

BY PRESIDENT DOLE

SENTENCES OF THE CHIEFS COMMUTED.

FIVE YEARS AND \$10,000.

Washington, March 4.—The United States has determined that Honduras must comply with demands for the punishment of the murderer of an American citizen. Diplomatic means having failed, the cruiser Montgomery has left Mobile, Ala., for there to see if the presence of an American man-of-war will not have a wholesome effect upon the Honduras authorities.

The instructions to the commander of the ship are that he shall thoroughly investigate the matter and shall assist the American minister to that republic, Pierce M. R. Young, in obtaining the prosecution of the offenders.

The story of the murder of the American in Honduras, as told by the diplomatic correspondence on the subject is unusually interesting. Some years ago Charles R. Renton, an American, purchased an estate near Brewer's Lagoon, Honduras, a short distance from Trujillo, and lived there until March, 1894, when he was set upon by a number of negroes and Honduras and killed. Mrs. Renton informed the Honduras authorities of the facts in the case and waited for them to arrest and punish the offenders. Patience finally ceased to be a virtue. She thereupon wrote to Secretary Gresham and substantiated her statements with the affidavits of a number of nearby residents and witnesses of the murder. Through Minister Young Secretary Gresham made representations to Honduras that the murderer of Mr. Renton should be punished. Honduras has diplomatically evaded the demands of the United States and the authorities have come to the conclusion that it is about time for the United States to look into the matter.

It is expected that the presence of the Montgomery will have a salutary effect and bring them to their senses. In any event it is the intention of the authorities to secure the punishment of the murderer unless he shall have escaped from Honduras' jurisdiction. An indemnity for the murder of the American has already been demanded and Minister Young will press this claim when the Montgomery reaches Trujillo.

MISSOURI SOLONS BITTER.

Speaker Russell and Rothwell Turn a Joke into Wrathfulness.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 4.—Mr. Rothwell of Randolph precipitated a sensational debate in the house just before noon to-day by introducing a bill to appropriate \$50,000 to erect a silver bust of Chauncey I. Filley in Eph Houston's "eagle nest" and providing that Joseph T. Tatam, Fred W. Mott and Abe Slupsky should constitute a committee to place the bust in place. The statue was to represent Filley in the act of extending forgiveness to John H. Bothwell, Major Bittinger and Bud Hainstain for eliminating him from the campaign of 1892.

The bill was offered as a joke, but Speaker Russell rose in wrath to defend Filley and declared, before the bill had been read, that the member from Randolph had violated the privileges of the floor and insulted the members of the house.

As soon as Mr. Russell closed Mr. Bothwell said that it was not the first time the speaker has taken the floor to pour out the vials of his vicious wrath, but it was the first time he had slunk like a dishonest cur to his kennel, refusing to let members interrogate him.

The Filleyites were red hot, and following the lead of Russell made every effort to prevent any comment on the bill. Eventually 300 copies of bill were ordered printed.

ISMAIL PASHA DEAD.

Egypt's Deposed Khedive Passes Away in Constantinople.

CAIRO, March 4.—Ismail Pasha died in Constantinople to-day. Ismail was the son of Viceroy Ibrahim Pasha by a Circassian woman, was born at Cairo December 31, 1830, and succeeded to Egyptian power in January, 1863. He was an ambitious ruler and it was his aim to make Egypt a powerful kingdom and to secure it in perpetuity for his own descendants.

In June, 1879, he was requested to resign by his suzerain, the sultan of Turkey, acting under the pressure of England. Having once interfered, France and England were forced to continue their policy of interference and the end came in the Anglo-Egyptian war. The khedive was deposed and went into exile. During these fifteen intervening years he lived in London, Paris, Naples and Constantinople.

He almost rebuilt Cairo during his reign and did much for Alexandria aside from the breakwater. During the civil war in America he acquired considerable wealth by cultivating cotton, but his money went with the rest, and Egypt still feels the burden of the indebtedness which he placed upon her.

THE LAST LONG SESSION ON

No Adjournment of the Senate Until the Final Close Monday Noon.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The senate entered upon its final session to-day with the prospect of sitting continuously until Monday noon, it being agreed that consideration of conference reports on appropriation and other bills will necessitate a Sunday session, as there would not be sufficient time before adjournment Monday at noon to give them a definite consideration.

WILL END MONDAY.

Consideration of Business.

