Your Watch Insured Free.

A perfect insurance against theft or accident is the new patent

Non-pull-out BOW.

the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled or wrenched from the case. Can only be had on cases containing this trade mark.

—MADE BY—

Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia.

the oldest, largest, and most complete Watch Case factory in the world—1500 employes; 2000 Watch Cases daily.

One of its products is the celebrated

Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases

which are just as good as solid cases, and cost about one half less.

Sold by all jewelers, without extra charge as Non-pull-out bow. Ask for pamphlet, or send to the manufacturers.

"The Pace That Kills"

is overwork—makes no difference what kind. Using greasy and inferior soaps is one road to premature decay—sore hands—sore hearts—clothes never clean. Not so when

KIRK'S AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP

is used. Cheerfully proceeds the labor of wash-day with health and long life assured. Hands all right—hearts light—clothes pure and white as a Greenland snowdrift.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

Dusky Diamond Tar Soap. Makes the Skin Soft and Smooth.

Said the Owl

to himself, "If the moon I could get, whenever I'm dry my throat I could wet; The moon is a quarter—with a quarter I hear; you can purchase five gallons of

Hires' Root Beer."

A Delicious, Temperance, Thirst-quenching, Health-Giving Drink. Good for any time of year.

A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Be sure and get Hires'.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney Complaints, Lame Back, &c.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT With Electro-Magnetic SUSPENSORY. Latest Patents! Best Improvements!

Will cure without medicine all broken or impaired nerves, all nervous debility, nervousness, lassitude, depression, lame back and kidney complaints, rheumatism, sciatica, gout, and all female complaints. Physicians, clergymen, lawyers, all female complaints, physicians, clergymen, lawyers, all female complaints, physicians, clergymen, lawyers, all female complaints. Beautiful Impromptu Free for the asking. Illustrated pamphlet, sealed, with full information, free on application. Belt, with all other modern improvements, worth $5 and upwards, sent on 30 days' trial to any one who will give business or professional men a trial. Consultation free. Pamphlet mailed free. Address, SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., 195 La Salle St., CHICAGO, ILL.

"Royal Ruby" Rye Whisky is free from all foreign flavor and adulterants, naturally ripened and matured by eleven years storage in wood; it is "As fine as a Rye," and costs no more than inferior brands. Try it and you will never be satisfied to use any other.

A pure old whisky is always free from fusel oil, which is a poison, and should not be taken into the system. Age eliminates it from the spirit of ondation and it is converted into fragrant ethers, which give the bouquet to whisky.

When you want a whisky for medicinal use you want it pure. "Royal Ruby" Rye is guaranteed pure in every particular, and recommended for the invalid and the convalescent. (Bottled at distillery.) $1.25 per quart bottle. ROYAL WINE CO., Chicago. For sale by Scribner & Ashworth, druggists.

IN A STRONGER TONE

Wall Street Securities Recover From the Slump

AND THE BULLS MAKE HAY

Sterling Exchange Goes Down and Brokers Take This as a Happy Omen, Acting Accordingly.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Money on call has been firm, ranging from 4 to 6 per cent; last loan at 5 per cent, and closing offered at 5 per cent.

Posted rates, $4.86@4.88½.

Government bonds steady.

There was a decidedly stronger tone to speculation at the stock exchange today and an improved feeling in financial circles generally, owing to the further decline in sterling exchange, which has put a stop to gold exports and the more cheering advices from Chicago. London purchased between 15,000 and 20,000 shares of various stocks and there were moderate buying orders for local investment account. The advance in prices was equal to ½@2 per cent in the general list. The transactions were 216,653 shares, of which 11,480 were unlisted. The market left off steady in tone.

New York Produce.

NEW YORK, June 8.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady; winter wheat, low grades, $2.05@2.45 per cwt.

WHEAT—Fairly active for spot, closing firm; June, 70⅝c; July, 72⅝c; August, 74⅝c; September, 76⅝c; October, 77⅝c; November, 78⅝c; December, 81⅝c.

CORN—Dull, easier; June, 46⅝c; July, 46⅝c; August, 47⅝c; September, 48⅝c.

OATS—Firm. Spot prices: No. 2, 36⅝@37c; No. 2 white, 39⅝c; No. 2 Chicago, 37⅝@38c.

LARD—Quiet, easier; western steam closed at $10.00; city, $9.00@9.25.

PORK—Light demand, steady; old mess, $20.00; new do, $20.50.

