Only a Name.

No Money Is Wanted.

Please show this to some person who needs one of these books. Ask him to send me his name.

I will mail the book, and with it an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I will tell the druggist to let the sick one take it for a month. If satisfied then, pay $5.50. If not, I will pay the druggist myself.

I mean that exactly. I do not always succeed, for sometimes there is a cause, like cancer, which medicine cannot cure. But most of these diseases result from weakened inside nerves; those nerves which alone make every vital organ do its duty. I have spent a lifetime in learning how to strengthen them; my Restorative always does that. I have furnished it to 555,000 people on terms like the above, and 39 out of each 40 have paid for it—paid because they were cured.

There are 39 chances in 40 that I can cure you or your friend. I will pay all the cost if I don't. Won't you tell this to some sick person who wants to be well?

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 620, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia,
Book No. 2 on the Heart,
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys,
Book No. 4 for Women,
Book No 5 for Men (sealed),
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

IOWA

SIOUX CITY—August Moeslet, a farmer near West Side, was knocked down and killed by a cow.

CHARLES CITY—B. C. Powers, a leading stock dealer and farmer, committed suicide by jumping from a beam in his barn with a rope fastened to the beam and tied with a loose noose around his neck.

LIME SPRINGS—The places swept by fire last August and November, entailing a loss of $80,000, have been rebuilt to the extent of $40,000, of substantial brick structures of modern architecture and latest fireproof designs.

The Prince of Wales' latest indulgence is an attempt to write verse, at which he recently spent an hour in response to requests from several ladies to write something in their autograph albums. He admitted that the verses were very bad.

Horse Sense.

"Any fool can take a horse to water, but it takes a wise man to make him drink," says the proverb. The horse eats when hungry and drinks when thirsty. A man eats and drinks by the clock, without regard to the needs of nature. Because of careless eating and drinking "stomach trouble" is one of commonest of diseases. Sour and bitter risings, belchings, unnatural fulness after eating, dizziness, headache, and many other symptoms mark the beginning and progress of disease of the stomach.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It cures through the stomach diseases of other organs which have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach, and allied organs of digestion and nutrition. It strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, cures obstinate cough and heals weak lungs.

"I was taken with Grippe, which resulted in heart and stomach trouble," writes Mr. T. R. Caudill, Montland, Alleghaney Co., N. C. "I was unable to do anything a good part of the time. I wrote to Dr. Pierce about my condition, having full confidence in his medicine. He advised me to take his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' which I did. Before I had finished the second bottle I began to feel better. I have used nearly six bottles. I feel thankful to God for the benefit I have received from Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I can highly recommend it to all persons as a good and safe medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets keep the bowels healthy.

"77"
BLOCKS THE
GRIP

How many friends have you whose health has been impaired, whose infirmities date back to the Grip? Nearly every serious illness starts with a cold or the Grip.

Keep free from Grip and Colds by using "77." It stimulates the action of the heart, liver and kidneys, and so throws off Colds that hang on.

At all Druggists 25c, or mailed on receipt of price. Doctor's book mailed free.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Corner William and John streets, New York.

BEST BY TEST.

The Best System,
The Best Equipment,
The Best Construction,

enable us to give the BEST SERVICE and at lowest rates

$2.50 per mo. residence.
$4.00 per mo. business.

TEST IT FOR YOURSELF.

Twin City Telephone Co.

THOSE BEAUTIFUL
Auburn Tints, so noticeable among fashionable women, are produced only by
Imperial Hair Regenerator
the cleanest and most lasting Hair Coloring. It is easily applied, absolutely harmless and ONE APPLICATION LASTS MONTHS. Sample of hair colored free. Send for Pamphlet.
Imperial Chemical Mfg.Co., 135 W.23d st, N.Y.
Sold by Virgil Dillin, 101 Washington av S.; R. H. Hegener, 207 Nicollet av.; Feeley and Crocker, 515 Nicollet av.

SCHLEY IS CONDEMNED

Majority of the Court Finds Him Guilty on Every Point of the Precept but One.

Washington, Dec. 14.—In the detailed report and review of the Schley case Admirals Benham and Ramsay say, under the heading "Facts":

The flying squadron consisted of the Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Texas and Scorpion, under the command of Commodore W. S. Schley, United States navy, sailed from Key West about 8 a. m., May 19, 1898, with orders from the navy department, and from the commander in chief of the North Atlantic station, to proceed with dispatch (utmost) off Cienfuegos to capture the enemy off that port, if possible, or to block him and to make the blockade as close as possible.

