

Wall Street Preparing to Squeeze The Banking Business.

Editor ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT:— Immediately after the present administration entered upon its duties, Banker Clews, Wall Street's spokesman announced to the country that Wall Street would become restive and alarmed "if some steps were not taken looking toward a financial finality."

Webster says "Finality" means the final state, the last winding up of things Wall Street wants a "finality" of the finance question. It wants the finance question "wound up," settled for all time.

In the same connection Banker Clews informs the people that the first step in the final settlement of the finance question, is the repeal of the silver purchase act. Why did Wall Street wish to get rid of the Sherman silver law? Not, as it claims, because the law drove gold out of the country, nor because it caused the present "acute financial crisis."

But because under the law 4,500,000 ounces of silver was purchased each month and paid for with U. S. treasury notes—thus over \$3,000,000 a month of government full legal tender money was going into circulation.

According to Wall Street the first step in the final settlement of the finance question is to stop the issue of all government currency.

What is the next step? We will let the bankers answer.

In the Bee of July 10th, we find the following from Banker Clews:

It is not to be supposed that a stoppage of the silver issues is the only amendment of the currency situation requires. We must have an elasticity in our currency that will permit its volume to increase with the growing business of the country; and if the new silver issues are stopped without provision being made for a natural additional supply of money the change will be simply one from unsound inflation to the opposite extreme of violent contraction. It would be neither an unworkable nor an unwhole-some demand if concurrently with the consideration of a repeal bill the sense of congress should be consulted as to the procurement of this needed elasticity through amendments of the laws relating to bank note circulation.

Yes; stopping the coinage of silver resulted in a violent contraction of the currency. Wall Street called in loans to contract, and congress stepped the issue of a government currency, thus helping on the Wall Street scheme of contraction, and contraction caused the present "acute financial crisis"

But Banker Clews is very careful in outlining how Wall Street wants the currency question settled. He does not wish to arouse any determined opposition, he merely intimates that bank currency might take the place of silver issue. Not so with Mr. W. C. Cromwell, who read a paper before the American Bankers Association on Oct. 18th, 1893. He boldly gives away the whole plan, the Wall street plan of a final settlement of the finance question He says:

All silver purchasing must cease. Without this it is absolutely useless to institute other reforms. Then our legal tender, the greenback and the Treasury note, must be retired. This brings us to the question, what shall fill the gap thus created? There is but one answer. The present tendency in all the great nations of the world is towards bank currency. Bank currency is what we, too, must depend on.

"Notes issued by properly capitalized and inspected banks to the extent of a proportion of their paid up capital, and made a first lien upon their assets, not specially pledged, but held as a general security, have behind them the only truly scientific basis for circulation in a country like ours—the basis being the products of the energy, the muscles, and the brain of our people. What better basis for bank notes can be created than these quick assets? Such bank notes, under regulation for daily redemption, modesty and automatically retire when they are not needed. Graft this principle upon the national system. Abolish the oversecurity and the tax on circulation. Make the note secure enough, but not too secure. Drop the United States bond special security, adopt the general security principle which is in such successful operation in Canada, make the note first lien on all assets, including double liability in stock holders, limiting its issue to a percentage of capital with a guarantee fund and other minor details to be arranged. Establish redemption agencies at financial centers throughout the United States. Let all notes be printed by the government as now. Under the general security principle daily actual redemption would then become a fact. The operations would be the same as under Canadian law.

"Would this currency meet in volume the requirements of the country? There is no doubt about it. The redemption of the greenback and treasury note, \$700,000,000 in all, could be accomplished gradually by the use of \$100,000,000 gold reserve, by the sale of silver bullion, by means of the debt sinking fund appropriation, by income, by borrowing on gold bonds for the purpose. This should be done gradually. Meantime the national bank note issues, relieved of heavy burdens but protected and made absolutely safe, would increase, and as they did so the legal tender retirement could be kept automatically level with such increase. The volume of notes would also swell from rapid changes of state banks into national, and from new organizations. A few years would see the change completed. Trade could then go on for the first time in the history of this country, unshaken by the fear of disturbance and corruption as its very base, sure of the essential foundation of all enduring commercial prosperity—a sound currency."

