

CIVIL RULE IN PORTO RICO

Governor Allen is Inducted Into Office at San Juan.

BEAUTIFUL WEATHER A HAPPY AUGURY

American Officials Greeted with Applause, but the Crowds Are Not Loudly Demonstrative—One Discordant Note Struck.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, May 1.—The inauguration of Charles Herbert Allen, former assistant secretary of the United States navy, as first American civil governor of the island of Porto Rico, took place today. The ceremony was most impressive.

A more beautiful day never dawned. Before the penetrating warmth of the sun's rays could be felt the streets of the city were thronged with people. The sky was cloudless and the populace took this as a happy augury of the occasion.

The day's exercises opened at sunrise with exercises by the army bands and the Porto Rico regiment band. The army bands played the Porto Rico national airs before the palace, as well as while marching through the streets.

The troops began assembling at 8 o'clock. Later Governor Allen and General Davis reviewed in the plaza the cavalry, artillery, infantry, the Porto Rico regiment, the sailors and marines from the fleet and the police and civic societies. Each company in passing the governor presented arms or otherwise saluted. The plaza and adjoining boulevards were packed with people, of whom about 5,000 were present. The happy crowd received the most applause from the natives, the regulars and sailors being accorded only nominal applause. The people were exceedingly quiet, orderly and unobtrusive.

They expressed their feeling of applause by handclaps. There were no loud shouts, calls or whistling, such as characterize American crowds on such occasions. Governor Allen took the oath of office at 10:30 a. m. under a flag canopy at the executive mansion. In his inaugural address he said:

Allen to the People. "At this impressive ceremony I bring to you—the inhabitants of the ever faithful island of Porto Rico—the congratulations and good wishes of the people of the United States."

"Imposing as the occasion is in itself and far-reaching as its effect may be upon the future of your beautiful island, it is especially significant because it marks the first step in the establishment of a civil government under the flag of the United States of America and with the blessings and opportunities that go with it."

"A new page has been turned in the volume of your history and a new era inaugurated in the development of your island. Whether it shall turn out well or ill now depends largely upon yourselves. The greatest constitution makers can only lay the foundation. The building of the superstructure—whether or not it shall be stately, beautiful and enduring—must rest upon the industry and wisdom of the people themselves."

"The governmental plan presented in act of congress is only the foundation. To your care it is committed and you today assume a great trust. No greater trust ever conferred a people than that of building their own fortune. It will stimulate you also to bear in mind that a great nation of 70,000,000 of people across the water, yet close at hand in community of thought and interest, is watching your every effort, ready to help you and to assist you to help yourselves."

"Fellow citizens of Porto Rico, as I have taken the oath of office here today, so from this time I become one of you in my endeavor to work with you and for you in all that tends to the true interests of the island—I bring this message from the president and I plead with you to justly reward him that it is his intention to give to you, so far as all officers are concerned, whether selected from your own numbers or from the United States, men of character and standing, who are enthusiastic and diligent and industrious—men of high sense of honor, who will not seek to advance their own fortunes at your expense, and who will not allow others to do so; men who will see that justice and straightforward honesty will be meted out to all, and who will have a sole regard for the welfare of Porto Rico and the honor of the American government in its relations to it."

Island's Great Future. "If in working out the provisions of the act of congress which enables you to participate in the government and to provide your own legislative assembly you are actuated by the same purpose to elect men who are devoted to the general interests of the island and the people of Porto Rico, we may confidently expect that, thus working all together, we shall make this island, so richly blessed by a Divine Providence in its wonderful natural resources, not only another gem of the Antilles in respect to natural beauty, but an example of what an industrious and honest people may accomplish when properly directed by a wise policy of civil government."

"I bring you also the assurance that every man, be he high or low, rich or poor, under the administration of this form of government and under the sovereignty of the United States shall be justly treated, and that his rights shall be respected."

"Henceforth we are under one flag. We are under the same institutions of freedom, equality and education. Together we move on in the great American current of advancing civilization. Loving our country, we shall be true to it."

TAKES A HIGH PLACE. Stands Well in the Estimation of the People.

Attention is Naturally Excited When Anything is Praised by People When We Know.

A thing that stands high in the estimation of the public, and which is especially recommended by Omaha people, naturally excites our attention more than if our own people did not praise the article. Such a thing is going on right here in this city every day. People are praising Morrow's Kid-Ne-o-ids because they cure. There is no deception, no humbug, they do positively cure, and we furnish the evidence.