Kan., March 4.—In the day Mr. Cooke offered a resolution to extend the consideration of the bill until Monday until Wednesday the rules were suspended and adjournment was postponed until 12 o'clock Monday, exchanges from the governor.

Effects of Whisky.

St. Louis, Mo., March 4.—W. W. Independence, while serving as a juror in the circuit yesterday afternoon, became faint while listening to a description of the effects of whisky on the human stomach and

HONDURAS CALLED TO TIME.

A Warship Ordered to Enforce Justice for an American.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The United States has determined that Honduras must comply with demands for the punishment of the murderer of an American citizen. Diplomatic means having failed, the cruiser Montgomery has left Mobile, Ala., for there to see if the presence of an American man-of-war will not have a wholesome effect upon the Honduras authorities.

The instructions to the commander of the ship are that he shall thoroughly investigate the matter and shall assist the American minister to that republic, Pierce M. R. Young, in obtaining the prosecution of the offenders.

The story of the murder of the American in Honduras, as told by the diplomatic correspondence on the subject is unusually interesting. Some years ago Charles R. Renton, an American, purchased an estate near Brewer's Lagoon, Honduras, a short distance from Trujillo, and lived there until March, 1894, when he was set upon by a number of negroes and Honduras and killed. Mrs. Renton informed the Honduras authorities of the facts in the case and waited for them to arrest and punish the offenders. Patience finally ceased to be a virtue. She thereupon wrote to Secretary Gresham and substantiated her statements with the affidavits of a number of nearby residents and witnesses of the murder. Through Minister Young Secretary Gresham made representations to Honduras that the murderer of Mr. Renton should be punished. Honduras has diplomatically evaded the demands of the United States and the authorities have come to the conclusion that it is about time for the United States to look into the matter.

It is expected that the presence of the Montgomery will have a salutary effect and bring them to their senses. In any event it is the intention of the authorities to secure the punishment of the murderer unless he shall have escaped from Honduras' jurisdiction. An indemnity for the murder of the American has already been demanded and Minister Young will press this claim when the Montgomery reaches Trujillo.

MISSOURI SOLONS BITTER.

Speaker Russell and Rothwell Turn a Joke into Wrathfulness.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 4.—Mr. Rothwell of Randolph precipitated a sensational debate in the house just before noon to-day by introducing a bill to appropriate \$50,000 to erect a silver bust of Chauncey I. Filley in Eph Houston's "eagle nest" and providing that Joseph T. Tatam, Fred W. Mott and Abe Slupsky should constitute a committee to place the bust in place. The statue was to represent Filley in the act of extending forgiveness to John H. Bothwell, Major Bittinger and Bud Hainstain for eliminating him from the campaign of 1892.

The bill was offered as a joke, but Speaker Russell rose in wrath to defend Filley and declared, before the bill had been read, that the member from Randolph had violated the privileges of the floor and insulted the members of the house.

As soon as Mr. Russell closed Mr. Bothwell said that it was not the first time the speaker has taken the floor to pour out the vials of his vicious wrath, but it was the first time he had slunk like a dishonest cur to his kennel, refusing to let members interrogate him.

The Filleyites were red hot, and following the lead of Russell made every effort to prevent any comment on the bill. Eventually 300 copies of bill were ordered printed.

ISMAIL PASHA DEAD.

Egypt's Deposed Khedive Passes Away in Constantinople.

CAIRO, March 4.—Ismail Pasha died in Constantinople to-day. Ismail was the son of Viceroy Ibrahim Pasha by a Circassian woman, was born at Cairo December 31, 1830, and succeeded to Egyptian power in January, 1863. He was an ambitious ruler and it was his aim to make Egypt a powerful kingdom and to secure it in perpetuity for his own descendants.

In June, 1879, he was requested to resign by his suzerain, the sultan of Turkey, acting under the pressure of England. Having once interfered, France and England were forced to continue their policy of interference and the end came in the Anglo-Egyptian war. The khedive was deposed and went into exile. During these fifteen intervening years he lived in London, Paris, Naples and Constantinople.

He almost rebuilt Cairo during his reign and did much for Alexandria aside from the breakwater. During the civil war in America he acquired considerable wealth by cultivating cotton, but his money went with the rest, and Egypt still feels the burden of the indebtedness which he placed upon her.