CHEESE—Fair demand, steady; state, large white, 8@8c.

COFFEE—Options opened barely steady, unchanged to 20 points down; closed steady, unchanged to 5 up; June, $16.10; July, $15.65@15.75; August, $15.40; September, $15.20@15.30. Spot Rio dull, steady; No. 7, 17½c.

SUGAR—Raw, firm, dull. Fair refining, 3⅞c; centrifugals, 96 deg. test, 4⅛@4⅛c; refined fairly active, firmer.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The wheat market started out very weak. The run on the local banks was over, stocks were doing better, Liverpool was firm and local receipts light. Under these influences it moved up a little from the opening. Then there was a break of nearly 2c in July to 69½c and to 70c in September. Up to the last hour July held nervously around 69⅝c, or 1c under last night. September closed ⅝c below last night. Corn was firm in the first hour, but on free selling broke 1c early in July, and September lost ½c. The close was steady at ⅛c better than the lowest prices of the day. Oats were dull but firm; June ranged from 28@28c, closing at the top price. July weakened shortly after the opening, rallied to 28⅝c, the high figure of the day, and closed firm. September stood up from 25⅝@26c, the high and closing figure. The provision trade had no life except a little trade in lard and ribs the first hour. They started about 5c up, but when stuff was offered prices broke down easily. The break was about 5c.

Closing prices:

WHEAT—June, 64⅝c; July, 66⅝c; September, 70⅝c.

CORN—June, 37⅝c; July, 38c; September, 40c.

OATS—June, 28c; July, 28⅝c; September, 26c.

PORK—July, $20.20; September, $20.40.

LARD—June, $9.75; July, $10.02; September, $10.32.

RIBS—June, $9.15; July, $9.25; September, $9.37.

Chicago Livestock.

UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, June 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 18,000; market steady; common to extra steers, $3.90@4.15; stockers and feeders, $2.30@3.50; cows and heifers, $1.50@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,500; market strong and 5c higher; heavy, $6.75@7.05; mixed and medium, $6.50@6.95; light, $6.50@6.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; market steady; poor to choice, $3.50@5.25; lambs, $4.50@7.25.

Detroit Grain.

DETROIT, Mich., June 8.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 64½c asked; July, 66½c asked; August, 66c bid; No. 2 white cash, 65c.

Corn—No. 2, cash, 39c.

Oats—No. 2 white, cash, 35c bid.

London Grain.

LONDON, June 8.—Red winter wheat futures were steady. At Liverpool wheat was firm but not active; corn ½d lower, quiet and steady. London cargoes steady. Wheat on passage very inactive; corn quiet. The French markets were rather easier.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Farm Produce.

MAPLE SUGAR—8@10c per pound.

MAPLE SYRUP—90@$1.00 per gallon.

BUTTER—16@18c per pound.

EGGS—13c per dozen.

POTATOES—90c per bushel.

BEANS—Hand picked, $1.75 per bushel.

HONEY—Fancy white, 10c per pound.

LETTUCE—Head, 18c; hothouse, 10c per pound.

PARSLEY—25c per dozen.

VEGETABLE OYSTERS—25c per dozen.

SPINACH—40c per bushel for new.

RHUBARB—⅓c per pound.

RADISHES—40@50c per dozen bunches.

APPLES—$1.00@1.25 per bushel.

ONIONS—$1.75 per bushel; green, 80@50c per dozen bunches.

HORSERADISH—Grated, 70@80c per gallon.

WATER CRESS—25c per dozen.

DANDELIONS—40c per bushel.

ASPARAGUS—75@50c per dozen bunches.

MUSHROOMS—50c per pound.

MINT—40c per dozen bunches.

CUCUMBERS—40c per bushel.

GREENS—New beets, 60@75c per bushel.

Poultry.

Live turkeys, 8@10c for young; 8c for old.

Live chickens and roosters, 9@10c dressed, 12@14c.

Live fowls, 9@10c; dressed, 12@13c.

Live old roosters, 5@6c; dressed, 7@8c.

Spring ducks, 2½ to 3 pounds each, 15@20c.

Live geese, 11@12c; dressed, 12@17c.

Spring chickens, 1½ to 2 pounds each, 25c; 1 to 1½ pounds each, 20@25c.

Fresh Meats.

Pork	8
Beef, young steers	6½@8
Mutton	8½
Lamb	10 @11
Veal	7

Butter and Eggs—Wholesale Prices.

