

UNCLESAM'S CASH BOX

TREASURER MORGAN SUBMITS HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

Total Fiscal Receipts on All Accounts Were \$724,006,538 and the Total Expenditures \$698,908,532—Insufficient Revenues Impair Gold Reserve.

Bond Issue a Necessity.

The Treasurer of the United States, Hon. H. D. Morgan, has submitted to Secretary Carlisle the annual report of the operations and condition of the treasury. The net ordinary revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, cents omitted, were, \$297,722,019, a decrease of \$88,097,009 as compared with the year before. The net ordinary expenditures were \$367,525,279, a decrease of \$15,962,674. The total receipts on all accounts were \$724,006,538, and the expenditures \$698,908,532.

At the close of business on June 30, 1893, there stood on the books of the department charged to the treasurer a balance of \$738,467,555. Adding to this receipts on all accounts gives \$1,462,474,003 as total to be accounted for, and deducting the expenditures leaves a balance of \$724,006,538 on June 30, 1894. In addition to these balances, however, there were other liabilities, arising from the postal revenues, from disbursing officers and from other sources, which brought the total to \$776,041,808 at the former date, and to \$804,854,753 at the latter. After setting aside the amounts treated as unavailable, the principal of which are the deposits made with the States under the law of 1866, there remained the sum of \$746,538,655 in 1893 and the sum of \$775,310,559 in 1894 represented by live assets in the several offices of the treasury and mint, together with deposits in national banks. Of these balances the sums of \$584,533,920 and \$610,155,820, respectively, were on deposit for the redemption of outstanding certificates and treasury notes, leaving \$161,004,735 and \$155,154,739 as the balances on account of the general fund.

Impairment of the Gold Reserve.

The treasurer remarks that the impairment of the gold reserve rendering necessary the issue of bonds in February, was caused chiefly by the depletion of the treasury resulting from insufficient revenues. Even when the supply of paper had become so reduced that the treasury was obliged to pay out large sums of gold in the ordinary disbursements the coin was freely returned in the revenues. The proceeds of this loan were \$88,000,000 in gold coin and certificates, but during the month of February there were redeemed \$19,200,000 of notes in gold, presumably to meet subscriptions to the loan, so that the net gold proceeds were about \$68,800,000. This, with a gain of \$1,500,000 in gold from ordinary sources, brought up the reserve during the month from \$85,000,000 to \$106,500,000, while the net assets of the treasury, with an excess of \$7,000,000 of expenditures over receipts for the month, increased from \$125,000,000 to \$177,000,000. During the succeeding months till the end of the first week in August the reserve was affected by deficient revenues and withdrawals of gold for export, the movement abroad having been stimulated by the necessity which the treasury was under of furnishing to exporters new full weight after the supply of old pieces had become exhausted. The lowest point touched by the reserve was \$52,150,500 on Aug. 7, 1894.

Prior to July, 1892, the gold reserve was but little affected by the withdrawals of coin, there never having been any considerable demand for the redemption of notes. Even when gold exports were heavy the metal was furnished by bankers from their vaults, or was obtained from the treasury for gold certificates, of course without impairment of the reserve. During the last two years, however, the treasury has been called upon to furnish nearly the whole of the requirements for exportation, and there have recently been considerable withdrawals for other uses. To the end of September last the total redemptions of United States notes in gold since the resumption of specie payments were \$181,390,000, and the total redemptions of the treasury notes in gold from their first issue were \$68,500,000. The two important events of the year affecting the condition of the public debt were the issue of \$50,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds to replenish the gold reserve and the stoppage of the purchase of silver bullion by the issue of treasury notes.

Retirement of Treasury Notes.

With reference to the retirement of treasury notes the treasurer says that prior to August, 1893, the treasury had been able to purchase the redemption of treasury notes in silver dollars out of the holdings of free silver, so that there had not been, up to that time, any impairment of the total amount of the silver fund accumulated under the act. On the 3d of that month, however, the silver dollars and bullion in the treasury had become reduced to the amount required by law to be retained for the payment of outstanding treasury notes and certificates, and the demand for the redemption of notes continuing in consequence of the scarcity of the small denominations of currency, it became necessary to draw upon the dollars coined especially for that purpose. The silver fund being thus impaired, the notes so redeemed were canceled in order to preserve the required equality between the silver in the treasury and the notes outstanding. The total amount of the notes retired in this way, up to Oct. 31, was \$4,790,434. The amount of the new issues of United States paper currency put into circulation during the year was \$350,959,100, having been exceeded but once, in 1892. The amount of worn and mutilated notes redeemed was \$319,002,290. This also has been exceeded but once, in 1893. The total paper circulation reached its highest point in May last, when it stood at \$1,175,000,000. Since then there has been a slight contraction, caused chiefly by the gradual redemption and retirement of gold certificates, the issue of which was suspended, as the law requires, when the gold reserve of the treasury fell below \$100,000,000.

