

Blessed Be Onions.

One of the healthiest vegetables in the garden; yet, strange to say, very few people use it as liberally as they should. Boiled onions used frequently in a family of children will ward off many of the diseases to which the little ones are subject.

The principle objection to the promiscuous use of this vegetable is that the odor exhaled after eating is so offensive.

A cup of strong coffee taken immediately after eating is claimed to be excellent in counteracting this effect.

Although for a day or so after eating onions the breath may have a disagreeable odor, yet after this time it will be much sweeter than before.

For croup onion poultices are used with success, providing the child is kept out of draughts and a sudden chill avoided. The poultices are made by warming the onions in goose oil until soft, then putting them on the child's feet and chest as hot as they can be borne. Except in very obstinate cases, when taken in time, the croup readily yields to onions.

This, although an old-fashioned remedy, is a good one, as any mother who has brought up a family of children can attest.

Onions are excellent blood purifiers, and for eradicating boils or any of the blood humors are very efficacious.

They are good for the complexion and a friend who has a wonderfully clear, fine complexion attributes it to the liberal use of onions as food.

People suffering from nervous troubles are much benefited by using these vegetables frequently, either cooked or raw.

When troubled with a hard cough, if a raw onion is eaten the phlegm will loosen almost immediately, and can be removed with very little effort.

Those troubled with wakefulness may insure a good night's rest often if, just before retiring, they eat a raw onion.

There are few aches to which children are subject as hard to bear and as painful as earache. One of the best remedies we know of is to take out the heart of an onion (a red onion is the best if it can be had, although, lacking this kind, any other can be used) and roast it. When soft put it into the affected ear as hot as it can be borne. Unless the cause is deeper than ordinary the pain will cease in a very short time and will not return.

If the angels keep up with the fashions, they are wearing their wings this year on their heads instead of on their shoulders.

Tobacco User's Sore Throat.

It is so common that every tobacco user has an irritated throat that gradually develops into a serious condition, frequently causing, and it is the kind of a sore throat that never gets well as long as you use tobacco. The tobacco habit, sore throat and loss of manhood cured by No-To-Bac. Sold and guaranteed to cure by Druggists everywhere. Book, titled "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away," free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

To Cleanse the System

Effectively yet gently, when constive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Fig.

Your Health Depends

Upon pure, rich, healthy blood. Therefore, see that your blood is made pure by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills

act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

\$16 For this first-class High Arm Machine delivered, freight paid to your nearest railroad station. The Pearl is not a cheap machine, but a good one as a low price, equal to any machine on the market, and for its size, it is the most reliable and best sewing machine ever made. No. 2, same as No. 1, \$14; No. 3, five drawers, \$17. No. 4, six drawers, \$18. No. 5, six drawers, \$19. Write today. SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 167 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

GOOD AGENTS Make Money Selling Schrage's \$1,000,000 Rheumatic Cure.

It cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, etc. Write today. SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 167 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

PURE BLOOD

I have a valuable recipe for purifying the blood, driving away impurities, and giving the system a new lease of life. It is a fresh, rosy color to the face. It is nourishing to the system. Will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, etc. Contains no drugs, but a grand blood-purifying tonic. I will send the recipe for anyone who addresses E. M. COLL, Box 385, Sioux City, Iowa.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR

IMPERIAL GRANUM

IT IS THE BEST FOOD FOR INVALIDS

INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

MR CARNEGIE'S VIEW.

The Country on the Threshold of a Big Revolution.

In speaking of existing conditions and the improvement that has recently been experienced, Mr. Andrew Carnegie is quoted as having said recently in New York:

"The country at large does not realize the boom which has been started in the industrial world. Iron and steel mills all over the country have contracted their full capacity for several months ahead, and many are actually unable to take additional orders. Since the bulk of these contracts were booked there has been an advance of fifty cents in pig-iron. Consumers will find this fall that they will be unable to place orders as the entire capacity of the mills of the country will be occupied. The country is on the threshold of the biggest revolution in business it has ever experienced and it is not a long way off."

The Iron Trade Review, of Cleveland has published a number of interviews with some of the largest and most prominent manufacturers in the country, in which expressions such as made by Mr. Carnegie have been made. The interviews thus published show beyond the shadow of a doubt that there has been and still is in progress a general and widespread improvement in conditions generally, which far exceeds the expectations and most sanguine hopes of those who have been watching closely the trend of the times.

