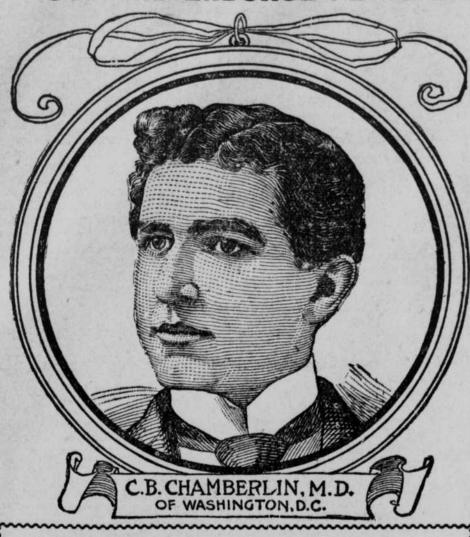
PROMINENT PHYSICIANS USE AND ENDORSE PE-RU-NA.



C. B. Chamberlin, M. D., writes from 14th and P Sts., Washington, D. C.

"Many cases have come under my observation, where Peruna has benefited and cured. Therefore, I cheerfully recommend it for catarrh and a general tonic." --- C. B. CHAMBERLIN, M. D.

Medical Examiner U. S. Treasury. aminer of U S. Treasury Department, Peruna will cure you.' graduate of Columbia College and who served D. C., writes:

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and now consider myself a well man and I Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Ex- after months of suffering. Fellow-sufferers Dr. Llewellyn Jordan. Geo. C' Havener, M. D., of Anacostia,

> three years at The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.: West Point, has Gentlemen-"In my practice I have had the following to occasion to frequently prescribe your say of Peruna: valuable medicine, and have found its use "Allow me to beneficial, especially in cases of catarrh."

> George C. Havener, M. D. If you do not receive prompt and satisthe benefit de- factory results from the use of Peruna, rived from your write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full wonderful rem - statement of your case, and he will be pleased One short to give you his valuable advice gratis.

> month has brought | Address Dr. Hartman, President of The forth a vast change | Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

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URING our 30 years of gun making, we have discovered many things about ammunition that no one could learn in any other way. Our discoveries in this line, together with years of experience manufacturing ammunition, enable us to embody many fine points in Winchester

Metallic Cartridges for rifles and revolvers which make them superior in many ways to all other brands upon the market. Winchester cartridges in all calibers are accurate, sure-fire and exact in size; being made and loaded in a modern manner by skilled experts. If you want the best INSIST UPON HAVING WINCHESTER MAKE OF CARTRIDGES.

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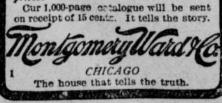


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-DREWS-JUNIPER BITTERS Relieves All Distress of the Stomach and Periodi-cal Disorders. FLAVOR UNSURPASSED. Sold Everywhere. CRESCENT CHEMICAL CO.

Omaha, Neb.

The Johannesburg chamber of mines offers prizes for practical suggestions and means of obviating miners' consumption, which is thought to result from the fine dust made by the drilling machines. The following awards are offered for the three best practical suggestions and devices on the subject: First prize, \$2,500 and a gold medal; second pribe, \$1,250; third prize, \$500.

If you wish beautiful, clear, white clothes use Red Cross Ball Blue. Large 2 oz. package, 5 cents.

A new game of billiards is becoming very popular in Paris. It was introduced by the American champion, Jacob Schaefer, and is played with three balls-one blue, one white and one red. Each player plays the white, but must make the carom alternately off the red or off the blue. They say it is a more fascinating game than the ordinary billiards, but the "fluker" finds scoring very slow.

A tortoise whose estimated age is 400 years and known weight is 600 pounds, making it the largest one ever reported, has crossed the United States on a limited train en route from the Galapagos islands to the private zoological garden of the Hon. Walter Rothschild, in London. In civilization cabbages are given him in lieu of the cacti of his native heath.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces indammation, allays pain, cures wind coile. 25c a bottle.

Upward of 4,000 British post office employes served in the South Afican campaign.

Baldness afflicts almost every young man who spends any length of time in the Philippines.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON III., JAN. 18; ACTS 17: 1-12 -PAUL'S TRAVELS.