The management of the Columbian Exposition having finally declined to defray the expenses of receiving the Columbian half-dollars, which have found their way into the treasury, they have been offered to the public at par in exchange for gold or gold certificates, and a considerable sum of them has been distributed in that manner.

The Isabella quarters in the treasury are retained for the requisition of the board of lady managers of the Exposition.

The amount of counterfeit silver coin

and fractional currency detected at the offices of the treasury during the year was \$10,500, an increase of \$900 over the year before.

There was an increase during the year of \$1,552,250 in the face value of the bonds held on account of the sinking funds of the Pacific railroads, which amounted, on June 30, to \$18,960,000.

Notwithstanding a change in the regulations, whereby senders of national bank notes for redemption were required to bear the charges for transportation, the redemptions were the heaviest since 1886, amounting to \$105,000,000, or more than half of the average circulation.

ST. LOUIS' NEW STATION.

The Most Beautiful Railway Building in the Country.

Probably the most costly railway station in the country is that which has been lately built at St. Louis. It is the largest station in the world. The train shed covers 424,300 square feet of ground; there are 30 tracks capable of holding 300 cars under shelter and the whole place is illuminated by 126 arc lights. The station building proper covers an area of 8,806 square feet.

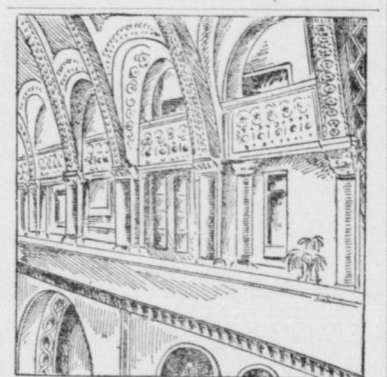
This station has the further distinction of being the most beautiful in the country. The floors are for the most



NEW UNION STATION AT ST. LOUIS.

part composed of mosaic bricks imported from Holland, and ornamented with fleur-de-lis or some such dainty design. The sides are either of enameled brick, scagliola or tiling. The ceilings are usually ornamented by some graceful design or other, a wreath of roses or a group of cherubs. In fact, the ornamentation, under the direction of J. D. Millet, whose work at the fair was so highly praised, has but served to emphasize more strongly the talents of this artist.

In the rotunda ornamentation is at its height. At each end, grouped in the form of a semi-circle, are seven



THE NORTH ARCADE, GRAND HALL.

naïad-like figures, delicately interwoven with the design, whose extended arms bear torches glowing with ornamental electric lights. Along the south side, high from the ground, extend seven large stained glass windows that, especially in the late afternoon, cast a mild orange light over the hall, harmonizing perfectly with the other ornamentation, and imparting a delicate richness of effect that one might expect to find in an eastern mosque.



LADIES WAITING-ROOM, FROM GRAND HALL.

but not in the railway station of an American city.

NUMBER OF ARRESTS MADE, 687

Work Done by the Secret Service Department of the Treasury.

William P. Hazen, the Chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, in his annual report shows that during the year the total number of arrests made was 687, nearly all of which were for violations of the statutes relating to counterfeiting United States money. Of those arrested about 300 were either convicted or pleaded guilty, and 120 are now awaiting the action of grand juries. The fines collected amounted to \$5,947. The amount of altered or counterfeit notes captured during the year was \$21,300; coins, \$10,755. There were also captured 134 plates from which counterfeit notes had been printed, 33 dies, 156 molds, and a large quantity of miscellaneous matter, consisting of tools, melting pots, etc.

WHOLE CITY WAS IN DANGER.

Shelbyville, Ind., Has a Narrow Escape from Burning Down.