The flying squadron arrived off Cienfuegos on the morning of May 22, and established a blockade. During the day the ships lay off the port at various distances, in no particular order. At night they formed a column of vessels, headed off shore, and moved at only sufficient speed for keeping positions. The small vessels performed picket duty in shore of the large ships. Commodore Schley did not proceed with utmost dispatch off Cienfuegos and blockade that port as close as possible.

At 10 o'clock a. m., May 22, the Dupont arrived at Cienfuegos with a dispatch from the commander-in-chief, dated May 20, 1898, which informed Commodore Schley of the probability of the Spanish squadron being in Santiago de Cuba, and ordered him to hold Cienfuegos until the receipt of more positive information. At 1:30 p. m., May 22, the Iowa arrived at Cienfuegos and at 7 p. m. of the same date the Scorpion left Cienfuegos for Santiago.

At 8:15 a. m., of May 23, Commodore Schley received by the dispatch vessel Hawk the following dispatch and memoranda, from the commander-in-chief:

Dispatch and Memoranda.

Dispatch (No. 8) wated Key West, May 21, 1898, which stated that the Spanish squadron was probably at Santiago, and ordered Commodore Schley, if he was satisfied that the Spanish squadron was not at Cienfuegos, to "proceed with all dispatch, but cautiously, to Santiago de Cuba, and if the enemy is there blockade him in that port." A memorandum dated off Havana May 21, 1898, directed Commodore Schley to mask his movements in leaving Cienfuegos. A memorandum which stated that a good landing place had been found by Commander McCalla thirteen and one-half miles west of Savanilla Point; that the cubans had perfect knowledge of what was going on within Cienfuegos; that the Cuban forces in the San Juan mountains controlled the railway between Cienfuegos and Trinidad, and that there were fair roads from the landing places to Cienfuegos.

At 8:13 a. m., May 23, the Castine and the collier Merrimac arrived at Cienfuegos. At noon on the same date the British steamer Adulo was permitted to go into Cienfuegos. At 7 a. m. the Marblehead, Vixon and Eagle arrived at Cienfuegos. About 10 a. m. the Marblehead and Eagle proceeded to the landing place thirteen and a half miles west of Savanilla Point, communicated with the insurgents, landed stores for them, learned that the Spanish squadron was not in the harbor at Cienfuegos, rejoined the squadron at 3:30 p. m. and reported to Commodore Schley the information obtained.

The Matter of Coal.

After the receipt of this information Commodore Schley wrote a dispatch to the commander-in-chief in which he stated "I shall move eastward to-morrow." He also wrote a dispatch to the commandant of the naval base at Key West in which he stated "as it is not found practicable to coal the Texas from the collier here where there is so much swell, I shall proceed to-morrow off Santiago de Cuba, being embarrassed, however, by the Texas' short coal supply and her inability to coal in the open sea. I shall not be able to remain off that port on account of general short coal supply of squadron, so will proceed to the vicinity of Nicholas Mole, where the water is smooth and I can coal the Texas and other ships with what may remain in collier."

No work was, apparently, in progress on the fortifications of Cienfuegos while Commodore Schley was off that port. No efforts were made by Commodore Schley to communicate with the insurgents to discover whether the Spanish squadron was in the harbor of Cienfuegos prior to the morning of May 24. Signal lights were displayed on shore at night, May 22 and May 23, but Commodore Schley had no information which enabled him to interpret them. Before sailing from Cienfuegos Commodore Schley received reliable information that ships could be coaled in the vicinity of Cape Cruz and in Gonaives channel.

Eagle and Merrimac.

The flying squadron, with the exception of the Castine, sailed from Cienfuegos about 8 p. m. of May 24. Before midnight of May 24, owing to the heavy rolling, the forward compartment of the Eagle filled with water, which reduced her speed. The squadron reduced its speed to enable the Eagle to remain with it. On May 26 Commodore Schley sent the Eagle to Port Antonio to coal and then to return to Key West. At noon on May 26 the Eagle had sufficient coal to steam ten knots per hour for three days.

At 5:30 p. m. the squadron stopped about twenty-two miles to the southward of the port of Santiago and was joined by the scouts Minneapolis, Yale and St. Paul. At 6 p. m., May 26, the engines of the collier Merrimac were temporarily disabled. The broken parts of the engines were repaired on board the flagship, all repairs being completed at midnight of May 28. The Yale towed the Merrimac while disabled. The commanding officer of the St. Paul visited the flagship in obedience to signal, took with him a Cuban pilot and had a conversation with Commodore Schley.

