

What Sulphur Does

For the Human Body in Health and Disease

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years, research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health; sulphur acts directly on the liver, and excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and can not compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins while experimenting with sulphur remedies soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin disease as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers," will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers, a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

Gave the Bride His Umbrella

Congressman Perkins was in the office of a friend, a justice of the peace, when a couple came in to be married. After the ceremony the justice accepted a modest fee and handed the bride an umbrella as she went out.

Mr. Perkins looked on gravely and asked:

"Do you always do that, Charles?"

"Do what? Marry them? Oh, yes."

"No. I mean bestow a present upon the bride."

"A present? Why, wasn't that her umbrella?" asked the justice.

"No; it was mine," replied the congressman, sadly.—Christian Register.

Secretary Shaw's Report

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, on December 7, made his annual report from which the following extracts are taken:

The total revenues of the government were \$684,214,373.14. The expenditures were \$725,984,945.65, showing a deficit of \$41,770,571.91.

Compared with the fiscal year 1903, the receipts for 1904 decreased \$10,406,743.90.

There was an increase of \$85,661,495.37 in expenditures.

The revenues for the current fiscal year are estimated at \$700,472,060.72. The expenditures are estimated at \$718,472,060.72, indicating a deficit of \$18,000,000.

The revenues for the fiscal year 1906 are estimated at \$725,590,515; the expenditures at \$703,260,367.21, indicating a surplus of \$22,330,147.19.

The available cash balance in the general fund June 30, 1904, was \$172,561,568.02, which is less by \$66,534,546.21 than the balance on June 30, 1903. The Panama canal payments, the redemption of the outstanding 5's of 1904, and a change in the ratio of the revenues to the expenditures contributed

Of the revenues in 1904, compared with 1903 customs show a decrease of \$23,205,017, and the receipts from public lands are less by \$1,472,831.59, while an increase appears in internal revenue of \$2,093,995.28, and in miscellaneous items of \$2,818,928.25. The net result is a decrease in ordinary revenues for the year of \$19,764,925.

There was an apparent net increase in ordinary expenditures of \$76,303,314.27, but this includes the payment of \$50,000,000 on account of the Panama canal and a loan of \$4,600,000 to the Louisiana Purchase exposition company. The latter sum has since been reimbursed.

Transactions in the interest-bearing public debt resulted in a net reduction in the principal of \$19,383,970 and a decrease in the annual interest charge of \$1,364,828.30.

The national bank notes presented for redemption during the year amounted to \$262,141,930, or 61.12 per cent of the average amount of the notes outstanding. Compared with 1903, this sum is \$65,712,309, or 33.45 per cent larger, and it is the maximum presented in any year in the history of such redemptions.

The money in circulation July 1, 1904, amounted to \$2,519,142,860, a per capita circulation of \$30.77. The percentage of gold was 44.12.

A notable fact is that, with an addition of 1.7 per cent to the population in the year, the increase in the circulation per capita has been 4.5 per cent.

By October 1, 1904, there was a further increase in circulation of \$43,006,629, and the circulation per capita reached the maximum of \$31.16, while the share of gold became 44.03 per cent.

Since the issue of the first charter in 1863, 7,417 national banks have been authorized to begin business, of which 5,457, with aggregate capital of \$777,741,335, were in operation on September 30, 1904.

Of the total number of banks chartered, 6,252 were associations of primary organization and 1,165 conversions of state banks.

Four hundred and sixteen associations, or 5.6 per cent of the total number organized, have been placed in charge of receivers; and from an examination of the records in the office of the comptroller of the currency it appears that the creditors of insolvent banks, the affairs of which have been fully settled, have received dividends on their claims to the extent of 71 per cent, and, including offsets allowed and loans paid, over 78 per cent.

In the year ended September 30, 1904, 455 banks, with aggregate capital of \$20,769,300, were chartered, of which 303, with capital of \$7,821,500, were organized under authority of the act of March 14, 1900. The remaining 142, with capital of \$12,947,000, were banks organized under the act of 1864 and with individual capital of \$50,000 or more. Forty-four of the banks chartered during the year were conversions of state banks, 153 reorganizations of state or private banks, and 248 associations of primary organization.

The actual failures of national banks during the year from September 30, 1903, to September 30, 1904, numbered twenty-one. The capital involved, however, was only \$1,615,000.