Think of the gall these Wall Street bankers have, to ask the people to surrender to them the issue of all money except gold (and that they control), and then ask to have the "tax on circulation and security to the bill holder

abolished!" Cromwell says, "make the note secure enough, but not too secure." That is, make the notes good enough to circulate when the people have confidence in them, but in time of panic not so secure but what the bankers can refuse to take them. Thus giving the banks power to rob bill holders as they now have the power to rob depositors.

During the Cleveland administration Wall Street proposes to settle the finance question as outlined by Cromwell. This of course will kill the Democratic party; but what cares Wall Street for that?

In that case it will try to put the Republican (its other party) in power to act as "dog in the manger" to prevent the people from wiping out the wrongs done them by the Democrats.

Wall Street proposes to get what it wants from the Democrats, and keep what it gets by turning the country over to the tender mercies of a Republican do-nothing party.

To quiet the nerves of the people Wall Street will then proceed in its own way to boom the times for a year or two on a wildcat currency.

The issue of government bonds is the next step in the Wall Street plan. The large banks will probably get all the 5 per cent, and other bonds issued and in their hands, and these will go to a 25 per cent, premium.

We call the attention of the small country banks, especially the state and private banks to this fact, that when the large banks get the finance question settled to suit them they will own all the bonds and securities on which an issue of bank bills could be based. They could then fix the premium on all securities to be used for banking purposes where they please. They could fix the number and location of all banks and as their scheme contemplates only national banks, we predict that one-half of the banks now doing business will be "turned down" and those reorganizing will be squeezed for a good round premium.

The large banks are not quite ready to eat up the small ones. Wall Street wants the assistance of all the banks to help force on the people the foreign banking system, the foreign rate of wages, the foreign tenant system, the foreign manner of living for the laborers and the foreign rule of monopoly. These things an accomplished fact, Wall Street will be ready and in a position to gobble the small banks.

CONSERVATIVE.

The Populists of Keith County Alive.

OGALA, NEB., Feb. 5, 1894.

Editor ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT:—

As we seldom see anything in your valuable paper from this part of the Lord's Moral Vineyard, and as we have no independent paper in Keith county at this time, to spread the good news abroad that the Independent party here still lives, I am prompted to write this, trusting it may find space.

Our party is continually growing in the knowledge of the truth, and we feel that the principles set forth in the Omaha platform must be enforced by actual legislation before justice can be done to the great masses of the toilers of this nation. We realize the fact that there is going to be a terrible struggle before the great conspiracy of the money lenders and capitalists of this country and England will concede that the common people have rights that they are bound to respect. We have watched, and are still watching with solicitude the progress of events as they transpire both in and outside of the halls of Congress. We have watched the sad spectacle of the leaders of the two old parties in Congress voting as a unit on measures that are in the interest of the Snylocks of both countries. They seem to vie with each other in their mad effort to honor Wall Street speculators, seemingly forgetful of a constituency consisting of a large majority whose circumstances and avocations of life demand at their hands legislation that will give all an equal opportunity to reap the benefit from the honest labor of life. We consider the question that is being made the leading one in Congress at this time by both old parties—the tariff—sinks into insignificance beside the great question of finance, and that it is being agitated more for the purpose of drawing the attention of the people away from the real issue than for any other purpose. We also notice that in nearly every state and county where the People's party have gained a footing the old parties have their emissaries at work springing some question that will tend to lead to a division of the Independent forces.

The A. P. A. is drawing its slimy form through some communities for the purpose of making a division in our ranks, but it is ceasing to be a factor in the west. Its claims are too repugnant to the true American to seri-ously consider. In other localities local questions, such as arise in school districts, etc., are distorted by these agencies of the old parties to lead votes away from the People's party.

I simply call attention to these facts that independent voters here may see the necessity of watching and working as well as praying. As this letter has already run up to sixty lines or more, I will desist from occupying further space at this time.

J. W. WILSON.

To Florida where flowers bloom in January, via the Miami Pacific route. City ticket office, 1301 O street.

National Bankers, Bond-holders and Syndicates.

BELFORD, Me., Jan. 16, 1894. It is said that a cat can look at the King, and although I am not a cat, I claim the right to write to you this open letter. You will perceive it is a letter somewhat of inquiry and I hope and trust that the press throughout the length and breadth of our nation, will publish these few lines and your answer thereto, for I fancy there are millions who want to know your answer. I want to ask you about a little clip taken from the New York Tribune in 1878, as follows:

"The time is near when they—the national banks—will feel themselves compelled to act strongly. Meanwhile a very good thing has been done. The machinery is now furnished by which in any emergency, the financial corporations of the east can act together at a single days notice with such power that no act of Congress can overcome or resist their decision.