At Shelbyville, Ind., by mistake the natural gas was given high pressure in the low pressure mains, and at midnight it was discovered that over 500 stoves and heaters in all parts of the city were melting under the intense heat, and buildings were igniting in every direction. The fire alarm was turned in, bells were rung, whistles sounded and the citizens were aroused from their slumbers to discover themselves in the midst of a general conflagration. The flow of gas was arrested and only three houses were burned. The destruction of these buildings amounted to considerable loss to the owners. If the alarm had been twenty minutes later nothing could have saved the city from destruction.

Elmore Knight and Sam Dunn were killed and Charles Seal and Andrew Magee were horribly mangled by an explosion of dynamite at Huntington, W. Va.

IS DUE TO FREE WOOL

MANY WAGE ADVANCES IN TEXTILE MILLS.

Cheaper and Better Clothing and More Mills Running—McKinley Is Challenged to Match This Showing—Election Result Not a Verdict for McKinleyism.

Prosperity at Hand.

Election or no election the beneficial effects of free wool are bound to show themselves. Cheaper and better clothing, more mills running and many new ones being built, greater demand for spinners and weavers—these are some of the results of free wool. During the first seven weeks under free wool the Wool and Cotton Reporter, in its "Bulletin of New Enterprises," mentioned 57 new mills, 144 enlargements and improvements, 158 mills starting up, and only seven mills shutting down because of lack of orders. Many mills were reported as working double time, and the scarcity of labor was so great in some textile districts that wages had to be advanced in many mills, and in many others strikes were on for higher wages.

There is no abatement of this prosperity since the election. The Dry Goods Economist of Nov. 17 contains mentions of thirty woolen, hosiery and knit goods mills. All but one of these mentions denote prosperity, while wage advances are mentioned in two cases—one, the Berkshire Knitting Mill, at Pittsfield, Mass., which increased the wages of its 300 girls 10 per cent., and the other the Broad Brook (Conn.) Woolen Company, which "has decided to pay its help weekly hereafter and to advance wages 7½ per cent." Here are some of the wage advances which have been reported in textile mills since Aug. 28, the only wage advances, with one or two exceptions, which have been reported during the past four years:

Name of mill.	Date of pay ad.	No. emp.
Rawlston Bros., Sept. 6	25	many
Riverside Knitting, Sept. 27	7	many
Alex. Crow, Woonsocket, Oct. 4	7	400
Woodstock, Oct. 13	7	400
Blackinton Woolen, Oct. 15	10	hundreds
Johnes, Oct. 15	7	hundreds
S. Adams Mfg. Co., Oct. 12	5	many
Pontoon Wool Co., Oct. 19	5	many
Grigsby's Woolen, Oct. 23	10	hundreds
Broad Bk Woolen, Nov. 17	7½	?
Berkshire Knitting, Nov. 17	10	300

Probably not one of these wage advances—affecting thousands of employees—would have occurred if the duty on wool had not been abolished. Can McKinley match this showing, in any way, except by showing hundreds of reductions due to increased duties on wools—duties which increased the cost of materials to manufacturers, but which seem to have accelerated the decline in the prices of domestic wools? McKinley, where are you? We challenge you to construct a similar table for 1890 to 1893.—Byron W. Holt.

Tariff Reform's Great Loss.

Many good tariff reformers have suffered defeat along with the few sham reformers who were largely responsible for the sacrifice. The good went down with the bad. The Democratic party must see that only the good come up.

Among the fallen are Congressmen William L. Wilson, Tom L. Johnson, W. D. Bynum, Wm. J. Bryan, Chas. Tracey, Champ Clarke, and Jerry Simpson. John DeWitt Warner, Michael D. Hart, Clifton R. Breckinridge, and Bourke Cockran were among those who were not candidates. The cause of tariff reform, and therefore of the people, will suffer because of the loss of these earnest and capable leaders. It is impossible to fill their places during the next Congress. Fortunately, or unfortunately, it is unlikely that the Fifty-fourth Congress will make any important changes in the tariff duties, and it is not improbable that the Fifty-fifth Congress will contain more capable tariff reformers and free traders than does the Fifty-third.

At least one of the newly elected Democratic Congressmen is a very able exponent of radical tariff reform. Indeed, some of the friends of John K. Cowen, of Baltimore, think him capable of filling Wm. L. Wilson's shoes. Certainly he is a strong debater, Judge James G. McGuire and Benton McMillin are two able tariff reformers who will be returned to Congress.