AN INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE.

Between American and Foreign Glass Workers is Proposed.

The American Window Glass Workers' Association has taken the preliminary steps towards the formation of an international federation of the window glass workers of the world, by means of which, it is hoped, to protect and advance the interests of those in all countries where the industry thrives. At the coming convention of the American Association to be held in Pittsburgh beginning July 8, this proposition will probably be made one of the most important to be considered, and an alliance with the organized workmen of Belgium and France will be negotiated. A strike has been in progress in Belgium for several weeks, and the American workmen desire to ascertain the true status of the trouble, with a view to giving the foreign workers financial assistance. An alliance such as is now proposed, existed between the workmen of America and Belgium for a number of years, but lost its identity some time ago, because of the withdrawal of the Americans.

LABOR NOTES.

Labor questions in Russia are decided by a judicial process of even handed justice between employer and employed. In the case of a strike the party who has broken the labor contract is imprisoned. If an employer finds it necessary to reduce the rate of wages or to dismiss a large number of workmen, he sends private information beforehand to the Governor and factory inspector, who endeavor to find employment for the discharged workmen.

The Warren Foundry and Machine Company of Phillipsburg, N. J., have notified their 600 employees that, commencing July 1, they will receive an advance of 10 per cent. on their wages. The foundry has an abundance of orders on hand, with prospects of a continuance for the ensuing year.

In an agreement for the arbitration of strikes recently adopted in England each side is to make a deposit of money, which shall be forfeited on failure to keep the agreement. The arrangement seems an effective means of making terms of arbitration binding.

The Florence Iron and Steel Company, recently reorganized at Cleveland, O., have been shut down while being leased by the Findlay Rolling Mill company, and have resumed operations with a force of 350.

For the first time in two years, the White Sewing Machine company, of Cleveland, O., is operating all the departments of its factory on full time—ten hours a day. Employment is now given to 300 men, a large increase over a few months ago.

A striking evidence of returning prosperity in agriculture is given in the statement that an extraordinary number of the "abandoned farms" in the state of Maine have become occupied this spring by tenants who appear to be permanent ones.

After an idleness of several months the plant of the Keystone Iron company at Reading, Pa., has been put in operation, with 125 men employed. The Sayfort rolling mills, idle two years, have also been started up on full time.

Employment is now given to 4,250 persons by the Pennsylvania Steel Company at its plant at Steelton, Pa., which is within a hundred of the largest number ever employed by this company.

The Norfolk and Western miners' strike is dragging along without much change. The men seem determined to hold out, and the operators show little inclination to force matters.

The Keystone Iron Works rolling mill in Reading, Pa., has resumed operations after an idleness of three years, in consequence of which employment has been given to over 150 hands.

The Lookhart Iron and Steel Company has resumed operations with new men at its McKee's Rocks plant, where a strike was inaugurated about six weeks ago.

The Rome Cotton-tie Company, at Rome, Ga., which has been idle for more than two years, has been put in active operation, giving employment to 200 persons.

The large steel plant of the Wellman Iron and Steel Company, at Thurlow, Pa., after a long season of idleness, will be put in operation this week.

Every mining district in West Virginia except along the Norfolk and Western Railroad where the strike is still in progress, reports business improving.

More than four thousand men will be affected by the wage restoration of ten per cent. to be made next week by the Pennsylvania Steel company.

The Otis steel company put its plant at Cleveland, O., on double turn last week, giving employment to 500 men.

The top mill blast furnace, of the Wheeling Steel and Iron Company, Wheeling, W. Va., has resumed operations after a long idleness.

The Cherokee Zinc Company, of Pittsburg, Kansas, idle for more than two years, has started its plant.

Forty-six Horses Burned.

Fire broke out shortly after midnight in the rear part of the livery stable of Kell & Co., at 3042-44 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, and before it was gotten under control, the property and adjoining buildings were destroyed. Of the twenty-five horses stabled 51 horses, of these only five were gotten out. Of the 46 horses burned to death, 23 were owned by Kell & Co., and the others were the property of Oakland residents who boarded them there. A number of carriages and other vehicles were burned. Kell & Co. place their total loss at \$15,000, fully insured. The loss sustained by private individuals, whose horses were destroyed, is put at \$5,000.