Commodore Schley had no conversation with the senior commanding officer of the scouts and obtained no positive information from the scouts regarding the Spanish squadron. At 7:45 p. m., May 26, Commodore Schley changed the course of the flying squadron to the westward, and the squadron proceeded eighteen miles, stopped at 11:15 p. m. (the tow lines of the collier having parted), drifted until 3:40 p. m. May 27, resumed its course for twenty-three miles, stopped again at 7:15 p. m. and drifted until 1 p. m. of May 28.

Brought by the Harvard.

At 9:30 a. m., May 27, the Harvard joined the flying squadron, and her commanding officer delivered to Commodore Schley the following dispatch, dated May 25, addressed by the department to the Harvard at St. Nicholas Mole, Haiti:

"Proceed at once and inform Schley, and also the senior officer present off Santiago de Cuba, as follows: All department's information indicates the Spanish division is still at Santiago de Cuba. The department looks upon you to ascertain fact, and the enemy, if therein, does not leave without a decisive action. Cubans familiar with Santiago de Cuba say that there is landing-place five (5) nautical miles west or six (6) from the mouth of harbor and that there insurgents probably will be found and not Spanish. From the surrounding heights can be seen every vessel in the port. As soon as ascertained, notify department whether enemy is there. Could not squadron and also the Harvard coal from the Merrimac, leeward Cape Cruz, Cuba; Gonaives, Haiti channel, or Mole, Haiti? The department will send coal immediately to Mole, Haiti. Report without delay situation at Santiago de Cuba."

This dispatch was answered by Commodore Schley about noon May 27, as follows:

Schley's Reply.

"Received dispatch of May 26, delivered by Harvard off Santiago de Cuba. Merrimac's engine is disabled, and she is helpless; am obliged to have her towed to Key West. Have been absolutely unable to coal Texas, Marblehead, Vixen and Brooklyn from collier, owing to very rough seas and boisterous weather since leaving Key West. Brooklyn is the only one in squadron having more than sufficient coal to reach Key West. Impossible to remain off Santiago in present state of coal account of the squadron. Not possible to coal to leeward of Cape Cruz in summer, owing to southwest winds. Harvard just reports to me she has only coal enough to reach Jamaica, and she will proceed to Port Royal; also reports only small vessels could coal at Gonaives or Mole, Haiti. Minneapolis has only coal enough to reach Key West, and same of Yale, which will tow Merrimac. It is to be regretted that the department's orders cannot be obeyed, earnestly as we have striven to that end. I am forced to return to Key West via Yucatan passage for coal. Can ascertain nothing certain concerning enemy. Was obliged to send Eagle to Port Antonio, Jamaica, yesterday, as she has only twenty-seven tons of coal on board. Will leave St. Paul here. Will require 9,500 tons of coal at Key West."

The coal supply of the vessels of the flying squadron at noon on May 27 was sufficient to have enabled them to steam at ten knots per hour: The Brooklyn for 11¼ days; Iowa, 7½; Massachusetts, 10; Texas, 8¼; Marblehead, 3¼; Vixen, 11½. Or to have remained on blockade duty off Santiago de Cuba: The Brooklyn for 26 days; Iowa, 16; Massachusetts, 20; Texas, 10; Marblehead, 5; Vixen, 23; and then steam to Gonalves, Haiti, or to Cape Cruz, Cuba, to coal.

Plenty of Coal.

At that date the flying squadron was accompanied by the collier Merrimac, containing 4,350 tons of coal. The amount of coal required to completely fill the coal bunkers of all the vessels of the flying squadron on this same date was 2,750 tons. The conditions of wind, sea and weather from noon on May 26 to June 1 were favorable for taking coal from a collier at sea off Santiago de Cuba. The Iowa, Castine and Dupont coaled at Cienfuegos from the collier Merrimac on May 23, and the Massachusetts and Castine on May 24. The Texas asked permission to coal first on May 23 and was refused by Commodore Schley who ordered the Iowa to coal first and the Massachusetts second.

The Texas was ordered to coal from the collier on May 24, but the order was revoked, as the Massachusetts was alongside of the collier and the commanding officer of the collier deemed it unsafe to place his vessel between two battleships. The Texas and Marblehead coaled at sea off Santiago from collier May 27 and 28; the Massachusetts and Vixen on May 29; the Brooklyn and Iowa on May 30; the Brooklyn, Texas and Marblehead on May 31. At 3:35 p. m., May 27, Commodore Schley signaled to the St. Paul "if Sampson comes here tell him half the squadron out of coal and collier engines broken down." At 10:45 p. m., May 27, Commodore Schley signaled to the Texas: "The more coal you take in this smooth weather the less you will have to take at Haiti."

Allegations of Negligence.

