

READ THE TARIFF ACT

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PAPERS SHOULD DO.

Constantly Repeating False Assertions—Wail of a Poor Man from Maine—Wages Here and in England—The Outlook Is Encouraging.

A Comparison. We find in the Cleveland Leader, the newspaper which represents McKinley and his ambition, the following assertion:

"The tariff law which took the place of the McKinley law is full of favoritism to the trusts."

The official copies of the two tariff laws show the following duties imposed upon products which are now or recently were controlled by trusts or similar combinations:

	New Tariff.	McKinley Tariff.
Steel rails, ton.....	\$7.84	\$13.44
Steel beams, ton.....	\$13.44	\$20.16
White lead, lb.....	15c.	3c.
Lined oil, gallon.....	20c.	32c.
Ingot copper.....	Free.	14c.
Sheet copper.....	20 p. c.	35 p. c.
Boric acid, lb.....	3c.	5c.
Refined borax, lb.....	2c.	5c.
Card clothing, foot.....	40c.	50c.
Refined sugar, cwt.....	42 1/2 c.	60c.
Starch, lb.....	15c.	2c.
Cordage, lb.....	10 p. c.	14c.
Binding twine, lb.....	Free.	7-10c.
Cotton bagging, yard.....	Free.	1-10c.
Harrows, etc.....	Free.	45 p. c.

The estimate of the sugar trust's protective duty in the new tariff, 42 1/2 cents per hundred, is that of Mr. Aldrich, the Republican leader and expert in tariff legislation in the Senate, whose comparison of the two duties is expressed in the words "42 1/2 as against 60 in the law of 1890."

The paragraph which puts harrows on the free list is as follows: "Plows, tooth and disk harrows, harrowers, reapers, agricultural drills, and planters, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators, thrashing machines, and cotton gins." If the Leader knows that the manufacture and sale of any one of the other farm implements or machines here mentioned are controlled by a combination agreement, the example can be added to the list. Concerning the harrow combination the New York Supreme Court has said: "It is hard to conceive how a monopoly could be more firmly entrenched, or how competition could be more effectively strangled." The combination of steel beam manufacturers has been dissolved; the steel-rail combination controls the rail industry; for some time past the producers of ingot copper have had no effective agreement.

A majority of the reductions would have been larger if the original Wilson bill had been passed. The combinations were assisted in the Senate by a little group of men who were Democrats in name, but Republicans in sympathy and purpose, so far as "favoritism to the trusts" was concerned, and an alliance of these men with the Leaders of the Republican side.

We advise our McKinley contemporary in Cleveland and other Republican journals which are repeating the assertion we have quoted above to read the new tariff act and compare the duties imposed by it upon the products of combinations with the corresponding duties in the McKinley act, which they profess to regard as "the wisest and bravest of tariff laws yet framed."—New York Times.

A Suffering Citizen.

A poor man in Maine writes in complaint of the income tax law. Not having an income of \$4,000 he says he is deprived of the privilege of contributing to the support of the Government the same as his more fortunate neighbor. He demands to know what right Congress has to put him in a position where he "cannot look the proud plutocrat in the eye and let him know that I am as good a citizen as he."

It is so odd as to be funny to find a Down-East citizen who is angry because he is not taxed more. If the income tax were the only source of the Government's revenue his patriotic pride might be comprehensible. But if this suffering citizen really wants a basis of equality from which to "look the proud plutocrat in the eye" let him study the internal revenue and the customs taxes.

If he and his plutocratic neighbor both smoke pipes and drink beer or whisky to the same extent he pays as much toward the support of the Government as his neighbor who may have an income a hundred times greater than his. Should not this glaring inequality cause the proud plutocrat to avoid the eye of the prouder son of poverty?

If this be not enough to minister to the injured citizen's vanity let him buy any of the two thousand necessary articles taxed by the tariff and he will again pay just as much on an equal consumption as does his rich neighbor.