I believe this statement to be true, and I consider it parallel to a case where a robber or pirate, takes possession of a man's farm and home, I call you to account for it and not only myself but millions of idle and angry men in this nation. By what authority, license, law or permission, have you done this thing? Let us see what you have done. Will you turn to Article I, Section 1, of the constitution of the United States and read with me:

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States which shall consist of a senate and House of Representatives.

Now read above it the short preamble: "We the people of the United States in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution of the United States of America."

Now this seems to be an agreement, a contract. Let us see. What is a contract? I think it is Judge Story who says: "A contract is a deliberate engagement between competent parties, upon a legal consideration to do or to abstain from doing some act." This contract includes not only what I have quoted but the entire constitution of the United States; and do you remember our forefathers fought for the liberties, the powers, the union, the justice, the domestic tranquility, the common defence, the general welfare resulting in the aforesaid blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity? They fought for it, they purchased it with their blood. Yea, they died for it. Do you realize how sacred is the inheritance to us? Do you know what supports the laws of our constitution and our state? Is it not the consent of the governed? Then it is, an agreement, is it not? And a legal contract, is it not? It is a promise by certain parties. The constitution of the United States was ratified by all the states, and became a contract by all the people, a promise to be governed by those laws; and the people, then, were parties to those laws, of whom you, if you are human, intelligent beings and citizens of the United States, are a party and have promised to perform all the terms of the contract. Now what have you done? What is the confession of your organ, the New York Tribune? Let me answer, and then you perjure yourselves to answer it in the negative if you dare to. You, the financial corporations of the east have taken the government into your own hands and with such power, that no act of Congress can overcome or resist your decision, that is what you claim, and that is indicated by your acts. Now sirs, what will be your answer to this charge? You have never answered it only in one way, tacitly, by what we call a demurrer. You know what a demurrer is but I will define it because some who read these lines may not know A demurrer is an answer in court, to the declaration all to be true, but says, "What of it?" And so you say of this charge I bring against you only you don't use exactly the same words, but as I have seen it in print, "The government, the people he d—d." Now, looking at you from this stand point. You are traitors, are you what? You are diabolical pirates.

WATLAND KNOWLTON, Secretary.

Co. A. 1st Reg. Maine P. P. V.

Tobacco Deranged my Stomach and my Entire Nervous System—After Using No-to-bac I Gained Sixteen Pounds in Weight.

URBANA, OHIO, Nov. 21, 1892.

Sterling Remedy Company, No. 45 Randolph St., Chicago.

GENTLEMAN:—I used tobacco constantly from twenty to forty-three; I felt that I must quit, or my stomach would be completely gone. I read one of your advertisements and thought it was a "fake," but resolved to make one effort to quit. NO-TO-BAC came July 4th 1892, and I commenced to use it at once. The first two weeks I gained eight pounds in weight, in four weeks I gained sixteen pounds. NO-TO-BAC, completely destroyed my desire for tobacco in two weeks, my appetite became natural and I ate breakfast a thing I had not done before in ten years, except simply to drink a cup of coffee.

(Signed) C. McDONALD.

There are many tobacco users suffering from disease attributed to tobacco other than the use of tobacco. Dr. A. G. S. Remedy Company, 45 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill., has a list of agents, and get a box of NO-TO-BAC or a little book that will tell you all about it. If you cannot call, just let me know. THE STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, No. 45, Randolph St., Chicago, Illinois.

Horticultural Notes for February.