Mr. H. L. Small of 1810 Ohio street, says: "I have suffered from kidney trouble for the past ten years. I had been so badly afflicted lately that I could not do any kind of work. I had a dull heavy pain across the small of my back almost constantly. The pain extended from the region of my kidneys to my shoulders. I was subject to spells of dizziness and urinary disturbance of an alarming nature. I could not sleep well on account of nervousness. Learning about Morrow's Kid-Ne-o-ids I decided to try them. I took them according to directions and was greatly relieved in a very short time. I continued to take them and they have completely cured me of all my former troubles."

Morrow's Kid-Ne-o-ids are not pills, but Yellow Tablets and sell at fifty cents a box at all druggists and by the Myers-Dillon Drug Co. Mailed on receipt of price. Manufactured by John Morrow & Co., Chemists, Springfield, Ohio.

animated by a high sense of honor, devoted to a common humanity, we take our place before the world and invoke on our progress the blessings of Almighty God."

Speech of General Davis. General Davis, the retiring governor general, in the course of his address said:

"The duty has been devolved upon me, by order of the president, to this day transfer to the governor of Porto Rico the charge assigned to me by orders of the president. This charge involved the grave responsibility of advising the government of 1,000,000 human beings, which has been in my keeping. Without the cordial support of the inhabitants it would have been impossible for me or others to perform this task without consulting and maintaining the rule of a despot, the very thought of which is abhorrent to every American citizen."

"Military control of civil affairs, begun with the landing of the army in July, 1898, is today brought to a conclusion. The Porto Ricans have eagerly longed for this day, the dawn of a new political and industrial life, and the military government has anxiously awaited the moment when he could place in the hands of the duly constituted civil authorities the responsibilities which have been devolved upon him."

"The transfer of the sovereignty of Porto Rico was ratified in April, 1899, and it is proper to note a coincidence that a year later, exactly, the final step was taken in the organization of a civil government. The principal legislative officers will be the forty-seven members of the senate, at least forty of these will be citizens of Porto Rico. The appointment of the other seven rests with the president. The whole of the judiciary may, in the discretion of the president and the governor, be Porto Ricans."

"The law known by you will be kept in force, except as modified by the civil organization."

"The following an invocation by Bishop Blenck, dwelling on the solemn and memorable occasion in the history of the island and the United States."

Discordant Note Sounded. The enthusiasm of the people was greater than expected, in spite of the publication in the Diario of a letter from Julio Henna of New York, suggesting that the people remain indoors and refrain from taking part in the inauguration, "thereby silently protesting and showing the American government that Porto Rico is dissatisfied."

The Diario is the organ of the federal party and has quite a large circulation. The paper created a sensation. After dwelling on the subject of the free treatment of Henna points out that the Porto Ricans have not been treated on the same basis as Hawaii and brings up the so-called unfulfilled promises of General Miles.

Executive Council Named. Governor General Davis and Civil Governor Allen yesterday apparently expected a message from Washington advising them of the passage by congress of the resolution providing for holding over the army officials temporarily. None coming in the afternoon, appointments were made of an executive council by Governor Davis before retiring from his office at midnight.

Mr. Allen yesterday continued the conduct of affairs uninteruptedly. He did not make public the names of the council, but it is understood that Judge Pettigill will be secretary of state, Mr. Odlin attorney general, Dr. Colley taste secretary of the interior and G. G. Groff secretary of education. The latter, who is an acting surgeon of the rank of lieutenant, will resign his commission.

General Davis, presumably, on orders from Washington yesterday, pardoned all those who were concerned in the Guyama election frauds, lifting the cases from the supreme court and there was dancing and refreshments.

The \$500,000 of United States currency sent here to be exchanged for Porto Rican currency will be disbursed through the De Ford company. It is expected the transaction will be completed by May 2.

DOLE NAMED AS GOVERNOR. President Designates Him as gubernatorial Occupant in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—President Dole has been selected as the first governor of Hawaii, as was anticipated in these dispatches. The formal announcement will be made when the list of Hawaiian officials to be appointed by the president is complete.

