

department and of great interest and unrest between the settlers who desire to occupy it and the Indians who assert title. The agreement which has been made by the commission is perhaps the most satisfactory that could have been reached. It will be noticed that it is conditional upon its ratification by congress before June 1, 1894. The secretary of the interior, who has given the subject very careful thought, recommends the ratification of the agreement. It is that some action by which this controversy shall be brought to an end and these lands opened to settlement is urgent.

The form of government provided by congress on May 17, 1894, for Alaska, was in its form and purpose, temporary. The increase of population and the development of some important mining and commercial interests make it imperative that the law should be revised and better provisions made for the arrest and punishment of criminals.

The Land Office. The report of the secretary shows a very gratifying state of facts as to the condition of the general land office. The work of leasing agricultural patents, which seemed to be hopelessly in arrears when the present secretary undertook the duties of his office, has been expedited so that the bureau is now up to date in its business. The relief which was afforded to honest and worthy settlers upon the public lands, by giving to them as security for their claims, has been of incalculable benefit in developing the new states and the territories.

The court of claims, established by congress for the promotion of this policy of settling contested land titles, is making satisfactory progress. The work of the court is completed a great impetus will be given to the development of those regions where unsettled claims under Mexican grants have so long exercised a depressing influence. When to these results are added the enormous cessions of Indian lands which have been opened to settlement, aggregating 2,000,000 additional acres will be opened to settlement, it will be seen how much has been accomplished.

The Indian Bureau. The work in the Indian bureau, in the execution of the policy of recent legislation, has been largely directed to the chief purposes: First, the allotment of lands to the Indians; second, the removal of the Indians and the cession to the United States of the surplus lands; and, third, the work of educating the Indian child and bringing him into closer contact with the white man and for the intelligent exercise of his own citizenship. Allotments have been made and patents issued to 5,900 Indians under the present secretary and commissioner, and 7,000 additional allotments have been made for which patents are now in process of preparation. The school attendance of Indian children has been increased during the last year 18 per cent. The enrollment for boarding schools, 29,000, uniform system of school text books and of study has been adopted, and the work in these national schools brought as near as may be to the basis of the free common schools of the United States. These schools can be transferred and merged into the common school systems of the states when the Indian has fully assumed his new relation to the organized civil community in which he resides and the new states are able to assume the burden of their education.

I have several times been called upon to remove Indian agents appointed by me, and have done so promptly upon every sustained complaint of inefficiency or misconduct. I believe, however, that the Indian service at the agencies has been improved and is now administered, on the whole, with a high degree of efficiency. Legislation is possible by which the selection of Indian agents can be wholly removed from all partisan suggestions or considerations. I am sure it would be a great relief to the executive and a great benefit to the service.

The appropriation for the subsistence of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians made in the last session of congress was inadequate. This smaller estimate for the commission, upon the theory that the larger fund belonging to the tribe in the public treasury could be and ought to be used for their support. In view, however, of the pending depositions, claims against this fund and other considerations, the secretary of the interior on the 12th of April last submitted a supplemental estimate for \$50,000. This appropriation, which would have been made, and the oversight could be remedied at the earliest possible date.

In a special message to congress at the last session I stated the reason why I had not approved the deed for the release to the United States by the Cheyenne and Arapaho of the lands formerly embraced in the Cheyenne and Arapaho reservations and remaining after allotments to that tribe. A resolution of the senate expressing the opinion that the deed should be approved and the money, \$250,000, be paid to the tribe, reached me May 10, 1894. My special message was intended to call the attention of congress to the subject and in view of the fact that it is conceded that the appropriation was made upon a false basis as to the amount of lands to be paid for, and is in excess of the amount they are entitled to (even if their claim to the land is given full recognition at the rate agreed upon), I have not felt willing to approve the deed, and shall not feel willing to do so until the houses of congress have acted upon the subject. It has been informally proposed by the claimants to release this sum of \$250,000, but I have no power to demand or accept such a release, and such an agreement would be without consideration and void.

