

THE FRONTIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
THE FRONTIER PRINTING CO.

O'NEILL, NEBRASKA.

OVER THE STATE.

The potato crop in Lincoln county is turning out poorly.

FULBERTON has voted in favor of a system of water works.

The postmaster at Davenport has sent in his resignation.

A good roads organization has been effected in Bart county.

A movement for good sidewalks has been inaugurated in Nebraska City.

RICHARDSON county will have a fine collection of produce at the state fair.

In Boyd county last week a young lady named Sims was killed by lightning.

FULBERTON this year has made great progress in the way of erection of fine dwellings.

THERE is something of a contest in Lawrence over the question of saloon or no saloon.

LADIES of Beatrice have started a crusade against the circulation of obscene literature.

An effort will be made in Lincoln to do away with the Sunday dance, as in the case of base ball.

THE SUMMER Normal school at Verdon commenced the third week with an increased attendance.

ALL of the Chautauque assemblies in Nebraska were a success educationally and in the matter of attendance.

A FARMER passed through Cozad the other day with a colt having five feet and the animal was active on its legs.

It is proposed to spend about \$75,000 toward protecting the river front at Omaha. Uncle Sam will do the work.

WILLIAM DOWNS, section boss at Palmyra, was thrown from a wagon and sustained a serious fracture of the left arm.

A BURNING wad from a gun caused the destruction of the granary and stables of George Rheinhardt at Nemaha City.

A MAN sent up for drunkenness for five days at Grand Island refused to eat the jail fare and fasted until his term expired.

THE Fremont Chautauque association has filed amended articles of incorporation and increased the capital stock to \$50,000.

WHILE walking in his sleep, Edward Kearney, a Jackson banker, fell from a second story window and received serious injuries.

THE Salvation army of Nebraska City have got into their new barracks and are making considerable noise and some converts.

A MEETING has been called at South Omaha to take the initiatory steps toward organizing a Young Men's Christian association.

It is estimated that the assessed valuation of Nebraska will be a little over \$133,000,000, or about \$11,000,000 less than it was last year.

The old national hotel at Kearney, which was recently damaged by fire, has been condemned and will be moved away from its present location.

CARELESS school children at Pierce started a fire that destroyed the barn of County Treasurer Steinkraus. Two horses were consumed in the flames.

JULY 4 the Bank of Wilcox at Wilcox, Neb., was entered and \$1,000 stolen. The thieves have been discovered, and as they returned the money there will be no prosecution.

Mrs. JOHN WESTERGREEN, the wife of a farmer living about four miles northeast of Holdrege, has become insane. She was taken before the insane commissioners for examination.

The house of representatives took up and passed the bill providing for an additional federal judge in the Eighth judicial circuit. This is the circuit in which Nebraska is situated.

GEORGE REINHARDT, a farmer living near Nemaha, lost his barn, a lot of hay, grain, farm implements and other fixtures by fire. The cause is unknown, and there was no insurance.

ED SANFORD, wanted in Kansas City for robbing a farmer of \$700, was arrested in Omaha last week and taken back to the scene of his operations to answer before a judicial tribunal.

A SECOND unsuccessful attempt was made by cracksmen to blow the safe in the Union Pacific depot at Elkhorn. An express package containing 1,000 cigars was taken. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

At Bloomington Frank E. Crandall, a young Burlington freight brakeman of McCook, fell between the cars and was fatally injured, both legs and an arm being cut off, besides receiving injuries about the head. He died soon after the accident.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago a few of the old settlers met at the home of Olof Nelson, three miles west of the present site of Oakland, and then there the first Swedish Baptist church of Oakland (then called Logan Creek) was organized with eighteen members.

The committee on public lands of the senate has reported the house bill for the resurvey of Grant and Hooker counties in the state of Nebraska with an amendment providing that nothing in the act should be so construed as to impair the present bona fide claim of any actual occupant of any of said lands to the lands so occupied.