President Signs Resolution. WASHINGTON, May 1.—The joint resolution continuing the present administrative officials in Porto Rico in office until the appointments are made and the government is transferred, was signed by the president at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

BRADLEY PLEADS FOR TAYLOR. Compares Kentucky Governorship Case with that of Thayer-Boyd of Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The supreme court resumed its hearing today in the Kentucky governorship case. Hon. W. O. Bradley, former governor of that state, being the only speaker. He appeared for Governor Taylor, taking up first the claim of the opposition that Taylor had never possessed any title to the office. He contended that Taylor's title was complete, that he was not only de jure governor, but de facto governor as well, and that every step that he had taken as governor was legal.

On the point of jurisdiction he contended that the pending case is very similar to that of Thayer-Boyd of Nebraska, which jurisdiction had been assumed. He met the argument of Governor Beckham's counsel that an office was not properly by quoting authorities to the contrary. Arguing this point, he said that office was a species of property because it was a right of a privilege of citizenship of worth to any man.

It was one of the rights or privileges coming under the protection guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment of the constitution and therefore subject to review by the highest federal court.

No one could disregard the provisions of this constitutional provision, nor could any state legislature assume to be superior to it, nor in a state legislature bound to grant due process of law, but state courts must administer cases under the same authority. In a case like the present there was no such thing as an appeal to the appeal. The adjudication was necessary.

"And why appeal," Mr. Bradley asked, "if we appeal to the ballot," he continued, "is it not easier now to defy the expressed will of the people than it has been even in this case, when there has been such an open defiance of the expressed desire of the electors of the state?"

Call for Bank Statement. WASHINGTON, May 1.—The comptroller of the currency today issued a call for a report of condition of national banks at the close of business Thursday, April 25, 1900.

Secley Released from Penitentiary. NEW YORK, May 1.—Samuel C. Secley, bookkeeper of the National Shoe and Leather bank, who in conspiracy with a depositor of the bank named "Baker" robbed it of \$23,000, was released from the Kings county penitentiary today after serving a term of one year and six months in prison for his crime. Secley was a married man, and was also abandoned to the state when his name was changed to Baker. After the robbery Baker was found drowned near Long Island.

OPPOSITION TO CANAL BILL

Unexpectedly Strong Antagonism Crops Out in the House Debate.

HEPBURN VIGOROUSLY CHAMPIONS IT

Measures for Construction of an Inter-oceanic Canal Being Considered for the First Time by Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—For the first time during the fifty years of agitation of the project for the construction of an inter-oceanic canal, the house of representatives today entered upon the consideration of a measure to actually authorize the building of a canal. Many times propositions bearing on the subject have before the house, but this was the first time positive action had been taken. A session for debate was held Monday and tomorrow the bill will be voted on before adjournment.

The debate today was memorable, because of the unexpectedly powerful opposition it developed. Burton of Ohio, chairman of the rivers and harbors committee, Hill of Illinois, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, and Cannon of Illinois, chairman of the appropriations committee, threw the weight of their influence against it, not because they are opposed to the building of the canal, but because they considered the time for authorizing the construction was not ripe. Burton and Hill contended that the bill would violate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which guarantees the neutrality of the canal, and cannot quote Admiral Walker, chairman of the isthmian canal commission, as saying that the commission was not yet prepared to say which was the better route. Cannon contended that the authorization of the construction of the canal over the Nicaragua route at this time would delay the building of the canal by the government \$50,000,000. The debate also developed other lines of opposition. Some of the democrats insist that the amendments striking the words "defend" and "fortifications" from the bill are designed to make it harmonize with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and it is therefore objectionable, and Shackerford of Missouri desired the bill amended so that if that treaty is ratified the bill will not go into effect.

Opposition on Various Grounds. The anomalous situation is, therefore, presented of practically every member on the floor professing his opposition to the canal and yet of powerful opposition arrayed against it on various grounds. The bill was ably and vigorously championed by Chairman Hepburn of the Interstate Commerce commission, Levering of Massachusetts, Randall of Louisiana, and Corliss of Michigan. Fletcher of Minnesota was the only member of the commerce committee who opposed the passage of any bill at this session. During the debate former Secretary of State Sherman was arrested listening to the proceedings from a seat in the reserved gallery.

