

A Friend

Wishes to speak through the *Register* of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of Ayer's Pills. He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable Ayer's Pills. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and easy to take of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are

In Need

of a laxative to try Ayer's Pills."—Boothbay (Me.) *Register*.

"Between the ages of five and fifteen, I was troubled with a kind of salt-rheum, or eruption, chiefly confined to the legs, and especially to the bend of the knee above the calf. Here, running sores formed, which would scab over, but would break immediately on moving the leg. My mother tried everything she could think of, but all was without avail. Although a child, I read in the papers about the beneficial effects of Ayer's Pills, and persuaded my mother to let me try them. With no great faith in the result, she procured

Ayer's Pills

and I began to use them, and soon noticed an improvement. Encouraged by this, I kept on till I took two boxes, when the sores disappeared and have never troubled me since."—H. Chipman, Real Estate Agent, Roanoke, Va.

"I suffered for years from stomach and kidney troubles, causing very severe pains in various parts of the body. None of the remedies I tried afforded me any relief until I began taking Ayer's Pills, and was cured."—Wm. Goddard, Notary Public, Five Lakes, Mich.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

Every Dose Effective

Montana Letter.

GREAT FALLS, MONT., Sept. 23rd, '93.

ED. REVIEW:

As your correspondent of this Cataract City, in the greatest of all the precious metal States, may I have a word upon the silver question?

The demand for money is equivalent to the sum of the demands for all other things whatsoever, for it is through a demand first made on money that all the wants of man are satisfied. No intelligent person will deny that if the inhabitants of a country increase in numbers, the demand for all the necessities of life will proportionately increase. Then turn backward the pages of history till we arrive at that period when there was an ample supply of money in circulation. Note the population at that date, and note the condition of the debtor class. Compare that population with the present population; that circulating medium with the present and we find that fully thirty-one millions (\$1,000,000) of people of our present population are without a dollar in circulation for their use. Observation also justifies the above conclusion. This condition is bringing on universal indebtedness. But why and how this condition has been brought about, is not the question of the hour. Admitting that about fifty per cent. of our population is struggling for money wholly needed by the remaining fifty per cent, as a circulating medium, causes the majority of the voters of the North, South, East and West to favor "Free Coinage." (It is necessary to insert the word "American" silver for those really posted know there is no great and useless foreign reservoir of silver with which to "flood" this country.) Upon this principle the debtor class is as anxious for free coinage as any western miner. They know that in 1893 England adopted the gold standard and that in comparatively few years the land-owners of England were reduced from one hundred and sixty-five thousand (165,000) to less than thirty thousand. By the single standard 94% per cent. of England's farmers were crushed to death financially and during that period the Bank of England has suspended specie payment a dozen times. I find but one gentleman—Mr. N. T. Porter—who in this locality, is strongly opposed to Free Coinage, and he is the manager of the millionaire syndicate known as the "Cascade Land Company," which now owns tracts of land in this state equivalent to one third of the state of Indiana. Politically speaking, all citizens of the Republic are in favor of bi-metalism, except mugwumps, because their national platforms so declare them. However the mugwumps in our present congress are about to defeat the combined efforts of the Democrats, Republicans and Populists. "Mugwump" is described from the language of the Algonquin Indians meaning a chief or person of importance, and was first applied derisively in politics, but now its literal meaning is acceptable to a Montanan. All honor to Congressman Brookshire, of your District. His vote was not numbered, with the 226 mugwumps. Some editors through very narrow spectacles tell of "cheap silver" but studiously avoid saying that the metal in 100 pennies is only worth 8 cents. 8 cents worth of metal still passes for \$100 in the east, while silver money recently commanded a premium. But what of these 8c dollars? Is it necessary that a promissory note be written on paper so valuable as to relieve its maker from responsibility? So far from the value of given articles for other purposes being the sole cause of their monetary value, the former is not always co-existent with and equal to the latter. Was it the value for other purposes that gave to the money made in China in the thirteenth century from the bark of the mulberry tree its monetary value? Was it the value of the leather for other purposes that gave to the money of Carthage its monetary value? Was it its value for other purposes that gave to the money made in Arabia the brass coins of Rome, the pasteboard bills of Holland, the ten-penny nails of Scotland, the musket-balls of Massachusetts and the cocoa-beans of Mexico, their monetary value?

