A QUESTION OF SALARY.

The Subject Now Agitating the Bounced Iowa Circuit Judges.

RULES FOR THE NEWLY-ELECTED.

A Young Man Shows Unusual Affection For His Mother-in-Law—Hawkeye Politics—The Governor Counts the State Funds.

After Their Salaries.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 26.—[Special to the BEE.]—There is quite a discussion going on in some parts of the state as to whether the circuit judges who were legislated out of office by the last general assembly should not receive their salaries for the balance of the terms for which they were elected. The last legislature in reorganizing the judiciary of the state abolished the office of circuit judge, and provided that all the business done heretofore by circuit courts should hereafter be done by district courts. Eighteen districts were created, with forty-four judges. Some of the circuit court judges were nominated and elected to the new district judgeships, but several were not, but were left high and dry in the middle of their terms with their offices taken away from them. Some of these men say that although the legislature has an undoubted right to create or abolish an office, it has no right to deprive a man of his office before the term expires for which he was elected. The salary of the circuit judge is $2,500, and the circuit judges who are thus deprived of their salaries look upon the act of the legislature as being in the nature of an impairment of the obligation of a contract. Among those who hold that they are entitled to their salaries till the end of the term for which they were elected, is Judge Calvert, of the Dallas county circuit court. It is said that he will apply for his salary as usual, and if it is refused will institute a mandamus proceeding in the supreme court to test the question.

The new law reorganizing the judiciary of the state goes into effect on the 1st of January. The circuit courts die with the old year. The law provides that all of the judges of the newly organized district courts shall meet at the capitol on the first Wednesday of January to arrange notes of practice and procedure for use in these courts. So next Wednesday week the forty-four district judges of the state will convene in the supreme court room at the capitol, elect a president, vice president and secretary and arrange uniform rules of practice for the government of the district courts of the state, and prescribe rules for making up issues in vacation and entries in vacation, judgments in default of appearance or pleading. It is going to be difficult to make rules of a general character with a particular or local application, for what would be adapted to the practice in a district like this (Polk) which is made up of but one county, would not do in some country district made up of eight or ten counties. The judges, while obliged by law to make their rules of uniform application, will probably do as the legislature frequently does when it wishes to dodge the same restriction—make its laws general in terms, but apply to all cities or persons coming under a certain description. Thus the legislature, while prohibited from enacting any special legislation, will legislate for a particular city by making its acts apply to all cities having a given population, naming the population of the one city which it is desired to benefit. So by some similar device the judges may be able to "whip the devil 'round the stump," and comply with the letter of the law while disregarding its spirit.

GREAT AFFECTION FOR HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

There is a good deal of amusement going 'round the state hand in hand with an item that tells of a Lee county man who almost hugged his mother-in-law to death in the sheer exuberance of his affection for her. The young man in question had been told to go to the house and find an important letter there waiting him. He went, and on entering the room found his valentine in the person of his mother-in-law, who had come to pay one of those pleasant visits for which some mothers-in-law are famous. In the enthusiasm of his affection, he embraced his mother-in-law with such rapturous spontaneity that she found herself with broken ribs and other evidences of disaster. This Lee county way of demoralizing a mother-in-law when she comes for a friendly visit is not calculated to improve the temper of the visitor. If the young man was really so delighted to see the unexpected guest that his pleasure could not find expression in no other way the case is quite unparalleled. But among mothers-in-law there is a very lively suspicion that the passion the young man displayed was not the passion of love. If his example is contagious it is safe to say that it will probably make little surprises of the kind described go immediately out of fashion.

HAWKEYE POLITICS.