Hepburn offered the amendments of the committee, substituting the word "protect" for "defend" and the word "provision" for "defense." Instead of "fortifications for defense." Opening the debate, he said it was now almost exactly fifty-four years since the project of an inter-oceanic canal was first broached, but this was the first bill to carry such a project into effect. He reviewed the attacks of the house of representatives. There had always been some way to defeat action "and now again today," he continued, "we see some gentlemen, notably the gentleman who has twice before defeated action, standing here protesting against this inter-oceanic canal."

Hepburn reviewed the whole history of the canal project and said the reports were practically unanimous in favor of the Nicaragua route.

Not to Be Bound by the Old Treaty. Speaking of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, he declared amid a general outburst of applause that the interests of the American canal had become so great that they would refuse to be bound with a barrier imposed by another generation half a century ago. Regarding existing franchises, Hepburn said whenever the treasuries of Nicaragua and Costa Rica were low those countries sold franchises. In the last fifteen years he had been granted during the last fifteen years. This bill recognized and dealt with none of them. As to the Panama canal Hepburn expressed the opinion that it would never be feasible for the United States.

"I want," he said, "I think the American people want an American canal, which can not be discriminated in favor of other people, giving our commerce the advantage over the commerce of other countries." (Applause.) "We are entering upon the most important contest in the history of time, and it is to the interest of the American people that they shall have their full share of the world's commerce." (Renewed applause.)

"I want the canal, when completed, under our control. I do not want our hands tied before we enter the contest."

"If we pass this bill and the senate then ratifies the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the provisions of which conflict with it," interrupted Clark of Missouri, "which would take precedence?"

Law Superior to Treaty. "I do not know," replied Hepburn. "If it absolutely conflict, the law would be superior to that treaty."

"No," cried members from various parts of the hall.

"If we decide to protect the canal, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty would give England the same rights," persisted Clark.

"I am afraid," responded Hepburn, "that such action would be unfortunate for the provisions of my bill. But if the house of representatives, by an overwhelming vote, declares the policy of the American people to be for an American canal, untrammeled by any treaty, no one can object in the United States will dare to say 'nay'." (Applause.) I do not think there is a disposition by the administration to thwart the will of the people." (Applause.)

"If it is not the intention to press the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, why is it not withdrawn?" asked Clark of Missouri.

"We must not stop now for fear of something in the future," replied Hepburn.

"If you will put that word 'fortify' back in the bill it will have the unanimous vote of this side," cried Clark.

"I do not think the changes the committee consented to make in the interests of harmony, as we supposed, make any radical differences in the bill," responded Hepburn. "Do you think the Clayton-Bulwer treaty can be abrogated by an act of congress?" asked Dooliver.

"I doubt not it would be better were the abrogation to be arranged through the State department, but I entertain no doubt, on this point, that legislation is inconsistent with its continuance."

ALASKA CODE BILL IS PASSED. Carter Withdrews His Amendment to Bring This Bill to a Prompt Passage.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—After having been under consideration more than two months, the Alaska code bill was passed by the senate today. Carter, who was the measure's passage, withdrew the amendment relating to alien location of mining claims and all other points in dispute.

The most elaborate and remarkable preparations ever made for the celebration of a new country, he said, were entertained in the district of Alaska. The necessity for the enactment of civil laws applicable to Alaska was recognized by everybody, but it was obvious, however, that some senators felt so deeply on the pending question that they would debate the will to death. He therefore asked and obtained unanimous consent that sections 72 and 73 of the bill and all amendments thereto, including his own amendment, be withdrawn. The passage of the bill followed almost at once.

ANTI-TRUST AMENDMENT LOST. Senate Votes Against Such a Provision in the Army Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—After the Alaska code bill's passage the army appropriation bill, carrying supplies for the military establishment of more than \$114,000,000, was taken up. The feature of the discussion of the measure was a debate on trusts pre-arranged by an amendment offered by Berry of Arkansas, providing that the quartermaster's department should not purchase supplies from any recognized trust. The amendment was defeated. The bill had not been completed when the senate adjourned.

Herewith is the amendment proposed by Berry: "That the quartermaster's department, in making contracts and purchases of arms and supplies for the military service, shall give preference to all other things, including first and mainly, the purchase of goods from the United States, and as between the producers, manufacturers, merchants and dealers of the United States preference shall be given, all other things, including price and quality being equal, to those producers, manufacturers, merchants and dealers who are not members of any trust or combination formed to produce, manufacture or sell the goods, wares, merchandise, and articles purchased by the quartermaster's department for the military service."