Country makes, original rolls, per pound	22 @23
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	13 @14

Fruits.

APPLES—Fair to good, per barrel, $2.75@3.00; fancy, per barrel, $4.25@5.50.

ORANGES—California, $3.00@3.50 per box.

LEMONS—New Messinas, in boxes of 300's and 360's, $3.25@3.75 per box.

BANANAS—According to quality, $1.50@2.50 per bunch.

STRAWBERRIES—32 quart cases, $4.00@4.25.

Fish.

Black bass, per pound, 10c; brook trout, per pound, 50c.

Frogs.

Bulls, per dozen, 75c; medium bulls, 50c; small, 35@50c.

Vegetables and Seeds.

Bermuda onions, per box ..... 1.00@1.25

New southern onions, per sack 2.50

Potatoes—

Burbanks	.80@ .90
Hebrons, per bushel	.75@ .80
Rose, per bushel	.60@ .70

Beans—

Hand-picked, per bushel	1.90@2.00
Unpicked, per bushel	1.00@1.50

Seeds—

Medium and mammoth clover, per bushel	7.25@7.75
Timothy, per bushel	2.00@2.15

Groceries and Provisions—Wholesale Prices.

Sugar—

Cut loaf	6.34
Cubes	5.99
Powdered XXXX	6.42
Powdered (standard)	6.11
Granulated	5.61
Confectionery A	5.50
White extra C	5.30
Extra C	5.00
Golden C	4.92
Yellow C	5.55

Sugar Syrups—

Common, per gallon	17@18
Fair, per gallon	20@22
Fancy, per gallon	26@31
Mixed, cane syrup, per gallon	20@26

Molasses—

Common, per gallon	16 @18
Fair, per gallon	18 @20
Choice, per gallon	26 @30
Fancy, open kettle, per gallon	38 @40
Rice, Carolina fair, per lb	3 @ 5
Rice, good, per lb	4½@ 5½
Rice, fancy head	5½@ 6½

CHEESE—Full cream, 10½@11½c.

CANNED GOODS—Corn, $1.20@1.50 per doz; tomatoes, $1.25@1.30 per doz.

COFFEE—Roasted: Rio, 22@25c; Maricaibo, 26@28c; Java, 30@35c; Mocha and Java, 30@35c; packages, $23.30 per case.

LARD—Compound, tierces, 8½c; compound, 50-pound tins, 8¾c; pure, tierces, 12c; 50-pound tins, 12½c; kettle rendered, tierces, 13c; 50-pound tins, 13½c.

Smoked Meats.

Hams	14
Picnic hams	11½
Bacon	13½
Dried beef	11
Sausages, bologna	6
Sausages, pork	11

Pork in Barrels.

Short cut pork	$21.00
Clear back	22.50

Grain.

Wheat, 62c; corn, 45c; oats, 35c; rye, 48c; barley, $1.10.

Flour—Lily white, $1.80; patent, $2.30.

Mill Stuffs—Middlings, $16; bran, $15; screenings, $13.50.

Ground Feed—Per ton, $20.00; corn meal, per ton, $19.50.

Wool.

Washed, medium, 24@27c.
Washed, fine, 22@25c.
Unwashed, medium, 15@20c.
Unwashed, fine, 12@16c.

Hides and Tallow.

Cured hides, No. 1, 4½c; No. 2, 3½c.
Green hides, No. 1, 3½c; No. 2, 2½c.
Heavy steers, cured, over 60 pounds, 6½c.
Calf, green, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c.
Calf, cured, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 5½c.
Deacons, 25@30c.

Tallow—
Rough, 1½c per pound.
Rendered, 4½c per pound.
Sheep pelts, 75c@$1.50.

Hay and Wood.

TIMOTHY—$11@12.
MIXED—$10 per ton.
STRAW—$5@6 per ton.
WOOD—16 inch beech and maple, dry, $2.25 per cord; green, $2 per cord.

Building Materials.

Wire nails, rate, $1.75@1.80.
Glass, discount, 75c.
Waterproof paper, $1@85.
Waterproof paper, per roll, $1.
LUMBER—Retail piece stuff.

No. 1 hemlock, up and including 16 feet lengths, $12; add $1 per 1,000 feet for every additional two feet;

No. 2 hemlock, up to and including 16 feet, $10; every additional two feet, $1.