We suspect that if this suffering citizen's town assessor were to be interviewed they might have another story to tell of his tremendous anxiety to be taxed.—New York World.

An Encouraging Outlook.

The signs of the times grow daily more favorable for a safe and considerable business revival. Like the incoming tide the waves of returning prosperity advance and recede, but each succeeding one apparently raises the general level. The improvement is not felt uniformly by all means, and in some lines of trade it is not sensible as yet, but the course of the staples and of the stock exchange, the bank statements, and those of transportation companies seem to warrant solid hopes of a return to normal business conditions in the near future. The advances witnessed during the past week have been quite marked. Our market reports show the rise of cotton and of raw silk. Wool is at least steady

and the strength of the foreign market, together with the employment of our woolen mills here, forecasts a rise in that commodity. Wheat is up a little, and the iron situation may be safely said to be one of hopeful expectancy. Imports are very heavy, and while a gloomy view of this circumstance is taken by those who hold the position that all such imports are at the expense of American industries, they at least show that our people want the stuff and can pay for it. Our various market reports reflect conditions of each department more in detail. The whole effect of them, however, is hopeful to buoyant, and the general outlook seems to us better than any time since the spring of '92.—Dry-Goods Economist, March 22, 1895.

Our Future Possibilities.

In a recent address to the Boot and Shoe Club in Boston, Mr. U. D. Eddy expressed the belief that the industry he represented would be able to build up an enormous foreign trade. There was nothing, he said, in the way except the higher wages paid here, and he did not believe that they would be an obstacle, as our labor is more productive. The truth of this contention is strikingly illustrated by recent statistics of the coal trade of the world. In Great Britain the average production per capita of those employed was 296; in Germany, 260; in France, 198; and in the United States, 453 tons. Thus, while wages are higher here than in any other country, the production per man is more than twice as large as it is in France, and more than 50 per cent. above that in England. What is the result? The average price of coal in England is 8 shillings per ton; in Germany 8 shillings; in France 10 shillings 8 pence; and in the United States 5 shillings 3 1/2 pence. With the highest wages in the world we have the cheapest coal, simply because our labor produces more coal per man.

There is another interesting fact in this connection. In late years the wages of British coal miners have been advanced. It was predicted that this would ruin her export trade, yet last year she exported forty million bushels of coal, against 5,500,000 for Germany, her next competitor. Moreover, the cost per ton of producing coal in Great Britain has been reduced nearly 20 per cent. in two or three years.

It is obvious that we shall have a good deal to do "with abroad" in the years to come, if our economic policy shall be reasonable. The markets of the world are open to us if we have the sagacity to take possession of them. The pauper labor of Europe can not compete with ours, which is high-priced on account of its higher productive power.—The New Age.

"Perverted History."

The editor of the American Economist (organ of the Protective Tariff League) has made a great discovery. He has not only discovered the cause of the overthrow of the Roman Empire, but he has discovered that every careful student of history knows of this cause. The editor of the New York Evening Post seems not to have been a careful student and to have "perverted history," as the Economist puts it, by stating some other than the true cause. He is therefore "called down" by the editor of the Economist in this classic and decisive style:

"Everyone who has studied the history of the Roman Empire with any care knows that the calamity which overthrew that empire was caused by free wheat. The free and lavish importation of wheat drove the Roman farmers from the Campagna and filled Rome with the very rich, their sycophants and slaves. Rome went the way England is going. It is the free-trade way."

Rome was inundated with free wheat—buried under the cheap stuff. Of course, such a catastrophe would sink any nation. If England had only stuck to her corn laws and dear bread she would not now be going the way of Rome. Germany is wiser and is giving her farmers protection and her people dear bread. The only salvation for the United States is to increase the duty on wheat and to stop the heavy importations from Europe and Asia. Now that we know exactly what overthrew Rome there is no excuse for any nation making the same mistake. Up with the wheat duty and save the republic.