I desire further to call the attention of congress to the fact that the recent agreement concluded with the Kiowa and Comanches relates to lands which were not included in the "Treaty," and to which the claim of the Cheyenne and Comanches is precisely that recognized by the congress in the legislation which has referred to the surplus lands which the act would attach in the Kiowa and Comanche reservation is 2,500 acres and at the same rate the government would be required to pay the Cheyenne and Comanches for these lands \$125,000. This sum will be further augmented, especially if the release of the Indians to the tract now known as Grier county, Tex., is established. The duty devolved upon me in this connection was simply to pass upon the form of the deed; but as, in my opinion, the facts mentioned in my special message were not adequately brought to the attention of congress in connection with the legislation, I have concluded that it would not be justified in not, without some new expression of the legislative will.

The report of the commission on pensions, to which extended notice is given by the secretary of the interior in his report, will attract great attention. Judged by the aggregate amount of work done during the last year, it is the greatest in the history of the office. I believe the organization of the officers efficient and that the work has been done with fidelity. The passage of what is known as the disability bill has, as was foreseen, very largely increased the number of disbursements to the disabled veterans of the civil war. The estimate for this fiscal year was \$14,946,000, and that amount was appropriated. A deficiency amounting to \$10,053,821 must be provided for at this session. The estimate for pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is \$18,000,000. The commissioner of pensions believes that, if the present legislation and methods are maintained and the work is done with fidelity, the pension laws are not made, the maximum expenditure for pensions will be reached June 30, 1894, and will be at the high point of \$18,000,000 per annum.

I adhere to the views expressed in previous messages that the care of the disabled soldiers of the war of the rebellion is a matter of national concern and duty. Perhaps no emotion cools sooner than that of gratitude, but I cannot believe that the nation has not reached a point with our people that would sustain a policy of relieving the care of these disabled veterans to the state, and the laws provided by local laws. The parade on the 25th of September last upon the streets of this capital of 60,000 of the surviving Union veterans of the war of the rebellion was most touching, thrilling episode, and the rich and gracious welcome extended to them by the District of Columbia and the nation as a whole, and many thousands of others who were veterans in a struggle in which the national unity, honor and wealth were all at stake.

Union Pacific Railway. In my last annual message I called attention to the fact that some legislative action was necessary in order to protect the interests of the government in its relations with the Union Pacific railway. The commissioner of railroads has submitted a very full report, giving information as to the condition of the company's property and its resources. We must deal with the question as we find it and take that course which will, under existing conditions, best secure the interests of the United States. I recommended in my last annual message that a commission be appointed to deal with this question, and I renew that recommendation and suggest that the commission be given full power.

The Agricultural Department. The report of the secretary of agriculture contains not only a most interesting statement of the progressive and valuable work done under the administration of Secretary Russell, but many suggestions for the enlarged usefulness of this important department. In the successful effort to break down the restrictions to the free introduction of our most valuable products in the countries of Europe, the secretary has been untiring in his efforts, stimulating and aiding all other government officers at home and abroad, whose official duties

enabled them to participate in the work. The total trade in hog products in Europe, from May, 1892, amounted to \$2,000,000, against \$4,000,000 in the same month of 1891; in June, 1892, the exports aggregated \$5,700,000, against \$4,500,000 in the same month of the previous year; in July there was an increase of 41 per cent and in August of 55 per cent over the corresponding month of 1891. Over 40,000,000 pounds of inspected pork have been exported since the law was put into operation, and a comparison of the four months of May, June, July and August, 1892, with the same months of 1891 shows an increase in the number of pounds of our export pork of 65 per cent, and an increase in value of 65 per cent. The exports of dressed lard increased from 137,000,000 pounds in 1891 to 220,000,000 in 1892, or about 60 per cent. During the past year there have been exported 394,007 head of live cattle as against 205,789 exported in 1891.