Commodore Schley made no effort to ascertain whether the Spanish squadron was in the harbor of Santiago; he left said harbor entirely unguarded from 6 p. m. of May 26 to 5 p. m., of May 27, and guarded only by the scout St. Paul from 5 p. m., May 27, until about 6 p. m. of May 28. The flying squadron arrived off the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, seven miles south of the Morro, at 6 p. m., May 26, and established a blockade. The distance from Cienfuegos to Santiago is 315 miles. Commodore Schley did not proceed with all dispatch from Cienfuegos to Santiago de Cuba. Early on the morning of May 29 the Cristobal Colon and other vessels of the Spanish squadron were discovered at anchor in the harbor of Santiago, about 1,200 yards from the entrance. No attempt was made by Commodore Schley on May 29 or May 30 to capture or destroy the Spanish vessels. At 1:30 p. m., May 30, the cruiser New Orleans and the collier Sterling joined the flying squadron.

At 10:55 a. m., May 31, Commodore Schley shifted his flag to the Massachusetts, and at 11:10 a. m. the flagship signaled: "The Massachusetts, New Orleans and Iowa will go in after dinner to a distance of 7,000 yards and fire at the Cristobal Colon with eight, twelve and thirteen-inch guns. Speed, about ten knots."

At 1:30 p. m. the three vessels designated steamed, in column, towards the entrance to the harbor of Santiago, heading to the eastward, at about ten knots speed. The ships passed the harbor entrance about 7,000 yards distant from the Morro, firing at the Colon and the shore batteries, with ranges varying from 7,000 yards to 8,200 yards. All projectiles fell short.

When the ships had passed to the eastward of the entrance, the flagship turned off shore, followed in succession by the other ships, repassed the entrance and fired as before, but with ranges varying from 9,000 to 11,000 yards. Some of these projectiles fell near the Colon.

The fire was returned by the ships in the harbor and by the land batteries, but no large guns were used by the batteries. Several projectiles passed over our vessels, but no injuries were sustained. The flying squadron did not withdraw at night from the entrance to Santiago harbor to a distance at sea. The blockade was maintained at an average distance of about six to seven miles from the harbor entrance during the day, and probably somewhat nearer during the night. Two vessels performed picket duty at night, two miles inside of the line of vessels.

When the Spaniards Steamed Out.

The Spanish squadron was discovered to be in the entrance to Santiago harbor, steaming out, about 9:30 a. m., July 3, 1898. The Brooklyn at that time was heading to the westward of north, about 6,300 yards west, three-fourths south, from the Morro, which was practically her blockading position. Large vessels coming out of the harbor of Santiago were obliged to hold about southwest by south, and the Spanish vessels, therefore, in steaming out, until clear of the shoal to the westward, were obliged to head directly for the position of the Brooklyn. When clear of this shoal, the Spanish vessels turned in succession to the westward and took a course nearly parallel to the land. The Brooklyn stood towards the Spanish vessels, with varying helm, fired one shot from her forward turret at 3,500 yards' range, which proved short, and then engaged with her port battery. When about 1,400 yards distant from the leading Spanish ship, the Teresa, the Brooklyn turned to starboard, with her helm hard aport, and continued so to turn until she headed to the westward, parallel to the course of the Spanish ships.

The commanding officer of the Brooklyn put the helm hard aport, and almost the same instant Commodore Schley gave the order "hard aport." When the Brooklyn's helm was put hard aport, the Teresa was about 1,400 yards to the eastward of north from the Brooklyn, the Vizcaya was to the eastward of the Teresa, and the Colon was to the eastward of the Vizcaya. When the Brooklyn completed the turn and was heading to the westward, parallel to the course of the Vizcaya, the Vizcaya and the Colon were about 2,400 yards to the northward and westward of the Brooklyn. The turn of the Brooklyn was towards the Texas. The Texas stopped and backed her engines.

On July 3, 1898, about the time the Brooklyn began her turn to starboard, a conversation regarding the proximity of the Texas took place between Commodore Schley and Lieutenant A. C. Hodgson. Admiral Schley caused to be published in a daily newspaper a letter addressed to him by Lieutenant Commander A. C. Hodgson, dated June 11, 1899, in which Lieutenant Commander Hodgson said: "The colloquy published in the New York Sun and alleged to have taken place between you and me on the day of the battle off Santiago, July 3, 1898, never occurred." Admiral Schley did not have published the other letters of Lieutenant Commander Hodgson in regard to this matter.

The Opinion.

Commodore Schley, in command of the flying squadron, should have proceeded with utmost dispatch off Cienfuegos, and should have maintained a close blockade of that port. He should have endeavored on May 23, at Cienfuegos, to obtain information regarding the Spanish squadron by communicating with the insurgents at the place designated in the memorandum delivered to him at 8:15 a. m. of that date. He should have proceeded from Cienfuegos to Santiago de Cuba, with all dispatch, and should have disposed his vessels with a view of intercepting the enemy in any attempt to pass the flying squadron.