Wages Here and in England.

The big shoe strike in England has brought out some interesting statements in regard to the tariff question. The British employers claim that, although American wages in the shoe business are about twice as great as those in England, the Americans make shoes cheaper than they can. This is exactly in line with Mr. Blaine's statement in regard to the difference of wages in the cotton manufacturing industry. It will be found generally that where American wages are materially higher than English wages it is due to the increased product of the American workman or his longer hours of service.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

France's McKinley.

It will be quite interesting to watch the progress made by M. Meline, the McKinley of France, in his efforts to induce the French people to pay a higher price for meat as the result of excluding the American supply. It will be hard to convince the average Frenchman that cattle-raising is an infant industry which needs protection, or to make him believe that the foreigner pays the tax when the price of meat goes up. Some of our McKinleys should take a trip to France and help M. Meline out.—New York World.

A man in Bremen has invented a kind of "oil bombs" for calming the waves, which can be fired a short distance. There are small holes in them, allowing the oil to run out in about an hour.

UNCLE SAM IS FIRM.

NO EUROPEAN ENCROACHMENT ON THIS CONTINENT.

The United States Government Will See that Justice Is Done in Latin-America—Many Republics May Unite to Oppose Europe.

Russia Our Ally. Washington correspondence:

Of the numerous foreign complications in which the United States finds herself embroiled those with Great Britain over Nicaragua and Venezuela are by far the most serious. Few think that at present there is any danger of a war between us and Great Britain, but there are not wanting students of considerable knowledge and acumen who predict that in a few years war will come. The present attitude of Great Britain in bullying the independent republics of South and Central America must be checked soon or else the all-grabbing European monarchy will be making Asia or Africa out of this continent.

This government will go to war before permitting Great Britain to occupy any portion of Nicaragua, thereby curtailing the autonomous powers of the republic. If England is allowed now to encroach upon any independent Latin-American nation, a precedent will have been established for future encroachments elsewhere and the force of the Monroe doctrine, which has been the safeguard of Latin-America for more than seventy years, will be undermined.

In this connection it may be noted that the rebel admiral, Da Gama, was supported by the combined monarchies of Europe in his attempt to overthrow the Brazilian republic and it is with just pride that we can point the fact that it was the shot fired by Admiral Benham in Rio Janeiro harbor that broke the back of the rebellion and served notice on European monarchies that they must keep their hands off this continent. In gratitude for that act the Fourth of July, our national holiday, has been declared a national holiday by Brazil and a monument to President Monroe, the author of the doctrine that bears his name, is now being erected in the Brazilian capital.

Yet not all of Europe's monarchies are hostile to our republican institutions and to-day, just as during our civil war, we have a steadfast friend in the great Russian empire. It is now known that a couple of weeks ago France and Germany, under the influence of England, were going to join in a debt-collecting expedition to South America. Guatemala, Nicaragua and Venezuela have defaulted in the payment of interest on bonds to German, French and English creditors. England sought to form a combination of the creditors to compel the debtors to pay. The plan was to make a demonstration of force, and place agents of the creditors in control of the revenues of the debtor countries until such time as the obligations were satisfied. This was the policy that England adopted in Egypt. The result is practical British absorption of that ancient country, as the sovereignty of the Sultan or Khedive is now scarcely a formality. Our ambassador to Paris was instructed to remonstrate with France that such an act on her part would be considered unfriendly to the United States. France felt disposed to yield to our remonstrance; but soon a stronger pressure was brought to bear. Our ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg urged the government of the Czar to use its influence with France to abstain. Russia, ever the friend and ally of the United States, promptly informed France that any action by that country unfriendly to the United States would be deemed an unfriendly act to Russia. As an alliance with Russia is the hope and ambition of French statesmen, the French government promptly took the cue and served notice on Great Britain that she would not join in the debt-collecting expedition.

