

PEACE TERMS

British Government is Not Ready to Dictate Conditions.

STATUS OF THE TWO REPUBLICS

Will Be Changed Materially When the South African War Ends—Summary of the Situation.

LONDON, March 12.—(Sunday 2:30 a. m.)—In the absence of important news from the seat of war, speculation is rife regarding the probability of an early peace. President Kruger's appeal to Lord Salisbury, for a cessation of hostilities, announced on Friday, is taken as foreshadowing that the end will soon be in sight. The government's view are probably enunciated in the following semi-official statement issued last night.

"It is understood, that the government does not consider that the time yet come for any authoritative statement as to the ultimate terms of peace, and no member of the cabinet has authorized any public statement on the subject. It is, of course, generally understood among all political circles of this country, that, so far as the South African war is concerned, the status quo ante bellum cannot remain unaltered after the cessation of hostilities. Their part in the system, which involved a large measure of political and military independence, will, of course, be materially modified as a result of the war, but the growing prospects of a restored peace must be further advanced before her majesty's government can either finally formulate the proposed terms of settlement, or make any announcement of their plan."

A MILITARY SUMMARY.

London, March 10.—Spencer Wilkins summarizes the situation in South Africa, for the Associated Press, at midnight, as follows:

"The fighting reported near Helpmekaar is probably only the result of a reconnaissance, and it seems to me to be premature to assume that any movement in large force is in progress in that direction. General Buller, as soon as communications are in order, will certainly do what he can to keep the Boer force in Natal engaged, and to prevent them all from being used to reinforce the army resisting Lord Roberts. I expect Lord Roberts to strike Bloemfontein in a day or two. As to Mafeking, if it is not relieved very soon the place must fall."

Several papers announce that the government, on Tuesday, received five messages from President Kruger and President Steyn, in Dutch, asking upon what terms a cessation of hostilities could be brought about. The nature of reply was such as to lead to a further but gradual retirement of the Boer forces.

A COLUMN MOVES.

Jamestown, Cape Colony, March 10.—General Brabant's column left, at daybreak today, for Alwal, north.

IDAHO MINING TROUBLES.

INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES BROUGHT, CONTINUES.

Correspondence Regarding the Use of the Military Supplied by the War Department.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—At the investigation of the Idaho mining riots the cross-examination of Martin lasted throughout the day and was very rigid. It led to frequent sharp controversies between Representatives Leutz and Sulzer on the one side, and Hull, Dick and Mondell on the other, relative to the lines of inquiry. The witness maintained that he had no participation in blowing up the mining property, although the cross questions were directed to show that he was familiar with many of the surrounding circumstances.

On re-direct examination by Leutz the witness stated, the permit system under which no man was allowed to get work unless he had an official permit was used to put non-union men in the mines and to drive union men out of the country. He said that, at one time, sought a permit and was told to apply to the governor, 600 miles away, at Boise.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Washington, March 10.—The war department has supplied the house committee on military affairs, which is investigating the Coeur d'Alene mining troubles, with the correspondence on the subject. The first dispatch of Governor Steuermann, dated April 20th, the day the mill was blown up, asks the president to send United States troops to the Coeur d'Alene immediately. On April 30th the war department wired General Merriam, at Denver, to go to Wardner immediately, taking the troops most convenient. The next dispatch, dated August 10, 1899, is from the war department to F. W. Bowden, president of the Grass Valley Miners' Union, Grass Valley, Cal., and reads as follows:

"Your telegram to the president has been referred to this office, and I am instructed, by the secretary of war, to inform you that the presence of troops in Shoshone county, Idaho, is due to the request of the governor of that state, who made a requisition for the same under warrant of law, April 29, 1899.

The constitution and laws of the United States require the president to comply with this requisition, and any application for relief should be made to the governor of Idaho."

FAREWELL TO DR. KEELEY.

The late Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, whose funeral occurs at Dwight Thursday, deserves to be remembered as a great public benefactor. His "cure" for the liquor habit has not always proved successful, but it ought to be said, in justice to his memory, that it has proved in every instance as successful as he promised it would be. He did not undertake at any time, all misrepresentations to the contrary, to make over his patients. He promised to restore them to the full enjoyment of their physical

health and mental faculties, and in the vast majority of cases his promise was fulfilled.