Although the presidential nominating conventions are a year and a half away, the republicans of Iowa are taking a good deal of interest in this line. Some little attention has lately been directed to Justice Miller, of the United States supreme court, as a man possessing in a high degree the necessary qualifications for the presidency. He is one of the strongest men that Iowa has given to the nation, and his distinguished abilities are so generally conceded that it is not surprising that his name should be mentioned in connection with this higher honor. But more considered even than he is Senator Allison, whose honored record and exceptional abilities give him special qualifications as an available candidate. It is a fact that there is more talk of Allison for president outside of the state than within it. He is not a candidate in the ordinary sense and it is so understood by his friends in Iowa, who do not think it wise to press his name, or attempt to start any boom in his behalf. But the people of the state generally may be said to be still uncommitted even in their preference, for there is a feeling that the man to be nominated by the republicans is the man who can be elected, whatever his name or wherever his place. So even the Blaine men, who have earnestly advocated his cause heretofore, are waiting to see the drift of events before assuming any man's candidacy. They are for the man who can poll the largest vote and be elected, whether his name is Blaine, Logan, Sherman or Allison. If Blaine can be elected there is no doubt of the feeling of Iowa people that he should be renominated and that he is fairly entitled to the place. If it shall seem a year hence that an Iowa man is more available, the Iowa man will be ready, and the people of the state will press him with all the enthusiasm they possess. But if nominated at all, the probabilities are that the demand for an Iowa man will be quite as strong from without as from within the state. In the case of Senator Allison, his availability is being discussed and urged quite as much in business circles in New York, Boston and San Francisco as in Iowa. The people of this state are simply waiting for the signs of the times, ready to support the best man from without or offer the best man themselves as shall seem best when the convention meets.

A GOOD GOVERNOR.

Governor Larrabee is proving himself a very careful and watchful public servant. He gives his personal attention to all the details of the public business and knows for himself how everything is coming on. The other day the treasurer reported to him that there was a balance of several hundred thousand dollars in the treasury. The accounts were verified and found to be correct. But as it had been some time since the cash had been counted the governor thought he would satisfy himself by counting it. So he went to find the bars and counted the whole amount. Every dollar, dime and cent passed through his hands. It took him three days to complete the count, but when finished it came out exactly right.

The State Teacher's association holds its annual meeting here this week, beginning on Tuesday. This has come to be the educational event of the year and attracts a large number of the people interested in educational matters. The number of members in attendance will probably reach 600 with many visitors besides. All phases of school work—common school, high school and college—will come up for discussion. On Wednesday night the governor and state officers will give a reception to the teachers and their friends at the state house. In honor of the occasion the capitol will be illuminated with as several thousand gas jets from basement to lantern.

Flames in a Furniture Factory.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The main building of the Davenport Furniture company burned last night. The fire is believed to have originated in the boiler room. Fifty men are thrown out of employment until the works can be rebuilt. The loss is $16,000. The insurance was $1,000 each in the following companies, covering building, machinery and stock: Rochester, German, Council Bluffs, Hamburg-Bremen, Buffalo, German Fire Insurance association, Amazon, Shoe and Leather, and Washington.

Fire in a Queensware Store.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Fire this morning in the queensware store of Perkins & Gatch was confined to the two lower floors. The principal loss was from breakage and damage from water. The loss on stock is estimated at $20,000; on building, $15,000; fully insured.

RANDALL'S POWER.