In the Venezuela boundary dispute with Great Britain and in which the United States has a deep interest, there are no new developments, save a disposition of Great Britain under certain conditions to submit the difficulty to arbitration. A continuation of American firmness in this matter will force Great Britain to consent to arbitration without any conditions—an act of justice which England has been refusing for over half a century.

These later instances of European intervention in American affairs have already caused a powerful sentiment in Central and South America for a Latin-American union, and many prominent statesmen in Latin-America are anxious that the United States enter the union and thus make it a continental league. Such a union would more than anything else, except a good thrashing, teach Great Britain to confine her traditional policy as bully, blood-spiller and land-grabber to Asia or Africa.

Meantime another complication has arisen in the east between France and the United States, due to the action of France in having tried an American citizen and consul to Tananarive, Madagascar, by court martial and sentencing him to twenty years' imprisonment on the ground that he was in correspondence with the Hovas, the ruling class in Madagascar, with whom France is at war. No official correspondence from Madagascar has yet reached the State Department and no action will be taken until the government is in possession of all the facts in the case. Should France be in the wrong, as now seems likely, a protest will be made in the matter. At present a United States gunboat is on her way to Madagascar.

In the Alliance affair no official reply has yet been received from the Spanish Government and ample time will be accorded that country, owing to her unsettled political conditions, before this government will press for action. Should an apology be delayed unnecessarily long, however, a further demand for reparation will be made.

FARMERS WANT RAIN.

An Alarming Drouth in All Northwestern States—No Relief in Sight.

Were it not for the snow, a residue of which has lingered where it was accumulated by the plentiful storms of winter, severe drouth would now be confronting our Western husbandmen at the very outset of the season of agricultural activity. Since the snowfall of February there has been no precipitation of moisture in the entire region from the eastern slope of the Mississippi Valley to the base of the Rocky Mountains. The melting of the snow, which the foresight of winter provided in such abundance, has supplied a gradual source of moisture to the earth, which has made possible the development of early spring vegetation.

Now the snow is gone, except in some sections of the Northwest, and still the

longed-for rain does not appear. Many communities in Illinois are lamenting and predicting disaster unless relief comes in the shape of rain. Cisterns and wells are dried up, and streams usually overflowing with the spring floods, run within their banks far below the usual level. The unsoftened ground offers no prospect of the speedy sprouting of the seeds on whose development depends the yield of the autumn crops. The situation among the tillers of the soil in Illinois and adjacent States is not particularly alarming, but is sufficient to cause apprehensions if the dry spell is prolonged. In small urban centers, where the water supply is derived from neighboring natural reservoirs, the danger of uncontrollable fires is not only menacing, but in some cases has actually been experienced.

A Chicago correspondent says: The comparatively great heat of the past few days, although probably only temporary, tends to intensify the anxiety of farmers and others who have an interest in the water supply. Thursday was a very warm day, uncomfortably so in some places for the time of year. In Chicago the air was mild and inviting, the temperature reaching a maximum point of 73 degrees, and standing at 64 degrees at the hour of the evening observation, both figures about 35 degrees above the normal for the third decade of the month of March. Springfield just touched fourscore, St. Louis reached 82, Kansas City came two ahead with 84, and in Dodge City and Wichita, Kas., the inhabitants fanned themselves and kept off the flies, with the mercury at 88 and 90 degrees respectively. Throughout the central region as far south as the southern line of Kansas the temperature ranged from 20 to 35 degrees above the normal.

Prof. Moore, the officer in charge of the government weather station at Chicago, with regard to the drouth, said: "It is very general and something unusual for this time of year, which is usually favored with March gusts and squalls, if not more. There is nothing very serious in the prospect, however. Vegetation is not far enough advanced to be much injured, unless the drouth is long continued. I think that the month of April will have its share of rainfall. I cannot believe that another dry year is coming on. Farmers have suffered from drouth now for three years in succession, and it is to be expected that the law of chance will cause a little variation the coming year."