Time and again Dr. Keeley announced publicly that the man who came to him and expected to be cured of the liquor habit against his will could not be successfully treated. The best he could do for such a man was to give him an opportunity of thinking and living rationally. He could make such a man sober, build up his health, strengthen his nerves, place him on his feet, and enable him to conquer his appetite, if he would, but he could not prevent him from raising a glass of liquor to his lips, from swallowing it, or from inviting the consequences which must inevitably follow his weakness.

Thousands of those whom Dr. Keeley treated have fallen again. Of these a large percentage, seeing their folly and realizing their shame, have regained their foothold. Other thousands, however, have never fallen, but are steadfast today as they were five, ten, or fifteen years ago.

Dr. Keeley gave new life, new energy, and new hope to many a man, dried many a woman's tears, and transformed many a neglected and forlorn home into a paradise. A prophet is without honor in his own country and in his own time, but it is not going too far to predict that Dr. Keeley, in the near future, will rank among the great discoverers of his age and the great benefactors of the race.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE LARGEST SUBSCRIPTION.

FOR INVESTMENT EVER MADE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, Takes £2,000,000 of the New British War Bonds.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, has subscribed for £2,000,000 of the new English war loan. The company at first offered to take this amount outright, and even now hopes to secure it.

The offer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company was made before the books were officially opened for subscription, and it is believed, stands today as the largest subscription for investment made in this country.

GRAIN ON HAND.

Washington, March 10.—The March reports of the statistician of the department of agriculture will show the amount of wheat remaining in farmers' hands on March 1st, to have been about 158,700,000 bushels, or 29 per cent of last year's crop, as compared with 167,000,000 bushels or 20.3 per cent of the crop of 1898, on hand March 1, 1899.

HINTS ON ANGORA GOAT HUSBANDRY.

(G. A. Hoerle, New Jersey, in American Sheep Breeder.)

There can be no disputing the fact that the only animals which hold their own fairly well throughout the United States, and during the entire long depression in the live stock market, are the Angora goats, and it is therefore no wonder that the inquiries, especially from entire outsiders, are constantly increasing, nor can there be any doubt about it that no class of stock has fairer prospects.

It is quite evident that through the last decade the Angora goat husbandry has been changing from being a hazardous speculation to the state of a well established, honest industry, and ever since the well-known mohair expert and commission merchant, Mr. W. R. Payne, has the assurance from English correspondents that some of the mohair raised in Oregon, New Mexico, and Texas would bring in England from 38 to 40 cents, or as much as the very best Turkish hair, the proof is furnished that we can rival the Cape as well as Turkey.

Let me give here a few figures which will elucidate this point:

During the last eleven years the production of mohair at the Cape of Good Hope has fluctuated between 9 1/2 and 12 1/2 millions of pounds. In Turkey the fluctuations are still much larger. We found the production of 1886 to have been nearly 10,000,000 pounds; in 1887, only 5,350,000; in 1889, again 8,450,000, and in 1890 only 4,100,000 pounds. Then the production rose gradually again to 8,000,000 in 1893, but dropped to 7,000,000 in 1894; then it rose again to 11,000,000 in 1895 and again sank to 6,000,000 in 1896, but from that time it gradually rose to 10,000,000 in 1898, and again last season. This, to be sure, is very irregular, and shows plainly that though the Province of Angora has most likely the best climate for the individual animal, Asia Minor at large cannot be considered as propitious for as regular a supply of mohair as would be many, if not most, of the states of our union, where only 800,000 pounds were produced last year, of which, however, about one-third, either too short or too coarse to be of much value. The demand of our manufacturers is now 1,500,000 pounds, and increases steadily, and there is nothing in the way of this country's manufacturing mohair goods, not only for home consumption, but for the world at large, except the lack of mohair and too low a grade of our stock, owing to an insufficient importation of new blood.

The number of Angora goats has varied between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 in Turkey and 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 at the Cape. In the United States the industry has been gradually increasing, slowly, it is true, but steadily, during the last twenty years, and we have today over half a million of shearing goats, and there is no reason whatever why we should not have ten times, or even twenty times, that number, and shearing each year over twice as much mohair—except, again, on account of the deficiency of good new blood, which can easily be imported. However, the new impulse given to this industry, the inquiries and purchases of outside capitalists, together with the war in South Africa, which has now fully the appearance of not only being a heavy blow to the husbandry at the Cape, but really to result practically in its entire destruction, will certainly have the immediate effect of driving up the mohair market next spring or summer beyond all credence, and make the Angora goat husbandry on a large scale a fixture this side of the ocean, and at the same time one of the most profitable investments, both in the United States and Asia Minor.