Common Norway or pine joist and scantling, under 12 inches, $14.50 per 1,000 feet; 12-inch, $15.50 per 1,000 feet; add $1 for every additional two feet over 16 feet.

Shipping culls	$12
Mill culls	11
No. 1 flooring, white pine	22
No. 2 flooring, white pine	18
No. 3 flooring, white pine	16
No. 1 maple	25
No. 1 ceiling, ⅞	22
No. 2 ceiling, ⅞	18
No. 1 ceiling	22
No. 2 ceiling, ⅞	16
No. 1 siding, 4 inch	17
No. 2 siding, 4 inch	15
No. 1 German siding	22
No. 2 German siding	18
No. 3 German siding	16

Finished material—

No. 1 common boards	22
No. 2 common boards	18
No. 3 common boards	16
1½ inch finishing	35

SHINGLES—Star A Star, 10 inches, clear, $3 per thousand.

No. 2, five inches clear butt, $2.25 per thousand.

Sound butt, $1.75 per thousand.

Cull shingles, $1 per thousand.

Lath, No. 1 white pine	$3.05
Lath, No. 2 white pine	2.40

Real Estate Transfers.

Nellie C. Grady to James F. Grady, part lot 15, blk 17, Converse re-platted	$ 3,000
Walter E. Moore to Albert J. Lewis, lot 10, Horton & Kirtlan's sub	650
J. C. Smith to Nellie C. Grady, lot 5 and n 22 ft lot 6, blk 4, Rowe's sub	7,000
Rachel E. Walker and husband to William E. Grove, part lot 13 and 14, blk 12, Kendall's add	8,000
Jacob W. Jenssen and wife to Emma A. Perkins, lot —, Andre & Este's sub	750
John Bremmers and wife to Henry Kremers, part lot 2, blk 3, Stocking & Smith's sub	500
William Black and wife to W. P. Holden, piece of land on sec 35, Solon	350
James M. Barney to William W. and Lena C. Barney, piece land on sec 29, Byron	2,000
Beldin Regan and George Hapmance to Samuel W. Miller, piece land on sec 28, Ada	5,000
Samuel W. Miller to George Hapmance and Belden Regan, piece land on sec 30	800

Marriage Licenses.

The following is a list of the marriage licenses issued since last publication, with the names, residences (when out of the city) and ages of the parties:

	Age.
Harvey H. Joslin and Anna L. Kimball	59—41
Albert C. Keppel, Holland, and Cornelia De Vries	23—22
George T. Liddle and Sarah O. Smith	21—19

THAT PORTENTOUS IF.

If All Goes Well the World Will Be Better in 1993.

Of all the questions you suggest as to the changes that another century will bring in the conditions of our people, the fundamental question—that upon which all the rest are dependent—is this, "Will the tendency toward the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few increase or diminish?" While this as yet can only be answered with an "if," the determining element is clear, for it depends on laws as certain as that of gravitation.

By virtue of his physical constitution man is a land animal, bound by the necessities of his existence to the surface of the globe. On it he must live, and from it he must draw for all his needs. No discovery or invention or improvement can rid him of this dependence. The last man, as the first man, must have land for his standing place and must draw his subsistence, his very flesh and blood, from land. No matter how elaborate, how refined, how potent his methods of production may become, they must always have land as their indispensable basis and reservoir, and must always consist in the combination of the matter and forces to be found only in land.

This being the case, the fundamental social relation—that which determines all others—must be in the future what experience shows it to have been in the past—the tenure of land. Where the equal rights of all men to the use of land are accorded, no serious inequality in the distribution of wealth can arise in peaceful states, and advance in productive power will increase the general well being and lead to further advances. But where land is treated as the property of some, from whom others must purchase the privilege of living and working, a tendency to inequality is at once set up, which every advance in productive power tends to increase, for, since land is indispensable to the exertion of labor, no advance in the power of production can benefit those who have merely the power to labor.

That of itself being useless, the growth of population and the improvement of the arts can only drive the disinherited class of mere laborers into a fiercer competition with each other for the privilege of working, while a larger and larger share of the production of labor passes into the hands of those who, in their monopolization of the natural element of all production, have control of the right to work. Thus discovery, invention and improvement—everything, in short, in which the material progress of society consists—tends under this primary injustice to increase inequality in the distribution of wealth until at last the monstrous inequality destroys advance and brings retrogression, and in violent catastrophe or dull dry rot inventions and discoveries are lost and arts and letters forgotten.