SOME CROP FIGURES.

Report of the Statistician for the Department of Agriculture.

According to a report of the Statistician for the Department of Agriculture the corn crop of 1894 was the smallest reported in twenty years, and not since 1874 has the aggregate yield been so meager. From an area of 76,000,000 acres planted only 92,500,000 acres were harvested, the remainder having been cut for fodder or abandoned in consequence of drouth and devastating winds. March 1, 1895, the merchantable corn crop of Illinois on hand aggregated 152,209,800 bushels, valued at \$54,795,528, while the unmerchantable footed up 16,912,200 bushels, with a valuation of \$4,397,172. Notwithstanding the short crop farmers have not marketed their corn freely, believing it will command a higher price during the summer. Since Jan. 1 the weather has been severe, and stock required more feed than during the corresponding months of the three previous years.

Wheat in farmers' hands at the same time was estimated at 75,000,000 bushels, or 39,000,000 bushels less than last year at the same time. This exhaustion of farm reserve is found in a large measure to be due to the fact that great quantities have been fed to hogs and other stock. Returns from North and South Dakota indicate unprecedented exhaustion of last year's crop, correspondents in many counties reporting not enough on hand for spring seed and necessary food supply. From Nebraska comes a demand from 30,000 families for an average of 1.31 bushels a family for seeding purposes this spring. March 1, 1895, the stock on hand in Illinois aggregated 5,938,040 bushels. In nearly every county throughout Central and Southern Illinois some wheat has been fed to stock, yet the results were not sufficiently satisfactory to make it a general practice even among those who had wheat. The greater portion, if not all, of what is now on hand will be consumed within the State.

During 1894 the total production of wheat in North America was 515,488,000 bushels, an increase of 69,000,000 bushels over that of 1893. South America produced 104,000,000 bushels in the same year, the increasing product being due to the large extension of the wheat area in Argentina and Uruguay. Europe produced nearly 70,000,000 bushels more wheat in 1894 than it did the preceding year. Asia showed a decrease of 13,000,000 bushels, and in Africa and Australia the crop of 1894 was the largest in four years. For the last four years the world's crop of wheat has been as follows: 1894, estimated at 2,500,000,000 bushels against 2,427,000,000 in 1893, 2,414,000,000 in 1892, and 2,370,000,000 in 1891.



Li Hung Chang is certainly entitled to a life membership in the Hard Luck Club. Gold has disappeared mysteriously from the United States mint at Carson, Nev. Come, John Bull, we'll have to draw the line somewhere.

A contemporary says Spain's chief of fence lay in sending a solid shot after the Alliance. If she'd sent a liquid ball it would have been all right.

He's been putting it off for a long time, but it looks as if Uncle Sam will now have to pull off his coat, roll up his shirt sleeves and wallop the rest of the world.

Japan, after conquering Korea, lends money to the Koreans. There are a good many parts of this glorious Union which would be eager to be conquered on those terms.

If Phoebe Cousins was really betrothed to Senator Fair during the Columbian Exposition, why is it that she made such a spirited fight for that salary of hers?

Chief of Police Brennan, of Chicago, calls the late strike an "unimportant affair." He would probably have reported the battle of Bunker Hill as "a local disturbance."

Buckeye State authorities propose to make Ohio's imbeciles self-supporting. Should some towns propose such an innovation their citizens would declare that class legislation was an outrage.

AROUND A BIG STATE.

BRIEF COMPILATION OF INDICANA NEWS.

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

Minor State News.

ELECTRIC railway is to be built from Laporte to Michigan City.

AN isolated case of small-pox has been discovered near Jeffersonville.

"ROUGH on rates" caused the death of Mrs. Thomas Catron, Clinton county. Grip made her insane.

A VALUABLE bed of clay for the manufacture of crockery and fire brick has been discovered near Bourbon.