Members of His Party in the House Afraid to Oppose Him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—[Special to the BEE.]—All this talk about Samuel J. Randall as a possibility in the speakership contest, which will open as soon as congress adjourns, is rot. Samuel J. Randall, as chairman of the committee on appropriations, is the most powerful man in the United States to-day. Samuel J. Randall's will in the halls of legislation is law. Few of his colleagues dare interpose an objection to anything that Mr. Randall proposes. A few days ago Mr. Law, of Delaware, desired to secure unanimous consent for the purpose of taking up and passing a bill to make the city of Lewes, Del., a port of delivery. There was no objection to the matter, but Samuel J. Randall desired to know whether or not his colleague, Mr. O'Neill, who is a member of the commerce committee, had signified his approval of the measure. The advocate of the bill was unable to give Mr. Randall the desired information, and that gentleman passed the matter over by stating that he would give his consent to the passage of the bill at that time provided Mr. Law would allow a motion to reconsider to lie over until the house meets again. Of course Mr. Law consented, as this was the only way in which he could get his bill through, and Randall announced that the first action taken by the house on its reassembling on the 4th of January would be on this motion to reconsider, to which the house acquiesced. No one will dare interpose an an objection to Mr. Randall's line of procedure, for the very good reason that the house of representatives is, to all intents and purposes, nothing but a puppet in the hands of the autocrat. In the speaker's chair Mr. Randall would not have the power which reposes in him as the leader of his party on the floor. Although the chairmanship of the ways and means committee is supposed to be the leader's position proper, no one would think for a moment of accusing Mr. Morrison of leading the house or any body else. Mr. Morrison is a whole souled, good natured man who has the cordial friendship of all his associates in spite of his emphatic views on the subject of customs taxation. Mr. Randall, however, has very few intimates even among his immediate following. He is a cold, calculating, unpleasant man in every position, but what Mr. Randall chooses to align as the policy of his party soon becomes the law of the land. Randal carries his personal animosities into all his public acts. He has, for some reason, best known to himself, deep-seated grudges against various chiefs of bureaus in the executive branch of the government, and to pay off these scores lays out his appropriation bill for the perpose of crippling these bureaus to as great an extent as possible. Last year the republican senate vetoed Mr. Randall's contemptible schemes by bring up the appropriations to something near the estimates of the treasury department, but it is hardly likely that so long as a democratic administration remains in power the upper house will agree to continue to make up for the shortcomings of this man Randall. For years the president and newspaper press of the country generally have been in accord upon the question of fortifications and coast defenses, and year after year the chief magistrate has in his annual message recommended to congress the necessity of providing liberally for this purpose. Besides this, too, Samuel J. Tilden, the departed saint of the democratic party, earnestly recommended some action in this direction by the democratic house. It was about his last recommendation. Randall, however, as chairman of the appropriation committee, refused to allow a dollar for new fortifications, and, although the senate insisted upon an appropriation for this purpose. Randall was strong enough in conference committee to prevent the endorsement of the views of the sage of Greystone. It is the same thing this year. The fortification bill has not yet been perfected, but it is safe to say that when it leaves Mr. Randall's committee it will not provide for more than a few hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of patching up and preserving the works already in existence.

WHAT CONGRESSMEN ARE DOING.

The members of congress who remain in the city during the Christmas holiday recess are using their time in a vigorous onslaught upon the department officials. Not more than one-third of the 325 members of the house have gone home. The others may be seen in flocks and droves at any time in the day filling the corridors and ante-rooms of the departments in their efforts to secure action in various matters of interest to their constituents pending in the different bureaus. The pension office is naturally the mecca to which more than half of them drift, and the clerks and officials of that branch of the executive service are literally overrun by congressmen making appeals for action in more or less meritorious cases. The appointment clerks of the treasury and interior departments are also busy from 10 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon explaining to persistent democratic members that there is little chance for the appointment of watchmen or messengers, even to please the men who control the appropriations, although Mr. Randall and one or two others seem to be able to crowd in all their immediate retainers.

CAPITAL SHIFTS.

Senator and Mrs. Manderson went to Philadelphia for Christmas.

R. W. Stewart, of Cedar Rapids; John C. Calhoun, of Keokuk; and J. D. Edmundson, of Council Bluffs, are here.

THE ENGLISH YACHT RACE.