He should not have delayed the squadron for the Eagle. He should have promptly obeyed the navy department's order of May 25. He should have endeavored to capture or destroy the Spanish vessels at anchor off Santiago harbor on May 29 and 30. He did not do his utmost with the force under his command to capture or destroy the Colon, and other vessels of the enemy which he attacked on May 31.

By commencing the engagement on July 3, with the port battery and turning the Brooklyn around with port helm, Commodore Schley caused her to lose distance and position with the Spanish vessels—especially with the Vizcaya and Colon. The turn of the Brooklyn to starboard was made to avoid getting her into dangerous proximity to the Spanish vessels. The turn was made toward the Texas and caused that vessel to stop and back her engines to avoid possible collision. Admiral Schley did injustice to Lieutenant Commander A. C. Hodgson in publishing only a portion of the correspondence which passed between them.

Commodore Schley's conduct in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign, prior to June 1, 1898, was characterized by vacillation, dilatoriness and lack of enterprise. His official reports regarding the coal supply and the coaling facilities of the flying squadron were inaccurate and misleading. His conduct during the battle of July 3 was self-possessed and he encouraged, in his own person, his subordinate officers and men to fight courageously.

—George Dewey,
Admiral U. S. N., President.
—Samuel G. Lemly,
Judge Advocate General, U. S. N., Judge Advocate.

MRS. BONINE NOT GUILTY

DID NOT KILL SEYMOUR AYRES

End of the Long-Drawn-Out Washington Murder Trial at Last.

New York Sun Special Service

Washington, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine is a free woman.

The jury in the celebrated murder case decided that she did not murder James Seymour Ayres, Jr., the young census office clerk, in the Kenmore hotel on the night of May 13. The jury was out less than five hours.

The attendance in the courtroom when the jury returned was limited to members of the bar, members of the press, and employes of the court. There was some little attempt at a demonstration of approval, but this was quickly suppressed by Judge Anderson, who had previously warned the spectators against manifestations of any character. Mrs. Bonine was in court at the time and with her husband and her two boys and several of her relatives, all of whom have shown their sympathy for her by their constant attendance during the long trial.

When Mrs. Bonine heard the verdict she threw her arms about her husband's neck and wept for joy. After she became composed she and her husband and friends left the courthouse by a back door.

The trial of Mrs. Bonine had been in progress for almost four weeks and attracted more attention than any trial before the local courts in years. Extraordinary interest was caused at the time young Ayres was killed, because of the mystery surrounding the case, until the statement made by Mrs. Bonine of her part in the tragedy while the coroner's inquest was in session. She said she was the only person in the room when young Ayres was shot, and that he was killed in a struggle with her over the possession of a revolver with which he was trying to frighten her into compliance with his demands. Mrs. Bonine had been in jail since the tragedy. She did not go on the witness stand.

NEW PATENTS.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.—(Special)—The following patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 929-935 Guaranty building, Minneapolis, Minn.: Gilbert Aonsen, Minneapolis, Minn., speed regulator for explosive engines. W. G. Cartwright, Blakely, Minn., educational appliances. J. W. Chamberlain, Richardton, N. D., animal weaner. Lowell E. Jepson, Minneapolis, Minn., artificial limb; August Johnson, Staples, Minn., bicycle driving gear. Syver Loe, Minneapolis, Minn., voting machine. Syver Loe, Minneapolis, Minn., voting machine. Syver Loe, Minneapolis, Minn., voting machine. A. Peterson and W. F. Boren, Duluth, Minn., lathe for turning crank pins. Iver Siqveland, St. Paul, Minn., instrument for filling dental cavities with cement. G. A. Weiland, Duluth, Minn., suspensory, two patents.

PNEUMATIC TOOL CONSOLIDATION.

New York, Dec. 14.—The reports of the consolidation of the plants of the leading manufacturers of pneumatic tools have been confirmed. It is reported that the company is to be capitalized at $10,000,000 and then an extensive plant for the manufacture of pneumatic specialties may be built in Germany.

WISCONSIN

DANCY—Ole Flava was found dead with his neck broken, and it is believed that he was thrown out of his wagon.

BOSCOBEL—At a meeting of the board of supervisors, it was voted to build a new courthouse at a cost of $80,000.

HUDSON—Herman Wetterling and Frank Comrade, two of the five Hammond men arrested on the charge of running blind pigs, pleaded guilty and were each fined $50 and costs.