To us of the western world, and especially to us of that new world which Columbus opened to European civilization, the wonderful improvements of the century now closing seem naturally but the prelude to far greater improvements in the next. But we must not forget that the majority of the human race know nothing of our improvements, and that the long history of humanity shows that advance has never before been continuous. And already we may see, in the massing of monstrous fortunes on the one hand and increasing intensity of the struggle to live on the other, the growth of that inequality that has over and over again in the world's history stopped invention and improvement and turned progress into decline.

Nor is there anything that can check this tendency to inequality save the recognition of the equal rights to the use of the element from which alone men can live. Abolish all other monopolies save that of land, and the ultimate result must be but to increase the share of the production of wealth that can be taken by land owners. It cannot raise wages or make it easier for mere laborers to live. Nor can any diffusion of education, or purification of government, or doing away with middlemen prevent the widening of the gulf between the rich and the poor, so long as land is treated as subject to that individual right of property that rightfully belongs to the things that human exertion brings into being. As to charity, that is hopeless, and worse than hopeless when not based on justice.

Therefore it is that the conditions which will exist in this country when the children of children yet to be born celebrate the fifth centenary of the discovery of the great Genoese must depend upon whether, while they yet have power, the masses of our people accept or reject the one great reform which is embodied in the single tax proposition. If they do, and I now believe they will, then the Twentieth century may see the development of a civilization that transcends the imagination of the Nineteenth century. If they do not, then there must befall us, but on a far grander scale and with a far quicker movement, what befell ancient Rome.

HENRY GEORGE.

Annie Besant on Human Development.

Regarding the civilization of the western world in the light of the esoteric philosophy, I judge it as success or as failure as it approaches toward or recedes from the ideal of brotherhood, as it encourages or thwarts the spiritual progress of man. The rapid increase of wealth in the hands of a comparatively small class; the growing control of natural forces by ever widening knowledge; the exclusion of vast numbers of the population from the benefits of this growing control; the advancing education of the laboring classes and their ever improving methods of combination—these and many other causes are producing a state of social tension which must result in social change—peaceful or otherwise.

It is against brotherhood that millionaires and starving men and women should coexist in society. It is against brotherhood that the growing control of natural forces should make a few scandalously rich and leave the many scandalously poor. A society based on unbrotherly competition instead of on brotherly co-operation cannot last any more than can last a building built in defiance of the laws of mechanics. Hence I regard our present social system as doomed to collapse as other systems have collapsed which were open to the same criticism.

Another reason for regarding this system as doomed is that it is an anachronism in conflict with the present stage of the evolutionary law. We are in the fifth great stage of human development, and the fifth stage is that of the mind. The function of man just now is to evolve the principle of intelligence dwelling within him, and the mind powers already evolved give him a control over physical forces sufficient to supply his bodily necessities and leave him ample leisure for cultivating his intellect, were that control used for the general good instead of for the heaping up of unnecessary wealth in the hands of a limited number.

The majority of our population, especially in the older countries—the European states—toil with little intermission all their lives through merely to keep life in their bodies. They have no leisure for cultivating the intellectual powers, the artistic faculties, the imaginative potencies of the human mind. They are condemned to a life of labor, the price of which merely purchases for them the right to live. Thus does the horse earn his food and his shelter, and with these generally more consideration for his health than is bestowed on his fellow drudge, the man who drives him. The horse needs but food, shelter and rest; the man needs for his human evolution leisure for mental study with unweary body. That is the right of each child of man born into the world at this stage of evolution, for our animal development lies behind us, and our present task is to evolve the human element in us—the mind or soul.

Society should therefore be organized for the production of wealth with the least possible expenditure of human energy and the brotherly distribution of the wealth produced, in order that man's forces may be directed to the mental development of the race. A society which, like our own, sets itself against the order of evolution by shutting the majority of its members away from the possibility of performing the task set them by nature, must be crushed under the relentless and irresistible progress of that nature which it blindly opposes.

While America has not yet touched the worst conditions of labor found so plentifully in Europe, its social organization is liable with the same force and therefore ultimately with the same effects. But being younger and stronger than the European states, it has more possibility of working out fundamental reforms in peace than Europe seems to possess. In the society of the future it seems to me that the sexes will co-operate for mutual service, each bringing its special powers to the help of the race, without artificial restrictions on either; that a marriage entered into without intellectual and moral affinities will be condemned as prostitution is now, and that it will be permanent, as intellectual and moral character is permanent; that brutal crime will have disappeared, and subtler evils will be met by brotherly compassion, not by vindictive penalty; that temperance legislation will be unknown because drunkenness will be as impossible as the readoption of the wood garments of our ancestors; that—ah, me! but I am thinking of a state much further in the future than the America of 1993.