The Contest For the Royal Prize to Be Open to the World.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The announcement cabled from London that the ocean yacht race for 1,000 guineas, to be sailed under the auspices of the Royal Thames yacht club next summer, in honor of Queen Victoria's jubilee, will be open to the whole world has created a lively feeling of interest among yachtsmen in this city. The question invariably asked was: "What American yacht will go over and get the prize?" The chance of any particular yacht contesting in the race could not, of course, be definitely discussed, but knowing yachtsmen selected the sloop Puritan as the yacht almost certain to go over and sail for the royal prize. It is believed with possibly one exception the Puritan has the best chance of any American yacht of winning the English race. At present it is thought unlikely that the Mayflower can go over the ocean at all, as she may be needed on this side to defend America's cup next season from the attempts of James Bell's Scotch cutter, Thistle. As things look now the Puritan will have the best show for representing America in the international with the exception of the schooner Sachem. As the Sachem was new last summer it is not exactly known what she can do. Enough has been seen of her to justify the belief that she is the fastest schooner afloat. The English course will be eighty miles in length. Not only the Sachem, but the Puritan could do it beautifully and carry sail with the best of English cutters. Lieutenant Henn, of the English cutter Galatea, sailed this afternoon for Florida. He will pass the winter in the south and will return in April to fit out the Galatea for the season's racing. He has expressed his intention of entering every race he can get into next summer.

Baker Place.

Suicide Caused By Grief.

DOUGLAS, Wyo., Dec. 25.—[Special to the BEE.]—A lady by the name of Mrs. Mary Camp committed suicide at this place early this morning by an overdose of morphine. Her daughter died the evening before, and the loss was so great to Mrs. Camp that she committed the deed. She rallied and was conscious for a while and said she was not sorry and died at 4 p. m.

Baker Place. Lots $225 to $500.

THE COLOR LINE DOWN SOUTH

Sketches of Negroes Prominent in State and National Politics.

PURE BLACKS AND MONGRELS.

The Colored Race Without a Representative in the Fiftieth Congress—O'Hara, Smalls and Others.

F. H. R. in Atlanta Constitution: When the Fiftieth congress is called to order for the first time since the adoption of the fourteenth amendment no negro will have a seat in the national legislature.

There are two negroes in the present house of representative, O'Hara, of North Carolina, and Smalls, of South Carolina. Both were defeated at the recent election. In O'Hara's district there was a contest between the pure blacks and the mulattoes. O'Hara is about the color of ripe pumpkin and rather airy. He is the king of the half breeds in his section, but the pure blood darkies grew tired of his dictation. The republican convention, composed almost entirely of negroes, broke up in a row, dividing on yellow and black lines. The buff statesman nominated O'Hara and the blacks put up a candidate of their own color, who is said to be the blackest negro in North Carolina. The democrats, appreciating the situation, nominated a candidate and elected him. The "brother in black" beat the "brother in buff," but both were defeated by the democrat, who will take his seat without a contest.

In Smalls' district there was considerable dissatisfaction among the colored voters, but Small scooped the nomination of his party without much difficulty. It had been considered useless for a democrat to run in this district which was gerrymandered so as to include a great majority of blacks and leave the other districts of the state safe to the democrats, but the nomination was tendered to Colonel Elliott, of Beaufort, and he accepted it. He had every advantage that a white man could possess in such a district. All the negroes knew him. He had been conspicuous as their friend in the courts where he had appeared as defending and prosecuting counsel for colored clients when race prejudice ran high. He had done many substantial favors for his negro neighbors, and was known throughout the district as one who was ready to stand by a man in the right regardless of his color. He made an active canvass of the district; met the negro face to face; showed how he had been their friend, and asked them to support him. Thousands of them did so and the result was that he beat Smalls about 800 votes. The result was a great surprise to Smalls, who had counted on the solid support of the negroes in his district. He is going to contest Colonel Elliott's seat on the ground that the polls were not opened in some of the precincts at the proper hour.