Encourage your friends to buy Nebraska goods. The interchange of home manufactures will be a vast benefit to Nebraska. Our goods stand at the top of the list as regards quality. Farrell & Co's brand of syrups, jellies, preserves and mince meat; Morse-Coe boots and shoes for men, women and children; American Biscuit & Manufacturing Co., Omaha, crackers.

CHARLES ERICKSON, who cut himself in the knee with an axe, went to Grand Island to have the leg amputated, when the doctors discovered that pus had formed and eaten its way clear to the hip. They opened the wound and drew out two pints of the matter and they hope to save the leg.

HENRY DAVIS, lessee of the Beaver City creamery, is believed to have absconded. He is owing \$1,300 to route-keepers and others. He went to Beaver City three months ago and has been considered perfectly reliable.

A HITCHCOCK county farmer has sold a remarkable double-jointed bull calf to an eastern manager's owner.

DEPUTY LABOR COMMISSIONER ERION

is sending out blanks to employers in the state, with the object in view of compiling some interesting statistics relative to wages paid to employees for the year 1903.

THE Interstate Chautauque of Salem offers gold medals for debate and oratory, the contests to take place August 13. The contests are open to young men and women who are members of the colleges or universities of Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri or Kansas. A gold medal will be given for the best platform appearance and work.

ACCORDING to the figures at hand the state board of equalization estimates that the total valuation of the property of the state for taxation will be \$183,600,000, or \$12,000,000 less than last year. This is an estimate that will not be apt to vary materially, although the counties of Boone, Custer, Boyd, Burt, Garfield, Hayes, Perkins and Thurston have not yet reported.

P. C. MATTOX, who once upon a time claimed to have discovered perpetual motion, has started out of Chadron with a wild west combination and will travel east and south. His show will consist of sixteen cowboys, ten Indians, six girls and all the paraphernalia of a Deadwood coach, band wagon, carriages and wagons, which go to make up what will be called "Diamond Dick's Wild West Show."

THE Grand Island reunion committee has been unusually late in getting together, but at its meeting last week it started off at a most promising gait, doing more than has usually been done in the first two meetings, and there is no doubt but that it will cross the wire and close the home stretch in ample time to have every necessary preparation complete. A program will be put forth at an early day.

GOV. JACKSON of Iowa has sent to Gov. Crounse a copy of his proclamation designating August 10, 1894, as Battle Flag day. On that day, as provided by an act of the last legislature, the battle flags which were borne by the Iowa regiments in the war are to be removed from the state arsenal and deposited in the state house. This announcement is made that many Iowa soldiers now living in Nebraska may attend if they so desire.

W. J. TERREM, agent of the American express company at Jackson, and also agent of the Northwestern railroad, transmitted a message for the Jackson bank to the Sioux National at Sioux City for \$1,000 and forged a second message calling for \$2,000 more. When the money came he appropriated it and \$700 of the railroad company's money, put a man in his place and fled, it is presumed, for Mexico.

THE secretaries of the board of transportation went to O'Neill for the purpose of applying for a writ of mandamus to compel the Elkhorn and the Pacific Short Line railroads to comply with the board's order and put in a transfer switch. The same will be done in Colfax county at Schuyler, both cases being brought under the transfer switch law, which the railroads refuse to recognize as constitutional.

THE suicide of John V. Forrer of West Point appears to have been premeditated. The deceased performed his duties in the saloon in the morning as usual, and on leaving for breakfast bade his bartender good-bye, a very unusual thing. The deceased was formerly proprietor of a milk route in Omaha, and was well known to early settlers. He leaves a wife and grown up family in fair circumstances.

AT Oxford Frank Breithaupt was shot twice by an unknown man and his recovery is doubtful. He returned about 10 o'clock from a fishing trip and was feeding his team, when a shotgun from over his shoulder put out his left eye, and immediately another shot tore a slight furrow across his back. Breithaupt is 18 years old and recently had an altercation with William Blauwet about a love affair, and the latter has been arrested on suspicion.

