BATTLED.

To make a mad dog to order, tie a tin pan to his tail. A man made mad is one who, after suffering 10, 15 or 20 years with rheumatism, finds that by the use of a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil he is cured. He feels the waste of his life in pain, with the loss of time, place and money, and then reflects that for the expense of 50c. he could have saved all this and lived free of pain; it is enough to make him mad. Most of our sufferings are intensified by delay in seeking relief, and there is much worth knowing as regards the cure of pain that we find out at last only by the use of the best cure. It is worth knowing that for the cure of rheumatism there is a special virtue in The Great Remedy for Pain, St. Jacobs Oil, and as so much can be saved by its use, the cost is really nothing.

A fire was fought in New Jersey recently, by pumping from wine vats. The loss by fire was $2,000, and it took $5,000 worth of wine to quench it.

FORTUNE SEEKING EMIGRANTS.

Many a poor family that seeks the western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune, is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectually does that incomparable medicinal defense fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tainted water, that, protected by it the pioneer, the miner or the tourist provided with it, may safely encounter the danger.

The rhinoceros is the most formidable and pugnacious of all wild beasts.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

The National debt of Spain is nearly $2,000,000,000 and the annual interest $80,000,000.

Paralyzed for Years.

A CARPENTER SPENDS MANY MONTHS IN BED—PHYSICIANS DO HIM LITTLE GOOD.

PARALYSIS CAME FROM A FALL.

From the Express, Los Angeles, California.

Just think of a busy, hardworking man paralyzed in the midst of his career, and rendered useless.

That was the misfortune that befell James A. Jones, of 1002 Alpine street, Los Angeles, Cal., in September, 1891. Mr. Jones was born in the state where many of the presidents come from—Ohio, but spent the greater part of his life during his younger years in Iowa, from which place he went to Colorado, and in 1882 came to Los Angeles. It was a small place then, before the boom came along and pushed us forward a century in the road of progress, and Mr. Jones followed his occupation of carpenter and builder. While at work in September, 1891, he received a fall which jarred him considerably and he became confined to his bed. Shortly after he lost the use of the lower part of his body entirely, and his legs became a dead weight. A plaster cast was put upon him by the doctors and they worked over him and did all things possible to assist his recovery. But he remained in the same condition.

In April, 1893, he began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The following June he noticed that he could move his toes, and July 4, 1893, he got up out of bed and later in the month was able to walk without crutches. Shortly after, still continuing the pills he went to work at his trade at Whittier's, where he sustained a fall and again injured himself and had to go to bed and the dread paralysis came on again. Again the doctors worked with him but without relief, and he once more began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The doctors had given him bromides and iodides, but without effect. Again the pills drove the paralysis into the background. He said "I took them in accordance with directions, and in connection with the use of cold sponge baths, found they were exceedingly beneficial."

Mr. Jones is now able to walk again, and he feels that the pills are the only thing that has done him any good. "In this connection he said: "The doctors who have treated me have done everything in their power, but without effect, and it does seem marvelous that paralysis should be overcome by these little pills. But that has been my experience. If anyone doubts it let him write to me or come and see me and I will tell them the story."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuraliga, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Blooming Health . .

secured to every woman by the use of

Warner's Safe Cure

Thousands of afflicted women have been cured by its use.

Why not You?

A Purely Vegetable Preparation.

A Remedy with a Remarkable Record.

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggists. Write for Medical blank free. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.

FARMERS NOT ALONE.

THERE ARE OTHER VICTIMS OF THE GOLD STANDARD.

Holders of These Securities Have Their Interest Cut in Two—Under the Present Currency System They Will Lose $14,000,000 a Year.

Refunding of Railroad Bonds.

It is almost impossible to call attention to the events, the changes and developments that are taking place in the financial world without becoming amenable to the charge of "agitating" the money question, says the Atlanta Constitution. And yet agitation in any sense is, for various and sundry reasons, altogether foreign to our purpose. That purpose (which is in the nature of a duty) is to keep our readers as fully informed as possible in regard to some of the larger developments that are taking place, the details of which do not figure in any tangible way in the current news of the day as set forth in the dispatches from the great commercial centers.

Several years ago, and on many occasions since, the Constitution has called attention to the fact that the agricultural classes were not the only ones who would be called on to make sacrifices to the gold standard. In various articles we undertook to show that, in the end, the great financial interests represented in bonds and securities would be called on to surrender larger amounts of profits than the gold standard has withdrawn from the producing classes.