WEST SUPERIOR—The Commercial Club has elected the following officers: Delano Smith, president; George A. Rolph, vice-president; H. L. DeForrest, treasurer; directors, Perry Eckstrand, Walter Fowler and W. K. Adams.

MILWAUKEE—Joseph Anderson and a woman supposed to be Lizzie Smith, were found dead in bed, death having resulted from shots from a revolver. It is supposed Anderson murdered the woman and then committed suicide.

WAUSAU—Jacob Schaumberger was bound over to answer to the charge of manslaughter. While returning from a hunting trip, he stopped at the house of Ida Andrjewski, a girl of 17, and a gun in his hands exploded and blew off the entire top of her head.

LA CROSSE—Theresa Wytosche, the orphan girl who disappeared from the home of her foster father, Wenzel Hagenbrant, of Arcadia, has been found at St. Ann's orphanage. She ran away from the Hagenbrant family because of alleged mistreatment.

MARSHFIELD—Railway City council of the United Commercial Travelers will be organized on Dec. 21, with a charter membership of twenty. The officers will be J. E. Ebert, P. C.; N. A. Anderson, S. C.; A. Campbell, J. C.; L. J. Mangold, C.; J. Brady, P.; Matt Sielg, S.; C. E. Hawkins, secretary and treasurer.

NEW RICHMOND—Nels Peterson was brought here from West Superior with a broken leg. He became insane and made a desperate attempt at self-destruction in the St. Croix county asylum.—The city will institute mandamus proceedings against State Treasurer Davidson to compel the payment of $21,500 tornado bond relief appropriation made to New Richmond by the legislature.

Extent of the 'Phone Business

New York, Dec. 14.—The Electrical Review gives data on the telephone business in the United States, showing that there are 4,311 exchanges in operation with 2,278,717 telephones in use. The total capital invested is nearly $500,000,000. One company employs 33,000 persons and handles a total of 2,000,0000,000 calls per year. The manufacturing side is estimated to produce a total of 3,000 telephones per day, with an annual valuation of between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000.

PERUNA PROTECTS THE FAMILY

Coughs and Colds. Grip and Catarrh.

The Roberts Family, of Falls City, Neb., Are Healthy and Happy—A Rare Sight in These Days. They Say, "We Think Peruna Is The Greatest Medicine On Earth."

No man is better known in the state of Nebraska than Mr. Carl T. Roberts, contractor and mason. A typical American—active, shrewd and full of business sagacity. He is not only a provider for his family, but a protector. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman he writes, among other things, as follows:

"Our boy, James, had the membranous croup, and after he had recovered he was subject to repeated attacks of lung fever.

"Our boy, Charlie, was also subject to attacks of pneumonia and pleurisy. Our third boy, John, was subject to fever and ague (malarial) and liver trouble.

"Your remedy, Peruna, cured my boys entirely, and now I have three of the healthiest boys in the state of Nebraska, which I attribute to your medicine. My wife had stomach trouble which Peruna also cured.

"Altogether for my whole family we have had nineteen bottles of Peruna, and have thus saved over $500 in doctor's bills.

"I am a contractor and mason by trade, and am known all over Nebraska. I have had a stomach trouble which has been greatly relieved by your remedy, Peruna, for which I am still taking it. We think it is the greatest medicine on earth."

C. T. ROBERTS,
Falls City, Nebraska.

Mr. T. G. Walker, Carneiro, Kansas, writes: "It is with pleasure that I report that I am better than I have been for many years. I believe Peruna is without a doubt the best medicine that was ever used in a family. It has cured my nervousness, with which I had been afflicted for a great number of years."

It is a fact of ever-increasing astonishment that so many otherwise sensible and provident people will, for the neglect of so simple a precaution as to have a bottle of Peruna at hand, bring upon themselves the needless suffering and foolish expense that a practitioner of medicine is forced to witness every day.

A Family Medicine.

L. O. Summersett, editor of "The Messenger," Red Bank, N. J., writes The Peruna Medicine Co., as follows:

Gentlemen—"I certainly feel grateful to you for putting such a great catarrh remedy on the market. I believe that more than half the people with whom I come in contact have catarrh in some form, and I don't see why more of them don't use Peruna and get well.

"Myself and family were all sick a few days ago with stomach trouble and used Peruna with very satisfactory results and at one-third the cost it would have been had we called in a physician who could not possibly have prescribed a better remedy than Peruna."

L. O. SUMMERSETT.

"We Will Not Do Without Peruna."