N. M. PILBURY of Fremont received last week a very welcome letter from a long lost brother. The brother in question is now located in New Zealand and writes to make inquiries as to his relatives, of whom there live in Fremont his two brothers, N. M. and Charlie, and a sister, Mrs. C. R. Veazie.

THIS brother, William, left the old home at Backport, Me., twenty years ago, since which time no tidings of him have been had by any member of the family.

SHERIFF KNUDSON returned to Holdrege last week with three men suspected of the murder of Elmer E. Drummond on the night of June 30 last. Two of them were arrested at Topeka with the Sells Bros. circus. The other one was found at Junction City, Kas. They gave their names as Andrew Fox, William Sullivan and Thomas Neyland, alias "Slim." They bear out the description of the parties wanted, but have a good story arranged as to their whereabouts June 30.

GEORGE MIDKIFF of Union met with a painful mishap last week. He purchased a bottle of carbolic acid; placing it in his hip pocket he jumped into his buggy and started for home. When within a mile of the house he broke the bottle in some way and the contents ran down the side of his hip. Not knowing the dangerous nature of the fluid, he drove home before cleaning it off. He soon discovered his mistake and was writhing in fearful agony. A physician was called to relieve the burn.

THE following advertisement appears in the North Platte Telegraph: "Lost, Strayed or Stolen—From the premises of John LeMasters, one dark brown boy, 13 years old, about twelve hands high; weight ninety-nine pounds. Has no brands or other marks, but can be easily identified by his master. Boy is kind and gentle when under control of his master, but is apt to resent any approaches at familiarity from strangers. Any information leading to the whereabouts of the above described lad will be gratefully received at 207 Spruce street, North Platte, Neb."

THE last Nebraska crop bulletin says: The first half of the week was hot and dry and injurious to all growing vegetation; the last half cool, with light showers, but not giving sufficient moisture for the best growth of crops. The average moisture for the week ranged from about normal in the northern part of the state to three degrees below the normal in the southern. Threshing of wheat is general in the southeastern section, and a yield of from six to eighteen bushels is commonly reported. Oat harvest is progressing rapidly in the southeastern section and has begun in the northeastern, and the crop will be light.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER

CRITICISED BY A SENATOR FROM NEW JERSEY.

He Represents the President's Statements—Senator Hill Praises the President's Free Raw Material Position and Somewhat Sharply Scores the Senate—Senator Vest Denounces the President and Mr. Hill—The Lion and the Lamb Lie Down Together.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Crowds such as had not thronged the senate in months packed the galleries to-day in anticipation of a sharp conflict over the tariff, the house and the president having thrown down the gauntlet to the senate. When the president pro tem (Mr. Harris of Tennessee) rapped the senate to order there was a profound hush.

Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, in a pink negligee shirt, stood water in hand like a judge at a Kentucky derby while the chaplain delivered his invocation. The "conservative" Democrats, Mr. Brice in an immaculate suit of white flannels, Mr. Gorman in a sedate suit of blue and Mr. Smith in a long black frock coat sat grouped together on the Democratic side. Mr. Hill, sitting far back, chatted with General Dan Sickles, the one-legged veteran of Gettysburg. Messrs. Sherman, Aldrich, Allison, Hale and Chandler, leaders on the Republican side, appeared amused at the storm which threatened across the political aisle.

After the morning routine had been disposed of Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, arose and called up the conference total disapproval report of the tariff bill, which had been laid before the senate yesterday. Then without a word of explanation he yielded the floor to Mr. Smith of New Jersey who read a carefully prepared speech.

SMITH OF NEW JERSEY OPENS.

Mr. Smith said that he had hoped when the bill passed the senate two weeks ago that it had been perfected. But the events of the last twenty-four hours had confronted the Democratic party with the possibility of the failure of all the tariff legislation at this session. If so the responsibility must be placed where it belonged. He criticised the president for "violating" the principles of his party in attempting to interfere with the prerogative of the legislative branch of the government, but declared that he never should be intimidated by threats from the president or by the utterances of his party associates at the other end of the capitol.