Smalls owes his prominence in South Carolina to a daring act which he performed during the seige of Charleston during the late war. He was a pilot and knew the harbor perfectly. Though in the service of the confederate government, he naturally sympathized with the federal cause and watched for an opportunity to do it a service. One night he succeeded in stealing the steamer "Planter," having won the crew over to his plot, and ran it past the confederate gunboats and Fort Sumter and delivered it to the yankee fleet at daybreak next morning. It was converted into a gunboat and, under the pilotage of Smalls, did efficient service against Charleston.

For this bold act he was kept on the pay roll of the union navy during the war and congress passed an act appropriating to him half the assessed value of the steamer, about $20,000, I think. The other half went to the crew who came with Smalls.

Hiram P. Revels, of Mississippi, was the first negro to occupy a seat in the United States senate. He served from 1869 to 1875. As he went out another negro, Blanche K. Bruce came in from the same state. He retired from the senate in 1881 and was at once appointed by President Garfield registrar of the treasury. He held that position until President Cleveland put General Rosecrans in his place about eighteen months ago. Bruce owns two large plantations in Mississippi, and is worth $200,000. He lives in Washington in a house of his own and in considerable style. His wife is so light that she is generally mistaken for a white woman.

Revels is farming in Mississippi and is well off. He and Bruce are the only two negroes who ever reached the senate. There have been thirteen negroes in the house of representatives. South Carolina sent six of these, viz., Robert B. Elliott, Joseph H. Rainey, Richard H. Cain, Robert C. De Large, Alonza J. Ransier and Robert Smalls. Alabama sent these three, Benjamin F. Turner, Jere Haralson and James T. Rapier. Mississippi elected John R. Lynch. Josiah T. Walls came from Florida. James E. O'Hara has had three terms from North Carolina and Jeff Long, of Macon, is Georgia's solitary contribution of African blood to congress.

The Forty-third congress had the heaviest colored representation ever known. Revels, of Mississippi, was in the senate, and in the house there were the following six members: Walls, of Florida; Rapier, of Alabama; Elliott, Cain, Rainey and Ransier, of South Carolina. It was in that congress that Elliott made his famous speech in support of the civil rights bill. It was one of the most eloquent efforts of the session and created decidedly a greater sensation than any other speech of the year because it came from a colored man. Elliott had graduated at Harvard, and was really an accomplished man, besides being one of rare natural abilities. He was not of pure blood, but the African strain larely predominated. Elliott practiced law successfully for several years after leaving congress, and died in South Carolina.

Elliot and Lynch were the two most intellectual negroes of all that ever held seats in congress. Lynch was almost as good a speaker as Elliot, and was his superior in many respects. He had a better social address, was more liberal in his views, and had more friendships among his white colleagues than any colored man could claim in congress. Secretary Lamar always thought highly of him, and when Lynch was in the house and Lamar in the senate they consulted about legislation directly affecting Mississippi as often as any two members from that state. Lynch was the temporary chairman of the last national republican convention, defeating Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, for that office. He is now farming in Mississippi, and has foresworn politics.

The roughest negro of all that have been in congress was Turner, of Alabama. He had been a hostler all his life and had become the proprietor of a peripatetic breeding stable. His asquaintance with the negroes of his district and his natural boldness pushed him ahead of the smarter negro politicians and secured him a seat in congress. He was a heavy-set, rough fellow, who was queerly out of place while here, and since his retirement has sunk into obscurity. Rainey, of South Carolina, a sensible man, after leaving congress, entered the wood and coal business in Washington, and is doing well at it.

It may be said of all the negroes who have yet been sent to congress that they have deported themselves while in public life remarkably well. Not one of them was ever mixed up in a congressional scandal, though they were thickest here when the lobby was boldest and congress most corrupt. They have uniformly been decent in their conduct, and regular in their attention to public duty. Only one or two of them have been of that class of professional negroes of which Fred Douglass is the type, and several of them have been among the most advanced leaders of their race in the direction of intelligent industry and good citizenship.

Considering their circumstances, the natural prejudice against them, and their opportunities to fit themselves for public life, they have done remarkably well and have merited the respect and kind regard which they have generally received at the hands of their white colleagues in congress.

