AS TO RECIPROCITY

Some Popular Erroneous Impressions Corrected.

MEANING OF PENDING TREATIES

They Do Not Take Such Long Steps in the Direction of Free Trade.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Oct. 1.—In the discussion of reciprocity now so general, it is clear that most writers and speakers greatly exaggerate the possibilities in that line, under the Dingley law, even if the senate should ratify every treaty which has been negotiated. The scope allowed to reciprocity in the Dingley bill was small, and except for its effect as a first step or an entering wedge, the Kasson treaties are not of great moment. The extreme protection organs which profess to regard them as the free trade movement in a new guise are greatly in error, as are those persons who see in them any abandonment of the protective principle, and good stiff protection at that.

There are two ways in which the limitations of reciprocity treaties may be viewed: the remissions in our tariff which they concede, and the remissions abroad which we may acquire by them. By the Dingley tariff act, the maximum remission in any duties that may be made is 20 per cent of the Dingley rates, except in an article which may be described as the "natural product of a foreign country and not a natural product of the United States," obviously a small and rapidly diminishing class. Those may be put on the free list, but very little use has been made by the Kasson commission of this authorization. Practically all its remissions have been of the 20 per cent or less of the Dingley rates class. In imports from Argentine, for example, the reciprocity treaty would still leave a tariff of 12 per cent ad valorem on hides, when the historic policy of the country prior to the enactment of the Dingley law, had been free hides; it would leave a duty on wool of 8 cents and 9 mills per pound on most of the Argentine product.

Little Got, Little Given.

The Kasson commission has been able to give little, and contrary to general opinion, it has been able to get little in return. The much-debated French treaty illustrates this: France has a system of maximum and minimum rates, the difference between the two, averaging 16.1 per cent, although in some articles, like coffee, the maximum rate is just double the minimum. Now this minimum rate, it is understood here, is granted to every country of Europe, except Portugal. But it would not be granted to us in its entirety were we to accept the French reciprocity treaty against which such vigorous protests have been made. When the negotiations with France were begun, the French commissioners expected to give us the full minimum rates, according to the nations of Europe, but when they found how little our commissioners were willing to do, they withdrew nineteetn articles, including boots and shoes, machine-made tools, dynamos and other things of similar importance. They claimed that, after withdrawing this amount of favor from us, they were still giving us remissions far greater than we offered them, and this appears to be the case, since our average ad valorem reduction in the French treaty was but 6 8-10 per cent out of a possible 20. In that treaty on only about eight French articles did we allow the full 20 per cent remission of the Dingley rates. They are under cotton hosiery and knit cotton goods, toys, nuts, coal tar dyes and colors; plants and seeds, certain furs and feathers and mineral waters. Upon spectacles and glasses, the proposed remission is 10 per cent of the Dingley rates. On other articles it is as low as 5.

But perhaps as indicative of a more liberal national policy even the short step contemplated in the Kasson treaties would be worth taking. The protective feeling abroad against the United States has become very strong. Germany's commercial treaties with the countries of the world will be brought to an end by the close of 1903; freed from the embarrassments of old obligations, she will being an entirely new tariff system and perhaps a new tariff policy. Austria and Italy are trying to do the same thing. The United States has hitherto held the whip hand in the trade of the world; her exports have been food products which Europe had to buy, but now that we are entering in the competition on manufactured goods, our customers are not under the same necessity of trading with us. They are in a position to favor their friends.

Discrimination Against Friends.

One peculiarity of all our reciprocity dealings is that to England, which opens her doors freely to our markets, we grant no remissions, while to a country which only modifies its exclusive laws we grant special favors. Under the French treaty, for example, we should admit French goods to our markets cheaper than those of Great Britain, although France still charged us a very substantial tariff while Great Britain, except in her few revenue articles, obstructed our trade in her ports none at all. The British free trade policy is a long lane, in which there may sometimes be a turn. If her competing nations go into the business of reciprocity she might be driven in self defense to introduce a fair trade, or an imperial federation scheme which would compel the same favors in exchange for her free markets.