ROSEBERY QUILTS.

Resignation of the British Cabinet Presented to the Queen.

It is just announced that the outcome of the deliberations of the cabinet, in consequence of the adverse vote in the House of Commons on Friday, is that Lord Rosebery, the prime minister has tendered his resignation to the Queen. Her majesty has therefore summoned Lord Salisbury, the leader of the Conservative party, to Windsor, in connection with the formation of a Conservative minister.

Earl Rosebery was offered the office of prime minister by the queen March 3, 1893. Mr. Gladstone having offered his resignation on account of his failing eyesight. Lord Rosebery had occupied the position of foreign secretary in Mr. Gladstone's cabinet and had been prominently considered for ten years past as the probable successor to Mr. Gladstone in the leadership of the Liberal party when the time for the retirement of that gentleman should come.

The course of the new government on the subject of home rule was by no means satisfactory to the Irish members of parliament and their support of the government on many measures ever since has been grudgingly given. The Scotch members, also, were many of them dissatisfied with the attitude of the government towards Scotch measures. The Irish members were estranged by the proposals of the government to create a statue of Oliver Cromwell at Westminster.

The failure of the government has been considered inevitable for over a year and it has only been a question whether it should come in a dissolution of parliament and an appeal to the country, or in resignation, as has proved the case.

It is officially announced that the Marquis of Salisbury has accepted the task of forming a new Cabinet. Conservative agents throughout the country have received official notice to prepare for an immediate dissolution of Parliament.

A RISING TIDE.

Business in Some Branches Larger Than Ever Before.

From all parts of the United States the best advice tells of a rising tide of trade and industry which threatens here and there to mount too far and too fast. The volume of all business is by no means equal to that of 1892 as yet, though in some important branches larger than in that or any other year. Two influences of tremendous power contribute to the rise—encouraging crop news and confident replenishing of stocks which have been for two years depleted to the bone.

The rush for supplies in iron and steel resembles a "bear panic" in the stock market. Because prices are mounting everybody hurries to buy, so that they mount higher. Bessemer iron has reached \$12.65 at Pittsburgh; the bar association has advanced common to \$1.15; the wire nail association put its price at \$1.50 per keg; the steel rail makers have raised the price to \$24; eastern and southern furnaces have both raised prices about 50 cents per ton; structural beams are \$1.35c, and angles \$1.25c.

It is generally felt that works in operation are crowded with orders, and others who have been idle for years are preparing to resume. At the same time the most potent cause for the upward start in prices—the general belief that combination of coke producers would raise the price to \$1.50 after July 1—is apparently removed by war among the producers and a fall of \$1.25 in contracts for the last half of 1893.

Failures for the week have been 228 in the United States, against 214 last year, and 31 in Canada, against 23 last year.

Though speculations lacking in breadth, and in a large extent professional in character, it continues to show decidedly bullish tendencies. The principal causes which support this tendency are the better crop prospects and the incipient boom in the iron and steel industry. Favorable railroad earnings are also a sustaining influence in speculation. Wall street practically ignores the fact that the exchange is at the gold-shipping point. It relies with confidence on the determination and ability of the Belmont-Morgan syndicate to prevent withdrawals.

THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

The Convention Called to Order by Frances E. Willard.

The third annual convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, opened in Queen's hall, London, at 9:30 a. m. with a prayer meeting, led by Mrs. Charles Archibald, president of the Maritime Provinces W. C. T. U., of Canada. At 10 a. m. the convention was called to order by the president, Mrs. Frances E. Willard. The roll call of official members followed, and then came the appointment of committees on credentials, courtesies, finances and resolutions.

Then followed the report of the Executive committee, the address of welcome by Lady Henry Somerset, president of the British Woman's Temperance Association, and the singing of "There are Banals of Hibbun Mute," by the White Ribbon choir of 500 voices. Miss Willard then addressed the meeting.

The reports of the different superintendents were delivered, and a midday there were prayers led by Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, president of the Denmark W. C. T. U., of Copenhagen. The prayers were followed by a memorial service in honor of "Our Promoted Comrades," the memorial being delivered by Miss Frances E. Willard. Later in the day the report of Miss Alison Gulick, of San Sebastian, Spain, formerly of Boston, Mass., was presented. The superintendent of the Sunday school department recommended that the W. C. T. U. throughout the world unite in an effort to make the last quarterly temperance Sunday of 1893, which falls on November 21, a special temperance day, not only in the Sunday schools, but in the churches as well.