THE LAST LONG SESSION ON

No Adjournment of the Senate Until the Final Close Monday Noon.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The senate entered upon its final session to-day with the prospect of sitting continuously until Monday noon, it being agreed that consideration of conference reports on appropriation and other bills will necessitate a Sunday session, as there would not be sufficient time before adjournment Monday at noon to give them a definite consideration.

WILL END MONDAY.

Consideration of Business.

Kan., March 4.—In the day Mr. Cooke offered a resolution to extend the consideration of the bill until Monday until Wednesday the rules were suspended and adjournment was postponed until 12 o'clock Monday, exchanges from the governor.

Effects of Whisky.

St. Louis, Mo., March 4.—W. W. Independence, while serving as a juror in the circuit yesterday afternoon, became faint while listening to a description of the effects of whisky on the human stomach and

WARM IN THE SENATE

CHANDLER GETS AFTER MARTIN, HILL AND ROACH.

The Kansas Senator Makes Vigorous Reply, Declaring that the New Hampshire Senator Ought to be in the Penitentiary Instead of Occupying a Seat in the United States Senate—One of the Appropriation Bills Passed.

A Red Hot Senate Debate.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—At the night session of the senate the appropriation bill was temporarily laid aside to permit Mr. Chandler to make a speech on "recent election methods of the Democratic party." He took up the election of a number of Democratic senators. Concerning the election of Mr. Murphy of New York, he did not question its legislative security, but declared it was brought about by gerrymandering and various forms of electioneering larceny in which he indicated that the then governor and present senator from New York was concerned. As to the election of Martin of Kansas, Chandler said the senator, although a Democrat, had made a "close connection" with the Populist members of the Kansas legislature, and on becoming a senator had secured all the Democratic patronage which the state of Kansas had received from the national administration.

The Populists of Kansas were thus deceived. "They cheated to get him in," said Mr. Chandler, "and the results have been what might have been expected." As to the seat now occupied by Mr. Roach of North Dakota Mr. Chandler declared it would be filled by a Republican if there had not been the basest manipulation, in which the speaker of the house and his confederates had participated. Mr. Chandler denounced the "traitors" of that transaction. He then took up the investigation which the senate began as to the private record of Mr. Roach and read from the Record to show how action on the investigation had been avoided, "and so," said he, "the former cashier of the Citizens' National bank of Washington continues to occupy a seat as a Democratic senator." Mr. Roach sat at his desk throughout this arraignment.

Mr. Chandler then reviewed in detail the proceedings of the Kansas legislature in the election of Mr. Martin and declared it made as vicious a record as was ever presented in electioneering fraud. "He is still here," said Mr. Chandler, "and will remain until next Monday, when the Democratic congress comes to an ignominious end."

Mr. Hill said he "hated hypocrites." He referred to the "fraud by which the great Samuel Tilden had been kept from the presidential chair." Then, turning to Mr. Chandler, he added: "We all remember the course of our friend Chandler at that time in going to Florida and stealing that state from the Democracy." There was a tumultuous demonstration in the gallery at this point, lasting half a minute. The vice president rapped for order and then warned the spectators the galleries would be cleared if the demonstration was repeated.

Mr. Martin replied to Mr. Chandler's reference to him, saying no honest man ever questioned his right to his seat. No man had ever charged that he bought his seat in the senate, but could the senator from New Hampshire say as much. If one-half was true that was charged against the senator from New Hampshire, instead of being in the United States senate he should be in the penitentiary. Instead of the eagles that had represented the great state of New Hampshire "a buzzard had taken their place."

Mr. Frye at once arose and called Mr. Martin to order. Mr. Martin remained standing, whereupon Mr. Manderson demanded the rule be enforced that the senator take his seat. Mr. Martin took his seat. Mr. Frye withdrew his motion calling the senator to order. Mr. Hoar at once renewed the call, saying he would withdraw it if Mr. Martin would withdraw his objectionable words.

"I can not withdraw them," said Mr. Martin. "I meant no offense to the senate, but it is only strong language that will meet some situations."

There was further discussion as to whether Mr. Martin should be allowed to proceed. He finally went on, withdrawing the objectionable words, although he said he could never change his mind as to their application to the senator from New Hampshire. This closed the exciting event for a time and the senate returned to the appropriation bill.

But Mr. Chandler again took the floor at 11:30 o'clock or another phase of the subject. He said he would pass over the vituperation used against him. He referred to the action of Mr. Hill in gratifying his spite against the president of the United States in canvassing the senate to defeat Mr. Cleveland's nomination to the United States supreme court. Mr. Chandler spoke of Mr. Hill's recent dinner at the White house and contrasted "his old hostility with his recent subservience," which had finally been repaid by one postmaster.