Fighting Disease. This increased exportation has been largely promoted by the inspection authorized by law and the faithful efforts of the secretary and his efficient subordinates to make that inspection thorough and to carefully exclude from all cargoes diseased or suspected cattle. The requirement of the English regulations is that live cattle arriving from the United States must be slaughtered at the docks and the carcasses examined by a veterinarian. The existence of the disease could only be determined by a post-mortem inspection. The department of agriculture has labored with great energy and faithfulness to extirpate this disease; and on the 25th day of September last, a public announcement was made by the secretary that the disease no longer existed anywhere within the United States. It is entirely satisfied, after a most searching inquiry, that this statement was justified, and that by a continuance of the inspection and quarantine now required of cattle brought into this country the disease can be prevented from again getting any foothold.

The value to the cattle industry of the United States of this achievement can hardly be estimated. We cannot, perhaps, at once insist that this evidence shall be accepted as satisfactory proof of the achievement, but the present exemption from the disease is maintained and the inspection of our cattle arriving at foreign ports, in which our own veterinarians participate, and the strict supervision of the exportation of the products of our cattle, will insure the requirements that our cattle shall be slaughtered at the docks will be revoked, as the sanitary requirements in our pork products have been. If our cattle can be taken alive to the interior the trade will be enormously increased.

Production of the Farm. Agricultural production constituted 781 per cent of our unprecedented exports for the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1892, the total exports being \$1,030,357,033 and the value of the agricultural products \$781,717,033, which exceeds by more than \$150,000,000 the shipment of agricultural products in any previous year.

An interesting and promising work for the benefit of the American farmer has been begun through agents of the agricultural department in Europe and consists in efforts to introduce the various products of Indian corn as articles of human food. The high price of rye offered a favorable opportunity for the experiment in Germany of combining corn meal with rye to produce a cheap bread. A fair degree of success has been attained and some mills for grinding corn for food have been introduced. The secretary is of the opinion that this new use of the products of corn has already stimulated exportation of corn and that the market for corn is being opened for this great American product.

The suggestions of the secretary for an enlargement of the work of the department are recommended to your favorable consideration. It may be, I think, said without challenge that the work of the department has never been so successful as during the last four years for the benefit of American agriculture.

To Ward Off Cholera. The subject of quarantine regulations, inspection and control was brought suddenly to my attention by the arrival at our ports in August last of vessels infected with cholera. Quarantine regulations should be uniform at all our ports. Under the constitution they are plainly within the exclusive federal jurisdiction and so far as congress shall legislate in my opinion the whole subject should be taken into national control and adequate power given to the executive to protect people against plague invasions. On the 1st of September last I approved regulations establishing a twenty-day quarantine for all vessels coming from ports where cholera is epidemic. This order will be continued in force. Some loss and suffering have resulted to passengers, but a quarantine is a necessary precaution in such cases as the utmost precaution. There is danger that with the coming spring cholera will again appear and a liberal appropriation should be made at once to enable our quarantine and port officers to exclude the deadly plague.

Should Restrict Immigration. The most careful and stringent quarantine regulations may not be sufficient absolutely to exclude the disease. The progress of medical science has been such, however, that if approved precautions are taken at once to put all of our cities and towns in the best possible condition and a provision is made for isolating and treating cases and for a thorough disinfection an epidemic can, I am sure, be avoided. This work appertains to the local authorities and the responsibility and the penalty will be appalling if it is neglected or unduly delayed.

The Columbian Exposition. The report of the World's Columbian exposition, the largest and most magnificent of the kind ever held, has been received and is herewith transmitted. The work of construction and of preparation for the exhibition of the District of Columbia has progressed most satisfactorily, and upon a scale of liberality and magnificence that will forever sustain the honor of the United States.

District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is left by a decision of the supreme court of the District, which has no law regulating the liquor traffic. An old statute of the legislature of the District relating to the licensing of various vocations has hitherto been treated by the commissioners as giving them power to grant or refuse licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, and as subjecting those who sold without license to penalties, but in May last the supreme court of the District held against this view of the commissioners. It is of urgent importance, therefore, that congress should supply, either by direct enactment or by conferring discretion upon the commissioners, proper limitations and restraints upon the liquor traffic in the District. The district has suffered in its reputation by many crimes of violence, a large percentage of them resulting from drunkenness and the liquor traffic. The capital of the nation should be freed from this reproach by the enactment of stringent restrictions and limitations upon the traffic.