It may, therefore, be in the interest of many of your readers to give them a few points about the husbandry and what a party engaging in it has to expect, if he goes to work in the right way.

IN THE SENATE.

Washington, March 10.—While the senate had the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill under consideration today, a lively debate was precipitated by the amendment, proposed by Hoar, republican of Massachusetts, proposing to give to former Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii \$200,000, and an annuity of \$100,000. The amendment was tabled finally without discussion. The pending bill was passed with a few minor amendments.

Washington, March 10.—The house agreed today, to take up the bill providing a government for Hawaii, the final vote to be taken April 5th, at 4 p. m.

AN OUTBREAK

Sensational Developments in the Kentucky Contest.

MILITIA DISOBEYS GOV. TAYLOR

Secretary of State Powers and Captain Davis Flee from Frankfort—Arrested for Murder at Lexington.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 10.—The situation here reached a point of extreme tension today, almost approaching that of the trying times immediately following the assassination of Goebel. The reinstatement of military power in complete control of the state executive building, and the refusal of the military authorities to allow the local police and civil officers to enter the building for the purpose of arresting Secretary of State Caleb Powers and Captain John W. Davis, charged with being accessories to the Goebel assassination and the probability of a conflict between the civil and military authorities, made the situation look serious during most of the day.

THE STORM CENTRE.

Lexington, March 10.—Almost without warning, the storm center of the present gubernatorial struggle shifted to Lexington tonight, and up until a late hour the town was in an uproar.

THEY ESCAPED.

Frankfort, March 10.—Secretary of State Powers and Captain Davis were shipped aboard the Chesapeake & Ohio train, at 8 o'clock, and speeded toward Lexington. A squad of soldiers coming from the governor's mansion at a double quick, caught the train just before it pulled out. With them were Powers and Davis, dressed in soldiers' uniforms, and before the guard of deputy sheriffs were aware what was going on, the train left.

THE MEN ARRESTED.

Lexington, Ky., March 10.—On the arrival of the Chesapeake & Ohio train from Frankfort at 8:40 tonight, Secretary of State Powers and Captain Davis, were arrested by the Lexington police and the sheriff and his deputies. There was a large force of officers awaiting them here. Powers and Davis still wore the uniforms of soldiers, and in the pockets of Powers and Davis were found a pair of revolvers. There was a wild scene when the officers broke into the car, and revolvers were drawn by all, but the small squad of soldiers were greatly outnumbered by the police force of this city, and the large force of deputies with the sheriff. Davis, Powers and Peak were later released on a bond, on a common warrant, on the charge of resisting arrest.

In the case of Powers and Davis, Powers were found pardoned from Governor W. S. Taylor, duly signed and sealed. Attorney W. C. Dunlap, Postmaster Elkin and Attorney R. Stoll, called on Secretary of State Powers, and to the Associated Press correspondent they stated that Powers told Dunlap substantially, that he was not fleeing from arrest. He was simply getting away from Frankfort to avoid being in jail as Whitaker had done; that he had nothing to fear from arrest, as he was not guilty of the charge, and that he was going to Barboursville, in the eleventh congressional district, where Taylor's jurisdiction was fully recognized. Captain Davis had little to say to them, except that he thought he had made a mistake in leaving home, that he had nothing to fear from a trial. The jail is guarded by a large force to prevent an attempt to rescue Davis and Powers.

POLICE OUTWITTED.

Frankfort, March 10.—The escape of Secretary of State Powers and Captain Davis, from this city to Lexington, was so neatly done and executed that it took the police and a big force of deputy sheriffs, appointed to guard the entrances to the capitol grounds and prevent their escape, off their feet when they realized what had occurred. While the police were guarding the state house and expecting Powers and Davis to emerge from there, it is probable, from the developments tonight, that they were quartered elsewhere during the entire day. The plan, it is generally understood here, was that Davis and Powers should get off at Lexington, and take the Cincinnati Southern train to Somerset, and from there to Barboursville, where they would be under the protection of the militia company commanded by John T. Powers.

THIS IS MUTINY.

London Depot, Ky., March 10.—A telegram was received here at 10:30 p. m., signed by Assistant Adjutant General Dixon, ordering Captain Parker to put out his company and stand ready to move to Frankfort. In the absence of Captain Parker, Lieutenant Sparks refused to move unless ordered by both governors.

WILL OBEY BECKHAM.

