A NATIONAL SCANDAL.

OUR EXECUTIVES DOMINATED BY WALL STREET INFLUENCE.

For Twenty Years Gold Gamblers and Bond Syndicates Have Been the Real Power, the Presidents Their Instruments—A Change Foreshadowed.

Intrenched in the White House.

The dealers in money, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, are naturally in conflict with the dealers in every other kind of property. They manipulate legislation in all countries in such a manner as to increase the value of money by lessening its volume. This cheapens the value of all other kinds of property. The boldest stroke ever made in this direction was the conspiracy which demonetized silver. Until then uncoined silver was worth just as much as the dollars into which it could be coined, and our silver dollars, because of their weight, were at a premium of 3 per cent. all over the world.

The price of silver withstood the shock of demonetization in Germany and in the United States, and only commenced to decline when the mints of France were closed against it. This was only twenty-two years ago. Great Britain demonetized silver more than eighty years ago.

Silver coinage would have been restored in the United States in 1878 but for the old legislative trick of appointing a commission to investigate the subject. The splendid report of that commission in 1877 prepared by its chairman, the Hon. John P. Jones, of Nevada, opened the great debate which broke down all opposition in Congress and would have resulted in the restoration of the free coinage of silver, but for another Wall street trick. This was the substitute of the purchase and coinage of a limited amount of silver instead of its unlimited coinage.

Congress would have fully restored silver at any time from 1879 until 1897 but for the baneful influence of Wall street, which dominated the executive. It has been the scandal of the period that the gold gamblers and the bond selling syndicates of Wall street and their European associates have been intrenched in the White House during the last twenty years. They have been the real power, while our presidents have merely been their instruments. Party organizations have been playthings in their hands, and the people have been amused with discussions of the tariff and election laws and everything else except the one question in which they were most interested.

The quarrel between the Republican stalwarts of New York and the Republican half breeds of Ohio made the election of Cleveland possible in 1884. He commenced his war against silver in a published letter a month before his inauguration. His ridiculous tariff letter of 1887 insured Republican success the following year, and Benjamin Harrison succeeded him as the representative of Wall street in the White House. Mr. Harrison's administration was perfectly faithful to its gold standard masters, but was only able to stem the flood in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the enactment of the Sherman purchase act, which doubled the amount of silver to be purch[illegible] monthly by the Government.

In 1892 protection ran mad [illegible] Carnegie riots at Homes[illegible] swept the Republican party [illegible] and returned Mr. Cleveland. His nomination was bought outright by his gold trust principles, and his election was merely a demonstration of the popular wrath against the Harrison administration. Installed a second time in the White House, he and the Republican servants of his Wall street masters co-operated together in the repeal of the Sherman purchase act. The distress brought upon the country by this crowning outrage resulted, as we know, in an uprising of the Democratic masses, his own virtual expulsion from his party by its national convention and the election of a Republican president by the notorious use of money and the general resort to intimidation of voters by many of the great corporations by which they were employed.

The spring elections throughout the Western Central States have given proof of the weakness of the Republican party when left to its own resources by the millionaires. Let us not be diverted in the months to come from the one great issue—the restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver equally with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 without consultation with any other nation. Our enemies refuse to meet us in a fair discussion on this great subject, but let us press it home upon them.

The contractionists offer us the bribe of an inflated bank currency. Irredeemable bank notes for borrowers, but gold coin for lenders. Let us teach them that it is not inflation we want, but only the restoration of the volume of money which they struck down. We want no "elastic" currency issued by the banks without any cost to themselves, but we want the sound money of gold and silver, and legal tender Government notes redeemable in either at the Government's pleasure.

Let the Republicans do the talking on the subject of the tariff and let them bring on prosperity by increased taxation and continued contraction if they can. But those who are not interested in upholding Wall street plans and policies will resume and continue the discussion of the money question and will make war upon the contractionists, by whose policy the country is being strangled.

Retirement of Greenbacks.