Protection of Railway Employees. In renewing the recommendation which I have made in three preceding annual messages that congress should legislate for the protection of the railway employees against the dangers incident to the old and inadequate method of breaking and coupling which are still in use upon freight business, I do so with the hope that the congress may take action on the subject. Statistics furnished by the Interstate Commerce Commission show that during the year ending June 30, 1891, there were forty-seven different styles of cars coupled and uncoupled, and that during the same period there were 2,000 employees killed and 140 injured. Nearly 60 per cent of the deaths occurred in the coupling and uncoupling of cars and 30 per cent of the injuries had the same origin. The civil service commission ask for an increased appropriation for needed clerical assistance, which I think should be given. I extended the classified service, March 1, 1892, to include physicians, superintendents, assistants, superintendents, school-teachers and matrons in the Indian service, and have had under consideration the subject of some further extension, but have not as yet fully determined the extent upon which the extensions can most properly and usefully be made.

Evils of Corrupt Election Methods. I have, in each three annual messages which it has been my duty to submit to congress, called attention to the evils and dangers connected with our election methods and practices as they are related to the choice of officers of the national government. In my last annual message I endeavored to invoke serious attention to the evils of unfair apportionments for congress. I cannot close this message without again calling attention to these grave and threatening evils. I had hoped that it was possible to secure a non-partisan inquiry by means of a commission, and that the existence of which is known to all, and that of this might grow legislation should be eliminated and only the higher thought

appear of maintaining the freedom and purity of the ballot at the expense of the election without the guaranty of which the government could never have been formed and without the continuance of which it cannot continue to exist in peace and prosperity.

Legislation Necessary. It is time that mutual charges of unfairness and fraud between the great parties of the country should be dropped, and that the election should be brought to the test of their willingness to free our legislation and our election methods from everything that tends to impair the public confidence in the announced result. The necessity for an inquiry and for legislation by congress upon this subject is emphasized by the fact that the tendency of the legislation in some states in recent years has been to import particular bias away from and over toward free and fair elections and equal opportunities. Is it not time that we should come together on the high plane of patriotism while we devise methods that shall secure the right of every man qualified by law to cast a free ballot and give to every such ballot an equal value in choosing our public officers and in directing the policy of the government?

Colored Outrages. Lawlessness is not less such now, where it usurps the functions of justice and the equity of the courts. The frequent lynching of colored people accused of crime is without the excuse which has sometimes been urged by mobs for a failure to pursue the appointed methods for the punishment of crime that the accused have an undue influence over courts and juries. Such acts are a reproach to the community where they occur, and so far as they can be made subject of federal jurisdiction, the strongest repressive legislation is demanded. A public sentiment that will sustain the officers of law in resisting mobs and in protecting accused persons in their custody should be promoted by every possible means. The officer who gives his life in the brave discharge of this duty is worthy of special honor. No lesson needs to be so urgently impressed upon our people than that no worthy end or cause can be promoted by lawlessness.

Conclusion. This exhibit of the work of the executive department is a tribute to the courage and to the public in the hope that there will be found in it a due sense of responsibility and an earnest desire to combine our efforts to the requirements that our country shall be a land of peace and prosperity and of the growth and prosperity of the country. The increase or decrease that new legislative policies may bring to us. There is no reason why we should not observe the laws of nature. We carry the great impulse of these years into the future. There is no reason why in many lines of the production we should not surpass all other nations, we have almost reached the limit of our progress near frontiers to our possible development. Retrospection would be a crime.

BENJAMIN HARRISON. EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 6, 1892.

### DO AMERICANS HATE ENGLAND?

Some Amusing Letters on the Question in the London Papers.

