

MAFEKING CAPTURED.

Berlin and Paris Reports Say That the Boer Forces Have Taken the Town.

GEN. WHITE HAS A NARROW ESCAPE.

The Arrival of the Naval Contingent at Ladysmith Battle Saved a Worse British Disaster.

Women and Children Being Sent Out of Ladysmith—Defensive Works Being Constructed on Surrounding Hills—Boers Preparing to Attack.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—There was very little fresh intelligence Saturday morning but it is believed that the Delagoa bay route, if not already restored, speedily will be, thus giving quicker communication with the cape. The situation is still hopeful.

The accounts that continue to arrive regarding the fighting on Farquhar's farm only confirm its serious nature and the narrow escape Gen. White had. On this point the Morning Post remarks:

"Nothing tells such a tale of battle as the list of the missing. When the missing exceed the killed, it is almost safe to write 'defeat' across the story, because 'missing' means abandonment or surrender."

It now appears as if it were only the arrival of the naval contingent from the Powerful which prevented a worse disaster. It seems that when it was seen that retirement was imperative, two Natal cavalrymen, volunteered to convey a dispatch across the Boer lines to Maj. Adye, ordering him to retire, but the risk was considered too great and flag signalling was employed instead.

The distance was too great and the ground too rough for cavalry to go to his assistance.

According to dispatches filed on Tuesday, defensive works were being constructed on the hills around Ladysmith, and it was expected there that the big naval guns would be mounted the following day. The Boers were threatening to attack the town in force on Wednesday and Thursday, and the women, children and other non-combatants were being sent by train to the south. Ladysmith is provisioned for two months.

A dispatch from Colesburg, dated November 1, announces that six police who were stationed at Colesburg bridge were surrounded and captured. This is probably the origin of the story that the Boers had occupied Colesburg. Paris and Berlin continue to supply statements of British reverses, the latest being that Mafeking has fallen.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Standard publishes a dispatch from Luxembourg, which says:

"Until within a very few days Dr. Leyds has been in telegraphic communication with Pretoria through an indirect diplomatic channel by means of which he has been able to inform the Transvaal of the supposed British plan to advance through the Orange Free State. With a view of anticipating this movement, the Boers will endeavor to capture or isolate Ladysmith and then to press on to Durban, where they would be able to prevent a British embarkation while the main Boer army would have to retrace its steps to defend the line of the Orange river."

At Plymouth it is rumored that the channel squadron will be ordered to the Cape, where a great naval force is to be collected with a view of establishing a cordian from the mouth of the Orange river to Delagoa bay to prevent the landing of supplies for the enemy, and with a view also, if necessary, of landing guns to assist the British forces.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Kimberley correspondent of the London Daily Mail in a dispatch dated November 1, forwarded by the way of Orange river, says: The Boers are still in force in this vicinity. On Saturday evening our patrol was fired on in the neighborhood of the Wessleton mine. The enemy expended a quantity of ammunition ineffectually, however, owing to the long range. A Free State burgher, with a pass from the enemy, has brought 200 oxen into the town. The enemy is reported to have three siege guns in position at Oliphantfontein, four miles from Wessleton.

Gen. Jan H. M. Kock, who was second in command in the Transvaal forces and who was wounded in the battle of Klandslaagte, died in the hospital at Ladysmith on Monday night.

The Samon Negotiations.
LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says he hears on reliable authority that the negotiations regarding Samon are proceeding favorably and may be concluded any day.

Won in Straight Falls.
BAY CITY, Mich., Nov. 4.—Robert Reakes, of West Bay City, Friday night defeated Joe Barry, of Chicago, in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match for a purse of \$500. Reakes won in straight falls.

THE MEXICAN PARTY.

They Leave New York on a Special Train—They Will Stop at St. Louis and Then Proceed to Mexico City.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Senor Ignacio M. Mariscal, secretary of foreign affairs of Mexico, together with the secretary of finance and a party of prominent citizens of the Mexican republic who have been spending some days in the city, after having been entertained by the federal committee at Chicago during the presidential festivities, left New York on the Pennsylvania railroad at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon on a special train composed of a combined parlor smoking car, from the Pennsylvania limited equipment, the two private cars of President Diaz, the private car of the president of Mexico, Quernaveca and Pacific railway and the Pennsylvania limited Pullman observation car Olympia.