The administration is evidently not going to be a unit upon the question of retirement of greenbacks. The President and the Secretary of the Treasury are understood to be in favor of gradually substituting other forms of money for the greenbacks outstanding. Secretary Sherman, whose fame has been gained largely in the domain of finance, opposes retirement of the greenbacks, and has lately said that he should do all he could to keep them in circulation. While Mr. Sherman will be in the Department of State, it will be impossible for his views on this question to be either concealed or belittled. It looks somewhat as though the suggestion in the inaugural of a currency commission might have had its inspiration, not only in a common sense view, but as a result of arguments which made it desirable, even from the standpoint of the administration itself, that the best light obtainable should be thrown upon a question concerning which doctors of high renown disagree so positively.—Wall Street Journal.

The Case of Spalding.

Charles W. Spalding, a few weeks ago president of the Globe Savings Bank and treasurer of the University of Illinois, was the other day locked up in the jail of this county. All the daily newspapers have joined with the 6,000 or more depositors of the bank in recounting his "terrible" failure, and acting in a vengeful spirit toward the man now with hundreds of others crowding to its capacity the Cook County jail. It follows close upon recent bank failures in this city, the suicide of Mr. Hammond, of the Illinois National Bank, and the scene of two weeks since, when several thousand stockholders of a building and loan association surrounded the house of the secretary and treasurer, demanding their money or the life of a fellow man. And not one daily paper in this city of mammon has expressed a charitable word or called attention to the cause of this man Spalding being to-day an inmate of a prison, as hundreds of other bankers will be, or suicides like Mr. Hammond, unless there comes a rise in values so that people in debt to banks can discharge their obligations. Mr. Spalding tried "to make one hand wash the other" by using the funds of the University to tide the bank over to the day when promised prosperity would return—a day that will never come under the gold standard. It is said that when wolves are in pursuit of human prey, and the latter shoots one of them down, the remaining wolves fall upon the dead or wounded one and tear it to pieces. And so it may be said of men inspired by greed in pursuit of wealth. When one of their number falls they rend and tear him to pieces with no seeming intelligence as to the inciting cause that may number them among the victims of to-morrow. When those who are the debtors of banks cannot pay, when real estate and nearly all forms of securities have shrunken as they have, the bank then realizes that it, too, is a debtor—to its depositors. And if our credit system is traced back to its source the creditors will be found in the international usurers who are sapping the life out of the United States.—Patriots' Bulletin.

The McKinley Kind.

The Illinois Steel Company recently gave a striking object lesson in McKinley prosperity by locking out 4,000 workingmen. The motive assigned is the desire to anticipate a strike. The company has been steadily reducing wages, and consequently expected the workingmen to quit. So it seized time by the forelock and locked them out.

The situation of these men is full of gloom. For several years they have worked on reduced wages. To save money for the future has been impossible. Now with their poor wives and helpless children they are turned out to beg, steal or starve.

This is McKinley prosperity. This is "opening the mills instead of the mints." This is restoring confidence. This is calming the exciting capitalists' fears so that they may not insist upon denying us the right to live. Skilled workmen are locked out of their shops. They are denied the chance to toil on half pay for a gigantic corporation that has made millions with the aid of a robber tariff. No wonder the people who see these things are testifying their rage in the great Democratic gains that have come to rebuke the "advance agent of prosperity."—Kansas City Times.

The First Skirmishes.

He must be dense indeed who cannot learn a valuable lesson from the figures of the spring elections. Voters who were deceived into voting for McKinley and Hobart last November have had their eyes opened. They were told that a vote for McKinley and Hobart meant a vote for prosperous times and stability of the currency, and they have been given an increased dose of tariff taxation. The promised prosperity is nearly five months overdue, and the nation's finances are still in the hands of the men who have controlled them to their selfish advantage for more than a decade.

Those figures also prove the falsity of the claim that the hosts of bimetallism were dispersed by their first defeat. Bimetallism is still the great issue before the American people, and the bimetallists of the nation are organized and equipped for the fray. Their defeat last fall has only served to make them more earnest and agressive, and the more earnest and aggressive, and the well prepare for the onslaught. The first skirmishes have not been cheering to the disciples of the gold standard.—Omaha World-Herald.

Prosperity Notes.

The First National Bank of Comanche, Texas, has suspended.

The Allegheny Woolen Company, limited, has also made an assignment.

W. O. Drake, grocer, at Brockton, Mass., has applied for relief in insolvency.

Martin U. Crosson, agent, grocer, at Waterbury, Conn., has made an assignment.

