Quick!

The sooner you begin to use *Schilling's Best* tea, the bigger your chances at that $1000 offered for the missing word—besides the extra prizes for the most tickets sent in.

Schilling's Best tea is at your grocer's.

Rules of contest published in large advertisement about the first and middle of each month. All

Only One in the World.

So far as obtainable information goes, Mrs. Louise Jewell Cabel of East Lowell, Me., is the only woman justice of the peace in the world. Mrs. Cabel first saw the light of the world 58 years ago last December. At the tender age of 2½ years her devoted parents sent her to school, her mother having previously taught the child to read the Bible. School occupied her attentions until she was 15 years old, when she became a school teacher. At the age of 24 she was confined to her bed for three years by illness, and during that time took up the languages and became proficient in French and German. For the six years following convalescence she averaged 1,000 vests a year, finally becoming the bride of Mr. Cabel. She finally became interested in prohibition, and became contributor to a score of magazines and papers, keeping up that line of work until 1888, when she was granted a commission by Sebastian S. Marble, then governor of Maine, to "solemnize marriages, administer oaths and take acknowledgements of deeds." She then began to do the work of a pension justice or notary, as they are called in Maine. She has ridden thousands of miles after affidavits for the soldier and his poorer dependents in their claims before the pension department. She does her own house work all the time. She is now acting under her third commission. One year ago last September her husband, who is an organ and sewing machine vender was stricken helpless with paralysis.

A Queer Judgment.

An Atchison (Kas.) mother goes once a month to court and takes out judgments for $10 each against her two sons, the money being due according to an agreement, the consideration named in which is that the mother shall refrain from annoying the sons by her presence or talk. She says that the sons have defaulted in payment since last fall.

Emile Arton has admitted that he received $400,000 to use in lobbying for the Panama Canal project, and has handed the books containing the amount of his expenditures to M. le Poittevin, the judge d'instruction in his case.

The people of Wolfe Valley, Texas, have organized a rabbit club. The club pays one cent for the scalp of each cotton-tail, and 2½ cents for that of a jackrabbit. By this they hope to clean out the nuisance.

The will of C. P. Woolcock, who died on December 17, in Seattle, Wash., was admitted to probate a few days ago. After directing the payment of his debts, the testator bequeathed to his son and daughter the sum of 5 cents each.

The crows fly at the rate of about 25 miles an hour.

It Gives Snap.

Restores the Old Energy,
Checks All Waste,
Renews Confidence,
Brightens the Eye,
Makes Strong Manhood.

Every man knows that Electricity is a great strengthener of vital nerve power. The life of the nerves is Electricity, and when they are weak that is what they lack. Nothing restores it so quickly as

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.

It makes the blood jump in the veins, and the fire of youth bubbles forth from its life-infusing currents. The old, flabby nerves are awakened, and age is forgotten in the presence of the new-born energy. Men, don't be weak. Get back your old vigor. Try this wonderful Belt. It will renew your youth. Read Dr. Sanden's famous book,

"Three Classes of Men"

It is worth $1,000 to any man or woman who is weak. Will be sent closely sealed, without marks, free. Call or address

SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT CO.

253 West Washington St., Portland, Or.

Please mention this Paper.

"CHILDREN TEETHING." Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

RULED BY THE BANKS

CONGRESS DANCES WHEN WALL STREET FIDDLES.

Gage, Carlisle, et al. Plan to Contract the Currency—Corruptionists Invite Revolution—Republican Pledges Not Fulfilled—Free Silver Is the Issue.

A Bankers' Oligarchy.

It is clearly evident to the most obtuse mind that the country must have financial legislation, and that relief can only come through that direction, but the uppermost question in the minds of bankers and brokers, Wall street speculators and old party politicians, is how to revise the laws so as to increase the power of the banks and more effectually rivet the bonds of slavery on the common people, while quieting the present crying demand for relief.