Golden Text-"Thy Word Is a Lamp to My Feet"-Psa. 119: 105-The Result of Paul's Labors in Thessalo-

I. Paul's Mission at Thessalonica.-Vs. 1. "Now when they." Paul, Silas. and Timothy (Acts 16:1-3, 25). "Through Amphipolis and Appollonia they came to Thessalonica, where was a synagogue of the Jews." A basis of gospel work.

2. "And Paul, as his manner" (custom) was." "To the Jew first" was his wise custom, because they had been trained in the Scriptures and were prepared to receive the fulfilment of the promises in Jesus Christ. "Three Sab-bath days." That is, three weeks with their Sabbaths. "He reasoned with them." The verb means to speak back and forth as in conversation or dialogue. "Out of the scriptures." The source of proof that Jesus was the Messiah, and the common ground which all accepted as "And alleging," setting before, placing beside or near. Paul set forth the arguments that proved that the "Christ" (the Messiah they were looking for) "must needs have suffered." He is so pictured in the Scriptures. And any one claiming to be the Messiah, who did not suffer as foretold in Isa. 53, could not be the true Messiah. Paul showed them that only by suffering could the Messiah be a Prince and Deliverer, and found the kingdom of heaven among men, and then he showed them that it was equally necessary that he must have "risen again from the dead," for only as a living Savior triumphant over death could be be the promised Deliverer and King. "And that this Jesus." Exactly and perfectly fulfilled these conditions and was therefore the "Christ."

II. Results of Paul's Labors.-Vs. 4- A. The Founding of a Flourishing Church, with Many Christian Believers. -V. 4; 2 Thes. 2:1. The church was composed of three or four classes: (1) 4. "And some of them" (of the Jews) "believed," or, were persuaded to accept of Jesus as their Messiah. "And consorted with Paul." The translation, consorted, gives the impression of outward associa tion chiefly, but the word has a much deeper significance. They literally made the lot and portion of these humble disciples their own for this world and the next, forsaking all else. (2) "And of the devout Greeks." Religious proselytes to the Jewish religion, who were less restrained by their past history, from accepting Jesus as the Messiah, and hence 'a great multitude" became Christians.

B. A Great Moral Upheaval. Turning the World Upside Down.-Vs. 5-10 5. "But the Jews which believed not." The opposition, as usual, began with the Jews, because they were the ones most affected by the success of the Gospel. "Moved with envy." Jealousy at their

own decline and the growth of Christianity. "Set all the city on an uproar." Made such a disturbance as affected the "Assaulted the house of Jason." A Jew, whose original name was Joshua, of which Jason is the Greek equivalent (2 Mace. 4:7). Without doubt, the host of Paul and Silas, a Thessalon-ian and a Christian convert. "Bring them out to the people." So that the excited mob might inflict summary vengeance on them.

"They drew" (dragged with violence) 5. "They drew" (dragged with violence, "Jason" (as a Christian and harborer of Faul) "and certain brethren," as the nearest substitutes on which to vent their passions. "These that have turned the world upside down." A testimony to the power and extent of Christianity. "Are come hither also." From Philippi, where similar opposition had been The business of the gospel is to turn the world upside down. It turns the world upside down because the wrong side is up, and the gospel has come to put the moral world right side up. And by the help of God the Christian Church has to do this work, can do it, and can

"Whom Jason hath received," and so is partaker in the wrong charged against Paul and Silas as a confederate. "These all do contrary to the decrees of Caesar." Referring to the successive decrees of the emperors against treason. "Saying that there is another king, one Jesus. It was very easy to misapprehend the Christian teaching about Christ as a King of whose kingdom the apostles were heralds. Jesus himself had been misunderstood and his words perverted. "They troubled the people and the They could find no good charge against these people, who were by far

the best citizens, and yet there was danger, if they took no notice of the charge, that they themselves would be charged with treason, and the freedom of their city taken away.

They got over the difficulty by a promise. "When they had taken security," sufficient, adequate, properly a pecuniary surety or bail. "Sent away Paul and Silas." They left with deep regret. "By night."

avoid any interference from the mob. III. Paul's Mission to Berea.-Vs. 10-12. 10. "Unto Berea." A city fifty miles southwest of Thessalonica, 11. were more noble," literally, of more noble birth; hence, as here, of more noble character.