G. Schomberg, jeweler at Columbus, Ohio, has given a chattel mortgage for $25,000.

Augustus C. Traeger, hotel and restaurant proprietor at New Haven, Ct., has assigned.

F. A. Hoyt Company, a corporation, has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

Whittingill Bros., dealers in dry goods, at Louisville, Ky., have made an assignment.

M. B. Israel, dealer of clothing at Atlantic, Iowa, has given chattel mortgage for $6,000.

W. E. Glasscock, dealer in clothing, dry goods, and shoes, at Belt, Mont., has assigned.

Butler, Crawford & Co., wholesale dealer in coffees and spices at Columbus, Ohio, have made an assignment.

Calkins & White, manufacturers of children's shoes, at Rochester, N. Y., have given a chattel mortgage for $8,000.

The Withrow Carpet Company, dealer in carpets and draperies, at Rockford, Ill., has confessed judgment for $3,000.

Labor World

Condition of Coal Miners.

Investigation of the condition of the coal miners in the districts near Pittsburg has been made by a special committee from the State Legislature. The members of the committee heard some startling stories of hardship and oppression. About twenty miners from various parts of the territory adjacent to Pittsburg appeared before the legislators. They testified that all sorts of abuses were practiced to beat them out of their miserable pittances. None of them had earned more than $16 a month since the first of the year, and a majority far less.

Many testified that they were compelled to deal at company stores, where they were charged more than the market price. Store bills were deducted from their pay, as was the rent, the majority renting shanties from the coal operators, who charged them exorbitant rents for hovels costing scarcely $50.

The screens at the coal tipples were weak and let the coal through, and what fell through the screen they were not paid for, yet the operators sold the same at a fair price. The coal miners stated that from thirty years' experience in loading cars, they knew the cars had from 2,400 to 2,700 pounds, yet several companies only credited them with 1,500 and 1,000 pounds, refusing the men the right to have check weightmen on the tipple to keep their accounts. One witness testified that he had earned $16 since Christmas and had nothing to eat that day, yet he had a wife and six children to support.

The mines are crowded with diggers. Where fifty men could work a mine and make fair wages 150 to 200 are crowded into the pit, so as to keep them in subjugation by discharging large numbers of them if they grumbled. Ironclad contracts were offered in evidence showing that the men signed away all rights to secure a job which would pay them less than $15 a month.

Importance of Shorter Day.

The importance of the eight-hour work day was fully considered by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor and various plans were devised by which the movement will be nationalized, says the Washington Trades Unionist. The American Federation of Labor, being the great representative body of organized labor of the country, has, through the executive council of that body during the past year, as instructed by a previous convention, secured some concessions for an eight-hour day. President Gompers in his last annual report states that during last year a number of unions made the demand, and in many instances secured it by strikes; a much larger number, however, had the reduction conceded to them without even the necessity of ceasing work.

Further action was, however, considered as necessary, and the last convention directed that the executive officers of each national and international union should appoint a representative of the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and residing in the city in which the headquarters of the A. F. of L. is located; these to constitute an executive board. These representatives will meet at least once a month at such time and place as the officers of the federation may determine.

Labor Upholds Big Stores.

Organized labor in Kansas City refused to indorse the movement against department stores commenced by merchants, who have formed an association inimical to the big business houses. The Industrial council at its last meeting voted unanimously to table a resolution opposing department stores. As an explanation of the refusal of the resolution one of the members said:

"The great majority of the smaller merchants, when they have any work to do about their establishments by a mechanic or artisan, will not hire union workmen, but in nearly every instance they will employ cheap labor. That is why we don't want to help them out in their fight on the department stores. The big stores pay mechanics who work for them good wages, while many of the retail dealers will not close their places of business on union hours nor employ union salesmen. Some of them even keep open on Sunday and work their clerks at less wages and more hours than the department stores."

General Labor Notes.

Boston printers will be assessed 1 per cent. of their earnings for the unemployed.

Buffalo bricklayers successfully resisted an attempt to revive the nine-hour day.

Toledo Painters' and Decorators' Union has trebled its membership within a year.

The Journeymen Bakers' International Union will hold its annual convention at Cleveland, Ohio, in May.

In the recent election in Leadville the miners' ticket was beaten by 1,200 in a total vote of 5,500. Many miners voted against the union's ticket.