Senator Warren of Wyoming has been recently quoted as saying that the Kasson treaties had expired by limitation and could not be revived. While that position may be urged when the fight breaks out again in the senate, it will be stoutly contested. The two years' limit allowed by the Dingley act within which the president, with the consent of the senate, may enter into commercial treaties with other countries, has generally been construed to apply to the period of negotiations, since it would have been a practical impossibility to complete the business within that time. The law was passed July 24, 1897. Not until the following October was the reciprocity commissioner's office established, and the work undertaken. The countries abroad evidenced great hesitation over doing anything with us; and it took time, with the circumlocutions of diplomacy, to get the negotiations under way. Our senate always acts slowly upon any treaties, and to have construed the Dingley act as requiring the consummation of treaties within the two years, would practically have meant that nothing should be done. This, however, is by no means an unreasonable assumption.

Extension of Treaties.

Acting on the theory that negotiation only was covered by the limitation, all the treaties have been extended, or soon will be, by the approval of the contracting parties, for a period covering the time which the coming long session of congress will occupy. This winter's fight will, therefore, be a decisive one. No new treaties can be negotiated without new legislation. But that is not important, as there is enough material now with which to test the question.

Several prevalent misconceptions are notable. It is said that revenue rates should not be fixed by the senate, when the house is given the power to originate such legislation by the constitution. But the Dingley law expressly removes this objection, by requiring the approval by congress, in addition to the ratification by the senate. It would of course be very easy to secure a majority vote in the lower house on any proposal which could gain a two-thirds vote in the senate, and still the formality is of importance as removing a much quoted objection. Both our great historic reciprocity treaties, that with Canada in 1854 and with Hawaii in 1875, in a like manner received the approval of the lower house. The further objection to reciprocity, that it ties our hands by treaty for an indefinite period to what may become a vexatious contract, does not disturb those of its critics who have taken the pains to read the section of the Dingley law relating to it. There a five year limit for the reductions to be agreed upon is specifically provided.

The whole reciprocity question is bound to be thoroughly discussed the coming winter. Many persons profess to see in it the material for a division within the ranks of the republican party, but this gloomy view is unwarranted. The whole drift of legislative current is with the conservatives. To get two-thirds of the United States senate, with all the opportunities for log-rolling and the extraordinary power of the small states, would be a phenomenal achievement. So long as one Montana sheep herder thinks he would get one dollar less for his wool were any one of these reciprocity treaties ratified, there is opposition in the field to them all, and opposition of a kind that seems able to make its wishes effective. Accordingly, there is no real expectation of anything more than a debate on reciprocity this winter, but this may perhaps prepare the way for something better in the future.

—W. W. Jermane.

You Certainly

Cannot pull away from the real fact that our pronounced leadership in the Fur Business in Minneapolis is brought about by giving only such garments as are made of selected highest grade pelts, absolutely perfect in workmanship, fit and finish, a natural result accomplished by life-long study in the fur business. ***No dissatisfaction when you buy Furs here.***

Genuine Alaska Seal Skin Garments—The standard of the world, dyed by Rice of London, fully guaranteed. Large stock of the best skins that money can buy to select from. Our prices from ***$225.***

Persian Lamb Garments—Dyed in Leipsig, Germany. When the genuine are used there are few fur garments more satisfactory. Our stock is large and a direct importation. Prices range up from ***$125.***

Natural Otter Garments—A well made coat of genuine Hudson Bay Otter, is positively the best wearing garment a furrier can make. Our prices up from ***$150.***

Krimmer Jackets—In light, medium and dark curls, selected skins. A stylish, serviceable fur garment. Prices up from ***$50.***

These garments are made to your measure in our own workrooms, by expert workpeople and guaranteed to fit.

725 Nicollet. **G. H. LUGSDIN & CO** 725 Nicollet.

Fur Importers and Manufacturers, Minneapolis.

A THIRD BANK

Gold-Stabeck People Will Enter Business at Redwood Falls.

Special to The Journal.

Redwood Falls, Minn., Oct. 1.—A third bank is soon to be established in this city. It is to be known as the Gold-Stabeck bank, and owned by the owners of the Gold, Stabeck & Co., banking system of Redwood and Renville county. The bank will have a paid-in capital of $25,000. Its officers will be W. H. Gold, of Redwood Falls, president, Thurston, Stabeck, of Davis, Ill., vice president and William H. Wallace, of Belview, cashier. Other stockholders are F. O. Gold and H. N. Stabeck, of Renville. The concern owns banks at Belview, Wabasso, Revere and Vesta, Redwood county, and at Renville.

The new concern, together with H. M. Hitchcock and J. H. Bowers, will erect a magnificent two-story brick business block at Second and Washington streets, taking the place of three old wooden buildings which have stood there for time immemorial, and which have been more or less of an eyesore to the community. The building will cost in the neighborhood of $15,000. The corner will be occupied by the bank and an L around it will be occupied by a drug store. The second floor will be for offices.