The first suggestion I have is to take courage for the coming year. The records of the Doane College Observatory show that for the past 15 years 1878 to 1893 the average rain fall has been 29 and 21-100 inches. That looking over the past we have not had two very dry years in succession. The average rain fall for the past ten years is 27 & 86-100 inches. These figures apply to South-eastern Nebraska. 1887 shows 22 & 95-100 inches followed in 1888 by 27 & 55-100 inches in 1889 by 39 & 14-100 inches, in 1890 again the rain fall was only 21 & 81-100 inches followed in 1891 by 28 & 57-100 inches in 1892 by 28 & 46-100 inches, in 1893 by 22 & 55-100 inches or more than 6 inches below the average. Looking back over the fifteen years it will be contrary to the experience of the past if we have less than full average-rain fall in 1894, with the indications favoring an excess above the average. Evidently it is a part of wisdom to plan for a wet spring and heavy summer rain. Fortunately Nebraska soil easily absorbs excessive rain fall and our wettest are our most successful years. With most this is a leisure time to make plans for the spring and summer. Send for seed catalogues, plan to have a large garden, which if planted in long rows so as to cultivate everything by horse and machinery can be cared for without taking much time from the main crop. In selecting from various seed lists it is better to use almost the entire plant of reliable well tried varieties whose value is not at all lessened from the fact that they can be had at the lowest prices. Touch high priced novelties lightly, let those who have more time and means experiment with those. These suggestions apply with yet more force to the selection for the orchard and the fruit garden, because these represent investments for a term of years. It is safer to purchase from the nearest reliable nurseryman rather than to send to distant nurseries; on the business principal that the firms nearest to the planter value his trade most and will make greatest exertions to please, they are also within reach in case of accident or misfortune. Ordinary business prudence compels the local nurseryman to be more careful to carry varieties adapted to his own location and trade. Most western nurserymen are also orchardists as well as nurserymen, they have usually acquired expensive experience available and of value to their customers.

In planting the orchard and fruit garden it will doubtless be found wise to devote the ground mainly to the trees and plants and not to attempt to raise full crops of farm products from the same ground. Year by year it becomes more apparent that the orchard and fruit plantation should be so planted and handled as to make thorough cultivation with two or four horse machinery easy and practicable. Orchard trees planted at right angles and at distances can with profit be cultivated with disk pulverizers run by two or four horses from some time in May to August 15th, with sufficient cultivation thereafter to keep down weed growth which will dissipate the moisture needed for winter. This cannot be done where the attempt is made to raise a farm crop in the orchard. It is wise to plan for planting the leading small fruits, since they give large returns in a brief time. Those who have not yet protected grape vines of previous planting should at once trim and lay down on the ground, covering with hay or straw to protect from the dry winds of February and March. February usually has very mild days suited to orchard trimming. When the frost is out of the wood we often times have more comfortable weather for pruning this month than in the blistering days of March.

E. F. STEPHENS, President, State Horticultural Society.

Use Northwestern line to Chicago Low rates. Fast trains. Office 1133 O St.

Tourists from Minnesota Points

Commenting October 5th, a Tourist car leaves Minneapolis every Thursday morning and runs to Pueblo and via Albert Lea to Columbus Junction, arriving at 11:37 a. m. and there connects with our C. R. I. & P. train No. 13 which will hold at that point for arrival of the B. C. R. & N. train carrying that car, and via Kansas City arrive at Pueblo second morning. Beginning October 10th, Tourist car will leave Albert Lea every Tuesday morning and run via Minneapolis & St. Louis by through Angus to Des Moines, arriving at night, and there lay over and be taken west on "Big Five" Friday morning, and run via Omaha, Lincoln and Belleville to Pueblo.

TO TRAVELERS

Free—F—Free.

If you are about to make a trip to north, north-western Nebraska, the Black Hills country or central Wyoming, to points in the two Dakotas, to St. Paul, Minneapolis or Duluth, or points west on the Pacific lines, to any point in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Northern Illinois and Iowa, direct to Chicago, the east and south, you can obtain free of charge at the city office, 1133 O St. or depot, under the sign and S. streets, of the West rail line, complete and reliable information of all connections, routes, etc. With 5000 miles of the over lines in the states named visitors to any of them can but save their time by patronizing the Northwestern line.

A. S. FREDLING, City Ticket Agent, 1133 O Street, W. M. SHIPMAN, Gen. Agent.

Use Northwestern line to Chicago Low rates. Fast trains. Office 1133 O St.

A SERIOUS QUESTION.

Which is the Mother of the Chickens? Two Hens and a Cat.

Mrs. Mary Gowan, of Birmingham, Ala., had an experience she is fond of relating. One of her hens had been trying to set for some time, but she had been "broken up" on two or three successive nests.