Mr. Hill replied that he could not be purchased by a dinner at the White house and had not recommended the postmaster at Elmira referred to. Mr. Hill closed at midnight. At 12:35 this morning the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was passed and the senate adjourned.

The resolution authorizing payment to Joseph W. Ady of \$2,000 to cover the expenses incurred in contesting the seat of Senator Martin of Kansas, and to the latter \$1,000, was passed.

A Nebraska Murderer Hanged.

PLATTSBURGH, Neb., March 2.—Harry Hill, the murderer of Matthew Akeson, a Cass county farmer, was hanged this morning at 9:09 o'clock. His neck was broken. November 1, 1893, Hill, formerly a Washington policeman, disgraced because of drink, killed Akeson while trying to rob him.

To Aid Santa Fe Reorganization.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 2.—The house has passed Senator Thacher's bill, passed by the senate, authorizing corporations to issue preferred stock. The object is to aid the Santa Fe in its reorganization plan.

SLATTERY SPEAKS.

He Delivers an Address in Savannah Without Being Mobbled.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 3.—Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Slattery lectured to 600 women in Odd Fellows' hall. Many of the ladies at the lecture were escorted to the hall by their husbands. Policemen were stationed in the square on which the hall fronts. No one was allowed to loiter about the building. Toward the close of the lecture crowds collected in the vicinity, and Slattery and his wife were followed to their hotel by thousands.

Last night Odd Fellows' hall was crowded to its limit, and many were turned away. Fully 1,000 men were in the hall. It is understood that a large proportion were armed. On all sides men were heard saying that they were ready for a mob. Outside the hall the entire police force, with the exception of a few scattered through the audience, were distributed so as to command the entire vicinity of the hall. No crowds were allowed to congregate near the building. Inside the hall Slattery received an ovation, and throughout his lecture he was applauded and cheered.

When he declared the riot Tuesday night had shown the necessity of Protestant organization the wild cheering lasted several minutes. Slattery was escorted back to the hotel by a large body of police. Several hundred of those who had heard him followed to assist in protecting him. While there were many people on the streets to the hotel there was no demonstration made against the ex-priest except hisses. Slattery announced he intended to remain in Savannah until he could walk the streets without police protection. His presence here will keep up excitement, which has been intensified by the announcement that the A. P. A. would be perfected here at once. Conservative men on both sides deeply deplore the existing situation.

THE NATIONAL SENATE.

Members Discuss the Chandler-Martin-Hill Episode.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—When the senate met to-day, senators gathered in groups and discussed the scenes of last night, the shower of venomous epithets and the tumult on the floor and in the galleries and talked of whether steps should be taken to uphold, as far as might be, the dignity of the upper chamber. The three chief figures in the conflict, Messrs. Chandler, Hill and Martin, were early in their seats. Mr. Roach of North Dakota, who had been a silent but conspicuous figure of the conflict, was engaged in writing through the early hours of the session. Several of the veteran Democratic leaders conferred as to what could be done without jeopardizing the passage of the appropriation bills.

A land bill providing for the extension until January 1, 1897, of the time within which entries might be made on certain lands, was discussed at length and passed.

Mr. Morgan, chairman of the committee on foreign relations and one of the United States' members of the Behring sea commission, offered a resolution directing the reference to the foreign relations committee of the president's message concerning the Behring sea seizure payments for an investigation during the recess. He said that an inquiry was most desirable for a vindication of the United States. Mr. Turpie objected to immediate consideration and it went over.

SPAIN TAKES NO CHANCES.

Several Thousand More Troops Ordered to Cuba at Once.

LONDON, March 2.—A dispatch received here from Madrid confirms the report that the Spanish government has issued definite orders for the immediate transportation of seven battalions of troops, each composed of 900 men, to Havana. In addition it is said that another battalion of troops has been ordered to Havana from Porto Rico, making a total of over 7,000 men to be dispatched in haste to Cuba. At the sittings yesterday of the Spanish senate and chamber of deputies many of the members made patriotic speeches, declaring that they would support the government in restoring order in Cuba.

DEFEAT FOR THE CATTLEMEN.

Oklahoma Legislature Passes the Bill Ending Free Range in the Counties.

