

HILL'S POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Thomas E. Hill.

This is a large octavo book of 450 pages, condensed by tabulation into a small book that it may be universally sold and circulated at a low price.

Its purpose is to clearly present, in a manner entirely non-partisan, the merit attaching to each party. No partiality is shown in behalf of any political organization. Like the dictionary, it simply defines. It gives the best-known argument in favor of each, and leaves the reader free to choose which he will serve.

It treats upon the important live issues of the time, and is an indispensable work to people who would intelligently discuss the political situation. It is a very exhaustive compendium of Political Facts, and literally answers thousands of questions. To illustrate:

- What are Democratic principles? What does a single tax advocate propose? If all tax was placed on land, what would be the tax on the farm? What would be the tax on suburban property, and how much on the acre worth two million dollars in the center of the city? What does a Republican believe? Why be a Republican and favor high protective tariffs? What are the arguments for and against protection? What do the Socialists want? What would be the effect of the Socialist principles prevailed? What do the Populists desire? If government owned and operated the banks, and banks never failed, and people never hid their money and all money came out and into active circulation, and money was so abundant that interest became low, and all enterprises started up and everybody had employment, what then? What do the Nationalists want? Why nationalize the railroads, the coal mines and various industries? What do the eight-hour advocates propose? If working certain hours yields certain profit, how could working less hours yield more profit? How could women be benefited by voting? What started the financial panic of 1893? Who commenced the strike against silver, that resulted in the repeal of the Sherman law? Who started the stampede on the banks in 1893, by which 714 of them failed in eight months, and four hundred million dollars...

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PEOPLE'S PLATFORM.

Adopted by the Convention at Omaha Nebraska, July 4, 1892.

Assembled upon the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the People's Party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessings of Almighty God, puts forth in the name, and on behalf of the people of the country, the following preamble and declaration of principles:

The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation; we meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislatures, the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized; most of the states have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished; and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hired army, unrecognized by our law, is established to shoot them down; and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind, and the possessors of these in turn despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps and millionaires.

The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; a vast public debt, payable in legal tender currency, has been funded into gold-bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people.

Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demoralized to add to the purchasing power of gold, by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise, and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents, and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forebodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization, or the establishment of an absolute despotism. We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influence dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop, without serious effort to prevent or restrain them.

Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff; so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demoralization of silver, and the oppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the altar of Mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires. Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation, and filled with the spirit of the grand generation of men, who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the Republic to the hands of "the plain people," with whose class it originated. We assert our purposes to be identical with the purpose of the national constitution:—"to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty ourselves and our posterity."

We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets, that the

civil war is over and that every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it; and that we must be in fact, as we are in name, one united brotherhood. Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world. Our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must within a few weeks or months be exchanged for billions of dollars of commodities consumed in their production. The existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange. The results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings, and the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation, in accordance with the terms of our platform.

We believe that the powers of government—in other words, of the people—should be expanded (as in the case of the postal service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people, and the teachings of experience, shall justify; to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land. While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions—important as they are—as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution; and upon which not only our individual prosperity, but the very existence of free institutions depends; and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered; believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is righted and equal privileges established for all the men and women of this country.

We declare, therefore,

UNION OF THE PEOPLE.

First, That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated, shall be permanent and perpetual; may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second, Wealth belongs to him who creates it; and every dollar taken from industry, without an equivalent, is robbery. "If any man will not work neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical.

Third, We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads; and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing the railroads, it should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be protected by civil service regulations of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employees.

FINANCE.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible; issued by the general government only; a full legal tender for all debts public and private; and that without the use of banking corporations; a just equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity; the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people. The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity, for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interests of the people.

LANDS.

The land, including all natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes; and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were offered independent of the platform, and were adopted, as expressive of the sentiments of the convention:

Resolved, That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections, and pledge ourselves to secure to it every legal voter without federal intervention, through the adoption by the states of the unperverted Australian secret ballot system.

Resolved, That the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now levied upon the domestic industries of this country.