Perhaps those not returned can do more effective work outside than inside of Congress. It is certain that the cause of tariff reform will not go backwards. If the Republicans had full power next year they would not dare to raise duties except in a few instances. Free wool and lower duties have come to stay.

Afraid of Responsibility.

It is not at all certain that Reed, Dingley, Sherman, Allison and other Republicans who will return to Washington in 1895 are sorry that they will have no opportunity to propose a tariff bill for more than one year, and probably will not have to assume responsibility for a new tariff law before 1898.

The fact is they would not know what kind of a bill to make if they had power to make one now. They prefer to suspend both judgment and action until they are more certain what the people meant at the last election. They couldn't have meant "Yes, we want McKinleyism," for they have twice said "No, we won't have McKinleyism." About the only Republican authorities which are so foolish as to expect a return to McKinleyism, dutiable wool and all, are McKinley, the New York Press, and the Protective Tariff League. And none of these will be at Washington in 1895.

Those who will be in power will be glad that they will have to rest on the Wilson bill until 1897. Then, if the Republicans should still have the floor they will be compelled not only to accept Wilson bill rates, but to lower them. It will be a "come-down" for

the high tariff Republicans to follow the lead of the Democrats, but public opinion must be respected, and it will be plainly declared before 1897. Republican legislators who care for their jobs will never again make duties at the behest of protected manufacturers.

Democratic Principles Will Endure.

Thanks to a few incompetent and dishonest leaders, the Democratic party must take a back seat for the next two years. But Democratic principles are as sound as ever and must, in the not distant future, become the foundation for all legislation. "Equal rights for all, special privileges for none," is one of the fundamental doctrines that have held the party together since Jefferson first gave it birth. This apparently simple statement means everything in the science of government. If it were made the text for all legislation we would cease to make millionaires of some and paupers of others, all of whom are equally deserving. Protection would be no more, for it is made up of nothing but special privileges. It confers upon a few favored industries the special privilege of taxing all other industries. Every industry should be compelled to stand or fall entirely upon its own merits. To do some at the expense of others is to depart from the safe lines of action to the dangers of legislation in favor of selfish interests.

Some day we will fully realize the necessity of denying special privileges to any individual or industry. It is the way, and the only way, by which all can obtain their equal and exact rights. It means the greatest good to the greatest number, and therefore, if for no other than enlightened self-interest, it must finally receive the full approval of the people.

Senate Delay Responsible.

The official copies of the Wilson bill as it was reported to the Senate bear these words: "Passed the House of Representatives Feb. 1, 1894; Feb. 2, 1894, read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance." Not until July 2 was the Senate's version of the bill passed by that body; not until Aug. 28 did the bill become a law. Nearly seven dragging months had then elapsed since the reception of the bill from the House. In considering the effect of that delay one cannot avoid considering also the causes of delay, the effect of the changes which were made in the Senate at the dictation of a little group of men, and the popular disgust excited by the course and motives of this group. A measurement of the delay brings these things to mind, and it suggests an interesting question. What would have been the effect upon business and politics if the Senate had acted with reasonable expedition and if the new tariff had become a law on or before May 1? The passage on that date of a fair bill, after proceedings as free from scandal in the Senate as the proceedings in the House had been, would, in our opinion, have permitted the inevitable revival of business and industry to be seen clearly before the campaign. It would also have excluded from the field of politics the influence of deplorable incidents which are fresh in every one's mind.—New York Times.

Good Men Gone.

Some of the best and some of the worst of the conspicuous men in the House of Representatives will disappear, at least for the present, from that body after this session. Of the former, the chief, of course, is Mr. William L. Wilson, the faithful and noble leader in the cause of tariff reform. Another is Mr. Charles Tracey, of Albany, a most accomplished, able and devoted member, whose services to his party have been of the highest value, because they have tended to save it from its own weak or bad members. Mr. Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, will be sadly missed. With some extreme notions, he was an open and aggressive fighter on the right side of the questions as to which his party was too much divided.—New York Times.

Not Dead.

The Democratic party is not dead; there will be no obsequies, no inquest, no funeral. It is only sick from having indulged in too much Hill-Gorman-Brice-Murphyism. With good physicians and careful watching it will be in prime condition by 1896. But it must rid its system of all poison and permit no traitors to mix its food. An ounce of prevention in this matter of diet might have prevented the present sickness and have saved the pound of cure.