The travelers will arrive in St. Louis on Sunday at 6:30 p. m., and occupying the cars Sunday night, will be entertained by the city government of St. Louis, proceeding thence to Mexico City by the Missouri Pacific and connections. A tourist agent of the Pennsylvania railroad will accompany the party to St. Louis.

THE BOERS' GUNS.

Before The War Large Orders Were Placed With Gunmakers at Le Creusot, But All Were Not Delivered.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"I learn that the Transvaal and Free State governments, before the war, placed large orders with the gunmakers at Le Creusot, but that all the weapons could not be delivered, owing to the suddenness with which hostilities began. The guns the Boers are actually using are Creusot's 75 millimeter quick firsers and 155-millimeter siege and garrison guns, all mounted on light carriages and adapted in every possible way for use over muddy roads. They had two months' firing practice under competent Creusot agents. If they could have had another month's practice, no European artillery could have withstood them."

ALMOST WIPED OUT.

Fire Visits the Business Portion of Thomaston, Ala., Leaving Only Two Stores—Public Warehouse Destroyed.

THOMASTON, Ala., Nov. 4.—A disastrous fire started at 11 o'clock Thursday night in the office of N. B. Boyle's large store and by 1 o'clock every business house in town except H. Morningstar & Co. and J. P. Turner & Son was burned.

Very few goods were saved from any of the buildings, as the fire under the impetus of a high northwest wind spread with fearful rapidity.

Six hundred bales of cotton in the public warehouse were burned. The loss is approximated at this time at \$50,000. The cotton burned in the People's warehouse will be lost by farmers in surrounding country who had stored it there. Insurance not known, but almost nothing.

MAN WITH A GUN.

He Holds Up a Minneapolis Gambling House—Got \$255 and Escaped—Subsequently Captured.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 4.—A Minneapolis gambling house was held up Friday evening at the point of a gun by a young man giving the name of George Stars, of Wahpeton, N. D. He had lost a few dollars when he suddenly drew a revolver and covering the employees of the house demanded them to open the cash drawer in the faro layout and took \$255. Keeping the persons in the place covered with his revolver he backed out and dashed down the street. A passing policeman captured the robber after a run of two blocks, but only two \$2 bills were found in his possession.

THE STATE MILITIA.

Gov. Tanner Will Not Keep Them Doing Police Duty Around Coal Mines Where There Has Been Riots.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The Record Saturday says: "Gov. Tanner has decided that hereafter the state militia shall not be kept doing police and guard duty around coal mines where there has been riots. According to a declaration made here today he will send the militia to riot centers only when he is convinced that the situation has got beyond the control of the local authorities, and he will withdraw the state soldiers as soon as the rioting has been suppressed and good order re-established."

Fought to a Draw.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Jack Daly, of Wilmington, Del., and Eugene Benzenah, of Cincinnati, fought ten rounds to a draw at the Olympia club Friday night.

Otto Sneloff Got the Decision.
DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4.—Otto Sneloff, of Detroit, got the decision over Buck Stelzer, of Columbus, at the end of the fastest ten round go seen here in many a day. Stelzer took enough punishment to have put out two ordinary men. Twice Sneloff had him going and only the bell saved him.

Will Care for the Wounded.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Outlook announces that Lady Randolph Churchill is going to the Cape to attend the wounded.

REBUILDING THE WALLS.

International Sunday School Lesson for November 12, 1900—Text, Nehemiah 4:7-18—Memory Verse, 15-18.

(Specially Arranged from Peloubet's Notes.)
GOLDEN TEXT.—Watch and pray.—Matt. 26: 41.

READ Chapter 4.
TIME.—The summer and early autumn of B. C. 44. Nehemiah left Babel about the first of April, and it would require three or four months to make the journey (Ezra 7: 9). Nehemiah therefore reached Jerusalem about July 1, and the walls were finished in September.