Frankfort, March 10.—The events of today served to show very forcibly, that the state guard, as at present organized, does not unanimously recognize Taylor as its governor. Lieutenant Sparks refused to muster in the London company today, in response to a telegram from Governor Taylor ordering him to bring the company here, and the Lexington company also refused. Major Robert Kennedy, of Lexington, came here tonight and personally tendered Governor Beckham the services of the Third battalion, Second regiment. He also stated that fifty men tonight are guarding the company's armory, and will recognize only Beckham as governor.

RECOMMENDATIONS.—Gov. T.

T. Geer yesterday made his recom-

mendations for the appointment of the Oregon members of the Woman's Board of Managers of the Pan-American Exposition, to be held in Buffalo, New York, in 1901, the appointments to be made by the executive committee of the exposition upon the governor's recommendation. The ladies named by the governor are: Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, of Portland; Mrs. Jennie B. Thielsen, of Salem, and Mrs. Charles Sitton, of Portland.

BICYCLE TAGS.—The payment of the bicycle tax is now in order.

DIED IN LINN COUNTY.—I. N. Smith Sr. died at his home two miles west of Oakville on the 9th inst., aged about 90 years.

MOLD IS SPREADING.—The mild, warm weather of the past few days is causing the hop mold to spread very rapidly.

BOUND OVER.—P. McCarty, a liquor dealer of Gates, was arraigned before Justice M. A. Johnson yesterday afternoon charged with selling liquor to a minor.

PAID FOR LABOR.—The Loewenberg & Going Company yesterday paid into the state treasury \$628.34, on account of the earnings of the convicts employed in the Northwest Foundry at the prison.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE.

Willamette University Not Represented Among the Orators.—The College Debating League.

THE WILLAMETTE DELEGATION TO THE STATE ORATORIAL ASSOCIATION MEETING HELD AT MONMOUTH ON FRIDAY MORNING.

The Willamette delegation to the state oratorical association meeting held at Monmouth on Friday morning, Willamette had no orator this year, but promises her friends such shall not be the case next year.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION WERE ELECTED AT THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING.

President, Miss Blanche Holden, O. A. C.; secretary, Sternberg, Albany; college treasurer, P. C. Redmond, U. of O.; Philomath College desired membership in the association, but the application was not acted on favorably by the association. An amendment to the constitution was passed to the effect, that any officer elected should be denied the privilege of competing in the following contest. A summary of the banquet followed the evening program.

WALTER J. SHEPARD OF THE WILLAMETTE DELEGATION RESPONDED TO THE TOAST.

"Higher Education." At the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Debating League, S. A. Stewart, of W. U., was elected president; the secretary was chosen from Pacific University, and treasurer from U. of O. Rules, the same as those governing the Harvard-Yale-Princeton debates, were incorporated in the constitution. This change in the rules will, it is hoped by the league, prove more satisfactory than the previous arrangement.

THEY WROTE "NEWS-PAPER ENGLISH."

Some Persons Who Found It No Detriment to Success in Literature.

The condescending distinction made by critics who have failed in the world of letters, between "newspaper English" and literary language, between the journalist and the author, is vanishing into the same limbo as astrology and perpetual motion. In the last ten years many of the great successes in literature have been made by workers in, or graduates of, the daily press. In England five names stand out prominent in this respect: Stevenson, Kipling, Barrie, Barr and Stevens. In the United States the newspaper press has contributed at least the following successful writers to literature: James Whitcomb Riley, Richard Harding Davis, William Drysdale, Stephen Crane, LaCadio Hearne, Kirk Munroe, Edward E. Townsend, Finley Peter Dunne, Anna Nicholas, Cardyn Wells, Ida Tarbell, William Dean Howells, Jeannette Gillard, Julian Ralph, Harold Frederic, Roy McCardell, Benjamin Northrup, William Allen White, Elizabeth Jordan, George Horace Lorimer, James L. Ford, Norman Hapgood, Bliss Carmen, George Ade, Alfred Henry Lewis, Helen Waterson Moody, J. I. C. Clarke, Poulney Biglow, Kate Masterson, Emily Lafayette McLaws, Anne O'Hagan, Cynthia Westover Alden, Henry Guy Carleton, Viola Roseboro, Edward Fales Coward, Vance Thompson, N. A. Jennings, Florence Brooks Emerson, Eugene Field, Jesse Lynch Williams, Dr. William E. S. Fales, Eliza Archard Connor, James Jeffrey Roche, E. D. Pierson, and Elizabeth Bisland. Bronson Howard, Augustin Daly, Augustus Thomas and Henry Guy Carleton dramatists, were newspaper men.—Mobile Register.

