

## HOW STOUT GOT STOUT.

The Remarkable Experience of a Rheumatic Sufferer.

All But Paralyzed—Lost His Flesh and Expected to Die—How He Got Well and Strong.

(From the Mt. Sterling (Ill.) Republican.)

Few men are held in higher esteem by their fellow-townsmen than James W. Stout, of Alton, Ill., and it is due, no doubt, partly to this popularity that the record of the case has created such widespread interest. While his experience is not without an equal, yet it has been sufficiently remarkable to demand the attention of thousands of people in Illinois, among whom are numbered some of the most eminent physicians.

In January, 1883, Mr. Stout was stricken with what was then believed to be sciatic rheumatism, and in a short time was barely able to hobble around on crutches, and it seemed to his friends that his days were numbered. To-day he is a strong, hearty-looking man for 100 pounds.

How this wonderful change was brought about is most interesting as told to a representative of the Republican by Mr. Stout himself:

"I was afflicted with sciatic rheumatism and lumbago in January, 1883. The sciatic nerves on the right side became affected in the hip, running down to the ankle and across the small of the back to the left side, and soon my whole system became affected, causing me the most excruciating pain. In a very short time I became totally unable to attend to any business whatever, and the disease rapidly growing worse I had to take to my bed, where I lay suffering almost continuously for months the most agonizing torture, scarcely being able to move or be moved. At one time I lay for six weeks flat on my back, the slightest movement causing me such pain as almost to throw me into convulsions. I cannot begin to express to you the intense pain I suffered. I was drawn, by the severeness of the malady, over to the left side; lost my appetite, had no desire for food, and what little I did eat I could not digest, the digestive organs failing to perform their duty, adding greatly to my already precarious condition. For weeks at a time I was unable to eat or sleep, suffering all the time most intensely and at times fearing I would lose my reason, and would have welcomed death to relieve me of my sufferings.

"I consulted with local physicians and some of the most eminent specialists of the large cities throughout the country, some treating me for one thing and some for another, but without effect, and I received no relief whatever. One physician told me I had double curvature of the spine and would eventually become paralyzed. I spent hundreds of dollars in the short time I was afflicted without receiving the least benefit. My friends all thought that there was no hope for me whatever and said that I must die, and I, myself, had almost given up in despair; when, in September, 1883, about eight months after I was first afflicted, my attention was called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Without much hope, I at once sent to C. F. Rickett & Co., Druggists, Mt. Sterling, Ill., and procured some of the pills and immediately began taking them. Before long I became aware of a great change for the better in my almost hopeless condition. My appetite came back and my digestive organs performed their usual functions properly. I took some more and grew rapidly better—could sit up in a chair and my body began to straighten out; continued the treatment and in a short time was able to be on crutches. My recovery from that time on was very rapid and assured. My right leg, which before I commenced this treatment was numb and dead, now experienced a prickling, tingling sensation. I was enabled to throw away my crutches and walk up and down more easily than my fellows, a better man physically than ever before. When first taken by the disease I weighed 160 pounds, was reduced to 115; I now weigh 165, more that I ever weighed at any time in my life. Yes, sir, I lay my recovery entirely to Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of lameness, and all forms of heart, spleen and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post-paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50—(they are never sold in bulk or by the 100,) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady N. Y.

### To Make Unfermented Wine.

Take perfectly ripe native grapes, pick from stems, discard all imperfect berries. Mash slightly (not much), press out the juice by any of the known methods and separate the juice from the pulps by straining through coarse cloths, or otherwise. Then add 1/2 pounds white sugar to each gallon of must or juice. Boil in a copper or brass kettle for 40 minutes, then remove from fire and filter again so as to remove all sediment. Filtering paper kept by druggists is best to filter through. The filtering is slow but perfect. After filtering and when juice is cool, put in strong bottles, cork and wire similar to pop soda. A cool cellar where the temperature is regular and does not freeze in winter is the best place to keep wines.—Farm and Home.

Matilda Mary Jane.

These girls with fancy names remain  
The only girls, it seems.  
Whom poets and musicians choose  
As soul-inspiring themes  
And so she lives, this lovely lass,  
The best of all the train,  
Forgotten, cause they christened her  
"Matilda Mary Jane."

She helps her mother 'round the house,  
She does the milking, too,  
And tidies up the sitting-room.  
What all the chores are through.  
It's then Seth comes a courting;  
There's no "meeting in the lane,"  
Nor namby pamby nonsense 'bout  
Matilda Mary Jane.

O, Bonnie Anne Lair,  
She was lovely years ago,  
And Daisy—Ray or Dean or Bell—  
We're always pleased to know,  
And Sweet Mary's a nice girl, too,  
But give me something plain;  
Let's have a tune or two about  
Matilda Mary Jane.

