

# COOKED IN BOILING BEER.

## Horrible Fate of Samuel Bolton, Jr., a Millionaire Brewer of Troy, N. Y.

### WAS LITERALLY COOKED IN A BEER VAT.

The fact that Mr. Bolton's Hat, Water and Chain Were Found on the Floor Near the Vat, Points to Suicide, But Friends of the Dead Man Scout the Idea.

Troy, N. Y., May 11.—Samuel Bolton, Jr., a millionaire brewer, and one of the most prominent and influential business men in this city, has been found dead in a vat of boiling beer in his brewery. His body was literally cooked, and death must have been instantaneous.

**Surrounded by Mystery.**  
Much mystery surrounds the circumstances, which the authorities are trying to unravel. One singular feature of the case is that Mr. Bolton's hat and watch and chain were found on the floor near the vat. Despite this, friends of the dead millionaire are of the opinion that his shocking end was due to an accident.

**Everybody in the Dark.**  
Mr. Bolton arose in his usual condition of health, Thursday, and went to his place of business, the Bolton brewery, at the customary hour. Late in the day he was found in the vat of boiling beer on the second floor. No body about the brewery seems to be able to throw any light on the circumstances, and apparently none saw him go to the second floor of the building.

**An Influential Citizen.**  
For years Mr. Bolton has been recognized as one of the most influential citizens of the city and county, and his popularity was unbounded. He was the head of the brewing firm of S. Bolton's Sons, one of the oldest and largest in this part of the state. He had been a strong political factor in the republican party, and of late had been mentioned as a candidate for the nomination of mayor.

**Made a Large Political Following.**  
He had the largest political following of any man in the old village of Lansingburg, and it was believed that his influence on important questions originally could decide their fate at the polls. At the time of his death Mr. Bolton was president of the Beacon Electric Co., director of the Manufacturers' national bank and the People's national bank, a member of the Riverside club, president of the Star Knitting Co., of Cohoes, and was connected with the Empire State Power Co. and other corporations.

**FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.**  
Four Men Killed by the Explosion of a Locomotive Boiler at Mount Dallas, Pa.

Huntingdon, Pa., May 11.—The boiler of a freight engine on the Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad, at Mount Dallas, exploded, killing four members of the local freight crew. The dead are:

A. S. Berkstrasser, engineer.  
Charles Hollingshead, conductor.  
John Ritchie, fireman.  
Thos. Edwards.

The cause of the explosion is not known, but it is believed to have occurred while the boiler was being filled with water.

**SOMEBODY POISONED WATER.**  
So an Old Farmer was Taken from His Home and Lynched as a Warning.

Wichita, Kas., May 11.—J. L. Chandler, an old resident farmer of Iola Day county, Oklahoma, was taken from his home Thursday night, presumably by cattlemen, and lynched. There being no telegraph in that section of Oklahoma, the news of the lynching did not reach Woodward until last night. For some time there had been trouble between the farmer and the cattlemen, and during the past few weeks a great many cattle have died from poisoned water. Chandler was suspected and lynched as a warning to others. The identity of the lynchers is not known.

**WILL MAKE PASSES SCARCE.**  
Railroads Held Liable for Negligent Injury to a Passenger Riding on a Pass.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 11.—In the case of John R. Payne vs. Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Co., the appellate court held that a railroad company can not exempt itself from liability for negligent injury to a passenger traveling on a pass. Payne was injured by the alleged carelessness of the railroad company's employees in permitting the two parts of a freight train on which he was a passenger to come in collision while trying to make a "flying switch."

**Edward C. Parmelee Dead.**  
Denver, Col., May 11.—Edward C. Parmelee, who bore the title of "Colorado's foremost Mason," died at his home in this city at 12:30 o'clock this morning of acute asthma, aged 66 years. Mr. Parmelee was a native of Vermont.

**Lynching at Valdosta, Ga.**  
Valdosta, Ga., May 11.—Henry Johnson, a negro, was lynched last night. Johnson had shot at a young white man named Forker, but did not hit him. Johnson confessed and said he intended to kill Forker.

**Tariff on Argentine Sugar.**  
Washington, May 11.—Following the recent action in the case of Russia, in which an additional tariff duty was placed on sugar receiving a bounty, the treasury has imposed an additional duty of ten centavos per kilogram upon Argentine sugar.