At last she found a nest away back under the house, with five eggs in it, and seized upon that nest as if she had struck upon a bonanza. There she sat patiently and triumphantly day after day till her time had lengthened out to two weeks. Once she came on the nest and Mrs. Gowan looking back under the house saw the family cat back there in the nest. She was very glad of it, for that indicated that the eggs would go. Next day, however, the hen was back on the nest as usual, and there was no way to get back to her. Finally when about two weeks had gone by the hen came out, and Mrs. Gowan determined to capture her before she could get back. In order to make sure of it she called in the assistance of the fifteen-year old son of a neighbor, who in order to "head off" the hen throw a little too hard with his stone, and as a result the hen fluttered and died.

This was the last of the hen, and as Mrs. Gowan thought it was the last of the nest and eggs. Her surprise may be imagined when on just a week from that day, she heard a commotion under the house and found that it was caused by the cat trying to keep track of four little downy young chickens. After quite a while they all got out from under the house, and were at once transferred to the kitchen, where since that time "mother and children have been doing well." Mrs. Gowan now has an interesting question to propound to all listeners: Which is the mother of the chickens—the hen that laid the eggs, or the hen that did the setting for two weeks, or the cat that finished the operation.

HOW HE SPELLED IT.

Hunting the Dictionary for Something That Was Not There.

"How do you spell 'catechism,' Maria?" called Mr. Jones up stairs to his wife.

"I haven't any light," answered Mrs. Jones irrelevantly. "What has that to do with spelling 'catechism'?" shouted Mr. Jones. "I must have it for I am getting my Sunday-school report ready."

"I'm busy," called Mrs. Jones; "look in the dictionary."

A half hour later Mrs. Jones came down stairs and found Mr. Jones still buried deeply in Webster's ponderous tome.

"For mercy sake, Mr. Jones, haven't you found that word yet?" "No, Maria, and no wonder. It isn't in the dictionary. I only wanted to see if it was spelled with an 'a' or an 'e' in the second syllable; but I have to risk it for there is no such word here."

"Nonsense," said Mrs. Jones sharply. "Give me the book, I'll soon find it."

"But I tell you it is not there. I have gone right through the K's and it is not in it."

Then Mrs. Jones laughed long and loud.

"Didn't you find it under the head of K-a-t?" she gasped.

"I don't see any thing funny about it," retorted Jones sulkily.

"Don't you? Suppose you look in the C-a-t. Mr. Jones, I think you need to go to a spelling-school as much as anything."

Mr. Jones was mad clear through, and shut up the book with a bang.

Why He Didn't Marry.

A young man of small resources was bemoaning the other day his inability to get married, says the New York World. "It is all because you don't go about it the right way," declared the vivacious young matron to whom he made his plaint. "Why don't you stop flying around with that homely Miss Smith you don't care a bit for and devote yourself to that charming Nelly Johnson? To be sure, she is poor and Miss Smith is rich, but that should not make any difference to you." The young man heaved a deep sigh. "My dear Mrs. Brown," he said, impressively, "I can imagine no fate more blissful than to travel through life in a parlor car with Nelly Johnson, gazing into her eyes—and eating bananas. But you see" with another sigh, "I would have to take Miss Smith or some one else along to pay for the bananas."

In Memory of His Mother.

A home for young men of good family but limited means was recently opened at 88 east Third street Cincinnati, by E. P. Bradstreet as a memorial to his mother, Anna Bradstreet who died when he was a child. The old-fashioned roomy house has been tastefully furnished and will accommodate thirteen young men, whose clothes will be mended and whose comfort will be looked after generally by the motherly English woman who has been secured as matron. Mr. and Mrs. Bradstreet will occupy a suite of rooms in the house in pursuance of the individualistic idea in benevolent works and of the command to "bring the homeless into your own homes." If the work prospers ample accommodations will be provided.

A Useful Menagerie.

Napoleon Le Grande a Biddford, Me., French-Canadian has a small menagerie of his own, which is both profitable and amusing. His big St. Bernard dog furnishes power for a turning lathe by diligent work in a treadmill, and also takes part with other dogs in acrobatic exercises which would win applause in Barnum's tent. In Grande has also dogs in ping greyhounds and a buck deer broken to harness.

A PHYSICIAN TALKS.

THE REMARKABLE STORY AND AFFIDAVIT OF DR. LEWIS BLUNDIN.