PLACE.—Jerusalem and vicinity.
EXPLANATORY.
Introductory: Nehemiah went up to Jerusalem, starting about the first of April, and reaching the city after three or four months' travel, some time in July. (Compare 2:1 with Ezra 7:9.)

I. The Midnight Tour of Inspection.—2:11-15. Three days after his arrival Nehemiah went out alone with a few servants in the night to investigate the truth of the reports that had reached him. He had not told to anyone his purpose in coming to Jerusalem. When he had ridden around the city, and taken in the situation, he summoned the leaders of the Jews, told them his plans, and they all agreed heartily to enter upon the work.

II. The Building of the Wall.—Chap. 3. "The wall was parcelled out among 44 working parties" (Hawkinson), some of whom were women, the daughters of the ruler of the half part of Jerusalem (v. 12), some nobles, others priests, Levites, merchants, the son of a goldsmith and of a perfumer.

III. Working Amid the Bitterest Opposition.—Chap. 4, vs. 1-12. A city of little value in those days without walls. Enemies on every side could rob or destroy the inhabitants, no treasure was safe. If Jerusalem was to become the power that it once had been, and still wished to be, it must be defended. V. 7. "Samballat," who appears to be the governor of the city of Samaria—Adeny. "He was a native of Heronaim, beyond Jordan (Neh. 2:10), and probably a Moabite chief."—Kittos. "To-biah." A chief of the little trans-Jordanic tribe of the "Ammonites," and probably very or chief adviser to Samballat. "Arabians." The wandering Arabs of the desert. "The Arab would prey in the project of a warlike expedition." "Ashdodites." From Ashdod, a Philistine city near the Mediterranean coast. Thus "all the fotsam and jetsam of humanity, the ragged edges of society swept up by the broom of the war god," were opposed to the rebuilding of the walls, and "were very wroth." V. 8. "And conspired all of them together." Breathed in unison, as in singing, whispered secretly "to come and to fight against Jerusalem."

They planned to take Nehemiah and the city by surprise, capture and slay the workers, and thus put a stop to the work. V. 10. "And Judah said: 'The Jews from outside the city who had been in closer contact with the heathen element, and were trained. "The strength of the bearers of burdens is decayed." "The work was hard, and the carriers had become worn. The novelty of it had passed. The higher the wall rose, the harder it was to carry materials to the top. The more stone they used, the more difficult it became to get suitable stone from the rubbish."—Prof. Beecher. V. 12. "The Jews which dwell by them." By Samballat and the other adversaries. "They said unto us ten times." Repeatedly, again and again. They either gave friendly notice to Nehemiah of the proposed attack, or tried to persuade their fellows from the surrounding towns to hasten home in order to escape the threatened danger.

IV. Praying, and Watching, and Working.—Vs. 9, 13-18. V. 9. "Made our prayer." . . . set a watch against them," opposite the places where they were proposing an attack, the lower, less finished places. V. 13. "Therefore set I in the lowest places behind the wall, and on the higher places." There is no "and" in the original. Nehemiah means that in the less elevated places, where the wall was least strong by nature, he had his men posted on, conspicuous spots within the walls, where they could be seen from a distance, and so deterred the enemy from advancing. He drew them "after their families," that each man might feel that he was fighting for his brethren, sons, etc.—Pulpit Com. V. 14. "And I looked." He saw the enemy coming. "Rose up" to take command and give orders. "And said." He spoke a few words to encourage his men, telling them to remember whom they fought under—namely, the Lord; and what they had to fight for—namely, their homes, and all they held dear.—Prof. Beecher. V. 16. "Half of my servants." His personal retainers, trained men, who had guarded him on his journey. "Habergoons." Old English for coat of mail, from "halo" (neck) and "bergen" (to protect). "The rulers," rather captains, "were behind," with the warriors, and in the best position to direct the work and lead the soldiers. V. 17. "They that bear burdens." The carriers who could steady their load with one hand and hold their weapon in the other. V. 18. "The builders" required both hands in laying the wall, so that they carried their swords by their side, ready to be grasped at a moment's warning. The work was completed in the brief time of 52 days—on the 25th of Elul (the last of September). The walls must have been three or four miles long.