Mr. James A. Stalls, Otego, Ill., writes: "I can say that Peruna has cured my four-year-old boy of the tonsilitis, and that of the worst stage. He had it last winter, and I took him to three of the best doctors and got no relief. When I took him to the fourth his tonsils were so inflamed that blood was running out of them. The doctor said he could reduce them, so I used his medicine for four or five weeks and the boy got but very little better. There was a week or two that we thought he would choke to death in spite of all we could do.

"In looking over your almanac I saw Peruna recommended for throat trouble, so I wrote to Dr. Hartman in regard to my boy's throat. He recommended Peruna, and in less than two months his throat was well. I got one bottle of Peruna, and it cured him sound and well. We will not do without it and will use it for all throat and lung trouble."

JAMES A. STALLS.

Peruna Kept in the House for Five Years.

Mr. Albert Lietzmann, 1536 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I am only too glad to inform you that I am feeling splendid and have never felt better in my life.

"Through the advice of a friend I tried Peruna, and am glad to say it cured me to perfection. I began to tell a friend about Peruna the other day and I had no sooner commenced than he told me his folks have kept Peruna in the house for the last five years. I am sure I wouldn't do without it. Mother also uses it to keep herself in good health."

ALBERT LIETZMAN.

Mr. J. H. Billings, Tyronza, Ark., writes:

"My wife and my little boy six years old and myself have been using your medicine. I was broken down and my wife had catarrh. I never saw anything like Peruna for a strength producer and appetizer."

J. H. BILLINGS.

T. J. Walden, of Jamestown, N. Y., writes as follows to Dr. Hartman:

"Peruna is curing my wife of female trouble, and we both declare Peruna to be the grandest medicine on earth and it will always be a household remedy with us.

"Before taking your treatment I had not done a day's work for twelve weeks."

T. J. WALDEN.

As soon as the value of Peruna is fully appreciated by every household, both as a preventive and cure of these affections, tens of thousands of lives will be saved, and hundreds of thousands of chronic, lingering cases of disease prevented. Peruna is a household safeguard.

A complete work on chronic catarrh sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

MINNESOTA

WELLS—Ferdinand Stillmacher, an old bachelor resident, committed suicide by hanging.

STILLWATER—John M. Roberts of Minneapolis, the ex-prison guard convicted of conspiracy, will be sentenced Dec. 24.

FARIBAULT—The Faribault rug factory was destroyed by fire. The loss on stock and machinery was about $1,000, with no insurance.

CASS LAKE—J. L. Jellison of Cohassett has announced himself as independent republican candidate in opposition to Congressman Page Morris.

PRESTON—Clinton Kerr, pitcher; Collie Hagen, shortstop, and Banghart Johnson, catcher, last night defeated a picked nine in a game of indoor baseball.

WINONA—The Empire Lumber company shipped a carload of horses to its lumber camp at Dedham, Wis. The company now has 400 men and 100 horses there.

CAMBRIDGE—A passenger train on the Eastern Minnesota struck a team at the Stanchfield crossing, killing both horses and demolishing the wagon. The farmer escaped.

DULUTH—All the government harbor lights on Lake Superior except those at Duluth, Two Harbors and Stannard Rock, are out, and the keepers have gone to the mainland for the winter.

RICE—On returning home from town, Joseph Zulager became separated from his son and was found frozen to death forty rods from the road. He was aged 65 and had been drinking.

CROOKSTON—The grand jury returned five indictments. Court has been occupied with the case of Vosler vs. Renfranz, and two personal damage suits for alleged slander and malicious prosecution in which damages to the amount of $21,000 are claimed.

LITCHFIELD—In the trial of Fred Dutland for grand larceny in the second degree the jury disagreed. The $10,000 damage suit brought against the city by C. Christianson was dismissed and action was begun against the board of health, Dr. F. E. Bissell, H. M. Angler and Policeman F. Shogren.

ST. CLOUD—The granite producers of St. Cloud have organized an association, embracing six firms, which annually cut stone to the value of more than $500,000.—The Arnold Granite company has secured a contract to furnish stone for the piers of the huge railway bridge to be erected at Plattsmouth, Neb.

Cheap Excursions East via Wisconsin Central Railway Co.

Rates to Quebec, Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton—one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale, Dec. 12 to 15, inclusive; good returning Jan. 7.

Rates to Albany, Boston, Portland (Me.), Springfield (Mass.), $40.00; Bangor (Me.), Ogdensburg, $45.00; Buffalo, Montreal, $35.00; Toronto, $30.00; St. Johns, $50.00. Tickets on sale Dec. 12 to 22, inclusive; return limit, Jan. 6.

For further information call on or address V. C. Russell, C. P. & T. A., 230 Nicollet av, Minneapolis, Minn.