RICHARD RICHARDS, a miner, was fatally crushed under the cage in the Peers coal mine at Council Bluffs.

CHARLES HERBON of Crawfordsville, has been named as a cadet to West Point, and is to report there June 15.

MENUE fruit-jar manufacturers have over 2,000,000 fruit jars ready for shipment, and are still working day and night.

LUNG disease contracted from a horse afflicted with the disease caused the death of Robert Craig, farmer near Anderson.

WHILE boiling some beef in a covered vessel the top blew off and the steam badly scalded Mrs. M. W. Harkins of Anderson.

BOCKVILLE horsemen have organized the Park County Trotting Association. The association will enter the Eastern Illinois circuit.

BLOOMINGTON Saturday Courier and Bloomington World have consolidated and will be published under the name of the former.

A LIGHTED cigars thrown into a box filled with sawdust caused a fire at Hillsburg and all the business part of the town is in ashes.

THE dead fish in the Mississinewa river, killed by the poisonous refuse of the paper mills, have begun to come to the surface near Marion.

RICHMOND is to have a new canning factory. A company composed of Dayton, O., capitalists has incorporated, with a capital stock of \$20,000.

WILLIAM THOLE and his little son, Frederick, were going to Seymour with a cow, when the animal turned on the boy and crushed in his skull with its horn. The child is fatally hurt.

JUDGE KIRKPATRICK, KOKOMO, has opposed the prosecuting attorney to appear in all divorce cases where the defendant does not appear, and make the plaintiff show good cause for action.

THE interlocking switch tower of the Baltimore and Ohio and Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroads at McCool Station, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$5,000. Supposed to be the work of tramps.

THE late general assembly created a new judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Pike and Dubois. Governor Matthews has appointed Eugene A. Ely, of Petersburg, Pike county, judge of this circuit.

THE Fort Wayne police have arrested the gang of safe-crackers and house-breakers that have been working that city and surrounding towns for months past. A whole carload of plunder was recovered.

WHILE Frank Knotts, an employee of the plate-glass factory at Elwood, was assisting to carry a large plate of glass from the horse to the bench it suddenly broke and a large segment fell on him, ripping open his scalp from the top of his head to the base of the neck, inflicting a dangerous wound.

CHARLES LYNCH, a Vandalia switchman, was run over and killed by the cars at Terre Haute while trying to save the lives of the occupants of a wagon. The horse had stopped on the track. Lynch, in signaling the engineer to stop, fell from the car. He was a member of the Indianapolis Lodge of Brotherhood of Firemen.

MRS. WILLIAM DILLMAN of Logansport was so badly burned that it is feared she will not recover. A piece of burning paper with which she lighted a fire and threw on the floor, lighted her dress. Mrs. Hosmer, a neighbor, extinguished the flames and was also badly burned. Mrs. Dillman was burned badly from her hips to her shoulders.

DYPHTHERIA is raging at the Indiana Feeble-minded Institution near Fort Wayne. Since the disease made its appearance there have been thirty-nine cases, and at the present time twenty-three children are in the quarantine hospital. It is feared the entire 500 inmates have been exposed to the contagion. Antitoxine is being freely used, and through its agency the death rate has been very small.

W. A. McFADDEN's large saw-mill and planing-mill at Bainbridge, the largest mill of its kind in the country, was destroyed by fire. It is suspected that the flames were of incendiary origin. The total loss is about \$12,000, with no insurance. The mill was the main dependence of the working people of the town, and it may not be rebuilt. About fifty men are thrown out of employment by the fire. The Monon railway lost three box cars.

THE contract has been signed for the location at Gas City of the Cox-Spence pottery works, which has been much sought after by other gas-belt cities. Local contractors have already been set to work preparing figures for submitting bids on the construction work of the buildings, which will be of brick. The capacity of the kilns, which are to be erected at once, is 20,000 gallons. The works are to be in operation within ninety days. Most of the employees will be skilled workmen.

