the government are not strictly postal savings banks, as they are managed and controlled by a board of trustees created for that purpose instead of being given over to the supervision of the postoffice department. The exact designation used in the law is "general bank of savings and superannuation." As early as 1850 the Belgian government made provision for annuities or old-age pensions. According to the law persons could intrust certain sums to the government under condition that they receive annuities in their old age. When Great Britain established postal savings banks the Belgians imitated the example to the extent of establishing a savings bank under government control, to which the bank of superannuation or old-age pensions was then annexed.

In management the Belgian savings banks are quite similar to the mutual savings banks of New England, except that the former are under government and the latter under private control. Both are managed by trustees, who derive

no profit from the operation of the banks. The general council or board of trustees is composed of a president and twenty-four members, appointed by the king for six-year terms, four members being appointed each year. From this number is selected a council of administration, consisting of the president and six members, who have more immediate supervision over the affair of the bank. The director-general or manager is appointed and may be removed by the king. He receives a salary and gives bonds for the faithful performance of his duty. The administration of the bank has been successful and popular. For the year 1894 the number of depositors was 1,053,699 out of a population of 6,000,000.

The latitude for investment of funds deposited with the Belgian savings banks is wide, and is not confined to government securities, as in Great Britain. At the discretion of the general council or board of trustees the funds may be invested in provincial and communal bonds, in mortgages on houses and landed property and in the bonds of Belgian companies. Under certain conditions, too, the bank may make loans on stocks. In other words, the range of investment open to the government savings banks in Belgium is about as wide as that permitted by statute to the only savings banks that are tolerated in the New England and a few other eastern states.

The successful experience of Belgium in investing savings funds in other than government securities is a standing refutation of the argument that a government savings bank in the United States could not be trusted to invest funds even in state and municipal securities. If it be offered in objection that Belgium is a monarchy, the reply can be made that similar methods of investing savings funds intrusted to government savings banks are in successful operation in several of the Australian colonies, which have democratic government. —Chicago Record.

J. C. Berry, one of the best known citizens of Spencer, Mo., testifies that he cured himself of the worst kind of piles by using a few boxes of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. He had been troubled with piles for over thirty years and had used many different kinds of so-called cures; but DeWitt's was the one that did the work and he will verify this statement if any one wishes to write him. —Allison & Co.

Nebraska now comes forward with a Methodist sister who is endeavoring to persuade her fellow sister in the church to withdraw from all active participation in church work until they are recognized as eligible to the regular annual and general conferences of that body as delegates.

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