—Washington Star.

Mamma's Boy.

Minister—Ah, Tommy, is that you?  
I trust you are always a good boy, Tommy.

Tommy—Yeth, thir.

"That's right. I am sure you are always kind to your good mother."

"Yeth, thir. I was helping her yesterday."

"Very glad to hear it, Tommy. What did you do for her yesterday?"

"I helped her with the washing, thir. She said she couldn't get on with the washing if we didn't take our dinner an hour sooner, and I took it as soon as she had it ready."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

## THE POUND OF FLESH.

Lombard Street Will Continue to Demand It of All Debtor Nations.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, has returned from Europe with what appears to be a gloomy view of the future of bimetallism. He says that while the sentiment in Germany and France is favorable to the early resumption of silver coinage under safe conditions and an international agreement, neither of these countries is willing to take the initiative, and both of them are waiting for the co-operation of England before making any change in financial policy.

England has led the world away from bimetallism and to the single gold standard. Mr. Gladstone has told in a very candid way, why this was done.

England, as the greatest creditor nation of the world, has a distinct interest in compelling the use of gold as the only money metal of final payment. It is our recollection that Mr. Gladstone, on one occasion, went so far as to furnish the figures showing England's annual gains under the operation of the single gold standard. No doubt has been left as to the view of policy which led the liberal party, under Mr. Gladstone, into the demonetization of silver in India, with a view to forcing its demonetization here. It was a policy of enlightened selfishness, having for its avowed object the cornering of gold and the absolute control of the world's exchanges.

It is somewhat anomalous that with the purpose and object of British policy so clearly revealed as that of a creditor nation, the other nations of the world, and particularly the debtor nations, can expect or demand that England shall take the initiative in the abandonment of the gold policy. The situation is analogous to that of a borrower who would wait for the banker to propose a reduction in the interest rate. We are assured that when the conservatives return to power the land holding class, which is the one in England most favorable to bimetallism as a means of advancing prices of agricultural products, will force a recognition of silver as international money, and this assumed fact is the only one offered us as a reason why we may expect Lombard street to take less than the pound of flesh to which it is entitled under the existing bond. If bimetallism is to wait for the return of the tory party to power in British politics this generation will not see it. There can be no doubt that the mercantile classes of England are suffering under a policy which elevates the financial above the commercial class by the impairment of industrial activities all over the world to an extent which has caused a shrinkage of more than \$100,000,000 in British mercantile exchanges within a year.

International bimetallism must come through other means than the restoration of the tory party, if the initiative is the movement is to be left to England. It might be well to inquire in the meantime whether, if all the other great commercial powers are anxious to use silver as the international money, they cannot find some means of doing it. It such an arrangement can be reached it is entirely safe to say that England would not long remain out of it, no matter what party might control her ministry. England will not lead, but she will be forced to follow.—St. Louis Republic.

### TRY THE EXPERIMENT.

We Should Take the Lead in Adopting Bimetallism and Let Other Countries Follow.

The democrats of Tennessee, in convention assembled, have declared that this government shall establish the parity "without reference to other nations." In language as plain as the vocabulary can provide, such is their expression. Mr. Cleveland has said we cannot establish the parity unless we consult other nations. The Tennessee democrats say it is their opinion it can be done. They are willing to try. They are willing to make the experiment of the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver "without reference to other nations." As Mr. Cleveland prefers to experiment as so the party with the co-operation of other nations, the Tennessee democrats are willing that the experiment shall be made with the United States government taking the initiative. The latter takes the patriotic course. More than a century ago King George said that the American colonies could not stand alone; that they should pay taxes without representation because it was of great advantage to the colonial children that they should be attached to the apron strings of their mother. But though the American country embraced less than 5,000,000 of people; though it was threatened by savages; though it had neither money nor munitions of war, it had Benjamin Franklin and John Hancock, Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry, and a country road engineer named George Washington. According to all historical precedent, they could not establish an independent government. But somehow or other they managed to do so. They set up a new kind of government, utterly at variance with the accepted notions of government, and it seems to have been something of a success. They declared that they would be independent—poor fools they were—and lo! they became independent. They defied all the traditions and the mathematicians and European financiers, but they managed to raise the money, equip their army and fight the war to a successful issue. It just happened that these Franklins, Hancock, Jeffersons, Henrys and Washingtons were men of that sort who, having determined to be free and independent, were devoted enough to themselves and their country to make themselves free and independent. They were warned they could not do it. It was proved to them beyond all controversy that nobody in England or France or Greece or China had ever achieved anything like they proposed. But they went right along and laid the foundations of a republic in which the citizen is the sovereign, and to-day the president of the United States is quite

as formidable a character as the queen of England, the king of Italy or the czar of Russia. Our friends should be willing to let us make the experiment of testing the soundness or the fallacy of the theory that this country may be made "free and independent" of European financiers. Let us see if we can make history repeat itself. We can repeat our error in time, if we discover ourselves in error. But let us once again try John Hancock's and George Washington's way. —Memphis Commercial Appeal.