ANNIE BESANT, F. T. S.

Probable Developments of Electricity.

[From Our New York Correspondent.]

Mr. J. J. Carty, who is regarded by electricians as a man of expert authority, and who is the mechanical chief of the greatest telephone corporation in America, in speaking of the probable developments of electricity in the Twentieth century, said:

They are almost inconceivable. We cannot tell what the next century may develop. If progress is as swift as it has been since Professor Bell demonstrated that the human voice can be conveyed over a wire charged with electricity, we are likely to see early in the next century some developments that will be simply revolutionary. Without suggesting any that may be regarded as merely the dream of a visionary or as the fanciful flight of imagination, I think perhaps I can indicate some that may be reasonably expected from present conditions.

In the first place, there is the use of electricity in domestic economy. I am inclined to think that not many years hence it will be found serving the household exactly as gas, steam and coal now serve it. It will be possible for the cook, for instance, by simply turning on the electric current to procure heat sufficient for all cooking purposes. When the cooking is done the electric current will be turned off, and there will be no wastage, as is the case now in the use of coal. Already there are electric cooking ranges in existence, and I presume these will be highly developed so that they will serve the most exacting requirements of even a $10,000 chef.

Then, too, we may reasonably expect to see, at least in the cities, electricity used generally for heating purposes. That will also be an economy. There will be no wastage of coal. A single room may be heated by turning on the current, or a whole house or great building if that be the desire. It will also be used for lighting, I think, very generally. Its convenience and safety are now demonstrated, and while it may not entirely supplant gas it is certainly bound to be quite as widely used in private families as gas is now.

But I think the most important development, so far as domestic economy is concerned, will be found in a change in the manner of utilization of coal. In the larger towns I presume that there will be no delivery of coal at the houses, as is now the case. Coal will be taken to a central station and there converted into electric energy, exactly as is the case now in the manufacture of gas. This central agency will furnish the electric current for heating, lighting and cooking purposes. The economy will be very great. The wastage of coal is enormous, even in private houses, and it is for the most part unavoidable, and the general use of electricity for domestic purposes will be found to be an economy.

It is possible, although I do not want to be quoted as saying that it is probable, that during the next century the secret of the extraction of the energy which is in coal direct may be discovered. If that is done it will simply revolutionize civilization. It will vastly cheapen not only the cost of living, but the cost of all commercial enterprises. A very great percentage of the energy stored up in coal is now wasted. It goes forth through chimneys; it is lost in heat which is not utilized. The warmth which you feel when you go into a boiler room or into a kitchen is simply dead waste.

It has been estimated that if the energy which is in coal could all be utilized one ton would serve the purpose for which five tons are now required. This might give us possibly a solution of aerial navigation. It certainly would vastly cheapen traffic, and it is almost impossible to estimate the consequences to civilization which might follow this discovery. I do not want to give the impression that I think the discovery will be made in the next century, but I am entirely willing to say that it is possible that we may hear of it at any time.

The remarkable discoveries of Nicola Tesla are going to play an important part, I think, in the commercial development of the next century. Tesla has discovered that an electric current generated in a certain manner too technical here to explain may be passed from one conductor to another without any intermediate connection, like a wire. It will go through a stone wall precisely as light goes through glass.

The possibilities which lie in this discovery are simply enormous, and they may revolutionize some forms of development. For instance, it may have a powerful influence in the conduct of the wars which may break out in the Twentieth century, if any do. If it is possible to convey the electric current from one disk to another in a room without any medium, it might be possible to direct it from a proper motor upon shore to the iron sides of a great war vessel and with such intensity as instantly to melt the iron or steel plates as though they had been struck by lightning.

The use of the flashlight and the great electric reflectors is sure to be very general in military operations in the next century, and some of my acquaintances have sometimes suggested—not wholly in a flippant spirit—that electricity itself may be the great destructive agent employed in military operations in the Twentieth century.