The process predicted—if a logical deduction can be called a prediction—has already begun, and its beginning has been marked by a transaction of such magnitude as to attract the attention of the financial world. This transaction is the refunding of the bonds of the Lake Shore Railway, amounting to $50,000,000, on a basis of 3½ per cent. It is not a question as to whether the investors—the holders of the bonds—are willing to have their interest fund practically cut in two. It is a question of accepting half or getting none. That is what the refunding scheme means. Financiers cover the scheme under the polite name of "refunding," but the transaction remains the same. The road says to its bondholders: "I can pay you 3½ per cent. interest. You will have to accept it or get none." The investors grunt and groan and growl, but they are compelled to accept. Their interest returns are cut in two.

Bradstreet's weekly publication refers at some length to this Lake Shore transaction and calls it "A Pivotal Movement in Finance." But it must be obvious to those who are familiar with the financial events of the past few years that the "pivotal movement" came when Mr. Cleveland, contrary to law and public policy, declared that the obligations of the Government are payable in gold alone. That was the "pivotal movement," and the cutting down of the interest fund of corporations, which has begun on so large a scale, is simply one of the many and far-reaching results.

It is an easy matter for editors whose opinions and views are molded entirely by their surroundings to mistake effect for cause. The Lake Shore transaction is just as "pivotal" as the stupendous fall in prices since 1892 has been—no more, no less. It is an announcement that the holders of the bonds of American corporations will hereafter be compelled to content themselves with half the rate of interest they have formerly received. Prices fell and the producers of the country have had to content themselves with less than one-half their former returns. The rate of interest has fallen and investors will have to endure the consequences.

All these things are the logical, the inevitable result of the currency system which these investors have caused to be established. When it is fully and firmly established (should that misfortune be in store for the country), the bondholders will discover that the producers of the country will not be the only ones to suffer. They will find that they have practically killed the goose that has been laying their golden eggs.

The Lake Shore transaction calls renewed attention to the fact that during the next four years twenty-nine railway systems of this country will have bonds maturing to a total par value of $223,000,000 in round numbers. The larger proportion of these bonds bear interest at 6 and 7 per cent. The total annual interest charge which the companies have to pay amounts to $14,500,000 in round numbers. Between 1901 and 1905 twenty-nine other roads will have maturing bonds to the amount of $262,000,000, on which the annual interest charge is not less than $16,000,000. In nine years, therefore, railroad bonds amounting to $500,000,000 and calling for annual payments of $30,700,000 will mature.

These bonds must be refunded at a lower rate of interest. If the reduction in the interest rate is as large as that of the Lake Shore operation, the holders of the bonds will have to lose about $14,000,000 a year. This, however, is a mere drop in the bucket compared with other changes and developments attendant upon our present currency system.

Party Above Everything.

Notice has been given out that the Republican organization will not continue the agitation of the issues of the past campaign. This announcement is in the interest of party prosperity. So far as the country is concerned, it makes little difference to professional politicians—that is, expert politicians. With them the question is merely one of success. If party prosperity could be attained by the cession of all States west of the mountains to Japan, the managers would favor it. If they could gain greater power for the party, they would cede the rest of the country to some other foreign power. Whether the measure is one of freedom or slavery, of prosperity or general poverty, it makes no difference to them.

Party stands above all, and they agitate or cease to agitate merely as party success seems to dictate.—Joliet News.

Increased Taxation.

A Republican triumph at an election is always followed by one inevitable sequence—an increase of taxation. It is from $60,000,000 to $100,000,000 more tax that President McKinley and the Congressmen of his party now demand as the result of the election of 1896. The bill is already drawn, the favoritism is conceded, the plunder is marked for division and the exaction from the American people is ordained. We shall have a McKinley tariff this time such as we never had before.

The increased taxes will be laid upon sugar, tobacco, liquors, cottons, linen, wool and woolens, paper, silks, lumber, iron and steel and fifty other articles, and the importation of these must, of course, be diminished and their cost increased. It is calculated that the new rates of duties fixed by the bill will go into force on the 1st of May, since there is not expected to be any delay in putting the bill through Congress or in obtaining the signature of the President, who has been in the past one of the chief of high tariff advocates and a most devoted champion of protection.

Distress in Chili.

Industrial prostration following the adoption of the single gold standard is not confined to the United States. Other debtor nations which have taken that unwise course are experiencing evils similar to those which now afflict us.

In the mass of news dispatches a few days ago was one which has probably not received the attention it merits. It was dated at Valparaiso the 21st ult., and read:

"Great distress prevails here and throughout Chili. There is a lack of orders, and nearly all manufacturers have closed their shops. Idle workingmen congregate in many of the towns and beg the authorities for employment to save themselves and their families from starvation. One thousand artisans of this city who are without work have appointed a delegation to visit the President at Santiago and present to him a memorial showing their desperate situation."