Resolved, That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

Resolved, That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world, and crowds out our wage-earners and we denounce the present ineffective law against contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration.

Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workmen to shorten the hours of labor and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on government work, and ask that a penalty clause be added to said law.

Resolved, That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition, and we condemn the recent invasion of the Territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of Plutocracy, assisted by Federal officers.

Resolved, That we commend to the thoughtful consideration of the people and the reform press, the legislative system known as the Initiative and Referendum.

Resolved, That we favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of a president and vice president to one term, and providing for the election of the senators by a direct vote of the people.

Resolved, That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

H. E. TABERNACK, Chairman, Marshall, Illinois.

J. H. TURNER, Secretary, Georgia.

LAWRENCE McFARLAND, Secretary, New York.

M. C. HANKIN, Treasurer, Terre Haute, Indiana.

STATISTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

The Brooklyn bridge cost \$15,000,000.

No one has been within 460 miles of the North pole.

The United States capitol covers an area of three and one-half acres.

In the public schools of France 24.2 per cent of the pupils are short-sighted.

During the last days of the confederate a pair of boots cost \$500 in confederate currency.

The value of silk ribbon and silk velvet produced in the United States in 1892 was \$90,000,000.

The largest electric locomotive in the world 62,000 horse power, was built at Zurich, Switzerland, in 1892.

Reports from institutions for the insane in Ireland give tea-tipping as one of the prominent causes of insanity.

The first screw steamer to cross the Atlantic was the Great Britain, completed in 1845. It crossed in fifteen days.

The public high schools of Illinois have an attendance this year of 23,673, of which 8,508 are boys and 15,165 girls.

Not 1,000 persons out of a million die of old age, while 27,000 succumb to apoplexy, 48,000 to scarlet fever, 30,000 to typhoid fever and 7,500 to consumption.

Peruvian cotton grows in twelve different colors, running from white to a rich dark red. Each color produces, when the seed is planted, the same color.

St. Paul's cathedral, London, was built 1675 to 1710, and is the successor of two other immense churches on the same site, the first having been built in A. D. 1130.

Errors of Youth.

SUFFERERS FROM Nervous Debility, Youthful Indiscretions, Lost Manhood, BE YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN.

- Many men, from the effects of youthful indiscretion, have brought about a state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease; and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever being suspected, they are doomed for everything but the right one. During our extensive college and hospital practice, we have discovered a new and concentrated remedy, as a CERTAIN AND EFFICIENT CURE, hundreds of cases having been restored to perfect health by its use after all other remedies failed. Perfectly pure ingredients must be used in the preparation of this prescription. R—Krythroxylon, 3 drachms. Serphidina, 4 drachms. Houshina, 4 drachms. Golemin, 8 grains. Ext. Iridia amara (atropine), 4 grains. Ext. Lepandra, 2 scruples. Ext. Myrtina, 9. Mix. Make 60 pills. Take 1 pill at 8 p.m., and another on going to bed. This remedy is adapted to every case in either sex, and especially in those cases resulting from impotence. The recuperative powers of this restorative are astonishing, and its use continued for a short time changes the languid, debilitated, nervous condition to one of renewed life and vigor. To those who would prefer to obtain it of us, by remitting \$1, a sealed package containing 60 pills, carefully wrapped, will be sent by mail from our private laboratory, or we will furnish 60 pills, which will cure most cases, for \$1. All letters, necessarily confidential.

NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

No. 7 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass.

From the South.

A telegram from Atlanta, Ga. received Tuesday, announces the shipment of twenty-one cars of food and fuel consigned to Secretary Ludden of the relief commission. Here is the message and answer:

ATLANTA, Jan. 17.—Rev. L. P. Ludden, General Manager: At 8 o'clock tonight I will start from Atlanta twenty-one cars loaded with food supplies and fuel consigned to you. This is Georgia's contribution for the relief of your stricken people. The gift has come to me from all sections of our state and from all classes of our people. The smallest amount of money contributed was 10 cents, the largest amount was \$250. The smallest contribution of provisions was one gallon of syrup, the largest a car load. "Such as we have we give unto you," while we ask God's blessing to go with the gift. T. J. Hudson, traffic manager of the Illinois Central, Chicago, telegraphs me that you will look after the transportation from Martin, Tenn., and that the road will deliver free of charge.