A dispatch from Washington says that Secretary of the Treasury Lyman Gage is preparing a measure to be submitted to Congress. He has sent out letters to several hundred leading bankers and merchants throughout the country and invited suggestions for placing the currency on a "sound" basis. It is not more difficult to imagine about what conclusion will be arrived at by these advisers of Lyman Gage than it would to tell what plans would by devised by a council of hawks in formulating a plan to care for the chickens, or a convention of wolves in devising methods for guidance of the lambs. Mr. Gage invited ex-Secretary Carlisle to a conference, and the dispatches gravely announce that there is no difference whatever in opinion on the money question between them. When Carlisle was Secretary under the Cleveland administration and Gage was a Chicago banker, they were in consultation on all important questions, and it was in these conferences that the Chicago banker proved himself the sort of man whom Wall street could trust in McKinley's cabinet.

These two "financial experts" are planning changes in the currency system of the country and in outline the scheme will embrace the gradual retirement of greenbacks and a substitution of national bank notes; also allowing the national banks to issue to the full limit of bonds held instead of only 90 per cent.; and reducing the tax on circulation from 1 per cent. to one-fourth of one per cent. There will also probably be a provision for branch banks and the use of State, county and city bonds as a basis for note circulation. Secretary Gage is already carrying out the scheme for retiring greenbacks as far as possible under existing laws, by locking them up in the treasury, where about sixty millions are now being held. Messrs. Gage and Carlisle, it is said, also favor limiting the denominations of bank notes and all other paper money to $10, and substituting silver for all below $10.

It is now believed that when the bankers can reconcile certain jealousies existing in their own ranks and agree on a plan, it will go through with but little contention. As at present constituted, Congress dances whenever Wall street fiddles. We are living under the shade of a bankers' oligarchy.—Chicago Express.

Get Something Done.

Secretary Gage's speech before the Commercial Club at Cincinnati is still being exploited as a hope-giving symptom of returning prosperity. It came direct from President McKinley; that is, the part that forms the symptom did, and the thick-and-thin McKinley organs over the country are getting bellicose because the rest of the nation doesn't accept the speech as a complete fulfillment of all ante-election promises. There is quite a gap, however, between speech and action, comments the Chicago Journal, and perhaps people who have been promised one are not to be severely censured for refusing to be satisfied with the other.

The present administration has been in power for almost three months. Congress was called in extra session on March 15 and the tariff bill was immediately introduced. The makers of it promised to have the President's signature on it by to-day. The lower house dallied with it awhile and sent it to the Senate and then it was to become a law by July 1. Now it is said we are to have this most disquieting question settled by August 1. Nothing else has been done. A resolution recognizing Cuban belligerency, which seemed to promise speedy settlement of that question, stops at the door of the House because officially there is no one at home. Senators are taking advantage of the misfortunes of the nation to speculate in sugar stock.

Meanwhile the deficit we have always with us. A flood of importations is coming in to take advantage of Wilson bill rates and adding confusion to the already confused figures of the revenue calculations. No one knows what the tariffs will ultimately be and every importer and merchant in the country is in suspense. Business is waiting to know which way the train is going to start. Investments hang fire, enterprise is afraid to take a step in any direction. Capital is timid and labor suffers from that timidity. As a remedy we get Secretary Gage's speech. The country is not out of the woods by a long distance and its way is impeded by the dead timber of these unsettled questions. No amount of postmortem promises by Secretary Gage or any one else is going to settle them.—Joliet News.

Free Silver the Issue.

What do the Republicans mean when they talk about "sound money?" They mean gold and nothing but gold. How do they propose to get what they want? By retiring the greenbacks, which bear no interest, and substituting for them a currency founded on interest-bearing bonds.

What object has the Republican party in view in retiring the greenbacks? They desire to reward the plutocrats and bondholders for their services in the last Presidential campaign. By issuing bonds bearing interest they give the speculators a chance to make money at the expense of the people.

The plain people of the United States who pay their taxes and work for a living, when they get a chance to do so, are not going to be satisfied with the "sound money" policy of the administration. They do not believe in the issuing of interest bearing bonds in time of peace; they do not believe in striking out of use one-half of the hard money in this country; they do not believe in destroying the value of silver and in making all debts payable in gold.

On the other hand the honest, industrious and suffering people of this country have with them an object lesson which teaches more eloquently than words the truth that a monometallic gold currency is a curse to the nation. They have seen their property so reduced in value that those who were once well-to-do are now poor.—Exchange.

The Crisis of Corruption.

"We best honor the soldier dead by an incorruptible purpose to keep the republic they gave their lives to save," said General Butterworth in his Memorial Day address, and he added that merely paying tribute to those heroes in words was a mockery.