Twelve Years of Awful Pile Pain.

A. E. Auringer, Braidwood, Ill., says: "After suffering untold agony for over twelve years from both forms of piles, and trying all sorts of pile remedies without relief, I am completely cured by Pyramid Pile Cure." Sold by all druggists, 50 cents a box. Book, "Piles, Causes and Cures," mailed free. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

SOUTH DAKOTA

DEADWOOD—F. W. Bower has purchased of A. W. Merrick the Black Hills Mining Review. W. W. Kelley is associated as manager.

HURON—Fred M. Wilcox, owner of a 6,000-acre ranch in Milford township, is planning to establish telephonic connection between the ranch and this city. Farmers along the line will also use the 'phone.

RAPID CITY—Professor Charles H. Fulton, of the State School of Mines, is about to issue a bulletin on the syanide process as used in the Black Hills. The treatise has been carefully prepared after several months of investigation and will be a book of 100 pages, with many cuts.

Great Northern Railway Holiday Excursion Rates

For teachers and students during the holiday vacations. Call or telephone Great Northern Railway Ticket Agent for rates, dates of sale and limits.

YOUNG MAN

You know what causes that pain and weakness across the back. Your flabby flesh and those dark rings around your eyes tell the story. Your memory is defective, your thoughts cannot be concentrated, and you lack decision. You fancy suspicion in the eye of every one who looks at you, and it is true your friends are not ignorant of your condition. Is your face pimply and pallid? Are your hands cold and sweaty? This is a terrible habit, with awful consequences; or are you helplessly suffering its consequences now—unpleasant dreams, losses; exhausting varicocele; dizzy spells, epilepsy, trembling, lost! This awful condition calls the more urgent for your cure. Rise and act! Go to reliable doctors, who have cured others like you. You MUST not allow yourself to sink into premature old age. That fluttering, abused heart, so weakened, can only end in early heart failure if neglected until middle life. Let no doctor cut or operate on you. Go to the reliable Guaranty Doctors and get their advice. Consultation Free.

We can Cure You. It Costs You Nothing If We Fail. Write for Free Symptom Blank If You Can't Call. Consultation FREE

Men About 40 Years

with manhood already lost. Lost at 35 or 50 years, when man is in his prime—man's state of complete development, and at his best. Here you are, already failing, before you have even been a MAN. Manhood is indeed lost to such as you, who never feel the PRIME of life. Your rashful youth has bankrupted, forestalled YOUR prime—lost because of careless, foolish, yes, senseless neglect of the evils that you knew should have been removed long ago. Is a life-draining varicocele your awful punishment? Come, stop the cause at once, you can yet be cured! or, is it the result of imperfectly cured private disease—(structure, rupture, blood poison?) Or are you a pitiable, nervous, irritable object, bordering on insanity? You, of all others, don't be careless with your pittance nerve-substance! Even you may be cured. No doubt you've spent money for worthless treatment, but you take no risks when you go to the Guaranty Doctors. Consultation Free. Write, if you live out of the city.

HOT SPRINGS

You spend your hard-earned money for a name when you go to "Hot Springs." You need not go to Hot Springs when an absolute, permanent, radical cure can be guaranteed right here.

WE CURE BLOOD POISON IN 30 TO 90 DAYS.
We guarantee a lasting cure without help of injurious drugs.

We positively cure every case we treat, or the treatment will cost you nothing. Specific Blood Poison is the root of most of the maladies that oppress modern civilization. It is a fetid stream that blights and poisons everything it touches; it is the plague of our own day and the curse of millions yet unborn. Scrofula is its child; Consumption, Catarrh, Syphilitic Heart Trouble, Rheumatism and other scourges are its descendants. It is not necessarily criminal to contract Blood Poison, BUT IT IS ALWAYS CRIMINAL to allow it to remain in the spstem when you know that you can be permanently cured, right in the privacy of your own home and at a very small expense.

Reader: If you are a victim of this loathsome disease, producing sore throat, mucous patches in the mouth, copper-colored spots on the body, hair or eyebrows falling out, pains in bones, pimples and sores on any part of the body or limbs; then it is your duty to investigate this New Treatment. THE GUARANTY DOCTORS are the originators of this marvelous New Treatment, and our records will show more actual permanent cures than all our followers and imitators combined, and in less time than any Hot Springs on earth. WRITE for free symptom blank if you can't call.

GONORRHOEA AND GLEET CURED IN 10 TO 20 DAYS.

Home Treatment If you can't call, write for free symptom blank. **PERFECT** system of **HOME TREATMENT** for out-of-town patients. Hours 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 1.

THE GUARANTY DOCTORS, 230 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.