Truly the commercial value of all silver coin in circulation in the United States to-day is about one hundred and seventy millions of dollars (\$170,000,000), less than its monetary value, but this is caused by a discriminating law. It is not from natural causes as shown by the table presented [in Senator John P. Jones' speech] tracing the ration of gold to silver in various countries from 1800 B.C. to 1889 A.D.

Yes, silver is a precious metal to the West, but there is one other equally dear—the metal which will not allow our Congressmen to care for the lands that smote us. The pampered protectionists stood solid against silver at the recent vote when large sums had been expended in the east for protected machinery by the miners, only to see it deadened in the mines by an eastern law. Why not, on this principle sell a man a load of wheat then legislate against wheat-bread and sell him a load of corn. It will be another Cuckoo in the sparrow's nest.—the mother bird's

head will be nipped off by its young—unless silver wins.

As for Great Falls, her many great wheels turned by cheap electric power, here enlarged copper smelter and other industries, give her a magnificent monthly pay roll, and she prospers panic or no panic. However, adjacent silver mining towns have been rendered desolate in a day. A town of two thousand inhabitants forced by the 226 mugwumps (on first ballot) to move as a single family! I know a bride and groom who were married one day and the next (by necessity) started on a ten days bridal tour across the open prairie on foot with bed and provisions on shoulder, sleeping in the open air, the blue-canopied heavens their only roof!

Plenty of pioneer life here these days. Yours for Silver,

A. T. KELLISON.

The state debt of Ohio, through the administration of McKinley, it is stated has been increased several millions of dollars. As under his system of protection the payment of this debt falls upon the middle class of society and the laboring people, the voters, one would think, would be tired of that style of administration. McKinley is a fine specimen of republican financiering. After becoming insolvent himself, he seems in a fair way to place his state in the same condition.

In the Ohio campaign for Governor now going on McKinley has shown himself as no match for Neal in argument. McKinley's speeches are a rehash of those heretofore delivered by him. His campaign this year is a bid for the nomination for President on the republican ticket in 1896, and his speeches are shaped for that occasion only.

If the federal election laws are repealed the main prop that has held up the republican plan of carrying national elections has fallen. Shoulder straps, bulldozing, intimidation of voters, will be things of the past if these laws are abolished as they should by all means be.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ¹⁸⁹³
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. CHEENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 9th day of December A. D. 1893.

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,

F. J. CHEENEY & Co. Toledo, O.
S. 111.

There are thirty varieties of bamboo, the smallest six inches and the largest 150 feet tall.

Six Years in Bed from Nervous Prostration.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., June 8, 1893.

—Dear Gents—I received a letter from you May 27, stating that you had heard of my wonderful recovery from a spell of sickness of six years duration through the use of South American Nervine and asking for my testimonial. I will gladly state how I was delivered from my extreme pain and suffering. I was perfectly prostrated and helpless for six long years, could not rise from my bed stand upon my feet nor walk. I was treated by many of the best physicians for many miles around and all agreed that I would never leave my bed. At last I lost the use of my body and had to be lifted like a child. A part of the time I could read a little and one day I saw your advertisement in a paper and concluded to try one bottle. Its effects were wonderful in relieving restlessness and pain. I soon could rise from my bed and take a few steps by being held. After I had taken five bottles I was strong and well and able to be out canvassing for foreign missions. My friends could scarcely believe that it was me. I am sure South American Nervine is the best medicine in the world. It was a God send to me and I believe it saved my life.

Very Truly Yours,

Mrs. ELLA STOLTE.

Warranted the most wonderful stomach and nerve cure ever known. Sold by Dr. E. Detchon, No. 213 E. Main St., and all Druggists, Crawfordsville, Ind.

A sixty-pound melon was among the wedding presents at a recent Missouri bridal.

Nobody Knows

What I suffered for years with those terrible racking sick headaches. Life was only a torment to me; if you are so troubled, I would advise you to use Sulphur Bitters, for they cured me—CLARA BELL.