**Signed by Gov. Yates.**  
Springfield, Ill., May 11.—Gov. Yates has signed the Louisiana Purchase World's fair appropriation bill, which appropriates \$250,000 for an Illinois exhibit at the exposition in 1903.

# MRS. MCKINLEY QUITE ILL.

## An Unexpected Change in the President's Itinerary Caused by His Wife's Indisposition.

San Francisco, May 12.—The sudden illness of Mrs. McKinley has caused an unexpected change in the itinerary of President McKinley. He arrived in this city quietly this afternoon several hours ahead of the time scheduled. The state of Mrs. McKinley's health was such this morning that the president decided to leave Del Monte and bring his wife to this city immediately to the home of Henry T. Scott, where she could have complete rest for a few days, and where a specialist could be consulted if necessary. A special of two cars and a locomotive was made up from the president's special, and at 12:30 o'clock the president, Mrs. McKinley, Miss Barber, the president's niece, Secretary Cortelyou and wife, Dr. Rixey and Mr. H. T. Scott and wife left Del Monte for San Francisco, leaving the remainder of the presidential party at Del Monte.

Only a few hundred people greeted the president upon his arrival in this city. His coming was not generally known, and only those who chanced to see the bulletins posted by the newspapers, announcing that the president would reach the city at 4 p. m., awaited his train.

The president, in order to avoid the crowd that was expected to assemble at the Southern Pacific depot at Third and Townsend streets, left the train with his little party at Valencia street, a station in the southern part of the city. When the train, consisting of a baggage car and the president's special coach, stopped at Valencia street, Mrs. McKinley was carried in an invalid chair by two colored men, and the president and Dr. Rixey followed close behind. Mrs. McKinley was gently placed in the carriage and the president and Dr. Rixey took seats in the same vehicle. The president was quite pale and looked serious. The rest of the party followed in carriages.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott arrived at their residence ahead of the president and were waiting to receive their distinguished guests. Mrs. McKinley was again lifted out of the carriage and placed in an invalid chair and carried into the house.

Secretary Cortelyou, when questioned concerning Mrs. McKinley's condition stated that there was nothing alarming in her present indisposition and the perfect quiet and rest for a few days would restore her to her usual health. It was the impression, however, of those who saw Mrs. McKinley that she is very ill and that her present state may result in an entire change of the president's program.

Should his wife's health improve the president will carry out his intention to attend the celebration at San Jose to-morrow. If, however, her condition to-morrow is no better than today, the president will not leave his wife's side, but will allow the cabinet officers and others of his party to represent him at San Jose.

At six o'clock to-night Dr. Rixey made the following statement: "Mrs. McKinley stood the trip from Del Monte much better than I expected. Her condition is not serious. She will stay here at least a week and have perfect rest. I think by that time she will be able to continue the journey. She has been gaining strength all afternoon."

**CAST A SHADOW ON THE PARTY.**  
What Have Abandoned the Schedule but for Mrs. McKinley.

Del Monte, Cal., May 13.—Mrs. McKinley's illness cast a shadow upon the other members of the party who remained here and there was talk at first of abandoning the entire schedule between here and San Francisco; but Mrs. McKinley especially requested that the plans of the party should not be disarranged by her departure, and when the president left yesterday morning the understanding was that the program as originally fixed should be carried out. The president has himself said he would rejoin the party as soon as Mrs. McKinley was made comfortable.

The party is scheduled to leave here this morning at eight o'clock, and after a ten-minute stop at Pajaro, to go to Santa Cruz for a glimpse of the big trees.

It is thought the president can meet the cabinet at San Jose, where great preparations have been made to receive him, and where the program was for the party to spend to-night. In that case he could enter San Francisco Tuesday afternoon, as originally contemplated, without disarranging the plans for the ovation arranged for him there. It is possible that Mrs. McKinley's condition, if it does not improve as rapidly as hoped, may necessitate a curtailment of the program in San Francisco and the rest of the trip.

The day after leaving New Orleans a bone fever appeared upon Mrs. McKinley's finger. Her hand became swollen, gave her considerable pain and produced fever, which prevented her from sleeping, which has been the cause of the trouble.

**Norwegian Steamer Wrecked.**  
Colon, Colombia, May 12.—The Norwegian steamer Douglas, Capt. Erickson, which sailed from Havana, April 24, for Cartagena, has been totally wrecked off the Rosalia islands, near Cartagena, Colombia. The crew have been saved.