W. J. NORTHEN, Governor.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 15.—W. J. Northen, Atlanta, Ga.: Replying to your dispatch of last evening I would say that we have completed the necessary traffic arrangements for the train. These supplies will prove a veritable Godsend to our suffering people. We desire to thank you and through you all who have so freely and liberally contributed to make this donation so marked a success. The prayers of thousands of our people will go up for continued blessing that you and yours may be rewarded in basket and store for this generous gift to our needy people. LUTHER P. LUDDEN.

Senator McKeely's University Bill.

Senator McKeely of Webster has taken the initiative on behalf of the state university by introducing senate file No. 37, which provides for a special levy of one half mill for a period of two years to be used for building purposes. The bill is in this form:

"There shall be levied upon the assessed value of all taxable property in this state, for each year of the ensuing biennium, a tax of one-half of 1 mill on each and every dollar thereof, the proceeds of which levy shall constitute a special fund in the hands of the state treasurer, for the use and benefit of the university of Nebraska for new buildings, necessary repairs and improvements of buildings already erected, improvements of the university grounds and other equipment and facilities of instruction; to be expended by and under the direction of the board of regents of said university. For the disbursement of moneys hereby appropriated the board of regents of the university of Nebraska shall issue certificates signed by its president and secretary in the manner provided by an act of the legislature of the state of Nebraska, approved February 23, 1875, and upon the presentation of such certificates the auditor of public accounts is hereby authorized and required to draw and issue his warrant upon the state treasurer for the amounts specified in such certificates and in favor of the parties therein named. Whereas an emergency exists this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage."

A Young Girl's Disgrace.

James Conway, a young barber of Madison, is being searched for on a charge of bastardy, preferred by a well known citizen, whose daughter had been seduced by young Conway and expects soon to become a mother. The girl's father interviewed Conway on the subject of marriage, and the barber expressed a willingness to make matters right by marrying the girl, but while the father was making arrangements for the nuptials the barber skipped out. Her father is nearly heart-broken over his daughter's disgrace, and although not a drinking man, he became intoxicated, procured a revolver and started out looking for the author of his daughter's shame. Had he found him there would undoubtedly have been a tragedy.

Advisor for the N. N. G.

There is an advance step to be made in the national guard of Nebraska, which has prospered under the administration of Governor Crouse. The advance step will come under the administration of Governor Holcomb and is to consist of the selection of a United States army officer as advisor and instructor for the national guard. General Gage has been corresponding with the authorities at Washington, and as a result will get the benefit of a new system which has been in force for the past year. According to this system each state is entitled to the services of a United States officer. Maj. E. G. Fehet, Sixth cavalry, United States army, is to be assigned to Nebraska. The assignment of Major Fehet has not been officially announced, but all arrangements are said to have been made.

Killed in a Runaway.

A farmer by the name of John Jones, living about two and a half miles north of Shubut, was killed Tuesday evening while on his way home from Falls City by being upset and dragged in a top buggy by a runaway team. The runaway was caused by careless fast driving around a bad corner, which threw the buggy over and caused the team to run away. Mr. Jones was caught in the top and dragged for quite a distance, which badly bruised him and knocked him unconscious, from the effect of which he died in about an hour. He was a single man, about thirty years old and leaves an aged father and mother.

Little Boy Burned.

The three-year-old child of A. Krumenacher of Humboldt was burned to death Tuesday afternoon. The little fellow was left alone with another little brother, who tried to build a fire. They used coal oil which flashed up and ignited the clothing on the youngest. He started for his father's shop, but was caught nearly a block away by some people who put out the flames. His body was burned almost to a crisp and he died in the evening.

No toilet is complete without a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor—the best hair-dressing. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Almanac.