About a year ago Chili went to the single gold standard. At that time the fact was proclaimed as additional evidence of the progress of monometallism. Chili was lauded as the most progressive of all the South American republics, and the people of this country were assured that they should take the action of that Government as a guide for their own conduct. Probably the fact and the assertion had something to do with impressing some minds with the belief that gold was to become the universal standard.

All the progress and prosperity of Chili was attained in the years when silver had the largest place in her coinage. Her war of conquest with Peru and the immense fortunes realized by some of her people in consequence led to a demand for money of the highest power in the payment of debts. Besides this influence, British interests in Chili are many and powerful, and these contributed largely to forcing the action which has brought about the present deplorable conditions.

Chili is not as well prepared to withstand the prostrating effects of a gold standard as is the United States. What is continued hardship for us must soon result in ruin for Chili, unless her people revolt against the despotism of wealth. That they are quite likely to do.

Can't Fool the People All the Time.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat declares that if the silver issue should be resuscitated in 1900, the follies and falsehoods of 1896 would be repeated. No doubt this gold organ would repeat its falsehoods. Not only this, but it would invent some new ones. But it will find a good deal more difficulty in getting them believed. You can fool the people some of the time, but you can't fool them with the same humbug in two successive campaigns.

Populist Pointers.

That "wave of prosperity" hasn't "waved."

Yes, the sugar trust is charitable to itself.

"Thou shalt not steal"—except by legal enactment.

Eight more national banks went Republican last week.

The people voted for hard times and got what they voted for.

Unless man owns the machine the machine will displace the man.

Those Republicans promises are just now way below the 53 cent limit.

The Belshazzars are having their feast now, but what of the future?

We have reached that stage where the dance of wealth may soon be the dance of death.

The only way to have a good political party is to insist on having honest and efficient party leaders.

The strangest thing about the Democratic administration was the regular monthly treasury deficit.

The States have no constitutional right to issue money, then why should banks be granted that privilege.

Yes, the law of supply and demand controls prices, and the trusts control the "supply and demand." See?

Various uses have been made of compressed air, but it is seldom utilized by Congressmen in making speeches.

McKinley may not be a duck hunter, but before he gets through with the office hunters he will wish he was.

Mr. Hanna has refused to set a date for prosperity. Now, it is part of the business of an advance agent to arrange dates.

The dog has been taken out of the front yard, so that whenever prosperity feels like dropping in she will not be intimidated.

There is a difference in surrender and arbitration. Americans do not care to submit their affairs to the will of an European king.

The grandeur of a nation should consist in the patriotism and moral greatness of its people. Riches alone do not constitute greatness.

The political promises made in 1896 were somewhat similar to those made in 1892, and the indications now are that they will be worth no more.

If the Republicans would meet the treasury deficit by a reduction of expenses instead of an increase of taxes they would be entitled to some credit.

Considering the fact that it is what they most earnestly desire, the gold organs are losing an almighty lot of sleep over what they call the rapid decimation of the free silver ranks.

The Cubans can't be hoodwinked by the promises of Spain; it is a matter of regret that the same cannot be said of the American people with regard to the promises of the politicians.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

There was a good trade and active market in wheat during the past week, fluctuations covering 7¾ range. Operations were somewhat enlarged, and towards the end of the week orders from the country more numerous. The feeling developed was stronger and higher prices ruled, all of which was maintained, and the close shows an advance of 7¾c, with final trades in May at 73¼c and July 73⅝c. The holiday on Friday had a tendency to curtail operations during the middle of the week, but commencing with the first tap of the bell on Saturday there was a good general trade and the largest gain for a single day in the week was scored on that day, May advancing from 69 3-8c at the opening, to 73c at the close. Heavy short traders were the principal buyers, but they were first goaded into action by some energetic buying for long and foreign accounts. In the midst of rejoicings over their recent series of brilliant victories, the bears seemed to forget their experience of only two years ago. On April 9 of that year, May wheat sold at 54c, but then began to climb, and the market scarcely halted until 85 3-8c was reached on May 29 the same year. A great many bruins were hurt in that 30 5-8c rise. The visible supply was in that year, on March 1, 78,762,000; April 1, 74,308,000 bushels against 37,706,000 bushels at present. Chicago stocks April 1, 1895, were 26,454,000 bushels against present stock of 10,000,000 bushels. Nor was there at that time any shortage in the wheat crops of other countries, and no one was reading a column a day about "the war in Crete." The 30c rise came "just the same." We are not called upon to state whether or not such an advance will occur during the same period this year. We do know, however, that it has been many years since domestic supply has been so low as at present, and about as long since the world's supply has been down before where it is now.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., April 23, 1897.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, $4.00; Benton county and White Lily, $4.00; graham, $3.40; superfine, $2.75 per barrel.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 74@75c; Valley, 76c per bushel.