An imperative duty summoned us to the living present. We were fast approaching the period foretold by the prophets of woe, who had always looked upon our government as a doubtful experiment. Wealth was corrupting and demagogues were misleading the people. "The republic is in more danger to-day than when Fort Sumter was fired upon."

Does that sound like an exaggeration? If so, here is an assertion that must go home like a dagger thrust to the people: "In almost every municipal and State legislature there is an organized banditti that demands tribute and sells legislation." Suppose the same forces are at work at the national capitol, at every State capitol, and in every great city. Would it be a far cry to a revolution? Not unless the American people have the hearts of slaves.

There is a crisis at hand; there is no doubt of that. The ex-convict from Philadelphia and others who think that the mere possession of money entitles them to ignore a people's rights will have to be taught a lesson. We believe, however, that the crisis will be far more fatal to them than to the people. There will be no danger of such another four years of carnage as were ushered in by Fort Sumter. Four hours would suffice for these brazen rogues, who are cowards at heart.

The corruptionists will never fight in the open. They will scurry for shelter at the first threat of trouble. Probably one wholesome example of popular vengeance would answer for the entire class from Maine to California. But that the example is likely to be forthcoming in the very near future can not be denied. The bribe-givers and bribe-takers have become so accustomed to the hue and cry against them that they have learned to despise it, and have gone from bad to worse. They flatter themselves that they have only words to fear, and for these they care nothing.

Like children, who ache for a whipping, they will not be satisfied until they have gone a little too far. Then they will learn that their kind of anarchy is unpopular, and there will be a great clearing of the atmosphere.—Farm News.

Coxey Pessimistic.

In suspending his paper Coxey declares that "it is too late now to expect any reform through the ballot," and it is broadly hinted that unless the promised prosperity is forthcoming inside of a few months it may become necessary to again mass the unemployed and bankrupt people at Washington, this time "not to petition, but to demand that they fulfill pledges made prior to election to an outraged people, or resign." This sounds somewhat as if Coxey had a notion of marching upon Washington in truly John Brown fashion. Events that have transpired during the past few weeks indicate that another strong revolutionary current has set in, and for the next few months we may expect to hear plenty of muttering on the part of those who have lost faith in the ballot.—Cleveland Citizen.

Selling Children in Connecticut.

The practice of wife-selling has been in vogue in the more benighted sections of our country ever since its settlement, but it remained for the wealthy and enlightened State of Connecticut to commence the business of selling children, to keep them from starving. A Westville mother recently sold her 3-year-old daughter for $5. At that rate the "land of steady habits" and wooden nutmegs ought to do a thriving business. The probability is that a trust will be formed to control the output and put up prices. The people of Connecticut have long enjoyed the reputation of being very ingenious; and this happy combination of humanity and business in the matter of traffic in hungry children ought to, and doubtless will, still further enhance her fame.—New York Commonwealth.

Exchange Echoes.

Of all the ridiculous ideas of finance, the one declaring that one class of money should be redeemable in some other kind of money, is the most ridiculous.—Constitution, Cuero, Texas.

The patriotism of the armor plate trust becomes badly apparent when it is known that it furnishes armor for foreign warships for $150 per ton while it charges our own government $400.—The Reasoner.

Here is our guess on the future: The nineteenth century will close and the twentieth will open in war and carnage, the like of which for destruction of life and property has not before been witnessed.—Globe, Fergus, Minn.

The State National Bank of Indianapolis went Republican by a handsome majority, last week; and hundreds of depositors are in the soup. About forty thousand of county and city funds caught.—Reform Press, Pueblo, Colo.

Fusion deals never have and never will advance genuine reform. It has a tendency to place responsibility on a party without ability to perform. The result always has been and always will be discouraging, demoralizing and destructive.—Dakota Ruralist (H. L. Loucks).

The People's party is in favor of reform on the money question to the extent that all money shall be absolute money, and no dollar to be redeemable in any other dollar; that every dollar shall be issued by the government. No other organized party favors this principle. Therefore the People's party will never more have any fusion with any party.—Messenger, Rockdale, Texas.

Labor World

Question of Union Label.