But more practical than this suggestion is another which is perfectly reasonable. I am inclined to think that the development of the trolley railway is going to be one of the mightiest factors in the urban civilization of the next century. The indications now are that it may solve some of the problems of overcrowding which have vexed the social economists, and, on the other hand, may give to those who live in rural districts just that relief and recreation of which they are now deprived and which they so greatly desire.

I suspect that the trolley railway will be found extending from the hearts of our great cities far out into the country districts and over the highways, so that it will be possible for a man to step from his front yard or a farmer to go from his driveway directly into one of these cars and at the rate of twenty miles an hour or thereabouts be conveyed to the city. He will not be obliged to bother about time tables. The cars will run with frequency and at trifling expense. They are simply going to annihilate distance and to make the man who lives in the country to all intents and purposes an inhabitant of the nearest city. It is easy to see what an important effect this will have upon the problems of great municipalities.

The Destiny of the Twentieth Century.

The conquest of the elements so that they may be made to serve mankind is manifestly to be continued in the next century. That has been the distinguishing feature of the Nineteenth century. How far men will subdue the forces of nature and compel service from them within the next hundred years is as inconceivable as it would have been for the men who fought the battles of the Revolution to understand how it could be possible to exchange intelligence with Europe on the instant, or to chat understandingly with a friend 1,000 miles away.

The destiny of the Twentieth century is plainly for the higher and more majestic development for man's joy and comfort of the secret, unseen powers that control the movements of the earth, and which, now operating by what are called nature's laws, cause the fields to blossom, the trees to bud and leaf, the storms to come, the rain to fall, and do all these things, which we do not govern, mysterious because we are used to them, but which nevertheless give to the earth its life.

It is to be the province of journalism to report these mighty works of man, perhaps to stimulate them, and when 100 years have passed the newspapers will have made the world, if not kin, at least neighbors.

It is quite within the bounds of possibility that by the year 1993 the mechanical work of publishing newspapers may be done entirely by electricity, and the distributing of the printed papers may be accomplished with such celerity as to vastly extend the legitimate field of any given journal.

It is quite possible that by the agency of forces just beginning to be understood the reporter and editor will no longer be compelled to write, but that the spoken word may appear imprisoned in cold type.

In one respect the newspaper of 1993 will differ but little from that of today. It may report news with greater accuracy of statement and have the world and its doings more completely subject to instantaneous report, but the newspaper of 1993 must be as is that of today, nothing but the story of human achievement, and the story of human nature, and of the happenings of earth. The object of the business of journalism cannot change, but the methods of the business and its future development are likely to share the benefits which are to come from the mighty struggle of man with the elements to subdue them to his use.

E. J. EDWARDS.

The Science of Medicine in 1993.

It gives me much satisfaction to predict that a marked change will take place in the science of medicine. By 1993 doctors will prescribe no more than a third of the drugs they now think necessary. The true relation of the muscular system to the organic system and their combined influence on the nervous system will become more fully and generally understood. The combined action of the patient's mind and muscles will be depended on instead of drugs to prevent, allay and cure disease.

In theology more change will be manifest in practice than in preaching, though sermons, too, will be different. Ministers will instruct their hearers in the philosophy of pure morality and teach them how to live. The government of the body by intelligent reason will be the one virtue inculcated; ignorance and laziness will be the sins condemned and punished. The man who does not know how to keep his own body in health will be considered as great a sinner as the man who cannot read and write.

In methods of education there will be, in my judgment, marked changes. The tendency will be to return to the methods of the old Greeks, a slight practical idea of which can be obtained in any lecture room of one of our medical colleges. Instruction will be given orally; the practicing of the lessons will be done anywhere and everywhere; children will be allowed to play or study as they please. The veto power that teachers now exercise over children leaving the room during school hours will be taken from them. School children will have a playground instead of a yard for recreative purposes, and they will not be made to walk around it in lockstep manner. They will rather be incited to romp, shout and play.

Physical culture, so termed, I call physical destruction, and it will not be taught. A knowledge of how to breathe, sit, stand, stoop, walk and run will comprise all the physical training that is necessary, and even that will not be forced on children under fifteen years old. Their physical training will come, moreover, rather from their parents than from their teachers. To cover the whole field of education, in brief, the reasoning faculties will be developed instead of the memorizing ones, and hair line writing, along with children in spectacles, will be among the things of the past.

EDWIN CHECKLEY

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup company, printed near the bottom of the package.

Woman's Influence.

Delicate women may exert much influence, but little in comparison with what it would be with abundant health.