Oats—Choice white, 38@40c per bushel; choice gray, 37@39c.

Hay—Timothy, $14.00@15.00 per ton; clover, $11.50@12.50; wheat and oat, $10.00@11.00 per ton.

Barley—Feed barley, $17.50 per ton; brewing, $18@19.

Millstuffs—Bran, $14.50; shorts, $16.50; middlings, $26.

Butter—Creamery, 35c; dairy, 25@27½c; store, 17½@20c per roll.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 55@65c; Garnet Chilies, 65@75c; Early Rose, 80@85c per sack; sweets, $2.75 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, 3c per pound.

Onions—$2.50@3.00 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $2.75@3.25; geese, $4.00@5.00; turkeys, live, 11@12c; ducks, $6.00@7.00 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon, 11c per dozen.

Cheese — Oregon, 10c; Young America, 12½c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c.

Hops—5@8c per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, $2.00@3.50; cows, $2.25@3.00; dressed beef, 4@6c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, $3.50@3.75; dressed mutton, 6c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, $4.00@4.25; light and feeders, $2.50@3.00; dressed $4.50@5.25 per cwt.

Veal—Large, 5@5½c; small, 6@6½ per pound.

Seattle, Wash., April 23, 1897.

Wheat—Chicken feed, $27 per ton.

Oats—Choice, $23@24 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, $20 per ton.

Corn—Whole, $20 per ton; cracked, $20@21; feed meal, $19@20.

Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, $4.80; Novelty A, $4.50; California brands, $4.90; Dakota, $5.65; patent, $6.40.

Millstuffs—Bran, $14.00 per ton; shorts, $18.

Feed—Chopped feed, $18.00 per ton; middlings, $22; oilcake meal, $30.

Hay—Puget sound, per ton, $11.00; Eastern Washington, $15.

Butter — Fancy native creamery, brick, 22c; select, 22c; tubs, 23c; ranch, 15@17.

Cheese—Native Washington, 12c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, $16.50@18; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 60c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 50c; carrots, per sack, 40@50c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, $1.50; onions, per 100 lbs, $3.25.

Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, $4.00.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10@10c; ducks, $6@6.50; dressed turkeys, 15c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 13½c.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 7c; cows, 6½c; mutton, sheep, 8½c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 6c per pound; veal, small, 8c.

Fresh Fish — Halibut, 4½@6c; salmon, 6@8c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and soles, 3@4c.

Provisions—Hams, large, 11½; hams, small, 11¾c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 6¼c per pound.

San Francisco, April 23, 1897.

Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 90c@$1.10; Early Rose, 65@80c; River Burbanks, 50@70c; sweets, $1.50@1.75 per cental.

Onions—$3.00@3.50 per cental.

Eggs—Ranch, 10½@12c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 13½c; do seconds, 12@12½c; fancy dairy, 12c; seconds, 10½@11c.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 6½@7c; fair to good, 5½@6c; Young America, 7@8c; Eastern, 14@14½c.

Wool—Choice foothill, 10@13c; San Joaquin plains, 8@11c; do 12 months, 8@10c per pound.

Hay—Wheat and oat, $8@10; best barley, $6.50@8.00; alfalfa, $5@8; clover, $6@8; compressed wheat, $7@9.50; do oat, $6@7 per ton.

Tropical Fruit—Bananas, $1.00@2.00 per bunch; pineapples, $2@4.

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navel, $2@3.50; seedlings, do, 75c@$1.50; common lemons, 75c@$1.00; good to choice, $1.50@1.75; fancy, $2.25 per box.

Apples—Good to choice, $1.25@2; fancy, $2@2.65 per box.

Hops—8@12c per pound.

MODJESKA THE GRAND.

Found Paine's Celery Compound the Best of Remedies

For the Nervous Exhaustion Consequent Upon Her Arduous Work—The Remarkable Artiste Who Stands Pre-Eminently at the Head of Her Profession.

The news of Modjeska's recovery from the recent severe sickness that compelled her to leave the stage will be a source of congratulation to the whole world.

Modjeska, in a letter to Wells, Richardson & Company, says she has found (what thousands of people in every station of life have so often heartily testified) that Paine's celery compound is the very best of all remedies for nervous exhaustion.

Joseph Haworth rightly calls Modjeska "the peerless queen of artists."