PRACTICAL.

Hard and persistent work is necessary to success. "All at it, and always at it."

Rubbish is to be carried away—the rubbish of bad habits, of evil thoughts, of bad ideas, of evil books read, of past neglects.

The sword and trowel must both be used, fighting against sin and wrong, and building up slowly and surely every good of character, habit and virtue.

Watching and praying also must go together.

The Infirm of Panama.

Its engineers believe that they have solved the problem of the successful completion of this great enterprise. If so, it will prove a great benefit to humanity, no more, truthfully speaking, than has Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the remedy which never fails to cure ailments of the stomach—for of what use is prosperity without health? The Bitters invariably restore the weak stomach, the feeble liver, and is one of the blessings of the age.

A Nude Departure.

Husband.—That gown appears to be cut considerably lower than your last one.
Wife's. Yes, the dressmakers have departed somewhat from the lines of last season's models.
"I see. A nude departure."—Philadelphia Record.

Every reader of this paper should give special heed to the offers which are appearing from week to week by the John M. Smyth Co., the largest mail order house of Chicago. In this issue will be found their advertisement of a thoroughly up-to-date, first-class sewing machine, at the astounding low price of \$14.25. Coming as this offer and other offers do from a house with a commercial rating of over one million dollars, and of the highest character, they mark an opportunity that the shrewd buyer will not fail to take advantage of. The John M. Smyth Co., 150 to 166 West Madison street, will send their mammoth catalogue, in which is listed at wholesale prices everything to eat, wear and use, on receipt of only 10 cents to partly pay postage and expressage, and even this 10 cents is allowed on first purchase amounting to one dollar.

The Fuel Problem.

"I suppose you had money to burn in the Klondike?"
"No," answered the man who had been lying by the hour, "we didn't have anything but chunks of chilly, incombustible gold. We'd have paid a big price for a few scuttlesful of dollar bills."—Chicago Chronicle.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Widling, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Among the Breakers.

Long—Family troubles, eh? What rock did your domestic ship split on?
Short—It was the absence of "rocks" that caused the split.—Chicago Evening News.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Dyes. It is simply iron and quinine in tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price, 50c.

A Model.

Miss Antique.—Is he a nice, quiet parrot?
Dad.—Oh, yes, but he never swears unless he's sworn to.—Puck.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The Man and the Bore.—The Solemn Bore.—"Have you ever reflected that there will be no more time?" The Busy Man.—"I haven't any now."—Indianapolis Journal.

Each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES contains more than any other dye and colors them better too. Sold by all druggists.

A Polite Man.—The Bystander.—"What are you taking of your hat for?" The Man at the "Phone."—"I'm talking to a lady."—Chicago Tribune.

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption. Mrs. Frank M. Gibbs, 215 W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1894.

The silent man may be a mine of wisdom, but a talkative fool sometimes explodes the mine.—Chicago Daily News.

Check Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Hale's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Talk is cheap—probably because of the overproduction.—Chicago Daily News.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.
LIVE STOCK.—Cattle common, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; select butcher, 4 7/8 to 4 3/4; calves—fair to good light, 4 3/4 to 5 1/2; HOGS.—Fair to good heavy, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; mixed packers, 3 3/4 to 4 1/2; light sumpers, 2 3/4 to 4 1/2; SHEEP.—To cut, medium, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; LAMBS.—Spring, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; FLOUR.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 75 1/2 to 76 1/2; No. 3 red, 74 1/2 to 75 1/2; No. 1 white, 80 1/2 to 81 1/2; No. 2 white, 78 1/2 to 79 1/2; No. 3 white, 76 1/2 to 77 1/2; RYE.—No. 2, 60 to 62; No. 3, 58 to 60; CORN.—No. 2, 48 to 50; No. 3, 46 to 48; POTATOE.—Per bushel, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.

CHICAGO.
FLOUR.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; No. 3 red, 2 1/4 to 2 1/2; No. 1 white, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; No. 2 white, 3 1/4 to 3 1/2; OATS.—No. 2, 22 to 24; No. 3, 20 to 22; RYE.—No. 2, 60 to 62; No. 3, 58 to 60; CORN.—No. 2, 48 to 50; No. 3, 46 to 48; POTATOE.—Per bushel, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.