"Does America hate England?" A discussion of this pleasant question has been the natural consequence, albeit the connection is not perceived by Englishmen, of the fit of sulks which seized John Bull when the world's fair celebration forced the latest aspects of American grandeur and greatness upon his attention. According to his own notion, as expressed in print, America does hate Britain with a robust and hearty hatred. The wish is father to the thought, for otherwise John Bull could find no justification for the feeling which animates his own breast when he turns his eyes westward. Not that he would confess to entertaining so vulgar an emotion toward his American cousin. He would scorn the suggestion. He seeks merely a salve for his private conscience when he ascribes to America an enmity which he scarcely resents. Having declared to his own satisfaction, therefore, that the sight of the British flag always arouses in an American a violent species of human rabies, John Bull has wrapped himself in a great cloud of ineffable contempt. Poor Boston will surely suffer a bad sea turn which the weather clerk won't be able to account for the next time the wind is east. John's authority for this conclusion is a series of letters from "an Englishman who has lived in America" and "an Englishman who has traveled in the states," etc. These letters depict a condition of popular Englishman insanity on the other side truly appalling. The only representative of America in the controversy is a bogus one, an editor of the St. James' Gazette, familiar with the "Spoonsendyke Papers," who has written a burlesque letter, signed "Michigander and Wife," to that journal, in which he says:

"England is one of the pestiest, gosh darnedest, messiest old bit of territory on this almighty planet, and although there are some good people in England, take them all round, they are about as poor a lot as the tinpot country that gave them birth. Americans are sometimes called blowhards over here, but great snakes, we've got something to blow about on our side of the herring pond. Englishmen are always skitting, but they have absolutely nothing to write about. You haven't got a river in the dodgasted island that would drown an American mule, and for your mountains, we have ants out where I fall from that would not find them commodious enough for ant hills. No, siree; we answer your query right on the spot. We do despise your water-logged, vice-laden, wind-broken old territory. It ain't worth putty."

Chicago Herald.

The Dead Sea. One of the most interesting lakes or inland seas in the world is the famous Dead Sea, of Palestine. It has no visible outlet, but is subject to enormous evaporation, a fact which accounts for the yearly diminishment of its level, even though it is constantly fed by several good-sized streams. Some claim that it is mere fancy that has clothed the Dead Sea in perpetual gloom, but this can hardly be the case. It undoubtedly has the most desolate shores of any body of water in the world. For miles and miles no green thing grows, there being only driftwood and black stones to break the awful monotony of the scene. The dark, sluggish waters, which are always overhung with a thick mist, break in low, sepulchral tones upon the beach, and it almost seems as if the smoke of the fires that consumed the wicked cities of Sodom and Gomorrah are still ascending through the thick, greasy-looking waves to heaven. The waters of the Dead Sea do not go dancing and sparkling along as waves of water usually do—a fact which is said to be due to the immense quantities of salt and bitumen held in suspension. Fish cannot live in such a solution, but the story that birds cannot fly over it is an absurdity that has often been disproved.—Philadelphia Press.

### RYTHMES OF A DAY.

Poem by the Girls See It.

I took the gentle Annabel  
To see a football game,  
And thus to a friend of hers  
Did she describe the same:

"Oh, May, you should have seen them play.  
'Twas such a lovely sight!  
And though the first game I had seen  
I understood it quite."

"First came the Yales, all dressed in blue,  
Then Harvard came in red,  
One fellow yelled, the rest all tried  
To jump upon his head."

"And then one fellow stopped and stooped  
And all the rest got round;  
And every fellow stopped and stooped  
And looked hard at the ground."

"And then another fellow yelled,  
And each man, where he stood,  
Just as he struck and knocked and kicked  
At everyone he could."

"And then one fell upon his neck,  
And the others ran,  
And on his prone and prostrate form  
Leaped every blessed man."

"And then the ambulance drove on,  
And the crowd with it,  
With twisted necks and broken lungs,  
Went driving of again."

"Oh football's just the stum game,  
It cannot be surpassed,  
But yet it really is the shame  
To use up men so fast."

—Boston Courier.

The Perjury of a Rejected Lover.  
When I was twenty-one, I swore,  
If I should ever wed,  
The maiden that I should adore  
Should have a classic head;

Should have a form of quite Junoesque;  
A manner full of grace and ease,  
A wealth of hirsute picturesque  
Around a piquant face.