FARIBAULT FACTS.

Special to The Journal.

Faribault, Minn., Oct. 1.—At a meeting of the common council the mayor and city recorder were authorized to purchase a hook and ladder truck for the fire department.—In a game of football between Shattuck and the high school, Shattuck won, score 12 to 11.—The Rathbone Sisters will give a social tonight in K. P. hall.—The L. O. T. M. entertain to-morrow evening at a card and dance social in K. P. hall.—E. N. Leavens and A. Blodgett, Jr., are candidates for re-election to the school board. No other candidates have appeared.—G. G. Winter & Co. have sold their grocery to George Devery and Anthony Vogelsberg, who take possession on Monday.—Frank N. Jepson has made arrangements to open a store at Dean.—A meeting of the grocers was held last night to make arrangements for the annual meeting of state grocers to be held here in February.

"Garland" Stoves and Ranges

Awarded first prize, Paris exposition, 1900.

Frequent Train Service to Hutchinson via "The Milwaukee."

Last spring "The Milwaukee" put on an additional train between St. Paul and Hutchinson. The service via that line to Hutchinson is now very frequent and convenient. The full schedule including the new train is as follows: Leave St. Paul 8:20 a. m., 4 p. m. and 6:50 p. m.; leave Minneapolis 9 a. m., 4:40 p. m. and 7:35 p. m. Leave Hutchinson, returning, 7:30 a m., 9:30 a. m. and 2:55 p. m.—all daily except Sunday. Purchase tickets to Hutchinson via "The Milwaukee."

If you are tired taking the large, old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

REDWOOD'S SCHOOLS

County Leads in the Matter of State Aid.

Special to The Journal.

Redwood Falls, Minn., Oct. 1.—The annual report of Superintendent S. J. Race of the Redwood schools, shows that Redwood county schools, in several respects, lead those of other counties of the state.

The total enrollment was 4,648 pupils. The average attendance of each child in the rural schools was 81 days, and in the city and village schools it was 126 days. During the year seventy-one libraries were organized in the rural schools of the county, and this year there are eighty-five districts, out of a total of 103 in the county, equipped with magnificent school libraries. Mr. Race adds: "I need not say that a well-chosen school library is a valuable aid to a school." He makes some comparisons with the schools of surrounding counties showing that while Redwood had seventy-one libraries last year, Brown county had only thirteen, Lyon thirty-three, Renville thirty-three, Murray sixteen, Cottonwood twenty-five, Yellow Medicine twenty-nine and Nicollet thirty-six, Redwood doubling the best of the group.

In the matter of state aid to rural schools Redwood last year was first among the counties of the state, Blue Earth at first reporting a tie, but afterwards losing a district. Last year Redwood had 27 districts drawing the aid of $75 for each district, Brown 2, Nicollet 16, Cottonwood 7, Murray 7, Lyon 5, Renville 12 and Yellow Medicine 7. This year with the state aid made $100 to each entitled district Redwood has thirty-one districts to put in claims and every claim has been allowed by the state superintendent, undoubtedly making Redwood county a leader again this year.

FOUGHT A POSSE

Knutson, Alleged Murderer of Anton Bye, Captured in N. Dakota.

Grand Forks, N. D., Oct. 1.—John Knutson, charged with shooting and killing Anton Bye last Friday afternoon, was captured by the sheriff of Traill county.

After leaving this city for his home Saturday afternoon, Knutson discovered the sheriff's posse and retreated into the woods. He was surrounded, but kept his pursuers at bay all night. In the morning he surrendered. He was taken to the county jail at Hillsboro. He shows little evidence of insanity. While admitting the murder of Bye, he volunteers no excuse whatever for his act.

NEW STEEL TRUST

Dubious Report Regarding British and Spanish Interests.

London, Oct. 1.—Rumor comes from Cardiff that the near future will witness a huge amalgamtion of British and Spanish iron and steel interests in order to do battle against the encroachments of the American Steel trust in the European market. Inquiries made in London have, however, failed to substantiate the existence of such a project.

EDDY VISITS HIS OLD HOME.

Special to The Journal.

Redwood Falls, Minn., Oct. 1.—Congressman Eddy spent a day or two in Redwood Falls and Wabasso. He was simply getting acquainted with some of the people of the county and acquainting himself with its geographical conditions, making but very little allusion to his candidacy for congress next year. He resided here prior to twenty-one years ago, and Redwood county people are inclined to look upon him as a home candidate. He went from here to Tracy and Marshall.