GUTHRIE, Ok., March 2.—The cattlemen made their last stand in the Oklahoma legislature yesterday and lost, both the bill putting an end to free range in any of the counties of the territory, and the one taxing personal property in all unorganized counties and Indian reservations passing the senate and going to the governor. Their last hope for having their immense herds free and untaxed is to get the Osage reservation of several million acres detached from Oklahoma and added to the Indian territory, and they have been telegraphing their lobby at Washington to exercise every effort to secure that end.

PRIZE FIGHTS IN OKLAHOMA.

Lower House Takes Action by Passing a Bill Permitting Them.

GUTHRIE, Ok., March 2.—The lower house of the Oklahoma legislature passed a bill allowing athletic sports, including prize fights, to be pulled off in the territory. The bill is very liberal, but no trouble was experienced in rushing it through the lower house. A large number of pugilists were in the lobby steering the bill, which, if it becomes a law, will place lots of money in circulation.

The Nebraska legislature has decided to revive the beet sugar bounty by paying the producer \$5 per ton for all beets produced. The last legislature suspended this law.

Secretary Smith has disbarred from practice before the interior department John T. Moss of Chillicothe, Mo., and George M. Van Leuven of Lime Springs, Iowa, for violating pension laws.

A dispatch from Odessa says that Madame Modjeska has been forbidden to appear at the Warsaw theater because while at Chicago she lectured at the world's fair on Russia's oppression of Poland.

GORMAN ON FINANCE.

The Maryland Senator Takes Issue With Secretary Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—After working until midnight last night the senators were slow in arriving to-day and only a dozen were on hand when consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed and an amendment granting to Henry Talbot, clerk of the house ways and means committee, \$2,000 for assisting the senate finance committee in its tariff work last fall was agreed to.

This cleared the way for the contest over the financial amendment providing for an issue of \$100,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness, of small denominations, to bear 3 per cent interest, in order to meet deficiencies in the treasury.

After squabbling for some time over a point of order Mr. Gorman unfolded an elaborate table of figures. He said the answers made by the secretary of the treasury in response to inquiries by the senate on their face showed little cause for fear of a deficiency, but an analysis of these figures presented a far less hopeful aspect.

"I think I will be able to demonstrate," he went on, "that the secretary of the treasury will have a deficiency of \$30,000,000 for the calendar year and \$60,000,000 for the fiscal year."

Mr. Gorman said the secretary's reply to the senate stated that there was \$106,000,000 on hand available to pay ordinary expenditures. He (Gorman) knew that this was a mistake, and he went to those who had made the estimate and said: "Your figures are misleading. You have made a mistake." He called their attention to the fact that they had omitted the checks, drafts, etc., outstanding. These had been included in the monthly report. It disclosed that there was actually \$67,000,000 available. Here was a mistake of about \$30,000,000 to begin with. He itemized the sums due for rivers and harbors, public buildings, etc., and took up the secretary's estimates of receipts he hoped to have. The secretary estimated his total expenditures at \$356,000,000. Already the house had appropriated \$374,000,000 for the year. To this the senate would add \$20,000,000 and the total would be \$394,000,000, while he would stake his reputation that it would reach \$400,000,000.

"The truth is," said Mr. Gorman, "that they made a mistake about a year ago in making up their balances of \$60,000,000, and they have been trying to adhere to it ever since."

Taking up the question of gold payments, Mr. Gorman said that they all knew perfectly well that the government would always maintain its gold payments. He was much diverted and not a little irritated at the constant interruptions which led him away from his line of argument.

Mr. George suggested that the secretary of the treasury ought to show what he wanted without having a guardian.

"I am not the guardian of the secretary," said Mr. Gorman, "but I am sent here by a state which has never repudiated a debt and they would not keep me here if I failed to stand for the honor and integrity of the credit of our government."

At 3:50 o'clock Mr. Gorman arose and withdrew his \$100,000,000 certificate amendment.

The Mills amendment declaring that no more bonds should be issued was declared out of order without a vote.