**The Royal Yacht Squadron.**  
London, May 12.—At a general meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron in London, the marquis of Ormonde was elected commodore, in succession to King Edward. The duke of Leeds was elected vice-commodore.

**Voted by Gov. Odell.**  
Albany, N. Y., May 12.—Gov. Odell has vetoed the Raines bridge bill, which allowed an elevated structure on West street, New York city. He says the bill, while made general, is really a city bill, and should have been submitted to the city authorities.

**To Nationalize Colonial Subjects.**  
Madrid, May 13.—The official Gazette publishes a decree affecting the nationalization of former Spanish colonial subjects.

# BIG FIRE AT DELRAY, MICH.

## Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of Manufacturing Property Swept Away by Fire.

Detroit, Mich., May 12.—Fanned by a 35-mile-an-hour wind, fire yesterday afternoon swept the west bank of the Rouge river, in Delray, a suburb to the south of Detroit. For three-quarters of a mile, and destroyed over eight hundred thousand dollars' worth of property. Following are the losses: Salliotte & Ferguson, lumber mill, \$50,000; covered by insurance; Brownlee & Co.'s sawmill, salt block and part of their lumber, \$45,000; insurance, \$15,000; Western Union Telegraph Co. loss on cedar poles stored in a yard which was swept by the flames, \$600,000; insurance, unknown; Corbin, Stickney & Cram, loss on dredge which was tied up at Salliotte & Ferguson's dock, \$70,000; insurance, unknown; Maltby Lumber Co., cedar poles and sawmill, \$50,000; insurance, \$25,000.

The fire originated shortly after one o'clock in the roof of the Salliotte & Ferguson sawmill. The mill had not been running for several months and the roof was as dry as tinder. The building was soon in ashes, and the fire swept across a dock to where Dredge No. 5 of the Corbin, Stickney & Cram fleet of dredges was tied up. Despite efforts to save her this craft was burned to the water's edge.

Great numbers were picked by the wind and dropped on the roof of Brownlee & Co.'s salt block, and both these buildings were destroyed.

Delray has a very small fire department, and a call for help was sent to the Detroit fire department, which responded with three engines and the fire boat Battle. Even the great streams from the fire boat were powerless to check the flames, which were rolling down the river bank for hundreds of feet.

From the Brownlee property the fire jumped over into the large yard which the Western Union Telegraph Co. used as a store point for their cedar telegraph poles. The yard is the distributing point for ten states and over one hundred thousand poles were stored there. The fire swept through the great yard which comprises about eight acres, in less than two hours, but the poles blazed until far into the night.

The plant of the Maltby Lumber Co. was the last one on the river bank, and it was soon destroyed, together with a large stock of cedar poles which were stored in the company's yard.

When darkness fell the glare from the burning poles illuminated the sky for miles. The fire, but it was only to keep it from spreading to other property, for they realized that it would simply have to burn itself out in the Western Union storage yard.

While this fire was burning, the lumber yard of G. A. Raupp & Co., in Commerce about a mile from Delray, was set on fire by sparks from a passing engine, and 500,000 feet of lumber was destroyed. The loss is about seventy-five thousand dollars.

**IN A RUNAWAY TROLLEY CAR.**  
Over One Hundred Persons Take a Wild Ride—All Bruised and Three Badly Injured.

New York, May 13.—An open trolley car in which were packed about one hundred and fifteen persons, got away from the motorman near Fort Lee, N. J., and dashed down Leonia Hill. Everyone on the car was bruised, three were seriously hurt, and one of them is likely to die. Frank Sunstruck, the motorman, is feared, may lose his life, on account of possible internal injuries, and J. E. Robinson and his wife, of this city, are the two others who were seriously hurt.

The heavily-loaded car had started down an incline a quarter of a mile in length, when the motorman lost control. It went so fast no one dared to jump off. The road is a winding one. At the foot of the hill it curves sharply.

When the front trucks hit the curve they started around it and made it. The rear ones followed part of the way. The weight upon the car, however, as it swung about was so great that the body was lifted and torn from the trucks and rolled over and hit the ground.

The passengers were caught in and under the car and were piled in a heap.