He reviewed the events in the house which had culminated in the passage of a bill with the loss of 17 Democratic votes in that body. In the senate he said every Democratic vote was needed to pass the bill if it was to be passed as a party measure, and the members of the finance committee had heroically harmonized the differences existing in the Democratic side—to their everlasting credit he said. He had been one of those who stood out for concessions in the interest of his constituents. He had made no concealment of his position then and made none now. The senate bill, he declared, contained no menace to the industries of the country and had not been framed by men from sparsely settled districts who knew nothing of the great commercial interests of the United States. He asserted that the framers of the house bill and a large proportion of the Democratic party were not tariff reformers, but free traders.

HILL ON FREE RAW MATERIALS.

Mr. Hill, the next speaker said: "A theory as well as a condition now confronts us. The theory of the Democratic party is that in the enactment of tariff legislation free raw materials should always be an essential and conspicuous element. It is our creed that the materials which enter into our manufactures should be free from the burden of tariff taxation. The best interests of the manufacturers as well as the consumers of the land demand the recognition of this wise discrimination. We are committed to this side of the question and we cannot retreat and we cannot retract. We are honorably bound to redeem our professions and our promises. Justice, good faith and a decent regard for public sentiment all require this course. Until recently I had supposed that there was no dispute upon this question of principle, but every Democrat worthy the name was willing to concede that if there is one thing more than another to which the Democratic party was committed it was in favor of absolute free raw materials. The free and honest construction of every Democratic national platform for twelve years past irrevocably commits us to this just and reasonable principle."

Mr. Hill read the Democratic national platform of 1892 and continued: "To repeal the McKinley law in form simply, to renege it in effect is keeping this promise to the letter, but breaking it in spirit. The platform pointed with pride to and liberally approved the measures for free iron ore, free lead ore, free coal and free wool, which were pending in congress at the time of the convention. The Democratic position was so plain and so clear that he who runs may read. If any Democratic orator in any part of the country, forgetting the interests of the whole and subserving the supposed interests of a locality, promised the people of any state or section that there would be any exception made to the enforcement of the general principle of free raw materials when the Democrats should obtain power, he exceeded his authority and misinterpreted our position."

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER PRAISED.

"It is said by some in justification of or excuse for their present action that the president's letter of acceptance in 1892 modified the extreme demands of our platform. It is true that some portions of his letter may tend to bear that construction. It was not that bold, ringing and explicit declaration in favor of the platform which his party had a right to expect,

out was regarded by many as timid, cautious and conservative. But whether this criticism is or is not well founded the fact remains that he had no power or authority to change or alter one line or sentence or provision of the national platform which had been deliberately adopted in the national convention duly assembled. No president can be above his party; no president can dictate to his party; no president can change his party platform.

"But no matter what idea it may be claimed was intended to be conveyed in his letter of acceptance in mitigation or modification of the platform, there can be no doubt as to the president's position at this time upon the essential principle of free raw materials. Let me read from that remarkable letter of the president's which was yesterday submitted to the house of representatives. It expresses better than I can hope to do the true, sound and logical position of the Democratic party on this question."

After reading extracts from the letter Mr. Hill continued:

"Mr. President, I approve every word that I have quoted. It is an honest and manly statement of the true attitude which the party should assume in this crisis. I am not required to defend the propriety or wisdom of the promulgation of this letter at this peculiar time. It may have been indiscreet; it may operate as a firebrand to spread the flames of discord already kindled among party friends, honestly differing as I am disposed to concede upon questions of public and party policy. It was a time for diplomacy, statesmanship and conciliation rather than recrimination, denunciation and arraignment. But aside from this question of its mere expediency, I am here to defend the president's letter in so far that it demands that the party shall not be led astray into the violation of Democratic pledges and principles."

THE SENATE'S POSITION ATTACKED.