Sewell of New Jersey inquired what he meant by a trust. What were commonly known as trusts, he said, in many instances had proved to be public benefactors. He designated the Standard Oil company and the American Sugar Refining company as examples of combinations of capital, which had cheapened their products to the people.

"This populist sentiment about trusts," he said, "is the adoption of the small ways of the past of transacting business and is not, in any respect, based on good sense." Berry replied that he had not expected Mr. Sewell to be in sympathy with any effort to curtail or destroy the power of great combinations of capital.

Hawley opposed the amendment on the ground that the officers of the army had no objection but to accept the lowest bids for supplies. Stewart said most of the legislative efforts against trusts had been "perfectly idle and crazy, and the proposed amendment is one of a comedy of errors on the subject."

Peterson attacked Sewell's statement that the Standard Oil company and the American Sugar Refining company were benefactors of the people and had cheapened their products. Stewart maintained that the only remedy for trusts was competition. If a legislative remedy could be found he would favor it. There were combinations of capital that were bad and others that were good.

Teller—Will the senator tell us what is the difference between bad trusts and good trusts?

RIVER COMMISSIONS DEAD

Congressman Cannon's Ruling on the Missouri and Mississippi Bodies.

HIS STAND STIRS UP OPPOSITION

Congressmen from States Affected Prepare to Make a Hot Session for the Appropriations Committee Chairman.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—(Special Telegram)—Congressman Cannon of Illinois, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, said today that the Missouri river commission would by operation of law cease to exist July 1 of this year. He stated that he based this assertion on a paragraph in the river and harbor bill which was passed over President Cleveland's veto in June, 1896, and which is as follows: "Improving the Missouri river, including salaries, clerical, office, traveling and miscellaneous expenses of the Missouri river commission, survey, permanent bench marks and gauges and continuing improvements, \$300,000, to be expended under direction of the secretary of war in systematic improvement of the river according to plans and specifications of the Missouri river commission, as approved by the chief of engineers; provided, that on and after the passage of this act, additional contracts may be entered into by the secretary of war for such material and work as may be necessary to carry on contracts under the plans of the Missouri river commission for the improvement of said river, or said material may be purchased and work may be done otherwise than by contract, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, the sum of \$300,000 per annum for three years, commencing July 1, 1897."

"It was clearly the intention of the framers of that bill to terminate the commission in 1900, and I believe that there can be no interpretation placed upon the paragraph referred to," said Cannon.

"What is to become of all the machinery, dredges, lighters, etc.? Are they to be left to rot along the shores of the river?" was asked.

"Oh they can be stored some place, I guess," and that was all Cannon would disclose.

Senator Allison, chairman of the senate committee on appropriations, on the other hand, takes decided issue with Mr. Cannon. Already there is a movement on foot among members of congress from states through which the Missouri river flows to make combinations against Cannon, and as the Missouri river commission is in the same condition as the Missouri river commission, a hot net to retain these two commissions.

Representative Cummings of New York today introduced a bill appropriating \$300,000 to compensate letter carriers who worked in excess of eight hours per day, but who have been excluded or excepted from judgment in order to best sustain life and health. So it is in many cases sickness and disease nature demands both medical and electrical treatment skillfully combined in order to promptly and thoroughly restore to health diseased organs or parts of the body.

Congressman Neville said today that there were very grave doubts if Representative Gleaner's bill to regulate the manufacture of oleomargarine would get out of the committee on agriculture, as that body is nearly equally divided on the proposition.

Popular sentiment in Nebraska when asked as to the course they proposed to pursue with reference to the Nicaragua canal bill said that if the bill provided that the United States could fortify the canal they would vote for the measure, otherwise they would not. They believed the United States should not only own, but should control the canal absolutely.

Congressmen Gamble and Burke today recommended Theodore H. Everson for postmaster at Harrisburg, Lincoln county, S. D., and Martin Patterson at Brandt, Deuel county, S. D.

Comptroller Dawes has approved the organization of the First National bank of Fullerton, Neb., with a capital of \$25,000. C. I. Brewer of Fullerton, Jacob Gleason, S. H. Penney, T. C. Reid, Louis G. Stocks and H. Anderson are named as incorporators. The comptroller has approved the conversion of the Rawlins (Wyo.) State bank to the Rawlins National bank; capital, \$50,000. A certificate was issued to the First National bank of Moulton, Ia., to begin business; capital, \$25,000. J. C. Bradley, president; W. C. Stickney, cashier.