Among other things which the Social Reform Club in New York has been trying to do has been to disseminate information and to influence public opinion favorably on the union-label question. The great public which is in trades unions knows much about union labels and their effectiveness in strengthening labor organizations and improving the condition of the laborer. But the larger public outside of the trades unions knows nothing about it, and probably has never heard of the union label. John N. Bogert, secretary of the Greater New York Labor League, thinks trades unions have passed through a siege of trials, overcoming many faults and evils in the struggles from weakness to strength, and that the union label must pass through the same ordeal. The label has been made a power for improvement in three trades—the cigarmakers, the hatters and the printers—and has been adopted by fourteen other unions. It has its defects, against which we must strive, but it stands for a much wider interest than that of the union which issues it. In the case of the label it is a matter of general public interest when it is a guarantee of cleanly conditions, and when, as in the clothing trade and cigar trade, it is a guarantee against child labor and prison manufacture.

Plea for Public Works.

A consistent course to the suppression of crime and promoting contentment among the unemployed is to inaugurate systematic public improvements, says a writer in State's Duty. The streets, parks, sewers, roads, rivers, canals, swamps, aqueducts and many other channels require immediate attention. The foolish cry that the State has no revenue for such purposes is used by some officials and legislators. The amount of unnecessary criminal and charitable expense alone would offset the cost. If consistent legislation is enacted it will serve as a means of economy, and not a draft on the State treasury. The treasury will never adapt itself to such a condition.

Legislation must prepare the treasury, and not the treasury legislation, for such work. The same paper also declares that the question of preventing men from becoming convicts is far more important than to discuss what shall be done with the product of their labor.

Miners Face a Crisis.

"We are up against a stone wall," said President James W. Carson, of the Miners' Union, at the conclusion of the conference of miners and operators of northern Illinois at Streator. "If we go on a strike in our impoverished condition we shall starve, and if we accept the ultimatum of the operators we shall likewise starve. In such a crisis advice is impossible." At the opening of the conference the miners brought in a proposition of cents per ton Streator and corresponding prices in other fields—all based on gross weight. The operators declined to consider the gross weight proposition, made a strong appeal to them to accept the reduction of about cents per ton proposed by them. They prepared a scale, making a reduction of 9 cents per ton, but the operators declined to consider it.

Restraint on Boycott.

Judge Knowles, of the United States District Court of Montana, has granted a temporary restraining order in a suit brought by the Chinese against the officers of fourteen labor unions to restrain them from continuing the boycott now being enforced against the Chinese. There are four plaintiffs who appeal for the rights of 300 of their fellow countrymen. The plaintiffs do business in Butte as dealers in Chinese merchandise and conduct a restaurant. The boycott has been effective in Butte for some time, and lately the unions have been distributing circulars, carrying transparencies, and stationing men before the doors to warn customers that they enter at their peril.

Verdict in Damage Suit.

A novel verdict was returned by a jury in Portland, Ore., in the damage suit of Lee A. Donaugh vs. The City and Suburban Railway Company. The jury decided that the company pay the costs of the suit, furnish Donaugh with a wooden leg and also give him employment. Donaugh was a motorman, and lost his left foot by having it caught in the gearing or cogwheels of the motor while engaged in "cutting out." He claimed the gearing should have been protected with casings, and that the company was negligent in not having them on the car.

Labor Notes.

Frisco has Chinese cigar makers.

Chicago has 100,000 unemployed.

There are 804,687 Bell telephones.

Gold miners in Alaska get $15 per day.

Des Moines is to have a municipal electric plant.

Cleveland Boot and Shoe Workers' Central Union is dead.

All Minneapolis municipal stone cutting must be done by unionists.

The attorney general of California has decided that a Frisco street railway cannot carry freight.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago has signed the ordinance requiring that all city printing shall bear the union label.

Mayor Hinchcliffe of Paterson, N. J., has issued an order forbidding brewers to drive beer wagons through the streets of that town on Sunday. The Mayor is himself the largest brewer in Paterson.

The New Hampshire courts have sustained a law by which the State is entitled to any excess of profits over ten per cent., earned by any railroad in the State. Under this decision the State recovers $750,000 from a single railroad.—Commonwealth.

A number of citizens at Wakefield, Mass., have for the past three months been running a co-operative grocery store. The place is open twice a week, and the members take turns in acting as storekeeper. Goods are purchased in Boston and sold to members at regular prices current in town.