"Upon the question of free raw materials the president is right, and you know it. You cannot answer his arguments. You cannot successfully dispute his propositions. You cannot doubt his sincerity and patriotism. You must yield in the end to his views. You cannot stand up against the sentiment of the great Democratic masses of the country which will rally around the president in his contest with you upon this particular branch of the subject. The time to yield is now, before there is further humiliation, embarrassment and discord.

"Mr. President, having demonstrated the fact that the true Democratic theory of revenue reform requires that free raw materials should be the distinguishing feature, let us next inquire what is the condition that confronts us. The senate bill which has been passed violates this Democratic theory and, while it reduces the duty on iron, coal, lead and some of the other raw materials from those imposed under the McKinley law, and in that respect is commendable, it nevertheless imposes some duties thereon and thereby fails to redeem our pledges. It is not a question of the amount of duties which may be imposed, a question of principle is involved, and a single penny's duty violates our promises and places us in a false position. As the president well says there can be no compromise on a matter of this character, where a vital principle is at stake. The house of representatives, fresh from the people which represents more distinctly and peculiarly than we do the taxing power of the people, repudiates our bill, and as the president has emphasized that repudiation, the condition which confronts us is one of extreme embarrassment. Shall we retreat or advance? Shall we surrender to the house while we can do so honorably, or shall we wait until we are driven to it?"

VETO DECLARED UNQUESTIONABLE.

"In the light of the letter of the president the house cannot honorably retreat. It has no other alternative except to insist upon its bill wherein it provides for free raw materials. The president cannot approve the senate bill after what he has said in this remarkable letter. He arraigns the senate and intimates that the enactment of the senate bill means 'party perfidy and party dishonor.' These are strong words which the president of the United States would not use towards a measure which he ever expected afterwards to approve. This letter, unusual and unprecedented in its character and method of promulgation, though it may be, nevertheless clearly foreshadows a veto of the senate bill even if the house should finally concur in our amendments. What person would expect the president to approve the senate bill after his vigorous and scathing denunciation contained in his letter. I would think less of him for his glaring inconsistency."

"No, this letter is significant, it is a bold, vigorous, even if imprudent, letter. It means war to the knife against the senate bill; it justifies much that has been said against the senate bill during all the last three months; it means that the senate bill can never receive the executive approval; it means that the senate cannot be permitted to abandon or surrender the great underlying principles for which we struggled and lost in 1883 and fought and won in 1892. The president is right; there is no middle ground which we can occupy. No bill which does not provide for raw materials can be permitted to become a law."

Mr. Hill took issue mildly with the president on the necessity for a sugar and an income tax and declared that the house should stand by its free sugar provisions.

VEST SCORES THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Vest of Missouri followed Mr. Hill. He said that after the speech of the senator from New York, it was a subject of congratulation that he and the president had at last found a platform on which both could stand. The lion and the lamb had at last lain down together and were led as a little child by the ways and means committee. He left to others to decide which was the lion and which was the lamb. The senator from New York had said that free raw materials was a cardinal principle of Democracy. The president went further and declared that free raw

place raw materials on the free list was Democratic perfidy and dishonor. Why did not the senator from New York vote for free wool, he asked.

"I did not vote on several motions while the bill was in committee," replied Mr. Hill, "but I distinctly voted for free wool in the senate."

"If my very soul was thrilling and pulsating for free raw materials," reported Mr. Vest, sarcastically, "at the peril of my life I should have been on hand to vote on every roll call for the cardinal principle of Democracy."

Mr. Vest then read the letter of acceptance of President Cleveland in 1892 pronouncing in favor of "freer raw materials." Yet now he denounced "freer raw materials" as perfidy and dishonor. He then arraigned the president. He had been his friend. He had defended him on the floor of the senate when his friends could have been counted on the fingers of one hand. Where did the president get the right to dictate to congress? To denounce one branch of congress to the other. Did he embody in his single being all the Democracy, all the tariff reform sentiment of the country? Mr. Cleveland was a big man, but the Democratic party was greater than any one man.