GORGEOUS SWORDS.

Of gorgeous swords which are not so much weapons as settings for precious stones, the most valuable in England is said to be the one presented by the Egyptians to Lord Wolsley and valued at £2000; but this sum is comparatively little for a bejeweled sword if the value of the sword brought by the late Shah of Persia—can be taken as a standard of what a diamond-encrusted weapon ought to cost. Those who can recall that wonderful existence of the aikwar of Baroda's gorgeous blade, which is supposed to be worth more than 20 swords of equal beauty and value to the shah's; but it is popularly supposed that the diamonds, rubies and emeralds with which it is thickly encrusted bring up its value to about £220,000, which, at 4 per cent, represents an income of almost £9,000 a year, and renders the possession of such a sword something more than a mere luxury.—Chamber's Journal.

EXCHANGING CAREERS.

It is not always the first profession a man chooses that proves to be the right one. A modern instance is that of four young men who were fellow cadets at the United States Military Academy at West Point, in the class of '69. They were Arthur Sherbourne Hardy, John Brisbane Walker, Charles King and John Savage, whose rooms in the barracks adjoined.

None of the four dreamed of a literary career. Mr. Walker and Mr. Hardy became magazine editors, while Captain King and Colonel Savage became noted authors and writers. On the other hand General Joseph F. Hawley and General William F. Rogers began life as editors, but won fame after they had exchanged the pen for the sword.

Examples are not lacking in other lines, as is shown by the experience of Francis B. Thurber, who became a lawyer after a long career in business, and in that of William C. Whitney, who abandoned law to become a business man and capitalist. Mental alertness will enable a young man to quickly exchange a career for which he is not fitted for one in which success will await his efforts, provided he be made of the right sort of material.—Success.

WOMEN WANTED FOR MALAY-SIA.

There is a call for two female teachers to go at once to Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Malaya. The government started a school for girls there, but has found it hard to get teachers, and now offers the Methodist missionaries the grounds and buildings, worth \$15,000, with \$75 per month toward the support of the school if they will furnish teachers. There is ample accommodation for 150 girls, and no other girls' school in the place. All the Methodist papers are appealing earnestly for funds to send the teachers, in order that this golden opportunity may not be lost. It is curious to see, when women are wanted to go to Malaya or some other distant and dangerous region, how completely Bishop Vincent and Dr. Buckley forget their favorite sentiment that a woman's place is at home. But they would object strenuously if it were proposed to let a woman take a comfortable railroad journey in the United States as a delegate to the General Conference, and still more so if it were proposed to let her go five minutes' walk around the corner to cast her vote.

Market Reports

The local market quotations yesterday were as follows:

Wheat—41 cents at the Salem Flouring Mills Co.'s office.

Oats—28 and 30 cents (buying).

Hay—Cheat, buying \$8 to \$8.50; timothy, \$9 to \$10.

Flour—75 and 80 cents per sack.

Mill feed—Bran, \$14; shorts, \$15.

Butter—17 1/2 and 20 cents, buying.

Eggs—9 cents cash.

Poultry—Chickens 8c. per pound.

Pork—Fat, 4 1/4 gross, 5 1/2 net.

Beef—Steers, 4@4 1/4; cows, 3 1/2@3 3/4; good heifer, 4c.

Mutton—Sheep, 4c on foot.

Veal—7c dressed.

Potatoes—25@30 cents.

Apples—80 cents and \$1.50.

Fine printing, Statesman Job Office.

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DR. JORDAN'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 1031 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. The Largest Anatomical Museum in the World. Exhibitions of all the organs of the human body, and of the most important animals on the coast. Best 25c.

NERVITA RESTORES VITALITY, LOST NERVE AND MANHOOD. Cures Impotency, Night Emissions and wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse, or excess and indiscretion. Anervotonic and blood builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail \$50 per box; 6 boxes for \$250; with a written guarantee to cure or refund the money.

Mott's Nerve Pills. The great remedy for nervous prostration, failure of manhood, impotency, nightly emissions, youthful errors, mental worry, excessive use of tobacco or opium, with lead to consumption and insanity. \$1.00 per box by mail; 6 boxes for \$5.00. MOTT'S PHARMACY, Prop., Cleveland, Ohio.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. Don't fail to try BEECHAM'S PILLS when suffering from any bad condition of the Stomach or Liver. 10 cents and 25 cents, at drug stores.