The wife wants health that she may be the companion of her husband and her family.

Beware of dizziness, sudden faintness, irritability, backache, nervousness, extreme lassitude, depression, exhaustion, excitability, and sick headache.

These are sure indications of female weakness, some derangement of the uterus or womb; they are danger signals, which warn you to avoid a life of misery. *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* goes to the root of the trouble, and drives disease from your body.

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS. *Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.*

LEGAL.

Stockholders Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Grand Rapids Chair Company will be held at the company's office, No. 100 Canal st., Grand Rapids, Michigan, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on Tuesday, June 20, A. D. 1893, for the election of officers and the transaction of such business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

(Signed) E. H. FOOTE, Secretary.

Dated June 3, 1893. June 9.

Treasurer's Notice.

City Treasurer's Office, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 29, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll for the improvement of Wells street from Wealthy avenue to Bostwick street, is now in my hands, and that I will receive payment thereon for the period of twenty days from this date at the office of the city treasurer, city hall.

June 9 M. H. SOERICK, City Treasurer.

Treasurer's Notice.

City Treasurer's Office, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 29, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll for the improvement of Lake avenue, from South East street to Paddock street, is now in my hands, and that I will receive payment thereon for the period of twenty days from this date at the office of the city treasurer, city hall.

June 9 M. H. SOERICK, City Treasurer.

Treasurer's Notice.

City Treasurer's Office, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 29, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll for constructing a sewer in South Union street, from Thomas street to Mills street, is now in my hands, and that I will receive payment thereon for the period of twenty days from this date at the office of the city treasurer, city hall.

June 9 M. H. SOERICK, City Treasurer.

Treasurer's Notice.

City Treasurer's Office, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 29, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll for constructing a sewer in Wealthy avenue, from Center street 200 feet east, is now in my hands, and that I will receive payment thereon for the period of twenty days from this date at the office of the city treasurer, city hall.

June 9 M. H. SOERICK, City Treasurer.

Treasurer's Notice.

City Treasurer's Office, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 29, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll for the construction of a sewer in Paris avenue from Thomas street to Fifth avenue is now in my hands, and that I will receive payment thereon for the period of twenty days from this date at the office of the city treasurer, city hall.

June 9 M. H. SOERICK, City Treasurer.

Treasurer's Notice.

City Treasurer's Office, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 29, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll for the opening and extension of Hamilton street, from West Leonard street to Sycamore street, is now in my hands, and that I will receive payment thereon for the period of twenty days from this date at the office of the city treasurer, city hall.

June 9 M. H. SOERICK, City Treasurer.

Treasurer's Notice.

City Treasurer's Office, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 29, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll for constructing a sewer in Cherry street, from South East street to Lake avenue, is now in my hands, and that I will receive payment thereon for the period of twenty days from this date at the office of the city treasurer, city hall.

June 9 M. H. SOERICK, City Treasurer.

Treasurer's Notice.

City Treasurer's Office, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 29, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll for constructing a sewer in Ninth street, from 124 feet east of Monroe street to Broadway street, is now in my hands, and that I will receive payment thereon for the period of twenty days from this date at the office of the city treasurer, city hall.

June 9 M. H. SOERICK, City Treasurer.

Treasurer's Notice.

City Treasurer's Office, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 29, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll for the improvement of Livingston street, from Newberry street to Reservoir grounds, is now in my hands, and that I will receive payment thereon for the period of twenty days from this date at the office of the city treasurer, city hall.

June 9 M. H. SOERICK, City Treasurer.

Treasurer's Notice.

City Treasurer's Office, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 29, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll for grading and gravelling Logan street, from South Union street to college avenue, is now in my hands, and that I will receive payments on same for the period of twenty days from this date, at the office of the city treasurer, city hall.

June 9 M. H. SOERICK, City Treasurer.

Treasurer's Notice.

City Treasurer's Office, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 31, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll for constructing a sewer in Hall street, from South Union street to Madison avenue, is now in my hands, and that I will receive payment thereon for the period of twenty days from this date at the office of the city treasurer, city hall.

M. H. SOERICK, City Treasurer.

June 2

Treasurer's Notice.

City Treasurer's Office, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 31, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll for constructing a sewer in Hanover street, from 50 feet west of Canal street to the Butterworth tail race, is now in my hands, and that I will receive payment thereon for the period of twenty days from this date at the office of the city treasurer, city hall