COKE PRODUCTION.

Big Boom in the Past Week.—Idle Ovens to be Fired.

The past week experienced a big boom in the coke trade and it is asserted that by July 1 the conditions will be as good as they were March 1 when the big slump began.

There is very little coke in the yards and the operators are preparing to fire up idle ovens in order to meet the increasing demand. The Frick company will fire this week 32 ovens at Eagle, 20 at Frick, 50 at Leisegang No. 3, 100 at Standard, 30 at Summit, 46 at White and all at Tip-Top. By July 1 there will be 15,000 tons in operation.

The production increased 345 tons last week and all the mines made about five and one half days. This week they are scheduled for a six days run. The shipments in cars increased 106 in a total of 7,369, distributed as follows: To Pittsburg and river points, 2,426 cars, an increase of 85 cars; to points west of Pittsburg, 3,515 cars, an increase of 155; to points east of Everson, 1,504 a decrease of 124 cars.

It is confidently predicted that the price of coke will reach \$1.50 per ton by July 1. The Frick company has commenced work on the new car shops at Everson.

Nolo Contendere. The case of Governor Daniel H. Hastings against ex-District Attorney Francis J. O'Connor for making defamatory remarks concerning the late Governor, was tried at the case of the plaintiff came up for trial at Ebeneburg, Pa., and was concluded by the defendant withdrawing his plea of not guilty and entering a plea of nolo contendere. By agreement of counsel, and under instructions of the court, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff and assessed the damages at \$3,000.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

M'ALPIN ELECTED.

The New Yorker Chosen President of the Club League.

The national convention of Republican clubs held a three days session at Cleveland, O. Its committee on resolutions consisted of 15 silver men and 11 anti-silver men. The sub-committee of 11 to draft resolutions to submit to the full committee had only 2 silver men—Dabois, of Idaho, and Allen of Utah.

After all-night and all-day consideration of the silver question by the sub-committee, a report was submitted to the full committee on Resolutions of the Republican Club League convention. The full committee found such divergence of opinion that it went back to first principles, and left the duty of formulating a platform to the Republican national convention. This action is based on an article of the league constitution, which provides that the league shall not meddle in any way with the affairs which come properly within the province of the party convention.

In accordance with this provision the committee prepared a report to be submitted to the convention, which reads as follows: "Whereas, Section 13 of the constitution of the league says: 'This league shall not in any manner endeavor to influence the action of any national, state, county, or municipal convention, the delegates hereby renew their allegiance to the principles of the Republican party, and pledge their best efforts for the success of the candidates of that party. Believing that this convention has no instructions from the Republicans of the United States, under our constitution, to frame or substitute party platforms, we hereby refer all resolutions in relation to public questions to the Republican national convention of 1896, with entire confidence that its action will redound to the prosperity of the people and to the continued glory and advancement of the country.'

This report was presented by ex-Senator John Patton, of Michigan, formerly of Pennsylvania, who is a strong advocate of bimetalism on the lines laid down by Senator John Sherman, and was accepted with unanimity by the committee. The anti-silver men had formulated a platform which was almost equally as mild as the resolution finally adopted. It reaffirmed the platform of the Minneapolis convention, and the national resolutions adopted at former national conventions of the league. This included a reaffirmation of the resolutions adopted by the league at Denver, in which the silver men were given a little comfort. The silver men, however, insisted that this was too mild for them, and as nothing but a resolution of the Populist brand would satisfy them, the silver plan was adopted. The sound money men would have won out at any stage of the game, but a slip at silver would certainly have resulted in a minority report.

On motion of Robert Lindsay of Pittsburgh, the rules were suspended in order to proceed with the remedial officers. This was carried and General Lindsay, of New York, was elected president of the league by acclamation, but the convention adjourned without completing the organization on account of the lateness of the hour.

AN INDIAN CELEBRATION.

Four Thousand of Them Expected to Assemble July 4.