**FOUGHT THEIR LAST FIGHT.**  
Two Drunken Men Run Down by a Switch Engine While Fighting on the Tracks.

Fairbury, Neb., May 13.—A horse doctor named Ziegler and George Browner were having a fight back of Colby's billiard hall, early yesterday morning, when the Rock Island switch engine, pushing a string of cars out of the way, ran into the two men, cutting off both of Ziegler's feet and injuring Browner's right hand. Both men were under the influence of liquor. Ziegler has since died, and it will be necessary to amputate Browner's right hand.

**TAKEN IN BY THE BRITISH.**  
Lord Kitchener Reports the Results of Operations in South Africa Since May 5.

London, May 12.—Lord Kitchener reports to the war office, under date of Pretoria, May 10, as follows: "Since May 5, 28 Boers have been killed, six wounded and 130 taken prisoners, and 153 have surrendered. Nine thousand rounds of ammunition, 230 wagons, 1,500 horses and large quantities of grain and stock have been captured."

**Cables Interrupted.**  
New York, May 13.—The Commercial Cable Co. issued the following notice yesterday:

"We are advised that the cables between Tschi-Fu and Tsing-Tau and Shanghai are interrupted."

**De Wet Resumes Operations.**  
London, May 13.—Gen. De Wet, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail, from Pretoria, has resumed operations, and is reported to have crossed into the Transvaal with 2,000 men.

# NO TARIFF TINKERING.

## New Suits Mark Hanna, Consequently Must Not Be Interfered With.

The evident difference of opinion amongst republicans and republican newspapers on the necessity of tinkering the tariff to down the trusts or to preserve it intact in the event of a coalition, has been an "enormous" in view of the fact that the tariff pirates have hitherto all stood together only clamoring that their particular trust or interest might be especially favored. Some of the republican brethren have evidently since the adjournment of congress discovered that their constituents are "against the trusts" and favor the repeal of the schedules that give them special privileges. Congressman Babcock, of Wisconsin, who is chairman of the republican congressional committee, seems to have heard the voice of the people in his district and probably elsewhere. President McKinley wants to do the difficult thing; reciprocity treaties which, while favoring the trusts, will allow the foreigners to come in and compete with our producers of fruits, oils and wines, etc., and still protect the manufacturer. This was the arrangement in the reciprocity treaty with France which was rejected by the senate.

There is another advantage seen by the president in tinkering the tariff by means of reciprocity treaties. It prevents the matter coming before the house of representatives, where all matters of revenue constitutional-ity belong, and relegates it to the executive sessions of the senate which are held in secret. Thus the people and their representatives know nothing about the matter until it is settled. The czar of Russia and his executive council arrange tariffs and taxes in this way and its initiation by President McKinley and the republicans is one of the strong indications of the approach of imperialism. Senator Hanna evidently agrees with the reciprocity program and it is singular that on the same day that President McKinley announced it, on his tour of triumph through the south, Senator Hanna makes a more extended statement in another part of the country. In an interview at Washington, Pa., he said: "I am not cheery enough to endeavor to speak for the republican party, but I can speak for myself, and as far as I am concerned there will be no tinkering with the tariff. Congressman Babcock's position does not merit serious consideration."

"Although, perhaps, it would make but little difference to take off the metal schedule, do you suppose we are going to do that and allow the Nova Scotia Steel company, for instance, to dump her products into New England? Not much. We may not need the tariff so much any more as far as foreign countries are concerned, but we must protect ourselves against the big institutions which are springing up on our border. "The Dingley tariff is a most perfect work of human ingenuity, balanced on a scientific basis. It must not be disturbed nor must there be any changes in our tariff except on a basis of reciprocity."

The pretended modesty of Hanna is evidently intended as another hit at Babcock for having dared to interfere in a matter that only McKinley, Hanna and the trusts have any business to meddle with. The trusts, the republican party, including the republican members of congress, are evidently expected to ratify any action that they may desire, reciprocity or otherwise.

Hanna tells one great truth in his interview when he intimates that the tariff on steel is a most important and it is dangerous to disturb it in the slightest manner or it may fall to pieces. All this tempest may however be allayed when the major returns from his free trip and takes Babcock and his following in hand backed up by the persuasive eloquence of the steel and trust trusts. There is plenty of time to arrange matters. Congress does not meet until December.