The Democracy, Mr. Vest said, had survived Jefferson, Madison, Jackson; it would survive Grover Cleveland. Under what clause of the constitution did Mr. Cleveland get the right after a bill had been sent to "full and free" conference between two houses to make an appeal to his party friends to stand by his individual views. Mrs. Madison said in her memoirs that the capital had been placed at one end of the avenue and the White house at the other to prevent the president from exercising an undue influence on the legislative branch of the government. If the president could send here to his friends to stand firm, he had a right to send his cabinet ministers here to coerce members in congress; he had a right to do as he had done during the fight over the repeal of the Sherman law—punish recalcitrant members of his own party. It was a mockery to talk of a full and free conference when one of the conferees came to the committee room with the orders of the president in his pocket.

Mr. Vest spoke with bitterness of the president's denunciation of the senate bill, which had been passed after four months of such toil and responsibility as he should never assume again. Yet, he said, those who were instrumental in harmonizing its differences and bringing about its passage—tariff reformers before Mr. Cleveland began his phenomenal career—had been arraigned as traitors who sought to dishonor their party. Personally the bill did not suit him. He was a radical tariff reformer, but if he could not get all he would take what he could get.

After Mr. Vest had closed his tirade Mr. Vilas moved that the senate recede from the one-eighth sugar differential.

Mr. Gray followed, urging that the senate insist upon its amendments. He intimated that in his advocacy of free raw material the senator from New York (Hill) was insincere. He had never in long conferences of the Democratic senators that preceded the adoption of this bill, raised his voice in behalf of free coal and free iron ore.

An angry colloquy between the two senators followed.

The motion of Senator Vilas caused a great deal of uneasiness on the Democratic side. This one-eighth was retained in the bill by a bare majority of one vote, and Mr. Mills declared his intention of supporting the motion of Mr. Vilas. The Republican members are reticent, most of them saying that as they voted to strike out the one-eighth they could not change their position.

COCHRAN FOR CONGRESS.

The St. Joseph Editor Likely to Be the Choice of the Democrats.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., July 21.—The Democracy of the Fourth congressional district, which has for the past two months been trying to unite on a nominee to succeed the present congressman, D. D. Burnes, has finally concluded to nominate State Senator Cochran, editor of the Gazette. Ex-Congressman Wilson, Judge Ellison of Maryville and M. Moran of this city had been working hard to capture the delegates to the convention, which will meet at Maryville, August 6, but the bringing of Mr. Cochran into the field ends the fight so far as they are concerned.

REVENUE FROM INCOME TAX.

Senator Hill Estimates the Amount From the Bureau of Statistics.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Senator Hill has received a long letter from Worthington G. Ford chief of the bureau of statistics, in which he states that the possibilities of the revenue that can be raised from the income tax ranges all the way from \$12,000,000 to \$39,000,000. He thinks that the latter figure is the highest which can possibly be hoped for, and the last few years the collections would fall below \$15,000,000. He also expresses the opinion that the revenue which will be collected on private incomes will not be more than sufficient to pay for collections.

TWENTY YEARS FOR A RED.

The Would-Be Assassin of Premier Crispi Boast of His Crime.

ROME, July 21.—The trial of Paolo Lega, known to his associates as "Marat," the anarchist who attempted to shoot Premier Crispi Boast, was held yesterday. He said that he had not acted from motives of personal hatred, but as a solemn protest against the system of government.

Lega was sentenced to twenty years' solitary confinement. When sentence was pronounced he called for cheers for anarchy.

Gold Exports Increasing.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business yesterday was \$121,947,771, of which \$64,483,797 was gold reserve. Contrary to general expectations, the exportation of gold seems to have again set in.

A MIRACLE IN MISSOURI.

The Achievements of Medical Science

Far More Wonderful Than the Magic of the East.

The Remarkable Experience of Post Master Woodson, of Panama, Mo.—For Ten Years a Cripple—To-day a Well and Hearty Man.

From the Kansas City Times.