Great preparations are being made by the Indians of the Crow reservation for a reunion of all the tribes in the northwest on July 4 and 5. At least 4,000 Indians are expected to take part in the celebration of the nation's birthday. For several years past the Crow Indians have been holding their annual reunion on the Fourth. The war department has intimated that the annual gathering in large numbers for July 4, believing that this may be their last opportunity to get together and enjoy themselves in their own way, and so they are going to make a demonstration, eating, singing, dancing, and generally have a high old time. It will be one of the most interesting gatherings held in years, and the greatest preparations are being made by the Crows to take care of their brethren, not only of Pine Ridge agency, but of all others throughout the northwest.

GREAT CORN CROP.

Kansas Promises to Exceed the Largest Crop Ever Produced.

Secretary Coburn of the state agricultural board, has issued his report on the crop conditions, based on reports from nearly every township in the state. It shows a marvelous improvement in all crop conditions and bright prospects. A million and a half acres of wheat will be cut, the average yield being between eight and nine bushels to the acre. It is the largest crop ever raised in Kansas, and its value and importance any other which Kansas produces, where the state now promises to exceed by far the best of its previous records.

LIGHTNING AND DYNAMITE.

Terrible Explosion at Tunneltown, W. Va.—Two Men Shattered.

Near Tunneltown, lightning struck a dynamite magazine. An awful explosion followed. The explosion occurred at a stone quarry near Buck Horn, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and may result in two deaths. A workman had attached an electric light to several dynamite blasts and had them ready to discharge. A bolt of lightning struck the wire and prematurely exploded the dynamite. Dolph M'Alister, the quarry boss, was thrown several feet and badly wounded about the head and chest, and Stephen Binger was injured severely and badly shocked by the lightning. Neither are expected to live. They are married men and have families.

No Lives Lost.

A disastrous freight wreck occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, ten miles west of Huntingdon, Pa., at an early hour Thursday morning, resulting in the blocking of both tracks and the destruction of two engines and 35 cars. A train that had been side-tracked was sent on the main track in front of the approaching eastbound train through the carelessness of an operator. All traffic was suspended for eight hours. Two tramps, who were stealing a ride on one of the trains, were caught in the wreck and probably fatally injured.

Pottery Wages Advanced.

The sanitary pottery manufacturers in Wheeling gave their men notice of an increase of wages of 10 to 40 per cent. according to the size of the article manufactured. This is in accord with the action of Trenton, N. J., pottery. Several new shops are being placed to work by one firm.

Robbers in a Bank.

The Bank at Rainy Lake City, Minn., was robbed by two masked men. One engaged Cashier Butler's attention, while the other came up behind and hit on the head, stunning him. About \$5,000 was secured and there is no clew to the robbers.

Blitting a Horse's Nostrils.

Blitting a horse's nostrils is still practiced in some parts of the world, as in Persia, Mongolia, and even in Northern Africa; and ponies with slit nostrils are often seen in the Himalayas and in Afghanistan. This mutilation is resorted to in the erroneous belief that the horse can inhale more air when going at a fast pace, and also that it prevents neighing—a disqualification of much importance during war, or when it is desirable to travel as silently as possible. It was practiced in Hungary not long ago, if we are to accept as evidence the copy of a finished sketch of a horse's head, by the celebrated Zoffani, given in Col. Hamilton's work on horses. It is rather surprising that the fashion was not renewed in England, for two or three centuries ago, to prevent a horse neighing, it was recommended to tie a wooden band around the tongue. Markham says: "If either when you are in service in the wars and would not be discovered, or when upon any other occasion you would not have your horse to neigh or make a noise, you shall take a lyste (band) of woollen cloth, and tie it fast in many folds about the middle of your horse's tongue, and believe it, so long as the tongue is so tied, so long the horse can by no means neigh or make any extraordinary noise with his voice, as hath often been tried and approved of."

A very barbarous and useless operation for the prevention of stumbling in horses was fashionable toward the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries; this was the exposure of the tendon of a muscle that assists in dilating the nostrils, and twisting it round two or three times, when it is divided. "In doing this you shall see the horse bring his hinder legs to his fore legs almost, when you have thus pulled and turned the sinew two or three times." Such a statement will give some idea of the pain the animal experienced during the senseless operation.—The Nineteenth Century.

Too Strong.

The tobacco raised in Beloochistan is exceedingly strong and cannot be smoked by any but the most vigorous of white men. The natives do not appear to be affected by it.

After a woman has been in love three or four times, her heart becomes petrified.