If our advertisers do not treat you right, let us know. We want no "fakes" in THE WEALTH MAKERS. Isn't there something in our "Three Cent Column" that will profit you?

RANDOM NOTES.

New York city has appropriated \$100,000 for public baths for next summer.

The number of post-offices in the United States increased last year from 68,403 to 68,805.

Soldiers in the United States army lose on an average twenty-one days every year from illness.

Bangs have practically disappeared in Boston, whence, of course, comes the announcement that the belle now wears her brow decollete.

William Anderson lately climbed the flag pole of the Manhattan Life insurance company's building in New York, a distance of 470 feet from the pavement.

The Lutheran church has twenty-six theological seminaries in the United States, with 1,033 students, ninety professors and property valued at \$1,097,800.

The Chinese dentist makes artificial teeth from the fœner of an ox, and inserts them by passing a copper wire through them and fastening to the adjoining teeth.

Edison says there is practically no limit to the speed that can be attained on a railroad. He thinks the greatest speed will come when electricity is obtained direct from coal.

Mollie L. McGlasson, a young lady 18 years of age, who recently arrived at Castle Garden from Scotland, has two horns, each about three inches in length, on the back of her head.

We have not yet caught up with England in literary activity. With her 40,000,000 of people she produces 1,000 novels a year against 500 written in the United States with her 65,000,000.

In 1830 Boston established a "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." Daniel Webster was its first president. Two years later, John Lowell, Jr., bequeathed \$250,000 as a permanent fund for courses and lectures. Thus the lectures of the Lowell institute have been a gratuitous benefaction for sixty years.

IN BY-GONE DAYS.

Many Roman bracelets had the form of serpents coiled about the arm.

An onyx seal ring, belonging to an ancient Athenian, was lately dug up near Athens.

Blacksmith's tongs and pincers, together with hammers, have been unearthed at Pompeii.

Many pairs of sandals have been recovered at Pompeii. The soles are fastened with nails.

Schliemann found at Troy three silver vases, each six inches high and beautifully engraved.

Earthen dishes large enough to hold the carcass of a lamb, were found in the Pompeian kitchens.

A drum of wood, with one drumstick, was not long ago found in a royal tomb near Thebes.

Several knives, evidently intended for table use, have been found in the catacombs near Memphis.

A pair of iron tongs has been found in Athens. Several pairs were discovered at Herculaneum.

Scores of amulets, evidently worn to keep off evil spirits, have been found in the ruins of Nineveh.

The Imperial museum of Paris contains over 20,000 stone implements collected in various parts of France.

The wooden rollers on which the Egyptians moved their blocks of stone are to be seen in the Cairo museums.

Helmets recovered from Pompeii are of iron, and generally very plain. They were not made for show, but for use.

Keys of bronze and iron have been found in Greece and Italy dating from at least the seventh century before Christ.

If our advertisers do not treat you right, let us know. We want no "fakes" in THE WEALTH MAKERS. Isn't there something in our "Three Cent Column" that will profit you?

Tommy Ryan whipped Jack Dempsey to a standstill last night in three rounds. While Dempsey was not actually knocked out his friends had the fight stopped and Ryan declared the winner. Ryan played with Dempsey as a cat plays with a mouse.

LATE TELEGRAPH NEWS. Another bond issue may be looked for shortly. The St. Joseph Republican has suspended publication. John T. Waterhouse, a millionaire and the oldest merchant in Honolulu, is dead.

Joseph Nance was killed by his son-in-law, Jesse Sevier, at Cowden, Ill., the result of a family row.

In Boise, Idaho, the senatorial ballot Friday resulted: Sweet, 20; Shoup, 16; necessary to a choice, 28.

FIGHTING IN HAWAII.

Royalists Precipitate a Bloody Uprising and a Number of People Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The steamer Alameda arrived from Auckland and Sydney, via Honolulu January 11, yesterday afternoon, and brings news of a revolution and bloodshed in Honolulu. Charles L. Carter, one of the annexation commissioners, was killed and other government supporters were wounded. There has been much fighting and at least twelve natives have been killed. Nearly 200 royalists are under arrest. Robert Wilcox is the leader of the rebels. The fighting was still in progress when the Alameda left Honolulu on January 11, but the government forces had practically overcome the revolutionists.