NEW YORK.
FLOUR.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; No. 3 red, 2 1/4 to 2 1/2; No. 1 white, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; No. 2 white, 3 1/4 to 3 1/2; OATS.—No. 2, 22 to 24; No. 3, 20 to 22; RYE.—No. 2, 60 to 62; No. 3, 58 to 60; CORN.—No. 2, 48 to 50; No. 3, 46 to 48; POTATOE.—Per bushel, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.

BALTIMORE.
FLOUR.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; No. 3 red, 2 1/4 to 2 1/2; No. 1 white, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; No. 2 white, 3 1/4 to 3 1/2; OATS.—No. 2, 22 to 24; No. 3, 20 to 22; RYE.—No. 2, 60 to 62; No. 3, 58 to 60; CORN.—No. 2, 48 to 50; No. 3, 46 to 48; POTATOE.—Per bushel, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.

INDIANAPOLIS.
FLOUR.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; No. 3 red, 2 1/4 to 2 1/2; No. 1 white, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; No. 2 white, 3 1/4 to 3 1/2; OATS.—No. 2, 22 to 24; No. 3, 20 to 22; RYE.—No. 2, 60 to 62; No. 3, 58 to 60; CORN.—No. 2, 48 to 50; No. 3, 46 to 48; POTATOE.—Per bushel, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.

LOUISVILLE.
FLOUR.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; No. 3 red, 2 1/4 to 2 1/2; No. 1 white, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; No. 2 white, 3 1/4 to 3 1/2; OATS.—No. 2, 22 to 24; No. 3, 20 to 22; RYE.—No. 2, 60 to 62; No. 3, 58 to 60; CORN.—No. 2, 48 to 50; No. 3, 46 to 48; POTATOE.—Per bushel, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.

WOMEN do suffer!

Even so-called healthy women suffer! But they are not healthy! The marks left by pain are on the young faces of many of our daughters. Pain that leaves its mark comes from a curable cause. If that cause is not removed its influence reaches out and overshadows a whole life. The reason Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been so uniformly successful for over a quarter of a century in overcoming the suffering of women, is that it is thorough and goes directly to the cause. It is a woman's

MUST WOMEN SUFFER?

remedy for woman's ills. MISS EMILY F. HAAS, of 148 Freeman St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I wish to state that I used your Vegetable Compound with the greatest success. I was very sick for nearly a year with hysteria, was down-hearted and nervous; also suffered with painful menstruation and pain in back and limbs. I often wished for death, thinking nothing would cure me. I had doctors, but their medicines did me no good. At last, by the advice of a friend, I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am happy to say it has entirely cured me."

JENNIE SHEEMAN, of Fremont, Mich., Box 748, writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I feel that I must write you and tell you what your medicine has done for me. I had neuralgia of the stomach for two years, so bad that I could not do any work. I had two or three doctors, but did not seem to get any better. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills and improved from the first, had better appetite, and after taking three bottles of Compound and one box of Liver Pills, can say that I am cured. Your Vegetable Compound is a wonderful medicine."



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This Sewing Machine has all the latest improvements. It makes a perfect and uniform LOCK STITCH, and will do the best work on either the lightest muslins or heaviest cloth, sewing over seams and rough places without skipping stitches. A full set of best steel attachments, nicely nickel-plated and enclosed in a handsome plush-lined metal, japanned box, and a complete assortment of accessories and book of instruction FURNISHED FREE with each machine.

60 DAYS TRIAL. Wash this machine C.O.D. subject to approval, on receipt of two \$25 or \$50 in agent's price; pay the balance and freight charges when you try the machine. If not satisfied at any time within 60 days send the machine back to us at our expense and we will refund the full purchase price.

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A. N. K.—E 1788

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The use of the Endless Chain Starch Book in the purchase of "Red Cross" and "Hubinger's Best" starch, makes it just like finding money. Why, for only 5c you are enabled to get one large 10c package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, or one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, embossed in gold. Ask your grocer for this starch and obtain the beautiful Christmas presents free.