COOK BOOK
Every housekeeper wants things to eat, and I "The Royal Baker" contains one thousand every kind of cooking Rudmani, New-York Free by mail. Add mentioning this paper ROYAL BAKING

Not So Convenient.

Physicians advise Ribans Tablets for their form not so convenient, inexpensive and accurate as in Ribans Tablets.

Dr. Williams' Suffering Syrup

for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, &c. &c. a bottle.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root

cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and consultation free. Laboratory Birmingham, N.Y.

The Dirigo Telephone Company

has sold out to the Bell telephone monopoly.

We think Pinck's Cure for Consumption

is the only medicine for Coughs—JESSE PINCKHAM, Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1894.

Work begins this week of tearing down

the rookeries on "Mulberry Bend," in New York, for the new public park.

MOTHERS

recovering from the illness attending child-birth, or who suffer from the effects of discharges and displacements of the womanly organs, will find relief and a permanent cure in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Taken during pregnancy, the "Prescription" MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY by preparing the system for parturition, thus assisting Nature and shortening "labor." The painful ordeal of child-birth is robbed of its terrors, and the dangers thereof greatly lessened, to both mother and child. The period of confinement is also greatly shortened, the mother strengthened and built up, and an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child promoted.

LEWIS' 98% LYE

Powdered and Perfumed. The strongest and purest LYE made. Unlike other lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make a good lye for all purposes. It is the best for cleaning waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paint, etc. PENN. SALT MFG. CO., Gen. Assn., Phila., Pa.

PAY FOR PLEASANT WORK

early application for Loan Agency to sell the DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS to farmers and dairymen. Only one shown last number of this journal. Another will soon be pictured. Free. Write for Handbook illustrated. DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS. MFG. CO., Sole Manufacturers, 20 W. Lake St., Chicago.

"Don't Hide Your Light Under a Bushel."

That's Just Why we Talk About

SAPOLIO

A Slave From Boyhood.

(From the Red Wing, Minn., Republican.) "I am now twenty-four years old," said Edwin Swanson, of White Rock, Goodhue County, Minn., to a Republican representative, "and as you can see I am not very large of stature. When I was eleven years old I became afflicted with a sickness which baffled the skill and knowledge of the physician. I was not taken suddenly ill but on the contrary I can hardly state the exact time when it began. The first symptoms were pains in my back and restless nights. The disease did not trouble me much at first, but it seemed to have settled in my body to stay and my bitter experience during the last thirteen years proved that to be the case. I was of course a child and never dreamed of the suffering in store for me. I complained to my parents and they concluded that in time I would outgrow my trouble, but when they heard me groaning during my sleep they became thoroughly alarmed. Medical advice was sought but to no avail; I grew rapidly worse and was soon unable to move about and finally became confined constantly to my bed. The best doctors that could be had were consulted, but did nothing for me. I tried various kinds of extensively advertised patent medicines with but the same result.

"For twelve long years I was thus a sufferer in constant agony without respite, necessities formed on my body in rapid succession and the world indeed looked very dark to me. About this time when all hope was gone and nothing seemed left but to resign myself to my most bitter fate my attention was called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Like a drowning man grasping at a straw, in sheer desperation I concluded to make one more attempt—not to regain my health (I dare not hope so much) but if possible to ease my pain.

"I bought a box of the pills and they seemed to do me good. I felt encouraged and continued their use. After taking six boxes I was up and able to walk around the house. I have not felt so well for thirteen years during the past year. Only one year have I taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I am able now to do chores and attend to light duties.

"Do I hesitate to let you publish what I have said? No. Why should I? It is the truth and I am only too glad to let other sufferers know my experience. They are all those whose cup of misery is as full today as mine was in the past."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and to disperse from the system all that is specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from general worry, overwork or excess of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Official monetary statistics show

that in the gold-standard countries of the world the stocks of money are much larger per capita than in the silver-standard countries. Taking the large gold-standard countries and the large silver-standard countries, it appears that in 1894 the stock of money in the United States was over \$25 per capita, in the United Kingdom nearly \$20, and in Germany nearly \$9, while in Russia the per capita was \$4.11, in Rissia and Finland \$3.52, and in China \$1.25. The gold-standard countries use large amounts of silver as money, but the silver-standard countries use no gold as money, and cannot do so for the reasons I have already endeavored to explain. But, gentlemen, for the reasons already stated, the commercial Nations of the world do not now require the same proportion of