The immediate cause of the outbreak was the searching of the house of a native for firearms by government officials. They were fired upon by a band of royalists in the vicinity of the house, resulting in the death of Annexation Commissioner Carter and the wounding of several others.

After conferring with Captain Murray Captain Ziegler and a company of regulars was dispatched to the scene, taking with them an Austrian field piece. The ten-pound shells from this gun scattered the natives in every direction, but did not come to hurt any of them.

The rebels were followed and attacked twice. Twelve were killed and all the rest were captured, from whom it was learned that the leaders of the rebels were Sam Nowlin, formerly colonel of the queen's household guards, and Robert Wilcox, who was the leader of the revolution in 1887, the other prominent ones being half whites, formerly in the service of the queen. After the surrender the natives came dropping into the government camps in bunches, until there was soon more prisoners than troops. The prisoners claimed they had 600 rifles, but only 200 men were arrested.

From statements of the natives, it was ascertained that the captain of the little steamer Waimanalo was responsible for the landing of the arms with which the natives were supplied. The entire crew was arrested. The mate confessed, and when confronted with his testimony the captain also acknowledged his guilt.

The government claims to have evidence of the whole transaction, from the original purchaser until their final disposition.

Up to 4 p. m. Tuesday thirty-four of Honolulu's prominent royalists, not including natives, were under arrest.

At 9:30 a. m. martial law was proclaimed and all saloons and liquor stores were closed. The news of the death of Carter, who was a popular young lawyer, and was recently elected a member of the legislature, intensified the general feeling, and it would have gone hard with his assassins had they not been strongly guarded. By noon Monday all the stores were closed and there were few people on the streets. The street cars and busses were stopped and the only excitement was at the marshal's office, where arms were being distributed, etc.

The announcement that the writ of habeas corpus was suspended was quickly followed by one requiring all persons not engaged in the military or police force to deliver all arms or ammunition in their possession to the marshal within twenty-four hours.

BILL DOOLIN WIPED OUT.

He is Shot Dead With Three of His Outlaw Band.

HENNESSEY, Ok., Jan. 21.—The authorities received notice last night that the Doolin gang was in camp near here and a special train was sent by the Rock Island company at midnight to the scene, while a posse rode from here.

At 3 o'clock this morning the officers surrounded the camp and found Doolin and five of his confederates. At daylight the shooting began.

Deputy Sheriff Abel Washburn shot and killed "Tulsa Jack" and Zip Wyatt with a Winchester rifle.

Alexander Robinson, a posseman, shot and killed Bill Doolin, the notorious outlaw, who had robbed more banks than any one man since the days of Jesse James and was a dead shot and a terror to this section, second not even to Jim Cook or Bill Dalton, his old partner.

Sam Green, an all-around desperado, met his fate at Deputy Sheriff Al Burchett's hands.

A desperate running fight is in progress with the other two members of the band, who are entirely surrounded with no hope of escape.

Late reports from the scene of the conflict are that Doolin was shot through the right lung, after Jack and Zip Wyatt were killed and two officers were mortally wounded. His companions picked him up and carried him away, while all the time he was using his Winchester.

Alexander Shorin and Dick Wilkinson, deputies of Okarche, were shot dead and soon afterward Doolin breathed his last.

This afternoon the bodies of the dead outlaws and posse men were brought here.

Chronic Nervousness

Could Not Sleep, Nervous Headaches.

Gentlemen—I have been taking your Restorative Nervine for the past three months and I cannot say enough in its praise. It has Saved My Life.

I had almost given up hope of ever being well again. I was a chronic sufferer from nervousness and could not sleep. I was also troubled with nervous headache, and had tried doctors in vain, until I used your Nervine.

Yours truly, MRS. M. WOOD, Ringwood, Ill.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at \$1.50 bottles for \$5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.