Loans and discounts increased during the year to \$3,726,151,419, or approximately \$245,000,000. The banks' investments in bonds, stocks and securities increased \$79,125,069 to an aggregate of \$1,157,332,152. The holdings of specie in September 1904, were \$504,748,935, or \$107,192,767 greater than in September, 1903, and consisted of \$108,439,861 in gold coin, \$228,732,020 gold treasury certificates, \$80,969,000 gold clearing house certificates, \$19,075,560 silver coin, and \$67,532,494 silver certificates. The change in the holdings of legal tenders was nominal. The amount in the banks in September, 1904, was \$156,707,594, a decrease of \$42,265 compared with September, 1903. The aggregate assets of the banks increased during the year nearly \$665,000,000, or from \$6,310,429,966, to \$6,975,086,504. On September 9, 1903, the banks held 26.60 per cent in cash and with the reserve agents and the treasurer of the United States, against deposit liabilities amounting to \$3,863,512,112, while on September 6, 1904, they held 28.28 per cent against liabilities aggregating \$4,400,935,409.

The domestic coinage of the mints during the fiscal year amounted to 148,712,953 pieces, of the value of \$228,202,151.55. Of this, \$208,618,642.50 was gold coin, exceeding the gold coinage of any previous year in the country's history. The coinage of standard silver dollars amounted to \$10,101,650; of subsidiary silver, \$7,719,231, and of minor coin \$1,762,628.05. The silver dollars were all coined from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890. Of the subsidiary silver, \$5,643,000 was likewise coined from this bullion.

It is shown that the coinage of subsidiary coin has decreased from \$12,876,849 coined in 1900, to \$7,719,231, coined in 1904, from which it is apparent that steps must soon be taken to provide bullion for subsidiary coinage.

The interest bearing national debt July 1, 1904, is \$895,157,440. Our currency system, though somewhat complicated, has been proved safe and reliable under every practical test. The exchange of gold for all forms of money issued or coined by the government, on demand, authorized by act of congress approved March 14, 1900, removes every suggestion of public distrust or doubt. The system has one recognized weakness, however; it is nonelastic. This criticism is sometimes answered by the statement that national banks possess the power to increase circulation at will. Actual experience demonstrates the insufficiency of this prerogative to correct the recognized evil. Banks are not likely to use their last \$100,000 reserve in the purchase of government bonds as a basis for an equal amount of currency not available for reserve, but which increases to that extent their liabilities. On the contrary, banks sometimes retire their circulation and sell their bonds for the purpose of re-

WHICH SEPARATOR?

It is to your advantage to get the cream separator that will do the best work for you at the least expense. The

EMPIRE

Easy Running Separator

is the simplest in construction, the most perfect in operation. It has the fewest parts to clean, the fewest to wear out. It gives less trouble and more satisfaction than any other. All we ask is a chance to show you why. Send for name of nearest agent and free catalogue.

Empire Cream Separator Company.
Hessfield N. J.
Chicago, Ill.
Minneapolis, Minn.



\$5 WORTH OF SEEDS FREE

I want to get in touch with every buyer of seeds. My plan of giving \$5 worth of tested seeds free, is worth knowing. It includes a chance to make more dollars. Send for catalog and get packet of choice flower seeds FREE. A postal will do it.

HENRY FIELD
Box 54
Shenandoah, Va.
"The Star-Bred-Corn Man."



PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

acknowledged by experts to be the most profitable machines made. Winners of 265 First Prizes. Write for free catalog with proof and valuable information for beginners.

Prairie State Incubator Co.
Box 457, Homer City, Pa.



CREAM SEPARATOR FREE

This is a genuine offer made to introduce the Peoples Cream Separator in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address

PEOPLES SUPPLY CO.
Dept. 177.
KANSAS CITY, MO.



CANCER CURED

WITH SOOTHING, BALMY OILS
Cancer, Tumor, Catarrh, Fistula, Ulcers, Eczema and all Skin and Womb Diseases. Write for Illustrated Book. Sent free. Address

DR. BYE, Cor. 9th & Kansas City, Mo.
Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

RUPTURE

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated upon. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you. Write today.

Capt. W. A. Collins, Box 301 Watertown, N. Y.

WANTED—A few energetic men and women to canvass for a beautiful volume of World's Fair Views. Has 250 full page 8x10 engravings, printed on enameled paper, in artistic and substantial bindings. Prices \$3.00 to \$5.00. It sells wherever shown. Write for terms and circulars. **PORTOLIO P.L.B. CO.** 210 Olive St. Louis, Mo.

Telegraphy

taught thoroughly. Institution established 1878. Endorsed by officials Railroads and W. U. Tel. Co. Positions secured. Entire cost, tuition, telegraphy and typewriting, board and room, 6 month course, \$59. Can be reduced. Home instruction also given. Catalogue U. free.

DODD'S INSTITUTE OF TELEGRAPHY, Valparaiso, Ind.