John Matejka has been appointed postmaster at Green Valley, Holt county, Neb. L. M. Smith, resigned; also Daniel Premerer at Osceola, Kingsbury county, S. D.; O. A. Paeyer at Perkins, Bon Homme county, S. D.; and A. A. Smith at Victor, Davison county, S. D.

Changes in Newspaper Ownership. PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The announcement was made today that the interest in the Philadelphia Times owned by Frank McLaughlin has been sold to a syndicate of local capitalists headed by Charles F. Kindred, general manager of the Reading railway.

It is understood that Colonel A. K. McCarty, who has been a part owner of the paper since it was established twenty-five years ago, will remain with the new management as chief editor. Mr. Kindred has been a leader of the republican party for a number of years and it is stated that the Times will be conducted as a republican organization paper.

Sue Peoria Light Company. PEORIA, May 1.—Andrew McNally of Chicago has brought suit against the Peoria Gas Light and Coke company, in which he holds a controlling interest, to compel the company to issue the bonds of the company. The case is set for hearing June 5 and it is believed to be another feature of the great gas war on here.

Bryan Heads for Columbus. DETROIT, Mich., May 1.—W. J. Bryan arrived in the city early today from Port Huron and left immediately after breakfast for Columbus, O., where he speaks tonight. He will return to Detroit tomorrow and make an address at the Mohawk club bar-quet in the evening.

DIED. HOFFMAN—John W., aged 72 years 9 months and 29 days, at his home, 3722 Cumming street, May 1, 1900.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p. m. from St. Bernard's church at Twenty-second and Stewart streets.

Porto Rico Appointments. ST. LOUIS, May 1.—S. J. Sinclair, post-office inspector, connected with the St. Louis office, has been appointed chief postoffice inspector of Porto Rico. E. L. McGehee, who was his assistant, has been appointed. Orders came from Washington to that effect and the office has been left for that purpose to receive their instructions before going to Porto Rico.

THE RAVAGES OF A TERRIBLE CURSE

S. S. S. IS THE ONLY CURE FOR SCROFULA. It strikes at the very root of the disease, forces out the poison, purifies and enriches the blood, tones up the system, restores strength.

Mrs. Ruth Berkeley, Salina, Kansas, says: "Scrofula appeared on my grandchild's head and spread rapidly all over her body. The scabs on the sores would peel off, emitting a sickening odor. The disease next attacked her eyes, and we were told she would lose them. We gave her S. S. S., which at once made a permanent cure."

Write for special book on Blood Diseases. S. S. S. Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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Our "Suggestion Book" mailed on application. Spaulding & Co., Jackson Blvd. cor. State St., Chicago.

TWO GREAT Curative Powers

The advantages of the Electro-Medical treatment explained by

B. FRANKLIN TOLSON, M. D., Ph. G., LL. D., The Great Electro-Medical Specialist of the State Electro-Medical Institute.

"TWO GREAT POWERS working together in complete harmony to accomplish a certain result will do so much more quickly and with more certainty than either one of the same powers working alone. It is by the application of this principle and immutable law that the great electro-medical specialists of the State Electro-Medical Institute are making wonderful cures of diseases by their own system of combined Electro-Medical treatment, which concentrates all of the curative powers of both medical and electrical treatment into one irresistible force, which guarantees a certainty of cure beyond all question of doubt. To a sick man or woman certainty of cure is an important consideration, especially if they have many repeated failures in their efforts to get cured by the use of the curative powers at a time.

There are medical specialists and electrical specialists. A medical specialist may be the best in his line and yet be fails to cure a large per cent of cases, and why? Because there are many diseases which will not yield to the most skillfully applied electric treatment. It is impossible to cure all diseases by medical or electrical treatment alone as it would be to supply all demands of the human body by giving one kind of food only. Nature demands different kinds of food and different kinds of electrical treatment in order to promptly and thoroughly restore to health diseased organs or parts of the body.

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B. FRANKLIN TOLSON, M. D., Ph. G., LL. D., The Great Electro-Medical Specialist of the State Electro-Medical Institute.