Tired Mothers. It's hard work to take care of children and to cook, sweep, wash, sew and mend besides. Tired mothers should take Hood's Sarsaparilla—it refreshes the blood, improves the appetite, assures restful sleep and helps in many ways.

Another Cut in New York Rates.

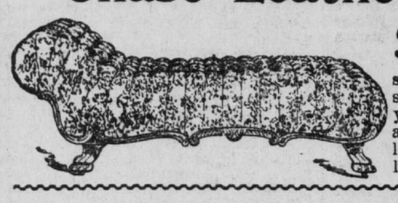
The Chicago Great Western Railway makes a further reduction in the round trip rates to New York, giving privileges of stop-overs at Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Return limit has also been extended. For further information apply to A. J. Aicher, City Ticket Agent, corner Nicollet Ave and 5th St., Minneapolis.

Monk the Tailor—What can I do for you?
Partridge—I want my measure taken for a bullet-proof coat.

How We Sell Furniture on Easy Payments

Often the worry of waiting until one is able to purchase some needed piece or pieces of furniture robs the pleasure of possession of half its sweetness, or the demands of the hour are imperative, and the new things MUST be gotten whether King Cash is at hand or not. Those, as well as you, with a home to furnish completely will find our "Easy Payments" wonderfully convenient. Come here and buy what you need--Furniture, Rugs, Carpets, Curtains, Dishes, Stoves or Kitchen Utensils--and meet the bill with small monthly or weekly payments. We make no additional charge for credit--we do not put prices up when you take time nor cut them down when you pay cash--they're the same always--the lowest to be found anywhere.

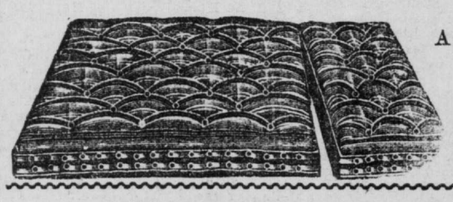
Chase Leather Couch



$20—One of those guaranteed Karper wire construction frame Couches, springs warranted for five years, upholstered with moss and covered with Chase leather—a couch that will last you a lifetime.

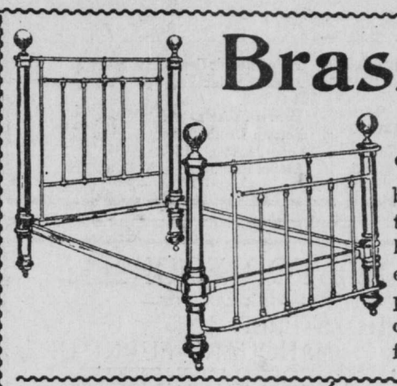
Genuine Hair Mattresses

$9.95



A good hair mattress 40-lbs., made up with fancy art ticking, full size only, worth $16. Sale limited to one to a customer.

Brass Bed



$25 Heavy two-inch post Brass Bed, best of lacquer (guarantee with every bed), has husks on posts, swell-front end, (a better bed than picture); the kind that other stores ask you $40 for.

Carpet Department Second Floor.

15 rolls of best quality Wilton Velvet; sells at $2.00 per yard. Private patterns with borders to match at, per yard..... **$1.50**

75 rolls of Sanford 8-wire Tapestry Brussels Carpet (borders to match.) Sale price, yard. **80c**

50 rolls of the Post's Mills Extra Super, very heavy, strictly all wool Ingrain Carpet, rich patterns, as good quality as other stores sell at $1.00 per yard. Sale price..... **75c**

Rug Department Second Floor.

100 Empire Tapestry Rugs, Oriental patterns, size 9x12. Sale price..... **$16**

50 Royal Smyrna Rugs, all fall patterns, size 9x12. Sale price..... **$20**

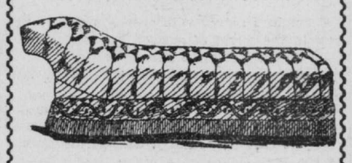
50 Ardanham Rugs, 9x12. Sale price..... **$30**

100 best quality Bundhar Wilton Velvet Rugs, weighing 10 pounds more than the average $35 rug, beautiful patterns. Sale price.... **$35**

Cobbler Rocker

$1.75 Large size Fancy Rocker, finished in Mahogany and Golden Elm; best of a cobbler seat; worth $3; one to a customer only.