Italians who took the places of striking shoe lasters in an East Weymouth factory went on strike when a reduction of their own wages was threatened.

The International Printing Pressmen's Union will hold its annual convention in Detroit on June 15 to 18, and about 100 delegates are expected to be present.

In May the rival national musical organizations will hold conventions at Kansas City at about the same time, and—well there's no telling what will happen.

The international bureau of shoemakers in Zurich, Switzerland, recently issued a call to shoemakers of all countries to send delegates to the international congress to be held in Brussels, Belgium, June 6. American delegates will be present.

The executive council of Carpenters' and Builders' Trade Wood Workers of New York has notified all architects and builders that on and after May 1 they will refuse to handle any material that has not been made under the rules of the New York unions.

PEARL DIVERS OF CEYLON.

Marco Polo Tells of Charmers Who Keep Away Sharks.

When you leave the island of Seilan and sail westward about sixty miles, you come to the great province of Maabar, which is styled India the Greater; it is the best of all the Indies, and is on the mainland.

In this province there are five kings, who are own brothers. I will tell you about each in turn. The province is the finest and noblest in the world.

At this end of the province reigns one of those five royal brothers, who is a crowned king and his name is Sonder Bandi Davar. In this kingdom they find fine and great pearls; and I will tell how they are got.

The sea here forms a gulf between the Island of Seilan and the mainland. And all round this gulf the water has a depth of no more than ten or twelve fathoms, and in some places no more than two fathoms. The pearlfishers take their vessels, great and small, and proceed into this gulf, where they stop from the beginning of April till the middle of May. They go first to a place called Bettelar, and then go sixty miles into the gulf. Here they cast anchor and shift from their large vessels into small boats. The merchants divide into various companies, and each of these must engage a number of men on wages, hiring them for April and half of May. Of all the produce they have first to pay the king, as his royalty, the tenth pa[illegible] must also pay those men who charm the great fishes, to prevent them from injuring the divers while engaged in seeking pearls under water, one-twentieth part of all that they may take.

These fish-charmers are termed Abralaman; and their charm holds good for that day only, for at night they dissolve the charms so that the fishes can work mischief at their will. These Abralaman know also how to charm beasts and birds and every living thing. When the men have got into the small boats they jump into the water and dive to the bottom, which may be at a depth of from four to twelve fathoms, and there they remain as long as they are able. And there they find the shells that contain the pearls, and these they put into a net bag tied round the waist, and mount up to the surface with them, and then dive anew. When they can't hold their breath any longer they come up again, and, after a little, down they go once more, and so they go on all day. These shells are in shape like oysters or scallhoods. And in these shells are found pearls, great and small, of every kind, sticking in the flesh of the shellfish.

In this manner pearls are fished in great quantities, for thence in fact come the pearls which are spread all over the world. And the king of that state hath a very great receipt and treasure from his dues upon those pearls.—St. Nicholas.

Finding Water in the Desert.

The Western man who got water in the desert by the aid of a reed and a sponge evidently got the idea from the bushmen of the Kalahari desert in Africa. These people often live scores of miles from places where water comes to the surface. During certain times of the year sharp storms pass over the Kalahari, covering the apparently arid region with the blightest of verdure and filling for a few short days the water courses with roaring torrents. The bushmen find water by digging in the bottoms of these dried up river beds. They dig a hole three or four feet deep and then tie a sponge to a hollow reed. The sponge absorbs the moisture at the bottom of the hole, and the natives draw it up into their mouths through the reed.

Strange Himalayan Tribes.

MM. Olafsen and Philipsen, two Danish officers who recently explored the Pamir country north of the Himalayas, found there unknown tribes who are fire worshipers and ignorant of the use of money. Their animals are all dwarfed, the cows being the size of ponies, the donkeys of large dogs and the sheep of small poodles. Women are sold for five or six cows or fifteen sheep apiece. Their chief article of barter is furs.

KEEP IN SHAPE.

From the largest cities down to the smallest towns this is the month for the beginning of out-door sports of all kinds, and also the beginning of the season when sprains, bruises, hurts and mishaps are as plentiful as huckleberries. Every Spring this is a common experience, and the common experience has settled down to this, that the best thing to do is to be provided with a supply of St. Jacobs Oil for emergencies of the kind as an especially sure cure for the worst sprain or the blackest bruise. Sportsmen, athletes, ball players and oarsmen have known this for many, many seasons, and reference to it is now only a reminder to get your supplies. Hard strains and overwork of the muscles will bring pains and aches and sportsmen know what's best and are never without the surest cure in the use of the great remedy.