While the republican expansionists have come to the fore with the fact that protection and their policy will not pull in the same harness, the tobacco growers of New England and Virginia, the cane sugar growers of Louisiana, the beet sugar growers of Michigan, California, New York, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah and other of the fruit growing states of Florida and California are convinced that a tariff for protection is the proper thing. Beet sugar plants, too, are to be erected this year in Illinois and even in Indiana. Taking these facts into consideration, who can say that there will not be a pretty fight in the republican party in the near future?—Indianapolis News (Ind.).

If the republican party proposes to treat the tariff as the fetish described by Mr. Babcock and acts in the way of a Dingley-law-or-nothing program it will find serious breakers ahead. The most extreme believer in a protective tariff cannot endorse schedules that protect trust giants and enable them to fatten at the expense of the American consumer, who has to pay more than the foreign consumer; and the party which stands on such a platform will surely go down in defeat.—Atlanta Constitution.

"Why do you permit a tariff to remain on articles which can be produced here cheaper than elsewhere?" This is the question which Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, himself a republican, says will be put squarely to his party in the next campaign. Steel and iron manufacturers, he says, produce no revenue to speak of, but it is a fact that they can be manufactured cheaper in the United States than in any other country. So with other products of other trusts.—Buffalo Post.

An exchange has found something to say in favor of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. The steamships in which he is investing have not the benefit of an American subsidy. Still, Mr. Morgan may have confidence that Mr. Hanna can do better with the new congress than with the old.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

# UNIVERSAL PROSPERITY.

## President McKinley Sees Only the Best Side of Things While Touring the Country.

The president in his speech at New Orleans congratulated the people upon sharing "in the universal prosperity and contentment so characteristic at this time of every part of our common country."

There is no doubt that the comfort and elegance of the surroundings of the president, seeing nothing but the best side of the towns he is visiting, gives him the idea that all is richness and comfort, and yet on the same May day there were strikes inaugurated in dozens of cities. The very train men who have the care of the stupendous free train with which the railroad companies are entertaining President McKinley are on the verge of striking for reasons that they think compel them to do so. But then President McKinley may have his eye on the Wall street boom and as nearly all those who accompany him are addicted to the ticker habit, he doubtless hears of hourly vast prosperity for courses those traveling with a president on an expansion and prosperity tour must all be bulls and big winners.

From another part of the country comes a very different tale and from one of the greatest manufacturing cities at that. The textile trade which suffers periodically from some distemper peculiar to itself, says the Philadelphia Record, is again in a state of stagnation. This is a favorable time, therefore, for renewed speculation as to the cause of those recurring "slumps" in this industry. The general industrial situation seems to be good, and yet the textile business is at a practical standstill in so far as profit taking is concerned. Many mills have been working only part time; large numbers of hands are idle, and although an improvement is momentarily looked for, and has actually come in some of the factories, trade is generally recognized to be in a very unsatisfactory state.

While the reaction affects the industry in all parts of the country, such troubles always strike home with particular force in a great textile center like Philadelphia. Inactivity in the mills means a great deal to labor, and when the workmen are not earning wages regularly the general trade of the city is depressed. The reasons which are given for the present state of things are as numerous as are the men from whom explanations are sought. There are hints as to overproduction; under consumption because of warm winters, competition (in cotton goods) from southern mills, which have lost the Chinese trade; the high price of raw materials, and the instability of the price of foreign outlets for the products of our looms. Some Philadelphia carpet manufacturers still believe that their trade is being injured by Chinese matting.

The chief complaints come from the woolen and carpet factories, which need a plentiful supply of raw materials at steady prices. The woolen manufacturer who looks forward to a time when he can secure foreign markets for his goods, knows that there is no hope for that so long as he must pay protective prices for his fiber. No American manufactured products can be sold abroad in competition with the products of other countries when our manufacturers have to pay higher prices for their raw material. Bonuses to western sheep growers in a prohibitory tariff on clothing wools, and to the Chinaman who makes cheap matting in his native land, are such things which we cannot raise in this country, are not making Philadelphia manufacturers or their employes very happy.

**PRESS COMMENTS.**  
"We want to make people in distant lands familiar with our products," declares President McKinley. So we do, so we do, and therefore let us pull down the bars and trade!—Philadelphia Record.

The president says that we are to solve the problems of the present "untrammelled by the past." It might be well, though, Mr. President, to declare in the constitution and in Indianapolis News (Ind.).

American enterprise and capital are quite capable of making the world familiar with our flag, and that without any government favors. But the artificial barriers erected by the McKinley school of economists have first to be overcome or broken down.—Philadelphia Times.