This nobility expressed itself (1) "In that they received the word with all readiness of mind." Their minds were open to all truth from every source. (2)
"And searched the scriptures." They did not take things by hearsay, but sought the truth for themselves.

"Therefore," as the result of this study, "many of them believed; also of honorable women." Of good position, rank and wealth, as in Thessalonica, v. 4. "Which were Greeks." The term "Greek" belongs both to the men and women. Paul seems to have remained some time at Berea, but after a time unbelieving Jews from Thessalonica came and stirred up so much opposition that it seemed best for Paul to leave, and he departed to Athens, leaving Silas and Timothy for a while longer at Berea. Practical. 1. There is no escape from the conclusion that ignorance of the Scriptures is ignoble. He who has learned from all other books is still a fool if he has neglected this. 2. The gospel is not opposed to the search for truth in all fields. It welcomes all the discoveries of science, and gives the right hand of fel lowship to all sincere investigators, knowing well that the works of God, rightly understood, will ever help us to under stand the Word of God who did the

Proof of God's Goodness.

There is hardly a circumstance connected with our existence which, when examined with attention, does not yield abundant evidence of the wisdom and beneficence which preside over the universe.

God's Standard Not Ours.

God's standard of success is not ours. The greatest triumph ever won over Satan's kingdom was not a success before men; it was through a cross of shame.

REED'S METHOD OF WORK.

Would Postpone It to the Last Minute for Light Literature.

Many stories are told illustrative of Reed's methods of work. He was extremely fond of what is called "light literature" and would postpone work on a task he had before him to the last possible moment in order to finish some story or romance. always managed to get up steam, however, in time to complete his work.

For weeks before his graduation from college he was buried in the treasures of fiction contained in a friend's library. The number of speakers for commencement day had been changed that year from fifteen to ten, and Reed was reminded of the Among other things Sir William said fact by a college mate.

"Time enough yet. Why I have five weeks!" he answered.

"But the other fellows have been working five months!"

"Never mind," he answered as he went on with his reading, "I'll have a place on the program." And he did so, standing fifth on the list of commencement orators.

Next to fiction he was fondest of oratory. He was a student of parliamentary law and of oratory long before he himself became an authority by the publication of the standard works, "Reed's Rules" and "Modern Eloquence."

Another time Reed was asked to contribute an article to a magazine by a certain date. As usual, he put it off. Finally the last night of the allotted time arrived, and Reed sat down at his desk, intending to scribble off an apology for his inability and a refusal occurred to him. He wrote feverishly ing district. The London correspond-

WAS SIMPLE WHEN EXPLAINED.

But Phonetic Spelling of Name Puz-

zled Hotel Clerk. The man walked up to the hotel register and signed his name, with a flourish, "E. K. Phtholognyrrh," "Look here, Turner," said the clerk, who knew him very well, "is somebody on your track? Where did you get that outlandish name?"

"My boy, you're slow," replied Turner, airily. "That's my same old name written in plain English and pronounced as it is written-just Turner. Look at it. Of course I do it just to make people guess. They wonder about my nationality and the pronunciation of my name. I can hear them talk about it. But, as I said before, it's English spelling."

"Will you kindly explain?" asked the clerk.

"'Phth,' there is the sound of 't' in 'phthisis,'" began Turner; "'olo,' there is the sound of 'ur' in 'colonel; 'gn,' there is the 'n' in 'gnat;' 'yrrh' is the sound of 'er' in 'myrrh.' Now if that does not spell Turner what does it spell?"

for me that the majority of men don't register their names phonetically."

Charity Richly Rewarded.

of Paducah, Ky., cast his bread upon recently that a man he befriended two them to express dissatisfaction with years ago has left him the snug sum of \$5,900. In 1900 a boy tramp, known | English free trade without reciprocity as "Greasy Jim," struck Paducah sick, from any colony except Canada." penniless and hungry. Douglas gave the lad clothing and food and a place to sleep. In a few weeks the youth turers of Great Britain had no such was well again and left town. A few days ago Douglas received news that they with the tariff reconstruction of James Holman, a soldier in the Philippines, who died in a Manila hospital, had named him as his next friend. This recalled to Douglas' mind that The Dingley tariff changed all that. It "Greasy Jim's" last name was Holman. He later received a formal notice from an insurance company that the soldier of a "great and good friend" and a Holman had left a life insurance policy to the amount of \$5,000, Douglas being named in the policy as bene- sentiment will once more prevail. ficiary.