ALBRIGHT'S CHOICE.

ALBRIGHT'S CHOICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

"WOMAN AGAINST WOMAN" TO-NIGHT.

Effie Ellsler as Bessie Barton in Frank Harvey's "Woman Against Woman," will be the attraction in Boyd's opera house this evening. A large audience will be in attendance and a grand entertainment is promised. Following is the cast of characters:

John Tressider, the workman.....
.....Mr. Frank Weston
"I never held my head higher than an honest man should; I never hold my head above my neighbors."
Phil Tressider, his father...Mr. Archie Boyd
"I like a quiet life—I do!"
Sir Henry Chesterton.....Mr. Howe Robbins
"I was stricken in that I valued most—my honor."
Dr. Grayson.....Mr. E. E Delamater
"I'm always willing to give my poor advice to a deserving case."
Gilbert Craven, a man about town.....
.....Mr. Franelyn Reghd
"Here, I'll pay my footing, let me send for something."
Peter Crank, a blind fiddler.....
.....Mr. J. A. Armstrong
"Open the book! Start fair! So that no reproaches may come after."
Melton, Sir Henry's Valet..Mr. M. A. Henry
David Jackson, a villager....Mr. L. A. Lester
Deborah Barton, Mariam and Bessie's mother.....Mrs. E. L. Davenport
"A mother's heart should be large, it has to pardon so many sins."
Rachel Westwood, a bad 'un.....
.....Miss Mattie Earle
"You have taken the man I should have married! do you think a woman ever forgets or forgives that?"
Miriam, Lady Chesterton (Bessies sister)
.....Miss Florence Field
"She was so young, so easily led."
Mary Pedley, a village beauty.....
.....Miss Mary Saunders
"I was your bridesmaid, you remember."

—AND—

Effie Ellsler.....as.....Bessie Barton
"A man may take his troubles into the world and it may teach him to forget them; but a woman sits and broods at home until almost driven to despair."

Act 1.—Willowdale. The Wedding Day.
Act 2.—The Workman's Happy Home in London.
Act 3.—Sir Henry Chesterton's House. The Sisters.
Act 4.—Ruined Home of John Tressider. The Broken Oath.
Act 5.—Back Again in Willowdale.

PYMALION AND GALATEA.

The Vincent Comedy company played "Pygmalion and Galatea" last night to a full house. The performance was an excellent one in every respect. The posing of Mrs. Vincent as "Galatea" was statuesque, her dressing of the part was artistic and her acting was characterized with a charming grace and innocence, which illustrated the peculiarly interesting beauties of the piece. The piece, which, both in subject and treatment, may be classed as classical, nevertheless affords excellent opportunity for hearty laughter, and this latter feature was enthusiastically appreciated throughout the merry scenes. Mr. Gus Hegge made a picturesque, intelligent and successful "Pygmalion," while Mr. Richardson's "Chrysos" in its grotesque humor was as successful as any that has been acted in Omaha for many years. Mr. Wallace made a satisfactory "Lucippe." The minor lady characters were sustained by Miss Bowlby, Miss Allen and Miss Montgomery, and each of these ladies did excellent work. The performance closed with the "Foot of the Family," which caused tumultuous applause. To-night "Ireland As It Was" will be played, with the "Swiss Cottage."

ALBRIGHT'S CHOICE.

Baker Place. 55 lots sold in ten days.

ALBRIGHT'S CHOICE.

The Nebraska Press.

The annual meeting of the Nebraska Press association is to be held at the Millard hotel Wednesday evening, December 29. Papers are announced as follows: "Advertising," John A. MacMurphy; "Job Printing," George J. Warren; "Circulation," James H. Betzer. The officers for the ensuing year will be elected and there will be other interesting business to dispose of, including the annual address of President Correll and the secretary and treasurer.