In Kansas whole sections of land have suddenly disappeared, leaving only fathomless lakelets.

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Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggist's. Ask for either and accept no substitute.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The week's contribution of statistics was on the whole more bullish than the average of late. Bradstreet's report showed a decrease of 5,000,000 bushels in the world's visible supply. Our own visible supply decreased 2,550,000 bushels, and the world's shipments were 5,000,000 bushels. These facts, however, are no longer regarded. The trade generally has settled down to an acceptance of the fact that there is plenty of wheat to run well into the next crop year, and that at the present rate of demand the important consideration is not as to the stocks on hand, but as to the prospects for the yield this fall. The consideration relied upon in this respect of the statistics was that short crops abroad would cause an unusual drain upon American supplies. Yet in the last seventeen weeks the American official visible has decreased but 21,000,000 bushels in round numbers, while in the same period last year it decreased 14,000,000 bushels, and in the same period in 1895 it decreased 23,000,000 bushels. During the same period the world shipments this year were 72,264,000 bushels, of which America furnished 39,462,000 bushels. It appears, therefore, that the theoretical requirements of 7,000,000 bushels a week is very strictly a theory as distinguished from a condition. Considerations of this kind make the average trader apt to pay little attention to the statistical position. The war factor has now quite disappeared from the market, and it seems that domestic conditions as to weather, etc., are likely to have most influence in making prices for the immediate future.

The crop reports that have come in from abroad of late are indicative of short harvests in some of the most important wheat-producing countries; but, of course, it is too early for any trustworthy showing in that regard. There are still many reports of poor prospects. The drouth continues to a degree in California, although some rain has fallen there.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., May 21, 1897.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, $3.90; Benton county and White Lily, $3.90; graham, $3.40; superfine, $2.75 per barrel.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 75@76c; Valley, 77c per bushel.

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

Hay—Timothy, $13.00@14.00 per ton; clover, $11.50@12.50; wheat and oat, $12.00@13.50 per ton.

Barley—Feed barley, $16.50 per ton; brewing, $18@19.

Millstuffs — Bran, $14.50; shorts, $16.50; middlings, $23.50.

Butter—Creamery, 30c; dairy, 20@22½c; store, 17½@30c per roll.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 45@50c; Garnet Chilies, 55@65c; Early Rose, 35@40c per sack; sweets, $2.75 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, 1½c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $2.50@3.00; geese, $4.00@7.00; turkeys, live, 12½c; ducks, $4.00@6.00 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon, 10@12c per dozen.

Cheese—Oregon, 11½c; Young America, 12½c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12½c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c.

Hops—7c per pound.

Beef — Gross, top steers, $3.50; cows, $2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6½c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, $3.00@3.50; dressed mutton, 5@5½c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, $4.00@4.50; light and feeders, $2.50@3.00; dressed $5.00@5.50 per cwt.

Veal—Large, 3½@4c; small, 4½@5 per pound.

Seattle, Wash., May 21, 1897.

Wheat—Chicken feed, $28 per ton.

Oats—Choice, $23@24 per ton.

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

Barley—Rolled or ground, $20 per ton.

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

Millstuffs—Bran, $15.00 per ton; shorts, $18.

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

Hay—Puget sound, per ton, $13.00; Eastern Washington, $18.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 12c; ducks, $6@6.50.

Butter — Fancy native creamery, brick, 17c; ranch, 13@15; California, 15@16½.

Cheese—Native Washington, 12c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, $13.00@14; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, $1.25; turnips, per sack, $1.25; rutabagas, per sack, 50c; carrots, per sack, 75c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, $2.00; onions, per 100 lbs, $2.00.

Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, $3.50.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 13@14c.

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

Fresh Fish — Halibut, 4@5c; 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, 7c per pound.

Fruits—Lemons, California, fancy, $2.50@3; choice, $2; Cal fornia fancy navals, $3.50@4.

San Francisco, May 21, 1897.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 70c@$1.00; Early Rose, 60@70c; River Burbanks, 50@65c; sweets, $1.25 per cental.