FORT WAYNE for the past six months has experienced a water famine, almost, and at a meeting of the Council, Mayor Oakley suggested that water be brought from Fish Lake. This is a body of pure water located forty miles north in Steuben County. A committee of five was appointed to superintend the surveying of lines from Fort Wayne to the lake to determine whether it is practical to bring a supply of water to the city. Fish Lake, it is said, is 100 feet higher than Fort Wayne and it would be the case there will be no trouble.

FOR some time past there has been a fight made in the churches at Columbus against gambling and the unlawful sale of liquor, and some pretty hard words have passed between Mayor Beck and some who have accused him of not enforcing the law. The Mayor has asserted publicly that he was in favor of enforcing the law, and has called on some of his accusers to aid him in so doing by furnishing evidence of violations. This has not yet been done, and a court of inquiry has been ordered, and a thorough investigation of the charges made against the officials will be had, when the Mayor's accusers will be given an opportunity to tell what they know.

ACUTE DYSPEPSIA.

SYMPATHETIC HEART DISEASE OFTEN ATTENDS IT.

The Modern Treatment Consists in Removing the Cause.

(From the *Republican, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.*)

Mrs. V. Curley, who has resided in Clarance, Iowa, for the past twenty-two years, tells an interesting story of what she considers rescue from premature death. Her narrative is as follows:

"For ten years prior to 1894, I was a constant sufferer from acute stomach trouble. I had all the manifold symptoms of acute dyspepsia, and at times other troubles were present in complication. I did not know what it was to enjoy a meal. No matter how careful I might be as to the quality, quantity and preparation of my food, distress always followed eating. I was despondent and blue. Almost to the point of insanity at times, and I have been glad to die. Often and often I could not sleep. Sympathetic heart trouble set in and time end again, I was obliged to call a doctor in the night to relieve sudden attacks of suffocation which would come on without a moment's warning."

"My troubles increased as time wore on and I spent large sums in doctor bills, being compelled to have medical attendants almost constantly. During 1892 and 1893 it was impossible for me to retain food, and a watch-brushes plagued me. I was reduced to a skeleton. A consultation of physicians was unable to determine just what did ail me. The doctors gave us as their opinion that the probable trouble was ulceration of the coats of the stomach and held out no hope of recovery. One doctor said, 'All I can do to relieve your suffering is by the use of opium.'"

"About this time a friend of mine, Mrs. Symantha Smith, of Glidden, Iowa, told me about the case of Mrs. Thurston, of Oxford Junction, Iowa. This lady said she had been afflicted much the same as I had. She had consulted local physicians without relief, and had gone to Davenport for treatment. Giving up all hope of recovery, she was persuaded by a friend to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The result was almost magical."

"I was led to try them from her experience, and before many months I felt better than I had for a dozen years. I am now almost free from trouble, and I through some error of diet I feel badly, this splendid remedy sets me right again. I have regained my strength and am once more in my usual flesh. I sleep well and can eat without distress. I have no doubt that I owe my recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I only wish that I had heard of them years ago, thereby saving myself ten years of suffering and much money."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

Progress. The economists who in the early part of this century feared a growth of population which could only be checked by war, pestilence, and famine, took no cognizance of agricultural chemistry. Apparently no limit can be placed to the product that may be put at the disposal of man, providing he keeps pace with the methods of science.

Drain Tile.

This is the time of year to lay down the drain tile. A single tile across a wet field may add 50 per cent. value to the land. The proper way to tile the land is to have it surveyed, so as to be sure of the level of the soil, and use the tile wherever draining is necessary. The spring will find the tiled land dry when other portions of the farm are too wet to plow.

THE Russian government expects to complete the great Trans-Siberian Railroad by 1901.

For Well People.

Most medicines are for the sick. Some can be used with good effects by persons apparently well. Occasional resort to Ripans Tablets prevents attacks that result from disorders of the stomach and liver.

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