The French Academy.

The French academy is one of the The Only Thing a Tariff Commission five academies, and the most eminent, constituting the institute of France. It was founded in 1635 by the Cardinal Richelieu, and reorganized in 1816. It is composed of forty members, the ous for any or all sorts of tariff tinkernew member elected by the remaining thirty-nine members for life, after personal application and the submission of their nomination to the head of the state. It meets twice weekly, at the palace Mazarin, 23 Quia Conti, Paris, and is "the highest authority on everything appertaining to the niceties of the French language, to grammar, cause the existence of the commission rhetoric and poetry, and the publication of the French classics." The chief officer is the secretary, who has a life tenure of his position. A chair in the of the Mint Roberts and others of that academy is the highest ambition of lik the chance to churn up things." most literary Frenchmen.

Tidal Waves in Harness.

A proposal is on foot a Hikuraki, in New Zealand, for the utilization of the tidal waters of the place in the generation of electricty. The plan is to the tide at this place varies from six and not beat about the bush?" is said, command 50,000 acres of tidal would be generated, but presumably level of the lowest ebb tide and turtaken up by a local company, which has a capital of \$375,000.

Let him that would move the world first move himself .- Socrates.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES DEPRESSED BY OUR TARIFF.

They Are Extremely Anxious That It Shall Be So Revised and Reconstructed as to Give Them the Privi-States.

In a cablegram of Nov. 19, printed by the New York Sun, Sir William Preece, ex-president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, is reported as telling some plain truths in an address delivered before the Society of Arts. that British commercial and industrial supremacy had practically ceased, largely owing to lack of commercial education and obsolete business habits and also to lack of commercial patriotism and the free trade fallacy. The nations which had not adopted free trade flourished more than the solitary nation that had adopted it. He instanced the protection of their industries by the Americans, whose policy was dictated by imense patriotism. If the Americans were right in principle and successful in practice, the whole policy of the United Kingdom was founded in gigantic error and must lead to commercial ruin. Two days later the view of Sir Wil-

liam Preece regarding the folly of adhering to free trade in the face of the object lessons furnished by protected America was strongly reinforced by a statement of the bad conditions, which to write the article. Suddenly an idea prevail in the Yorkshire manufacturuntil after 2 o'clock the next morning ent of the New York Tribune cables to and finished the article in the one that paper that the "Yorkshire manufacturers continue to complain of declining trade with the United States. While there has been a meager gain of \$103,500 in exports from Leeds to the United States during the last 12 months compared with 1901, it can be explained by shipments of wool and iron rather than by an improvement in the woolen trade or metal manufacturers. The Bradford district, whose prosperity depends largely upon a brisk trade with the United States, is disappointed with the result of the present tariff, and the manufacturers are forced to admit that the American market is now mainly supplied with home goods. Huddersfield has suffered less than Bradword, since it exports to New York the finest qualities of worsted and woolen goods, but its manufacturers find cause for complaining in the shrinkage of the American demand. The textile trades of Leeds are suffering from the same cause, and merchants are forced to send their goods to other markets, which are not supplied with home manufactures. Exports of machinery, steel rods and iron from Leeds to the United States have fallen during the last quarter even from the low level of the preceding year. It is not difficult to convince Yorkshire "Well," said the clerk, "it is lucky merchants, either in the textile or metal trades that the American tariff since it was reconstructed the last time has stimulated home production and operated against British industries. The general efficiency of that Henry Douglas, an ice wagon driver tariff as a defensive measure for reserving the home market for home the waters, to some purpose. He learnd | manufacturers tempts many among the prevailing conditions of one-sided

> When the tariff was reconstructed the time before the last the manufaccomplaint to make. So pleased were 1894 that they banqueted William L. Wilson and showered no end of compliments upon President Cleveland. has so stimulated home production that British producers mourn the loss great and good market. They are earnestly hoping that tariff revision

FUTILE AND WORTHLESS.

Could Do Would Be to Work Mischief.