For 200 years the prologue and epilogue were deemed indispensable parts of a play.

Is It Safe

To neglect yourself if troubled with any disease of the kidneys? No, it is dangerous; and if you are so afflicted, tend to yourself now. Do not wait, but use Sulphur Bitters at once. They cured when I was given up to die by several physicians.—JONATHAN HAM, Boston.

WILL NOT EXCLUDE CHINESE.

Policy of the Canadian Government Is

Clearly Set Forth.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 2.—Several at-

tempts have been made by labor orga-

nizations of the dominion to induce

the government to impose further re-

strictions on Chinese immigration.

The government has just passed an

order in council which practically sets

its policy in this regard. The order,

after reciting the circumstances

which called it forth, says:

"Whatever sympathies may exist

and whatever views may be held on

the subject generally—or more parti-

cularly with reference to Chinese

exclusion or to such restrictions

as are demanded by the peti-

tioners—they must in so far at least as

exclusion is concerned, be held to be

subordinate to the objections solemnly

entered into between two great and

friendly nations, and no action should

be taken which could be construed by

the imperial government as inimical

or as infringing upon treaty rights."

"In view of the commercial relations

of Canada with China, it is not ex-

pedient to change the provisions of

the Chinese immigration act nor

to take any action that might be con-

sidered by the Chinese government as

an invasion of the spirit of the treaty

obligations or as an unfriendly act."

"It is deemed impolitic and unnec-

essary to recommend the alternative

expedient of raising the capitation

tax to \$500. The suggestion that

every Chinese man or woman in

Canada be taxed to the amount of

\$500 each year, and that said tax

be paid into the treasury of the

municipality or city in which they

may be found, is a question for the

consideration of others than the gov-

ernment of the dominion."

Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Wheat lost $\frac{1}{2}$ cent early to-day from the close last night. This $\frac{1}{2}$ cent was added to the price on the little flurry of buying the last half hour on Friday on the market to the country to believe the state had at last arrived at a conclusion in the silver war. The market

the dispatches indicated a more hopeless case than before, and all the good influence was lost. Bradstreet's gave the exports of wheat and flour for the week at

\$400,000 bu. or 1,287,000 bu. less than the previous week. The Northwest again had 984 cars of wheat. The increase in receipts and the decrease in exports, and especially the rushing into sight of spring wheat in the market will give a big increase in the visible supply. This was estimated for the day were about 300,000 bu. from Atlantic ports, indicating no improvement over the past few days. Chicago had but 176 cars of wheat where there were 509 cars last year. The bank statement was a very good one, with \$3,500,000 increase in reserves and \$7,000,000 increase in deposits. St. Louis bought some wheat here, New York sold some. Otherwise the trade was good. The December price was 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts off 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts, got a balance to 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts and then went back to 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. May sold 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts, and off to 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. From these figures there was no disposition to rally the market. Wheat closed at about bottom prices at 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts, 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts off from Friday.

The corn trade was independent of the weakness in wheat early, but before the close the heavy feeling was the feature and prices yielded. The estimate was for 900 cars and the receipts were posted at 900 cars. This was reflected in the great shipments of 550,000 bu. The heavy charters for two days were reflected in the great shipments of 550,000 bu. The estimate for Monday was larger still at 940 cars. Wheat was very heavy with the Friday gain all lost. Selling of corn became general October after selling 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts and 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts broke to 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts, holding for the close at 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.

The brokers again had the provision market to themselves. The stocks of products are expected to show very low on Monday, with further decrease in all but ribs probable. Pork was bid up from \$14.85 to \$15.20 October and \$18.50 to \$18.92 January. Lard was bid up 5c October at \$23.50 and up 10c January at \$28.07. Ribs were up 10c for October at \$35.50, up 10c for January at \$37.27.

Quotations:

ARTICLES. HIGHEST. LOWEST. SEPT. 30. SEPT. 29.

Wheat, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.

Oct. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.

Dec. 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.

May. 77 cts. 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.

Corn, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. 77 cts. 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.