Afflicted With Paralysis for Twenty-five Years—Pronounced Incurable by the Foremost Physicians of the World—A Case of World-Wide Interest.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

Many survivors of our late war left the ranks un wounded but with broken constitution; an instance in point, is Lewis D. Blundin, a resident of Hulmeville, Berks Co., Pa. In relating his experiences and what he had suffered in consequence of the hardships he had encountered Mr. Blundin said:

"I was born at Bridgewater, Penna., in 1841, and went through the war as private sergeant and hospital steward in Company C, 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers. My service was active, and while in Georgia I had an attack of typhoid fever, which left me weak and a ready victim for future disease. My kidneys were then affected and this finally developed into spinal trouble which lasted through my army service. In 1866 I was mustered out with an honorable discharge and entered the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia as a student. I graduated two years later with a diploma but not practice. At that time I was living in Manayunk. One day, after I had graduated, I was lying on a sofa at my home in Manayunk, when I felt a cold sensation in my lower limbs as though the blood had suddenly left them. When I tried to move them I was horrified at the discovery that I was paralyzed from my hips to my toes. The paralysis was complete and painless. I could not move a muscle. I called in Dr. William C. Todd of Philadelphia. He made careful and exhaustive examination of my case, branding and testing and finally announced that my trouble was caused by inflammation of the spinal cord, and that I would likely have another stroke of paralysis. I consulted Dr. I. W. Gross and Dr. Fancourt of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, with the same result. I called in Dr. Morehouse, of Philadelphia, who said that no amount of medicine would ever prove of the slightest benefit to me.

"One day last September I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I sent for one box. I had always been troubled with a sort of vertigo after my first stroke of paralysis so such an extent that when I got out of my bed my head would swim and I had difficulty in saving myself from falling. My appetite was bad, digestive organs ruined and no assimilation of food. In addition to many other ailments, rheumatism held a prominent place. By the time I had finished the first box of Pink Pills I was comparatively free from these minor ills. My appetite returned, the digestive organs got down to their daily grind and the rheumatism disappeared. I was much encouraged and immediately sent for a half dozen boxes of Pink Pills. Relief followed upon relief with astonishing rapidity. First one all would disappear, then another, until the pill got to work upon the foundation of my trouble—paralysis. I felt a sense of exhilaration and the general effect was beneficial, becoming more so each day. Noting this fact, I increased the dose from one to two pills after each meal for a few days. Before I had taken six boxes of pills, I was sitting in my chair one afternoon, when I felt a curious sensation in my left foot. Upon investigation, I found it had flexed, or, in other words, become movable, and I could move it. From that time on my improvement was steady and it was not long before I was walking around on crutches with little or no discomfort. It was three years before taking the Pink Pills that I had been able to use the crutches at any time. My health is daily improving and I feel sure that Pink Pills have done me more good than all the doctors and all the medicine in the country, and as they are so readily I can easily afford the treatment."

Mr. Blundin tells of another remarkable cure effected by the use of Pills. It was one of his old comrades in the army, who, since the war has resided in Michigan. He has been a sufferer from rheumatism nearly all his life. "I know," said Mr. Blundin, "that there have been times when he could not lift his arms to his head, or even his hands to his mouth, because of chronic rheumatism. He read in a Detroit paper of a wonderful cure made by Pink Pills and bought a box. His cure was sudden and complete. Knowing that I was a sufferer from rheumatism, along with my other ills, he wrote me about his recovery and advised me to try them. I was then using them. He said he had perfect control of his arms and hands and could use them freely without experiencing any pain. He added that as a cure for rheumatism the Pills were the most complete in the world. My case alone proves that, for I am confident that my greatly benefited condition is due solely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Sworn to before me this 15th day of May, 1893. GEORGE HARRISON, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills restore pale people and sallow complexions to the glow of health and are a specific for all the troubles peculiar to the female sex, while in the case of men they effect a radical cure in cases arising from worry, overwork or excess, and are an unfailing specific for the most obstinate forms of paralysis or rheumatism. They are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and Bruckville, Oat., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cts. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 and are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

Hog Cholera Cured

GREENA, Neb., Nov. 18, 1893. I hereby certify that Henry Cox was operated on by my legs in August last and since the operation I have never had my legs do so well. I believe it to be a great preventative against all diseases. I also believe it to be the interest of every hog raiser to try it as the cost is very little. M. J. GILBERT, Address, HENRY COX, 11th, and Cuming St., Omaha, Neb.