Couches



$5—Just 100 of these couches to close out; fringed all around, good springs, full length, covered with good quality velour. Regular value $9.

P. P. Stewart Stoves

You certainly want a good Heating Stove. If so, buy a P. P. Stewart. There is not another heater made that will begin to give you the same amount of heat as a Stewart. We have them for

$25 $30 $35 $40 $45 $50

Stewart Steel Ranges

Will cost you **$27 $30 $32 $34 and $35**

Parlor Chair

$5 Worth $12. Polish finish frames, polish finished in either flemish or mahogany; tufted, upholstered seats covered with fine silk damask and leather. Your choice of 50 different patterns. Come early if you want one.

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THE LEADING COMPLETE HOUSEFURNISHERS.

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VALUABLE MINES ON MT. SINAI

Hill Upon Which the Ten Commandments Were Handed Down Bought by an Englishman Who Hopes to Dig a Fortune There.

New York World.

Take heed to yourselves that ye go not up into the mount, or touch the border of it; whosoever toucheth the mount shall be surely put to death. There shall not an hand touch it, but he shall surely be stoned, or shot through; whether it be beast or man it shall not live.—Exodus xix., 12-13.

Thus says the good book concerning Mount Sinai.

Nevertheless, Charles Morning, an English mining prospector, intends digging deep into sacred Sinai.

Convinced that Mount Sinai contains precious stones of great value, he has bought the mountain outright and intends working it for all it is worth.

Mr. Morning is a successful mine operator of South Africa. He spent last winter in Cairo, Egypt, and while in that neighborhood made several journeys into Arabia.

On one of these occasions he visited Mount Sinai, on the little peninsula between the Red sea and the Gulf of Suez.

His mining experience showed him that there were indications of valuable minerals on Mount Sinai. With little reverence for tradition he began prospecting at the very spot on Mount Sinai where Moses is said to have received the tablets on which were written the Ten Commandments.

The first prospecting made by Mr. Morning resulted in the finding of some excellent turquoise specimens. Encouraged by the "find," the prospector continued his work, and was so well pleased with the results that he immediately perfected arrangements for purchasing the Mountain of the Law.

When he first went about making his purchase he was taken to be a religious enthusiast or an antiquarian. It was not long, however, before the order for mining implements had been given and soon the whirr of machinery will be heard.

The rocks of which Mount Sinai is composed are granite, porphyry, diorite and gneiss. The sandstones of this district are rich in minerals.

According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, inscriptions made by Amenophis III and Thothmes III recount that the Egyptians found on Mount Sinai emeralds, malachite and kupfergam.

Perhaps the new owner of Mount Sinai came across this passage in the encyclopedia and it gave him the hint to prospect. However this may be, he is undoubtedly in earnest.

There has always existed considerable doubt as to which mountain—Jebel Musa (the mountain of Moses) or Jebel Serbal—was the eminence on which the Tables of the Law were given. Jebel Musa is 7,359 feet high, while Jebel Serbal is but 6,750 feet high.

It seems, however, that the main difficulty with regard to these mountains consists in the fact that neither of them has a plain in front of it the area of which is sufficiently great to accommodate an army of 600,000 men.

In the Biblical account of Mount Sinai it is stated that the Israelites camped in the Plain of Assemblage before Mount Sinai. The army consisted of some 600,000 fighting men. The El Rahab, or Place of Assembly, commonly pointed out by Biblical students does not seem sufficiently large to make room for all these people.

Thus is the exact location of the mountain on which Moses is said to have communed with the Almighty a matter of mere conjecture. Jebel Musa has been pronounced to be the correct location by such learned students as Tischendorf, Laborde, Ritter, Strauss, Farrar and others.

There are still others, however, almost equally distinguished, who make similar claims for Jebel Serbal.

There is still another mountain near Mount Sinai which is also believed to be the real law-giving spot. This is Mount Catherine, which has an altitude of 8,526 feet—being higher than either Mount Musa or Mount Serbal. There is a plain in front of it which would seem to lend credence to the assertions of those who think Mount Catherine the scene of the Moses revelations.

From the very earliest time—hundreds of years before the beginning of the Christian era—Mounts Sinai, Catherine and Serbal have been separately and simultaneously reverenced as the birthplace of the ten commandments. In early Christian times these mountains were favorite resorts for religious fanatics, who held in awe the very stones which composed the Sinai group.