The Dingley tariff is, as Hanna says, "balanced on scientific principles." Every fellow got his share of the swag, scientifically distributed, and "it must not be disturbed" for obvious reasons. If one of the brethren is despoiled of his share he will pull down the whole house of cards.—Albany Argus.

There are some general principles which are not subject to change to which the democratic party adheres, as the tariff, strict construction of the constitution, the liberty of the citizen, the foundation of which is government by consent of the governed. These are always and everywhere sound democratic principles. They are perennial.—Dubuque Herald.

"Not much," is the quoted reply of Senator Hanna to the question whether the republican party was to follow Chairman Babcock in reducing the tariff on trust-controlled products. In other words, the tariff protection of trusts in their home-market is not to be disturbed, and especially the steel tariff, which enables the \$1,000,000,000 trust to add home prices far above the export price.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

It is a curious and illogical thing that the American people have voted twice to make Hanna the power behind the president's chair, yet they would not vote to place him in it. So pronounced is that prejudice against the great "boss" that J. Pierpont Morgan and other organizers of the steel trust prevailed on Mr. Hanna not to press his claim to a place in the directorate of the corporation, because they felt that his presence in that place would increase the animosity to the company.—Denver News.

# PERIODS OF PAIN.

## How Three Women Found Relief.



While no woman is entirely free from periodical suffering, it does not seem to have been the plan of nature that woman should suffer so severely. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It relieves the condition which produces so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its normal character. The three letters here published should encourage every woman who suffers:

Aug. 6, 1898.  
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have suffered since the age of sixteen with painful menstruation. I have been treated for months, and appear once a month, but the womb had fallen a little. The doctor says that is now in place again, but I still have the same pain. Please let me hear what to do."—Mrs. EMMA KUEHL, 12 Trautman St., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

Jan. 19, 1900.  
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—After receiving your reply to my letter of Aug. 6 I followed your kind advice, and am glad to tell you that I have been cured of the severe pain at time of menstruation through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken six bottles of it, felt better after the first bottle, and after a while had no more pain or womb trouble."  
"I had doctored from the age of sixteen to twenty-six, and had lost all hope, but your medicine has made me well."  
"I would like to have you use my testimonial, and would be very glad to be inspired with hope, and take your medicine."—Mrs. EMMA KUEHL, 12 Trautman St., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

Feb. 20, 1900.  
"I saw your medicine so highly recommended I thought I would write to you for advice.  
"My menstruation occurs every two weeks, lasts a week, and is painful. I have been troubled in this way for some time, and I suffer from sick headache and backache all the time, especially when I am on my feet. I have had a doctor, and he has given me medicine, my pains are gone. Advise all women suffering as I have to use your 'Vegetable Compound.'—EMMA SCHNEIDER, 12 Trautman St., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

April 23, 1900.  
"Since receiving your answer to my letter, no more have been taking your Vegetable Compound, and it has done me more good than any medicine I have ever taken. My menses are all right now, and appear once a month, and I feel so much stronger. I shall always praise your medicine."—Miss MAGGIE POLLARD, 319 So. 4th St., Richmond, Va.

April 23, 1900.  
"I was troubled with female weakness, irregular and painful menstruation, and leucorrhoea. The doctor's medicine did me no good. I have taken one bottle and a half of your Vegetable Compound, and I feel so much stronger. I shall always praise your medicine."—Miss MAGGIE POLLARD, 319 So. 4th St., Richmond, Va.

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**\$5000 REWARD.**—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, \$5000, which will be paid to any person who can find the above testimonial letters. We are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

**LITTLE FACTS OF INTEREST.**  
A cord of wood weighs, on an average, 2 1/2 tons.  
Ireland sends to England 237,000 tons of meat a year.  
Ireland produces 210 tons of honey a year, worth £12,000.  
The oceans of the world comprise nearly 324,000,000 cubic miles.  
An English convict gets ten pounds of bread a week, a pauper seven pounds only.  
Competition of electric tramways is allowed, in many of the half-yearly reports of English railways as affecting short-distance passenger movement.  
A new military law of Peru makes every citizen liable to compulsory service from 19 to 50 years. The army has five classes—the regular, supplementary, first reserve, second reserve and national guard.  
The Japanese university, in Tokio, exclusively for women, is approaching completion and will be opened some time this year. The institution is the outgrowth of advanced ideas held by Japanese families of education. Three rich Japanese men have given enough to insure the completion of the building.