Mistaken for a Burglar.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 28.—Mrs. Robert Craig was awakened early this morning and screamed at the top of her voice, telling her husband there were burglars in the house. Craig caught sight of a human figure in the hallway and fired. The person proved to be Mrs. Craig's sister, and is dangerously wounded.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

OMAHA	
Butter—Cream separator	19 1/2 @ 20
Butter—Fair to good country	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Eggs—Fresh	24 @ 25
Hens—Mixed	36 @ 37
Chickens—Dressed, per	3 1/2 @ 4
Lemons—Choice Messina	3 50 @ 4 00
Oranges—Floridas, per box	3 25 @ 4 25
Beans—Navy, hand-picked	1 90 @ 2 00
Hay—Upland, per ton	9 00 @ 10 50
Onions—Per bbl	2 75 @ 3 00
Garlic—Fair to good	1 75 @ 2 00
Lard—Per bbl	1 50 @ 1 75
Cranberries—Jars, 11 lbs	61 @ 63
Hogs—Mixed packing	3 70 @ 4 00
Hogs—Heavy weights	4 00 @ 4 15
Beef—Stockers and feeders	1 75 @ 3 00
Beef—Fair to good	3 00 @ 4 85
Bulls	1 50 @ 3 00
Strgs.	2 40 @ 3 50
Calves	1 10 @ 3 00
Corns—No. 2	39 @ 43
Cows	1 00 @ 3 50
Helps	1 50 @ 3 10
Westerns	2 35 @ 3 85
Sheep—Choice natives	3 25 @ 4 00
Sheep—Inferior to choice	2 50 @ 3 25

CHICAGO.

Wheat—No. 2, spring	51 @ 51 1/2
Corn—Per bu	28 @ 43 1/2
Oats—No. 2	23 @ 35 1/2
Yrk.	10 @ 40 1/2
Lard	6 50 @ 6 52 1/2
Hogs—Mixed packing	4 10 @ 4 15
Cattle—Native steers	3 75 @ 3 85
Sheep—Lamb	3 50 @ 5 00
Sheep—Inferior to choice	2 50 @ 4 10

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 red, cash	52 @ 52 1/2
Corn—Per bu	41 @ 41 1/2
Oats—Per bu	31 1/2 @ 30 1/2
Hogs—Mixed packing	3 90 @ 4 10
Cattle—Native steers	3 50 @ 4 25
Sheep—Mixed natives	3 75 @ 4 25

KANSAS CITY.

Wheat—No. 2 hard	51 1/2 @ 52
Corn—No. 2	40 1/2 @ 40 3/4
Oats—No. 2	27 @ 27 1/2
Cattle—Stockers and feeders	2 00 @ 4 10
Hogs—Mixed packers	3 65 @ 3 85

The house committee on pensions has voted to report favorably the bill introduced by Representative Moore of Kansas to make the veterans of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth regiments of Kansas volunteer cavalry pensionable under the act of June, 1890.

An official statement of the United States geological survey shows that during the calendar year of 1894 the total product of zinc (spelter) was 75,323 short tons, a decrease of 3,504 tons from the previous year, due to industrial depression. Kansas shows a decrease of 2,338 tons, while all other states show smaller decreases.

AN ALPENA MIRACLE.

MRS. JAS. M. TODD OF LONG RAPIDS DISCARDS CRUTCHES.

In an Interview with a Reporter She Reviews Her Experience and Tells the Real Cause of the Miracle.

From Alpena, Michigan, ARGUS.

We have long known Mrs. Jas. M. Todd of Long Rapids, Alpena County, Mich. She has been a sad cripple. Many of her friends know the story of her recovery; for the benefit of those who do not we publish it to-day.

Eight years ago she was taken with nervous prostration, and in a few months with muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. It affected her heart, then her head. Her feet became so swollen she could wear nothing on them; her hands were drawn all out of shape. Her eyes were swollen shut more than half the time, her knee joints terribly swollen and for eighteen months she had to be held up to be dressed. One limb became entirely helpless, and the skin was so dry and cracked that it would bleed when touched. These eight years she had been treated by a score of physicians, and has also spent much time at Ann Arbor under best medical advice. All said her trouble was brought on by hard work and that medicine would not cure, and that rest was the best blessing which would ease her. After going to live with her daughter she became entirely helpless and could not even raise her arms to cover herself at night. The interesting part of the story follows in her own words:

"I was urged to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and at last did so. In three days after I commenced taking Pink Pills I could sit up and dress myself, and after using them six weeks I went home and commenced working. I continued taking the pills until now I begin to forget my crutches and can go up and down steps without aid. I am truly a living wonder.

"Now, if I can say anything to induce those who have suffered as I have to try Pink Pills, I shall gladly do so. If other like sufferers will try Pink Pills according to directions, they will have reason to thank God for creating men who