The Des Moines Register and Leader, a newspaper conspicuously strenuing, goutes the following from a recent issue of the American Economist:

"The creation of a permanent tariff commission is favored by the New York Evening Post, not because such a body would have any power to 'reform' the tariff, for it would be absolutely powerless to do that, but bewould widen the schism in the Republican party and furnish to Gov. Cummins, Congressman Babcock, Director

As if this were not sufficiently explicit, Mr. Roberts' paper asks: "Why does not the Economist have

courage enough to say what it means? 't was President Roosevelt who suggested a permanent tariff commission | content exists under present condiand who has urged its creation. If build a tunnel through a narrow neck | President Roosevelt is planning to disof land at Pelorus sound, eighty-eight rupt the Republican party why not feet in length. The rise and fall of bring the charge home to him directly

feet and seven feet to ten feet and | Lack of courage and directness of eleven feet, and the tunnel would, it expression has not, we believe, been the record or the repute of the Ameriwater. It is not stated how the power can Economist. The tariff-ripping mouthpiece of the Director of the Mint the tunnel would be made below the is the first to make that discovery. In the hope of clearing up the situation bines would be installed at either end | we beg to say, as explicitly as words of the tunnel. The scheme has been can say it, that this paper deprecates and opposes the tariff commission idea as both foolish and futile. The fact that the plan is urged by any particular person who happens to hold any particular office does not make the

WHATTHEY HOPE FOR plan any the less foolish or futile. It is a plan that in our opinion could not possibly work any good to the cause of protection or to the Republican party. It has been tried before, and it worked much mischief, for it made a good tariff very much worse, and it was forthwith followed by the election of a free trade President. Senator Allison opposes it as impracticable lege of Larger Sales in the United and useless. The late ex-Speaker Reed, in the December issue of the North American Review, said of it:

"But can we not have, sitting in perpetual session, a body of men, nonpartisan, judicious, wise and incorruptible? Yes, in your mind. You can have anything in your mind. Imagination is unlimited, and it is very delightful to wander round among possible impossibilities. Just think of a non-partisan free-trader sitting on a tariff tax! Of course, he would be above any prejudice except his own. I saw one tariff commission sit in 1882, and its report was not enacted into law. All its mistakes were, and the result was satisfactory to nobody."

The American Economist does not want to see the folly and the failure of 1882 repeated, no matter who favors it. We trust the Des Moines Register and Leader will regard this statement as sufficiently explicit.—American

"I'll Break Him Up in Business!"



And He Did.



Beet and Sugar Cane.

It is announced that the sugar refining trust has reduced the price of sugar at the East ten cents per 100 pounds to meet an alleged cut of the Arbuckles, who are also refiners, made a few days before. This announcement is important as showing that even so powerful a trust as the American Sugar Refining company cannot escape competition, and the greater their profits the stronger and the quicker the competition. Capital is abundant, is constantly accumulating, and is the one thing which there is no hope of ever combining under single control.

But the probabilities are that the cuts of both these refining companies were compelled by the increasing competition of beet sugar. The production of beet sugar in the West has already overrun the consuming capacity of the territory directly tributary to the factories, and the surplus is struggling for an outlet. The present crop will be the largest on record, and markets must be found in addition to those hitherto held. There was a contest at Missouri river points last year, and there will doubtless be another. Every year the beet sugar output increases, and with increased production the refining trust is asked to give up new territory. Naturally it does not like this and fights. Naturally, also, it spends money to secure a reciprocity treaty with Cuba, whose sugar plantations lie close by its factories. We do not believe it will ever get it.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The People Understand.

As Senator Hale says, the Dingley act has given the people of the United States more revenue, more business, more trade and more prosperity than any bill ever enacted. The people understand this, and the late elections show, with certain exceptions, entire tions. That it would be folly to disturb such conditions goes without saying. It is satisfactory to note that according to the sentiment of members of Congress now arriving in Washington, there is no general desire for a revision of the tariff at the coming session.-Massillon (Ohio) Independent.

Fixing the Blame. Magistrate-Well, Uncle Rastus, what brought you here?

Uncle Rastus-Dem two big perlicemen by de railin', yo' honner. Magistrate-Yes, but didn't liquoi

have anything to do with it? Uncle Rastus-Yessah; day wus bofe drunk, yo' honner.