Modjeska's health is a matter of world-wide interest, and her testimonial to the value of the great remedy which makes people well is of particular moment in the early spring, when from every quarter reports come of men, women and children who are taking Pain's celery compound, and are gaining in nervous vigor, weight and every other indication of better health.

The thoughful portion of the community knows the need of purifying the blood and regulatinng the nervous and alimentary systems as spring comes on.

There is the danger that in their eagerness to take a spring remedy a thoughless person may carry home some bogus concoction prepared with only such a smattering of medical knowledge as can be picked up behind a counter.

Paine's celery compound is prepared in exact accordance with the prescription of Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth college. Its curative effects have been closely watched by the ablest physicians of every school, and they are today agreed that it stands alone as the reliable remedy for building up a person's health in the spring.

The most overwhelming testimony to the value of Paine's celery compound that has recently appeared from men and women of national reputation:

Hon. George B. Swift, mayor of Chicago; Francis Murphy, the foremost apostle of temperance in the world; Mrs. Matthew S. Quay, wife of the great Republican senator from Pennsylvania; Ex-President Cook, of the National Teachers' Association; Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., the brilliant Presbyterian leader of New York city; Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Secretary Carlisle's private secretary; State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin of New York; John Graham, the foremost man in American athletics; the wife of Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, the famous preacher and reformer, Mayor McShane, of Montreal, Major General Birney, Judge Powers of Vermont, and a host more of prominent men and women, including no less than five U. S. congressmen, are among the thousands of grateful people who have recently sent to the proprietors of this wonderful remedy their expression of its unequaled value—men and women who can well afford, and do command, the highest medical advice in the country.

And then also the people in the ordinary walks of life there come thousands of honest, straighforward, heartfelt letters, telling how Paine's celery compound has made them well.

Their testimony simply goes to show what New England's most vigorous editor, so aptly said in a letter telling of the benefit Paine's celery compound had been to a member of his family:

"Paine's celery compound is not a patent medicine; it is not a sarsaparilla; it is not a mere tonic; it is not an ordinary nervine—it is as far beyond them all as the diamond is superior to cheap glass."

It makes people well. It is the one true specific recognized and prescribed today by eminent practitioners for diseases arising from a debilitated nervous system. Prof. Phelps gave to his profession a positive cure for sleeplessness, wasting strength, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, all nervous diseases and kidney troubles. For all such complaints Paine's celery compound has succeeded again and again, where everything else has failed.

When Modjeska in a letter published in Boston said: "I have found Paine's celery compound the very best of all remedies for the nervous exhaustion consequent upon the arduous work of my profession," she voiced the experience of every tired-out, run-down, exhausted woman whoever went to this greatest of all spring remedies for relief.

No one ever yet failed to find strength and health returning who faithfully used nature's true remedy—Paine's celery compound.

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually very light colored and of heavy body, is made from glucose. "*Tea Garden Drips*" is made from Sugar Cane and is strictly pure. It is for sale by first-class grocers, in cans only. Manufactured by the PACIFIC COAST SYRUP Co. All genuine "*Tea Garden Drips*" have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

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There has never been a time when growers should guard against failure with more care. There has never been a time when *Ferry's Seeds* were more essential. They are always the best. For sale by leading dealers everywhere. Insist on having them.

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is full of information for gardeners and planters. There will never be a better time than now to send for the 1897 edition. Free. D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich.

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Breakfast Cocoa.

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2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

ARE YOU A STRONG MAN?

That is, a perfect man, the fellow who feels himself above other men in those vital elements that you most have to make manhood complete. Did you ever see him? It is one of man's faults to be indiscreet, and a man must be made different from the rest of us who has not been. As indiscretion is common, so is its sequel—weakness, waste of vital force, lost manhood. This is the train of evils following early mistakes, and few men are free from them in a more or less degree. Hence the need of a natural stimulant is widespread. The only true remedy for this want of vital force is Electricity, as given to the weakened parts by

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt

"I am much improved in every respect, and have more confidence in myself than I ever expected to have again. There are some men who are stronger than me yet, but I feel that I have now regained the full vigor of manhood from your Belt. I can feel the electricity warming up my vital nerves. I am very grateful to you, Dr. Sanden," writes E. M. Snodgrass, Albion, Idaho, February 22, 1897.

Dr. Sanden has devoted twenty years to perfecting his Electric Belt, and especially to to the application of its curative powers in weakness of men. He has been repaid by the receipt of thousands of letters like the above. Much valuable information is given in the little book "THREE CLASSES OF MEN," which is sent free, sealed, on application.

SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT CO., 253 West Washington St., Portland, Or.

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