**A MIRACLE EXPLAINED.**  
Bryant, Mo., May 13.—The sensational cure of Mrs. M. A. Goss, of this place, has sent a ripple of excitement all over Douglas County, and Dodd's Kidney Pills, the remedy in question, are receiving thereby, the greatest advertisement any medicine has ever had in this state.  
To satisfy the many inquiries which she finds it impossible to answer by letter, Mrs. Goss has sent the following statement of her case to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "I did not think I could live a day and suffer, as I have lived and suffered for months, with Sciatica and Rheumatism. I used baths and liniments of all kinds. Two physicians treated me, one of them for two months. Nothing helped me in the least. I never slept more than ten or fifteen minutes at a time. I was bedfast, and had to lie on one side all the time. I used to wish for death, to deliver me from such torture. "A friend suggested Dodd's Kidney Pills, and after I had used them a week, I began to improve, and in about four weeks I could sit up in bed. A few days later, I walked a quarter of a mile and back. I now do all my own cooking and house work. The pain has entirely left me, and I am a well woman. I have taken altogether, sixteen boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life." Mrs. M. A. Goss.  
People come for miles to see Mrs. Goss, and hear her wonderful story. Dodd's Kidney Pills are working marvelous cures in Missouri.

**THE MARKETS.**  
New York, May 14.  
CATTLE—Native Steers... \$4 60 @ 5 25  
COTTON—Middling... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2  
FLOUR—Winter Wheat... 3 50 @ 4 00  
WHEAT—No. 2 Red... 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4  
CORN—No. 2... 50 @ 55  
OATS—No. 2... 30 @ 35  
RICE—Mess... 15 00 @ 16 00  
ST. LOUIS.  
COTTON—Middling... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2  
BEEVES—Steers... 4 25 @ 5 75  
Cows and Heifers... 2 50 @ 4 15  
CALVES—(per 100)... 5 00 @ 6 25  
HOGS—Fair to Choice... 5 25 @ 5 50  
SHEEP—Fair to Choice... 4 25 @ 4 50  
FLOUR—Patent (new)... 3 50 @ 3 60  
Other Grades... 3 25 @ 3 40  
WHEAT—No. 2 Red... 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4  
CORN—No. 2... 50 @ 55  
OATS—No. 2... 30 @ 35  
RICE—Mess... 15 00 @ 16 00  
TOBACCO—Leaf... 12 00 @ 12 00  
HAY—Clear Timothy... 10 00 @ 14 00  
BUTTER—Choice Dairy... 12 00 @ 13 00  
BAKON—Clear Rib... 10 00 @ 11 00  
EGGS—Fresh (new)... 15 @ 15 10  
LARD—Choice Steam... 7 1/2 @ 7 75  
CATTLE—Native Steers... 4 75 @ 6 00  
HOGS—Fair to Choice... 5 00 @ 5 50  
SHEEP—Fair to Choice... 4 25 @ 4 50  
FLOUR—Winter Patents... 3 50 @ 3 60  
Spring... 3 25 @ 3 35  
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring... 1 20 @ 1 25  
CORN—No. 2 Red... 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4  
OATS—No. 2... 30 @ 35  
RICE—Mess... 15 00 @ 16 00  
ST. LOUIS.  
CATTLE—Native Steers... 4 50 @ 5 30  
HOGS—Fair to Choice... 5 00 @ 5 50  
WHEAT—No. 2 Red... 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4  
CORN—No. 2... 50 @ 55  
OATS—No. 2... 30 @ 35  
RICE—Mess... 15 00 @ 16 00  
ST. LOUIS.  
FLOUR—NEW ORLEANS  
OATS—No. 2... 30 @ 35  
FLOUR—No. 2... 3 50 @ 4 15  
CORN—No. 2... 50 @ 55  
HAY—Choice... 18 00 @ 19 00  
PORK—Standard Mess... 15 00 @ 15 75  
BACON—Short Rib Sides... 12 00 @ 13 00  
COTTON—Middling... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2  
WHEAT—No. 2 Red... 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4  
CORN—No. 2... 50 @ 55  
OATS—No. 2... 30 @ 35  
RICE—Mess... 15 00 @ 16 00  
COTTON—Middling... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2