Onions—$3.00@3.50 per cental.

Eggs—Ranch, 13½@15c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 15½c; do seconds, 14@15c; fancy dairy, 14c; seconds, 13@13½c.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 7½c; fair to good, 6½@7c; Young America, 7½@8½c; Eastern, 14@15c.

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

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

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

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navel, $2.50@3.75; seedlings, do, $1.50@1.75; common lemons, 75c@$1.50; fancy, $2.00 per box.

Apples—$1.25@2 per box; Eastern, $3.50 per barrel.

Hops—8@12c per pound.

A SCIENTIST SAVED.

President Barnaby, of Hartsville College, Survives a Serious Illness Through the Aid of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

From the Republican, Columbus, Ind.

The Hartsville College, situated at Hartsville, Indiana, was founded years ago in the interest of the United Brethren Church, when the state was mostly a wilderness, and colleges were scarce. The college is well known throughout the country, former students having gone into all parts of the world.

PROF. ALVIN P. BARNABY.

A reporter recently called at this famous seat of learning and was shown into the room of the president, Prof. Alvin P. Barnaby. When last seen by the reporter Prof. Barnaby was in delicate health. Today he was apparently in the best of health. In response to an inquiry the professor said:

"Oh, yes, I am much better than for some time. I am now in perfect health; but my recovery was brought about in rather a peculiar way."

"Tell me about it," said the reporter.

"Well, to begin at the beginning," said the professor, "I studied too hard when at school, endeavoring to educate myself for the professions. After completing the common course I came here, and graduated from the theological course. I entered the ministry, and accepted the charge of a United Brethren Church at a small place in Kent county, Mich. Being of an ambitious nature, I applied myself diligently to my work and studies. In time I noticed that my health was failing. My trouble was indigestion, and this with other troubles brought on nervousness.

"My physician prescribed for me for some time, and advised me to take a change of climate. I did as he requested and was some improved. Soon after, I came here as professor in physics and chemistry, and later was financial agent of this college. The change agreed with me, and for awhile my health was better, but my duties were heavy, and again I found my trouble returning. This time it was more severe and in the winter I became completely prostrated. I tried various medicines and different physicians. Finally, I was able to return to my duties. Last spring I was elected president of the college. Again I had considerable work, and the trouble, which had not been entirely cured, began to affect me, and last fall I collapsed. I had different doctors, but none did me any good. Professor Bowman, who is professor of natural science, told me of his experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and urged me to give them a trial, because they had benefited him in a similar case, and I concluded to try them.

"The first box helped me, and the second gave great relief, such as I had never experienced from the treatment of any physician. After using six boxes of the medicine I was entirely cured. Today I am perfectly well. I feel better and stronger than for years. I certainly recommend this medicine."

To allay all doubt Prof. Barnaby cheerfully made an affidavit before

LYMAN J. SCUDDER,
Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People 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 Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

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Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
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.
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Good Health

Are you nervous? Your nerves are the channels through which your general vitality courses. If they are upset you can't be healthy. There are innumerable ailments following nervousness.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt...

Cures all of them. The life of the nerves is Electricity, which this famous appliance pours into your body for hours at a time. Its effect is soothing, strengthening, exhilarating. Read Dr. Sanden's famous book, "THREE CLASSES OF MEN." It is instructive to weak men or women. It gives hundreds of cases of cures accomplished in the Northwest. If you will send us your address we will mail you a copy by return mail FREE, closely sealed.

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

When writing to Advertisers please mention this paper.

Newton calculated the speed velocity of the comet of 1860 to be 880,000 miles an hour. Brydonne rated the speed of the comet he saw in 1770 at 2,500,000 miles an hour.

ROCKED ON THE CREST OF THE WAVES.

The landsman, tourist or commercial traveler, speedily begins, and not only begins, but continues, to feel the extreme of human misery during the transit across the tempestuous Atlantic. But if, with wise prescience, he has provided himself with a supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, his pangs are promptly mitigated, and then cease ere the good ship again drops her anchor. This is worth knowing, and thousands of our yachtsman, summer voyagers, tourists and business men do know it.

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A mustard pot which does not require the use of a spoon has been invented in Germany. The mustard is supplied through a little spout by pressing on a spring.

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LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Mifflinburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '95.

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