Thirty Pounds in Thirty Days

REMARKABLE GAIN IN WEIGHT OF A CALIFORNIA MINER.

A Physical Wreck and Not Expected to Live—He Begins the Use of Pink Pills and in Three Days Is Able to Walk—His Friends Corroborate His Testimony.

From the Republican, Santa Rosa, Cal.

Here is a true story from California: Some three years ago, James H. Falkner, of Santa Rosa, while prospecting, discovered a quicksilver mine, and while preparing to work it, was alone on his ranch, far from any one. It was there he was attacked by pneumonia, and when found five days after and carried to his home he was apparently dying. He did not die, however, but for over a year was in daily expectancy of death from what was pronounced by nearly all the physicians as consumption.

At the end of about one year Mr. Falkner heard that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were sometimes efficacious in such maladies as his, and procured some. The result was astounding, for before three boxes of pills had been taken, the man who had been given over, and could not walk without assistance, when he began their use, was working at his trade, and has ever since been a hale and hearty man.

These facts are vouched for by such men as Sheriff Allen, Mr. C. L. Mabley, the city clerk of Santa Rosa, Mr. Perry Fitts, the well-known lumber dealer, and many others, and are made the subject of quite an extended article in the Santa Rosa Republican by Mr. Virgil Moore, the well-known correspondent, who resides near Mr. Falkner, and was familiar with the whole circumstances.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Trolley Service Without Wire.

The electric trolley system to be introduced in Paris in time for the International exposition of 1900 is vastly different from that commonly employed in the United States, inasmuch as the dangerous overhead wires are absolutely done away with, according to the Philadelphia Inquirer. The new system is the invention of the French engineer, Bochet, and, while rather simple, it steers clear of the objection of unsightly obstruction which is usually raised when overhead wires have to go up. Bochet establishes overhead contacts from electric lampposts belonging to the city, the distance between posts being somewhat smaller than the length of the electric train, consisting of two or three cars, so that contact is always assured at one point at least. Through flexible points of contact suspended from each electric post along the proposed line the current will be taken up by means of a copper rail fastened along the edge of the roof of the car not less than 14 or 15 feet from the ground. The contact point will slide along that copper rail and there is not the slightest difficulty in establishing a continuous current if the points of contact are made sufficiently elastic. The current is allowed to return to the power station through the track of the line, as usual. This system offers all the benefits of the overhead as well as of the underground system without any of their shortcomings.

A Miracle of Surgery.

A man named George Burns, who will soon walk out of Cook County (Chicago) hospital, is a living example of the miracles performed by modern surgery. He went into the hospital broken up in bone and body, and when he leaves the hospital he will carry with him a certificate showing he has been the victim of the most remarkable assortment of hurts that ever befell a mortal being. Surgeons report him broken up as follows:

Loss of the entire bony vault of the skull, the top of the head being covered with a silver plate.

Five ribs gone from the left side of the body, having been removed by surgeons in an operation.

Heart shifted from its natural position to the right side in order to secure a firm resting place for that organ.

Both legs fractured in two places and right arm broken twice.

Both elbow joints gone and the cap of the right knee twisted around to the back of the leg.

Large piece of the breastbone taken out in the removal of a rifle ball.

Part of the windpipe missing.

Notwitstanding all that he has gone through, the Tribune says, Burns is still in a condition to shift for himself and earn his own living like other men.

Durable Shoe Soles.

A German inventor has found a way to make durable shoe soles. He applies waterproof glue to the leather and then sticks on a lot of clean quartz sand. This wears splendidly, besides giving a good foothold when walking is slippery. It is said that these soles are as flexible as could be desired.

The owl's wise look is the result of a physiological oddity, his eyes being fixed immovably in their sockets.

A medical journal says that paper "can be used effectively for keeping a person warm." True; a three-line item has been known to make a politician "hot" for a month.

An addition of $11,000,000 a year will be made to the Prussian government expenses by the proposed increase of the salaries and pensions of officials, teachers and their families.

A Paris doctor has discovered the microbe of baldness and has exhibited it at the St. Louis hospital, together with a sheep inoculated with it that had lost its wool. He is now hunting for the means to destroy the microbe.