The people of Rich Hill, Mo., and vicinity, have recently been startled by a seeming miracle of healing. For years one of the best known men in Bates and Vernon counties has been Mark M. Woodson, now postmaster at Panama, and brother of ex-State Inspector of Mines, C. C. Woodson of this city. The people of Rich Hill, where he formerly resided, and of his present home, remember well the bent form, misshapen almost from the semblance of man, which has painfully bowed its head half to the earth and labored snail-like across the walks season after season, and when one day last month it straightened to its full height, threw away the heavy but of cane which for years had been its only support from total helplessness, and walked erect, firmly, unhesitatingly about the two cities, people looked and wondered. The story of the remarkable case has become the marvel of the two counties. Exactly as Mr. Woodson told it to a Times reporter, it is here published:

"For ten years I have suffered the tortments of the damned and have been a useless invalid; to-day I am a well and hearty man, free from almost every touch of pain. I don't think man ever suffered more acute and constant agony than I have since 1884. The rheumatism started then in my right knee, and after weeks of suffering in bed I was at last relieved sufficiently to arise, but it was only to get about on crutches for five years, the ailment having settled in the joint. Despite constant treatment of the most eminent physicians the rheumatism grew worse, and for the last four years I have been compelled to go about bent half toward the ground. In the winter of 1890-91, after the rheumatism had settled into its most chronic form, I went to Kansas City upon advice of my brother, and for six weeks I was treated in one of the largest and best known dispensaries of that city, but without the slightest improvement. Before I came home I secured a strong galvanic battery, this I used for months with the same result. In August, 1892, I went to St. Louis, and there conferred with the widely known Dr. Mudd of hospital practice fame, and Dr. Kale of the city hospital. None of them would take my case with any hope of affording me more than temporary relief, and so I came home, weak, doubled with pain, helpless and despondent.

"About this time my attention was called to the account of a remarkable cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People of locomotor ataxia, rheumatism and paralysis. I ordered some of the pills as an experiment. When I began to take them, the rheumatism had developed into a phase of paralysis; my leg from the thigh down was cold all the time and could not be kept warm. In a short time the pills were gone, and so was the cane. I was able to attend to the duties of my office, to get about as a well and strong man. I was free from pain and I could enjoy a sound and restful night's sleep, something I had not known for ten years. To-day am practically, and I firmly believe, permanently cured of my terrible and agonizing ailment. No magician of the Far East ever wrought the miracle with his wand that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me.

To verify the story beyond all question of doubt Mr. Woodson made the following affidavit:

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.

COUNTY OF BATES, ss.

I, M. M. Woodson, being duly sworn on my oath state that the following statements are true and correct as I verily believe.

M. M. WOODSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30 day of March, 1894.

JOHN D. MOORE, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.

Sheet Iron.

The thinnest iron sheet in the world has within the past few weeks been rolled at Swansea, Wales. It is twenty-five centimetres long and fourteen wide. Its thickness is exactly .005 millimetre. One may get an idea of this "thickness" by comparing it to that of silk paper, which is ordinarily .02 millimetre thick. Some iron manufacturers have advertised that they make visiting cards of thin iron plates. The longest steel chip is seventy-nine and one-half meters long and was turned in New York.

Time of Harvesting Corn.

At the Iowa station last season four lots of corn were cut—September 20 and 27 and October 6 and 12. The greatest weight of ears was from the cutting of October 6, the greatest weight of fodder from the cutting of September 27. From the first to the third date the dry matter of the kernels materially increased, chiefly at the expense of the leaves and to a less degree at the expense of the husks, cobs and stalks.

Darn thin places in blankets as you would stockings.

An Echo from the World's Fair.

The Lake Shore Route has recently gotten out a very handsome litho-water color of the "Exposition Flyer," the famous twenty hour train in service between New York and Chicago during the fair. Among the many wonderful achievements of the Columbian year this train—which was the fastest long distance train ever run—holds a prominent place, and to any one interested in the subject the picture is well worth framing. Ten cents in stamps or silver sent to C. K. Wilber, West Pass. Agt., Chicago, will secure one.