But I alas! am perjured, for  
I've wed a dumpy lass,  
I much despised in days of yore,  
Or quite the plainest class.

Because each maiden of my dream,  
Whose favor I once won,  
Was so opposed upon my scheme  
I married Jane in pique.

—Harper's Bazar.

Cold Wave Coming.  
Weather reports from all extreme  
announcements the early advent of cold  
waves. In anticipation, thousands of people  
are completing arrangements to spend  
the winter in the South. Of all south bound  
travelers, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois  
Railroad offers the best advantages to the  
traveler. It is the shortest line from Chicago  
to Florida and Gulf Coast resorts. Its  
trains reach destination six hours in advance  
of any other route. Its equipment is  
unparalleled. Its popular fast train, the  
"Chicago & Nashville Limited," which  
leaves Dearborn Station, Chicago, 4 p. m.  
every day in the year, connects with all  
through trains from the West and North-  
west, is vestibuled from end to end, heated  
by steam, lighted by gas, is composed of  
Pullman sleepers, Pullman Ladies' and Day  
coaches, and a superb dining car.

For full information, time tables, illustrated guide books, maps, etc., apply to, or address any agent of connecting lines; CHARLES W. HUMPHREY, Northern Passenger Agent, 170 East Third St., St. Paul, Minn.; C. W. TICKET OFFICE, 204 Clark St., Chicago, or CHARLES L. STONE, General Passenger & Ticket Agent, Room 415 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

You cannot expect a man to keep an unmoved face when he lets his countenance fall.

A Mammoth Competition.  
\$5,000 in prizes for the best seven stories was what *The Youth's Companion* offered; \$5,000 for the best Serials, and \$1,500 for the best Folk-lore tales. No less than 2,500 stories competed for these prizes. The successful stories are just announced to appear in *The Companion* during 1893.

By sending \$1.75 at once you will obtain the papers free to January and for a full year, to January, 1894. Address THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

YLANG YLANG is Chinese. G'lang, G'lang! is Yankese.

Fine Playing Cards.  
Send ten cents in stamps to John Sebastian, Gen'l Ticket and Pass Agent, C. & N. Y. & P. R. Y., Chicago, for a pack of the "Rock Island" Playing Cards. They are acknowledged the best, and worth five times the cost. Send money order or postal note for \$1.00, and will send five packs by express, prepaid.

The storm cloud should have a sky blew color.

Write to the Kansas Trust and Banking Co., of Topeka, for their descriptive price list of improved farms in Kansas.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle.....	\$3 50 @ 5 25
Sheep.....	1 00 @ 2 50
Hogs.....	5 00 @ 6 00
FLOUR—Fair to Fancy.....	2 75 @ 3 80
Minnesota Patents.....	4 25 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	74 1/2 @ 75 1/2
Ungraded Red.....	74 1/2 @ 77
CORN—No. 2.....	50 @ 50 1/2
Peas.....	9 50 @ 10 00
OATS—Mixed Western.....	35 @ 38
RYE—Western.....	54 @ 58
CORN—No. 2.....	10 15 @ 10 25
LARD—Western, Steam.....	10 15 @ 10 25
BUTTER—Western Creamery.....	22 @ 31 1/2

CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Shipping Steers.....	\$3 00 @ 5 75
Cows.....	1 25 @ 2 75
Stockers.....	2 00 @ 2 75
Peddlers.....	1 50 @ 2 00
Butchers Steers.....	2 50 @ 3 50
Bulls.....	1 50 @ 2 50
HOGS—Live.....	5 70 @ 6 55
Pending.....	5 00 @ 5 75
BUTTER—Creamery.....	18 @ 29
Good to Choice Dairy.....	19 @ 25
EDS—Fresh.....	23 @ 25 1/2
BROOM CORN.	
Burl.....	4 @ 5 1/2
Sack-walking.....	5 1/2 @ 5
Crooked.....	2 @ 2
POTATOES—New (per bu.).....	60 @ 75
PORK—Mess.....	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Winter Patents.....	3 50 @ 4 10
GRAIN—Winter, Cash.....	71 1/2 @ 71 3/4
Corn, No. 2.....	41 1/2 @ 42
Oats, No. 2.....	30 1/2 @ 30 1/2
Rye, No. 2.....	45 1/2 @ 45 1/2
Barley, Good to Choice.....	50 @ 60

ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Steers.....	\$3 40 @ 4 15
Texans and Indians.....	2 30 @ 3 10
HOGS—Fair to Choice Heavy.....	6 70 @ 6 10
Mixed Grades.....	5 55 @ 6 50
SHEEP.....	4 75 @ 5 00

OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Steers.....	\$3 00 @ 5 55
Texans.....	2 50 @ 3 00
HOGS.....	5 57 @ 6 00
SHEEP.....	3 50 @ 4 75

### ALWAYS THUS.

Pilot Knob, Mo.

Suffered Mr. Henry P. Travers, formerly of this place, suffering with chronic rheumatism for 20 years, and was treated at times by several doctors.

ST. JACOBS OIL cured him. No return of pain in 3 years.

G. A. Farrar.

Messrs. Editors: Knowing how many expectant Mothers in the land will appreciate the information, and desiring to save all the anguish and pain of the trying hour, I wish to give my experience.

I used two bottles of Mothers' Friend with great relief, suffered but little pain, and was not sick over twenty minutes. I did not experience that weakness usually such cases, and looked and felt so little afterwards that my friends wondered at it; as on previous occasions of this kind I suffered greatly. I used the remedy on my breasts and did not have the least trouble with them. I passed through the crisis with so little trouble that even my physician was astonished, and after I told him that it was the result of the use of Mothers' Friend, he advised his daughter to use the remedy, and she says she cannot praise it enough. I have known many ladies to use Mothers' Friend, and they all pronounce it a great blessing to expectant mothers.

Mrs. SAM HANLON,  
Eureka Springs, Ark.

If You Leave Chicago at 8 P. M.  
For either St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha or St. City, via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, an excellent supper will be served in the Dining Car. You can then enjoy a fragrant cigar and "swaps lies" with your fellow travelers in the smoking room, or read a novel by the light of the electric berth lamp, and then go to bed in a steam-heated apartment car with a sense of comfort and security that all travelers desire. In the morning you are at your destination ready for breakfast and business. For further particulars address Geo. H. Headford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

EXTRACT from a sentimental young lady's letter: "Last night I sat in a gondola on Venice's grand canal drinking it all in, and life never seemed so full before."—Scrap.

She's Off!  
Who or what? Why the good ship —, and if there is a passenger on board of her unprovided with that grand preventive of sea sickness and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, Hostetter's Stomach Bitter, all we have to say is, he or she is very unthoughtful. There is nothing comparable to this medicine in cases of malarial fever, rheumatism, nervousness and loss of strength.

FOOTBALL players are an odd lot. As soon as their favorite game begins they commence to kick.

Playing Cards.  
You can obtain a pack of best quality playing cards by sending fifteen cents in postage to P. S. EVERTS, Gen'l Pass. Agt., C. & N. Y. & P. R. Y., Chicago, Ill.

A TRAMP is always willing to receive a cold shower, but he prefers a porthouse.—Binghamton Republican.

"That unworldly complexion," said a prominent New Yorker alluding to lady acquaintance, "was the result of using Garfield Tea." Send for free sample to 319 West 45th Street, New York City.

THE bumpkin is not fastidious. He lives on the simplest things he can find.—Elmira Gazette.

J. S. PARKER, Fredonia, N. Y., says: "I shall not call on you for the \$100 reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The record breaker isn't dishonest, although he tries to beat his way through life.—Elmira Gazette.

THE THROAT.—"Brown's Bronchial Trochee" not directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat.

ATLAS must have learned something about the weight of the world.—Yonkers Statesman.

EXPLOSIONS of Coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A GHOPIING sea doesn't seem to make much impression on the sea-board.—Boston Courier.

Who suffers with his liver, constipation, biliousness, poor blood or disordered stomach, take Beecham's Pills. Of druggists, 25 cents.

ROOT AND BRANCH.  
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