ALBRIGHT'S CHOICE.

ALBRIGHT'S CHOICE.

Probable Murder at Nebraska City.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Dec. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Dr. Stewart, of this city, while attending a family in the Weeping Water bottoms this afternoon, was struck on the head with a two-inch plank and had his skull crushed. His assailant was Charlie Jones, who was drunk at the time. The trouble grew out of an old family quarrel. Dr. Stewart cannot live. Jones has not yet been apprehended.

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." MRS. E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

M. R. RISDEN,

Genl. Insurance Agent,

Merchant's National Bank Building, Cor. Farnam and 13th sts., room 1 up-stairs. Telephone No. 375 Omaha, Nebraska.

REPRESENT:

Phoenix, London, England	$5,723,374.13
Firemen's, Newark, N. J.	1,504,955.30
Glen's Falls, Glen's Falls, N. Y.	1,497,753.68
Girard, Philadelphia, Pa.	1,265,569.71
Westchester, New York, N. Y.	1,142,568.53
John Hancock Mutual Life, Boston	2,731,719.37

A Safe Remedy is that which contains No Opium. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is such. for Colds, Coughs & Croup IT HAS NO EQUAL. It is without Doubt the best Expectorant Remedy in use. MOTHERS will find it a safe and sure Remedy for CHILDREN. all DRUGGISTS sell it at 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00 per bottle.

DON'T

Poison the System with Nauseating Drugs. Dr. Horne's Electric Belt Cures Diseases Without Medicines.

$10 AND UP — DR. HORNE'S ELECTRO MAGNETIC BELT — $10 AND UP

Will Positively Cure Without Medicine Pains in the back, hips, head or limbs; Nervous Debility, Lumbago, General Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Diseases of Kidneys, Spinal Diseases, Torpid Liver, Gout, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Erysipelas, Indigestion, Impotency, Catarrh, Piles, Epilepsy, Ague. Diabetes, Dropsy & Female Complaints.

Note the Following who were Cured

A. J. Hoagland, R. S. Parker, J. M. Hoskett, all on board of trade; E. W. Farnsum, American Express Co.; A. Gregory, commission merchant, Stock Yards; C. Townsend, Palmer House; J. H. Hinde, Chicago horseman; Col. Comedy, of the Inter-Ocean; S. W. Harris, 251 Erie st.; S. M. Davis, Sergeant, American Hotel; J. L. Shaeffer, 241 Wabash av.; J. Smith, grocer, 113 Madison st., all of Chicago; G. W. Bell, M. D., Mormontown, Iowa; Lemuel Milk, Kankakee, Ill.; Judge I. N. Murry, Naperville, Ill., and hundreds of others representing nearly every town in the Union. Also electric belts for ladies. Call or send stamp for illustrated catalogue. Open daily, also evenings and Sundays. Electric Suspensories free and all Male Belts. Beware of bogus companies with many aliases, selling worthless goods, with only 5 to 18 elements. All belts contain 21 element dry batteries, hence have four times the power and quantity of electricity. Honest goods and honest dealing is the motto.

DR. J. W. HORNE, 191 Wabash-av, Chicago
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WEAK MEN! Debilitated Men Patients and others, Young, Middle Aged or Old, Troubled with Indiscretions of Youth, Exposure, Excess, Will GUARANTEE TO CURE by the New Improved Electric Belt & Suspensory, this specific purpose, CURE OF NERVOUS WEAKNESS, giving complete vigor, manhood, strength, and all the powers of MEN ONLY. Made of Electricity, directly through all weak parts, restoring them to Vigorous Strength. Electric Current felt instantly or we forfeit $5,000 in cash. Greatest Improvements over all other belts. Worst cases permanently cured in three months. Sealed pamphlet 2c. stamp. The Sanden Electric Co. 109 LaSalle st., Chicago.

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P. PROPHILL. LaGrange, Ga., January 13, 1886.

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