A company has been formed which made an offer to the municipality of St. Petersburg, Russia, to light all the streets of the city with electric lights for the same price that is now paid for the very unsatisfactory lighting with oil lamps.

Not Captain Kidd's Treasure.

A quantity of gold and silver coin was discovered the other day at Casino Beach, Astoria, L. I., by workmen engaged in making excavations for some new buildings. The coins were found at a depth of forty feet and ranged in date from 1561, the time of Napoleon III. At first they were supposed to be part of the treasure generally believed to have been buried by the pirate, Kidd, but the presence of a coin of Napoleon III spoils a good story.

ERE THE FAREWELL IS SPOKEN

On the deck of the steamer, or on board the train that is to bear you away from those dear to you, you will, if you are wise, have safely stowed away in your luggage a sufficient supply of that safeguard against illness—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Commercial travelers, tourists and pioneer emigrants concur in testifying to the fortifying and saving properties of the great tonic. Use for constipation, biliousness, malarial and kidney complaints and nervousness.

Toothache No Excuse.

Toothache will no longer be accepted by the Geneva (Switzerland) postoffice as an excuse for the absence of employes. The Canton superintendent has issued a circular directing them to have their teeth extracted rather than to have the service suffer.

A GOOD SCHOOL.

Heitt's School at Burlingame, Cal., has always stood in the front rank of its class, and this year has done exceptionally good work as judged by the effort of the boys, at commencement.—*San Francisco Post.*

Rotary snow plows are being used with some success in throwing water off the railway tracks in South Dakota.

DRUNKARDS CAN BE SAVED

The craving for drink is a disease, a marvelous cure for which has been discovered called "Anti-Jag," which makes the inebriate lose all taste for strong drink without knowing why, as it can be given entirely in tea, coffee, soup and the like.

If "Anti-Jag" is not kept by your druggist send one dollar to the Remedy Chemical Co., 40 Broadway, New York, and it will be sent postpaid, in plain wrapper, with full directions how to give secretly. Information mailed free.

A recent census of Buenos Ayres, Argentina, shows a population of 663,850, which makes it larger by 100,000 than Rio Janeiro, and the metropolis of South America.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

An absolutely fire-proof chimney 50 feet high, has been built of paper at Breslau. It is the only one of the kind.

Piso's cure for consumption has been a family medicine with us since 1865.—J. R. Madison, 2809 42d ave., Chicago, Ill.

Pottery clays have been found in ten counties of Missouri. It is reported to be worth from $8 to $12 per ton.

KIDNEY TROUBLES

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I have been a great sufferer from Kidney trouble; pains in muscles, joints, back and shoulders; feet would swell. I also had womb troubles and leucorrhœa. After using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Blood Purifier and Liver Pills, I felt like a new woman. My kidneys are now in perfect condition."—Mrs. Maggie Potts, 324 Kauffman St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"My system was entirely run down, and I suffered with terrible backache in the small of my back, and could hardly stand upright. I had no appetite. Since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I have gained fifteen pounds, and I look better than I ever looked before."—Mrs. E. F. Morton, 1043 Hopkins St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lillian Crippen, Box 77, St. Andrew's Bay, Fla., says:—"Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I had suffered many years with kidney trouble. The pains in my back and shoulders were terrible. My menstruation became irregular, and I was troubled with leucorrhœa. I was growing very weak. I began the use of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine, and the first bottle relieved the pain in my back and regulated the menses. It relieved the pain quickly and cured the disease."

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail. Stops the name in a day. Restored human aid. You feel improved the first day, feels manhood restored. Know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 3,000 references.

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WHEAT Make money by successful speculation in Chicago. We buy and sell wheat there on margins. Fortunes have been made on a small beginning by trading in futures. Write for full particulars. Best of reference given. Several years' experience on the Chicago Board of Trade, and a thorough knowledge of the business. Howard, Hopkins & Co., Chicago Board of Trade Brokers. Offices in Portland, Oregon, Spokane and Seattle, Wash.

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SUITS AND UNIFORMS MADE TO ORDER.

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N. F. N. U. No. 27, '97.

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AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now Chas. H. Fletcher on every bear the fac-simile signature of wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought on the and has the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF
Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

REASONS FOR USING

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.
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.

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