### THE RATIO EVERYTHING.

The Absurdity of the Claim That Free Coinage Would Put in Circulation a Debased Dollar.

The claim of the combination of money lenders who have fastened the single gold standard upon the United States is that if the mints of our country were opened to the free coinage of silver as well as gold the effect would be to put in circulation a debased silver dollar with less purchasing power than the gold dollar.

This assumption is disproved both by present and past experience. We now have in circulation about 420,000,000 silver dollars or their equivalent in silver certificates. Despite the decline in silver to less than half its monetary value, measured by gold, our silver circulation is as good as gold for the purposes of exchange or the payment of debts within the United States. Last year silver dollars sold at a premium over gold in the east in the midst of the panic.

If parity can be sustained with the present difference between the commercial value of gold and silver and the ratio of 16 to 1, what reason is there to doubt that parity can be upheld with that difference removed or substantially removed?

The divergence between the price of the two metals was caused by taking the primary monetary function from silver and giving a monopoly of it to gold. It was the effect of legislation enacted to enable a money-lending class to rob the world. Undo that legislation, place the two metals upon the legal status held by them until 1873, and the disparity between the price of the two metals will be removed.

With its disappearance would come a restoration of values to their normal standard, the release of the strangling grip which avarice now has upon the forces of production and a general revival of business which would open to debtors the possibility of payment and of stopping the prevalent process of absorption under foreclosure proceedings.

In the present status of the silver question a declaration in favor of silver parity does not distinctly declare for the present ratio differs not a jot, so far as the practical effect is concerned, from a declaration against silver.

The ratio is vital and everything. The purpose of the gold trust to permanently dominate the industries of the world and crush the millions to use silver as the international money, they cannot find some means of doing it. It such an arrangement can be reached it is entirely safe to say that England would not long remain out of it, no matter what party might control her ministry. England will not lead, but she will be forced to follow.—St. Louis Republic.

### A QUESTION ANSWERED.

Free Coinage and Its Effect Upon the Price of Silver.

In answer to a correspondent who was seeking light the Atlanta Constitution says: "Every intelligent man ought to know that when the mints are open to free coinage the government does not purchase the bullion for coinage purposes. The government simply receives the bullion from the owner, attests its weight and value by stamping its chosen devices on each coin, invests it with the debt-paying power of lawful money, and returns it to its owner. This is the transaction in a nutshell.

The effect is this—that the open mints create an unlimited demand for silver to be coined into money, the volume of our money of redemption is steadily enlarged, the people as well as the mine owners are enabled to pay their debts on a level of justice and equity, the pressure of stagnation will be lifted from business and enterprise, the workingmen will be able to earn fair wages, and the farmers and producers of the county will be able to receive good prices for their products. Only the silversmiths or those who buy bullion for employment in the arts will have to pay a higher price for the metal, and these will recoup themselves in the increased price of silverware, which will fall exclusively on those who are able to indulge in such luxuries. As a matter of course, there may be newspaper editors who believe that the increased cost of silver bullion will come out of the pockets of the people; there are numbers of editors who do not know any better; but, as a matter of fact, the increased value of silver will go as directly into the pockets of the people as the increased price of bullion will go into the pockets of the bullion owners. It will go into their pockets in the shape of increased prices for commodities, increased trade, business and enterprise, and increased prosperity."

### Missouri for Silver.

Not a congressional nomination has so far been made in the state that did not stand on a clean silver platform, and anyone that does not will be a victim to his own rashness and folly. The vital interests behind silver are far above any convention trickery or factional conspiracy to control. It is the prosperity of the people that is involved.—Rolla (Mo.) Herald.

### A Late Day to Begin.

We have been a nation for more than one hundred years, and have never, until recently, applied to the governments of Europe or sought an alliance with them for the settlement of the money or any other domestic question. To do so now is to disregard the solemn warnings of Washington in his farewell address to the American people.

## Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders.

The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food.

The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food.

That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome food.

Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

Dr. Haines, of Rush Medical College, Consulting Chemist of the Chicago Board of Health, says: "Royal is not only the purest, but the strongest baking powder with which I am acquainted."

A MATTER of Doubt.—"Maria," he said thoughtfully, "I want to ask you something." "What is it?" "Do you think that you'll ever have a vote?" "I do, assuredly." "If you get one, and I run for office, will you cast it for me?" She was thoughtful for a moment, then said, "Hiram, I can't say yet." Not till our debating society has passed on the question whether a woman's first duty is to her fireside or to her country."—Boston Transcript.

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