It.

If the Chicago platform had been the guide for the legislators at Washington,

If its tariff plank had been made law in 1893,

If there had been no sugar trust scandal,

If Democratic Senators had all been honest,

If—but what is the use of crying over spilled milk?

Freedom Still Lives.

Now Republicans are predicting the death of the Democratic party. Short-sighted and false prophets! Have they not yet learned that defeat strengthens and solidifies the hosts of Democracy? The Democratic party can never die so long as freedom has a meaning cherished by freemen—Pomeroy (Ohio) Democrat.

—The New Haven Register (Dem.) says: "No general overhauling of the tariff schedules can be tolerated for the present, but a great deal of good can be done by a few simple measures, and the sooner they are passed, the greater credit will the people give to the Democratic party for the revival of business already so well begun."

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

A WEEK AMONG THE HUSTLING HOOSIERS.

What Our Neighbors Are Doing—Matters of General and Local Interest—Marriages and Deaths—Accidents and Crimes—Pointers About Our Own People.

Minor State Items.

KOKOMO citizens are raising a fund to bring new factories to that city.

The number of inmates at the northern penitentiary is rapidly increasing. ONE of the three schools of Alexandria has been closed on account of diphtheria.

VALPARAISO has a young girl who is lying at the point of death from the excessive use of cigarettes.

THE 7-year-old son of Mrs. Cora Baker of Richmond, drank carbolic acid while at play in the yard, and will die.

SIMON BAKER, old farmer near Booneville, was accidentally shot and killed by his son-in-law while hunting.

WILLIAM FOUTZ, a Montgomery County farmer received fatal injuries in a runaway and died twelve hours later.

WOODFIELD MOODY, aged 10, while working in an elevator at Fisher's Station, was caught in the machinery and fatally injured.

HUNCHEON BROTHERS, extensive land owners in the south part of La Porte County had 3,000 tons of hay destroyed by fire. Loss, \$3,000.

PETER HESH, aged 30, living three miles east of Goshen, died of rabies resulting from the bite of a mad dog inflicted eighteen years ago.

At Clymers, the 3-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Reed, was fatally burned, her clothing taking fire from a match with which she was playing.

MELVIN MORGEN of Hebron, aged 8 years, had his right arm taken off by a cornhusking machine which he was operating. Two years ago he lost his left arm in the same manner.

The State Sanitary Commission, with the State veterinarian, found four horses in a stable in Terre Haute sick with glanders and ordered them killed. The commission is making a tour of the towns near Terre Haute.

LAST April a Wabash man wrote on an egg requesting the consumer to notify him when and where the egg was cracked. He has just received a note from a Hartford, Conn., woman, dated Nov. 5, and stating she had that day purchased the egg at a grocery.

THE New York Bowery Insurance Company, of New York, has been forbidden to do business by the Auditor of State. It is announced that the company had withdrawn from the State and afterward solicited insurance. The policies were to be written in New York and thus avoid taxes in Indiana.

WALLACE HALL, sent to the Northern Prison for two years for the crime of assault and battery, has been pardoned by Gov. Matthews. Hall was sent to the penitentiary from Park County four years ago. He was reported dying and the Governor placed the pardon in the hands of the prisoner's aged father.

MICHAEL JOHNS, a well-to-do farmer residing east of Brazil, was found mashed to death under a large saw log in the woods near his home. Mr. Johns went early in the morning to bring the logs to market, and as he did not return for dinner, his family made a search. His body was cold, and it is thought he was killed early in the morning. The team was standing near by unable to move the wagon, as the wheels were blocked by the log that mashed Mr. Johns.

THE special convocation of the Accepted Scottish Rite Masons of the Valley of Fort Wayne was made memorable by the presentation to Jurioe Potent Grand Master William Geake of a gold watch, a chain and a charm and a third-degree coat jewel. H. C. Hanna, caking for the members of Fort Wayne Lodge of Perfection, placed to his credit the organization and building up of the Scottish Rite in Northern Indiana, which has proved such a success, and complimented him on his zeal for Masonic work in all degrees.