Thirteen hundred years ago there was founded on Mount Catherine the monastery of that name. This institution is supposed to rest in the very Valley of Assemblage in which the Israelites gathered before Mount Sinai. Stairs were built leading up Mount Catherine, and there were gates and passageways carefully guarded so that none but the religiously pure should go up into the mountain.

At one of these gates—Scrieve Gate—pilgrims had to partake of the sacrament before they could continue their journey.

On Mount Serbal and Mount Sinai there were similar passageways, guarded by monkish institutions. Travelers were shown various places of interest. For instance, there was the spot where occurred the incident of the burning bush, so well known to Biblical students.

Each mountain, of course, had the exact spot where Moses received from the hand of God the tablets of the law.

On Mount Sinai there is pointed out today the grotto in which Elijah hid after he had slain the priest of Baal. Devout Mahometans can see, if they have the faith, the depression on Mount Sinai where Mahomet's camel rested its feet ere it sailed off to heaven with the prophet. This remarkably loose-jointed camel made three other footprints. They are at Cairo, Mecca and Damascas.

But now the various Mounts Sinai must have their fictitious treasures discounted while Mr. Morning compels them to give up genuine values. Doubtless he will not disturb the monastic institutions which rest near the sacred precincts.

WISCONSIN JAILBIRD CAPTURED.

West Superior, Wis., Oct. 1.—Sheriff Frank Sommer and Deputy Sheriff Mills yesterday captured Ed Clark, who had broken out of the state reformatory at Green Bay. Clark was sent up from here about a year ago and was placed in Waupun with a sentence of three years. After he had been at Waupun for a time he was sent to the reformatory at Green Bay and from there made a daring escape in company with a fellow prisoner.

GRANDSON OF SITTING BULL.

Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 1.—A delegation of twenty-two young Indians from western reservations are in Sioux City on their way to Hampton college at Hampton, Va. One is Joseph Fly, a grandson of Sitting Bull, and Luke and Louise Low Dog, son and daughter of a famous present-day chief at Standing Rock agency.

DOMINION LINE

British Mediterranean Service

Between Boston and Gibralter, Naples, Genoa and Alexandria. First sailing Nov. 27: New, gigantic Twin-Screw S. S. Commonwealth (13,000 tons, 600 feet long). Choicest accommodations. Perfect service and cuisine. T. H. Larke, General N. W. Agent, 127 3d st S, (Guaranty Building.) Minneapolis. (Phone Main 889.)

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

If You Are Troubled With

Constipation, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Catarrh of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, Gout and Rheumatism,

USE THE GENUINE IMPORTED

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt.

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

The **Carlsbad Sprudel Salt** is obtained by evaporation from the waters of the Springs at Carlsbad and contains the same remarkable curative properties that have made the place famous for five centuries.

Be sure to obtain the Genuine article, which must have the signature of "EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York," on every bottle.

DR. WYATT,

SUITE 3, 4 and 5, 230 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis.

The Oldest and Most Reliable Specialist in the Northwest for the cure of CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND PRIVATE DISEASES.

MEN suffering from evil effects of youthful indiscretion, later excesses, recent exposure, nervous debility, varicocele, unnatural discharges, lost vitality, failing memory, unfitness to marry, blood, skin, kidney or private diseases are speedily cured. Dr. Wyatt employs the most approved methods and will attend you personally, and complete a perfect cure, in strict confidence, at moderate expense.

LADIES suffering from any form of Female Weakness, Painful or Irregular Sickness are quickly restored to health.

Dr. Wyatt has had 30 years' experience and been located in present offices 16 years, proving himself an honorable, reliable and skilful physician.

FREE Consultation. Call or write for list of questions. Home treatment safe and sure.

OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 8 p. m Sunday 10 a. m. to 12.

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The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation

Treating on Physiology of Marriage, Premature Decline, Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Atrophy (wasting), Varicocele and All Diseases and Weaknesses of Men from whatever cause arising. 370 pp., with engravings. 125 prescriptions, embossed Muslin, full gilt. ONLY $1.00 by mail, sealed. Inferior abridged edition 25 cents. Get the best. Write for it to-day. The Key to Health and Happiness. Address

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EDITOR'S NOTE For 40 years the Peabody Medical Institute has been a fixed fact, and it will remain so. It is as standard as American Gold.

The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald.

BLOOD POISON

Have you Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write OOOK REMEDY CO., 254 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page Book Free.

Trade Mark. BIG G. CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed to Prevent contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. $1.00

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

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