A TELEGRAM from R. T. McDonald at New York states that he has just secured absolute control of the Fort Wayne Electric Light Works, has severed his connection with the Central Electric Company, and will devote his energies hereafter to the building in Fort Wayne of a great institution for the manufacture of machinery and appliances whose patterns and patents are owned by the local concern. This is good news to hundreds of employees of the establishment at Fort Wayne as well as to the people generally, for it means the end of litigation and the beginning of a new era of prosperity in an institution that has been hampered in its progress by manipulation of the managers of the Eastern Company, whose interests have never been in the line of advancing the local company.

THE Globe Tin-Plate Company, with a capital stock of \$150,000, recently organized at New Castle, located the site of a mammoth plant on the north side of that city. The mill will be equal in size to the largest now in operation in America and will give employment to more than 400. The most of the stock is taken by local business men, including E. E. Phillips, cashier of the First National Bank; L. A. Jennings, Treasurer of the Retail Furniture Dealers' Association of America; S. P. Jennings, J. S. Hedges, L. L. Burr, ex-Auditor Joshua L. Morris, R. M. Watkins and Hon. C. S. Hernly, County Clerk. The remainder of the stock is taken by practical tin-plate manufacturers from Wales. The drilling of two immense gas wells within three miles of this city has added a decided impetus to the enterprise.

CLAUDE McDONALD, aged 18, was run down by some freight cars which had been thrown on a side track on the P. C. & St. L. Railroad at Sey. Dr. M. E. Gorlish, and his leg amputated. It is not believed that he can recover and should be dead if it were not for the McDONALD family who has met with accidental death. About ten years ago a son of Hon. W. McDonald was run down and killed by the cars at almost the same place. Two years ago a son of Marsh McDonald all from a load of hay on a pitch fork and was killed.

Short and Simple

The marriage ceremony practiced by the people of Borneo is very short and simple. Bride and groom are brought out before the assembled tribe with great solemnity, and seated side by side. A betel nut is then cut in two by the medicine woman of the tribe, and one half is given to the bride and the other half to the groom. They begin to chew the nut, and then the old woman, after some sort of incantation, knocks their heads together, and they are declared man and wife.

Benevolence in the Factory.

A prince among advertisers, William L. Douglas, President of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Montello, Mass., is not less eminent for practical kindness to the host of people employed by him in the production of the celebrated \$3 shoe. We look naturally to men of his enterprise for commendable and noble benevolence, and we are not disappointed. Adding still another expression of his many good feelings toward people who depend on him for a livelihood, he has appointed a well-equipped physician as custodian of the health of the work people. Every person employed at the factory commands the doctor's services, either within its walls, or, if needed, at his or her own home; and it is within the physician's province, of course, to prescribe absolute rest when this shall appear necessary or desirable. The Douglas doctor exacts no fees from his patients, his engagements being by arrangement with Mr. Douglas, whose long and loyal good-feeling of his employees are emphasized by this expression of his bounty.

It ought to be generally known that since December, 1888, the principle of arbitration has been recognized by formal agreement of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. with its employees, every man in the employment of the firm signing an agreement to submit any disagreement that may arise and not otherwise be settled to the State board of Arbitration for a decision to bind both parties.

The man who has children never knows where his bad habits will end.



N Society women often feel the effect of too much gaiety—balls, theatres, and teas in rapid succession find them worn out, or "run-down" by the end of the season. They suffer from nervousness, sleeplessness and irregularities. The smile and good spirits take flight. It is time to accept the help offered in Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a medicine which was discovered and used by a prominent physician for many years in all cases of "female complaint" and the various disorders which arise from it. The "Prescription" is a powerful uterine tonic and nerve, especially adapted to woman's delicate wants for it regulates and promotes all the natural functions, builds up, invigorates and cures.

Many women suffer from nervous prostration, or exhaustion, owing to congestion or to disorder of the special functions. The waste products should be quickly got rid of, the local source of irritation relieved and the system invigorated with the "Prescription." Do not take the so-called "cure" compounds, and nerves which only put the nerves to sleep, but get a lasting cure with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

"FEMALE WEAKNESS."

Mrs. WILLIAM HOOVER, of Bellville, Richmond Co., Ohio, writes: "I had been a great sufferer from 'female weakness.' I tried three doctors; they did me no good; I thought I was an invalid forever. But I heard of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and then I wrote to him and he told me just how to take it. I took eight bottles. I now feel entirely well. I could stand on my feet only a short time, and now I do all my work for my family of five."

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