What is the use to state the unpleasant symptoms of dyspepsia. The nutrition of the body depends upon the food. Yet the food may be right and the body not well nourished. That's only true, however, when there is impaired digestion—dyspepsia—affecting the nutritive functions, affects the general health so much. That tells why dyspepsia means other illness so often. There is a harmless relief of dyspepsia, a general tonic for the system, too, in the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, which contains all the nutritive and tonic elements of malt extracted. Beware of imitations.

The genuine has the signature of "JOHANN HOFF" on neck label of bottle. Our booklet, sent free, tells in an interesting way about this Extract

Eisner & Mendelson Co., Agents, Importers of Mineral Waters, 152 and 154 Franklin St., New York

"The Pace That Kills"

is overwork—

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

KIRK'S AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP

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

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

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

Your Wife's Watch

ought to be equal to yours; at least.

Her minutes cost her more than yours and bring her less. You see that at dinner time, at supper time, at breakfast time, and—well, all the time. Haven't you learned her needs? She needs a watch that she can risk anywhere; accurate, stylish and genuine—and not expensive: the new, **quick-winding** Waterbury. Handsome as a hundred dollar watch, though it costs only $15 down to $4.

It is cased in gold, filled, coin-silver, etc. It is stem-winding and setting, a jeweled movement. It may save a costlier one. Every jeweler keeps this watch in all styles. 42

SCOTT'S EMULSION is fat-food suitable for all ages—even babies take it with ease. One of the happiest things about it is its adaptability to children. Scott's Emulsion is almost as palatable as milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

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

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

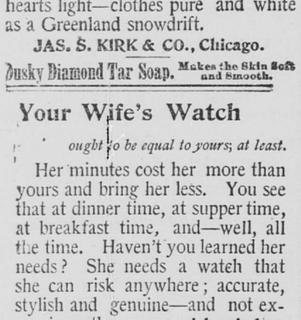
With Electro-Magnetic SUSPENSORY.

Latest Patents! Best Improvements!

Will cure without medicine all Weaknesses resulting from over-taxation of brain nerve forces; excesses or indiscretion, as nervous debility, sleeplessness, languor, rheumatism, kidneys, liver and bladder complaints, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, all female complaints, general ill health, etc. This electric Belt contains Wonderful Improvements over all others. Current is instantly felt by wearer or we forfeit $5,000.00, and will cure all of the above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by this marvelous invention after all other remedies failed, and we give hundreds of testimonials in this and every other state.

Our Powerful Improved ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY, the greatest boon ever offered weak men, FREE with all Belts. Health and Vigorous Strength GUARANTEED in 60 to 90 days. Send for Illus'd Pamphlet, mailed, sealed, free

SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., 2d Av. & 3d St. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Best Calf Shoe in the world for the price. W. L. Douglas shoes are sold everywhere. Everybody should wear them. It is a duty you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised above, as thousands can testify.

☞ Take No Substitute. ☜

Beware of fraud. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by Headman Bros., 916, 918, 920 Rice street. A. Gundlach, 395 Rice street.

Varicocele

Its Speedy, Painless and Certain Cure without Surgical Operation by Dr. Marston's Method. 25 years successful experience. Sealed circular free. THE MARSTON CO., 19 Park Place, New York.

Have you tried the new baking powder?

Horsford's

If not, do so, and you will never use the common powders again.

TWENTY YEARS THE LEADER!!!

Coughs, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago Back-Ache, and all External Ailments removed quickly by

BENSON'S

which is the only POROUS PLASTER that contains powerful and curative modern ingredients YET ABSOLUTELY SAFE and POSITIVE in its action.

Benson's Plasters Prevent Pneumonia.

It does not cure chronic ailments in a minute, nor does it create an electric battery or current in the system, nor will it cure by merely reading the label, all such claims are made by quacks and humbugs. BENSON'S is endorsed by 5,000 Physicians and Druggists.

CAUTION—Don't be duped by unscrupulous Druggists who offer cheap trash which they claim is just as good or better than BENSON'S. Get the Genuine, always reliable. Keep them at home for emergencies.

IN HIS OWN BEHALF

Dr. Briggs Addresses the General Assembly for Nearly Five Hours.

He Has Grown Old in the Discussion of This Matter.

A Strong Plea Against the Jurisdiction of the General Assembly.

Against the Policy of the Church to Leap the Synod.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Briggs case had one good effect today. The devotional service with which the sessions of the general assembly are opened was largely attended. Folks flocked in and listened to prayers and song for half an hour rather than wait and not get in at all. Rev. Dr. Moore, the permanent clerk, conducted the service. There was a large gathering in the church, and most of the gathering were church people who know how to sing hymns, so the songs were rolled out in splendid style, and the service as a whole made a very agreeable prelude to the business of the day.

Dr. Briggs came in just at the close of the service and took his seat at his table inside the chancel. On the table he placed a little valise, in which he carries his papers. Prof. Francis Brown deposited on the table beside the valise a syphon bottle of soda water, from which at times Dr. Briggs refreshed himself. Mr. Cutcheon and Dr. Frazier also took seats at the table. On the opposite side the prosecution committee sat.

The Public Interest

of the previous two days was, if anything, increased, but owing to the admirable arrangements for seating the audience and maintaining order, there was but little confusion and no discomfort. Among the spectators was the venerable Rev. William Field, D. D., of New York.

Prof. Briggs spoke altogether four and a half hours at three different sittings of the court. Col. J. J. McCook, of the committee on prosecution, closed the case on behalf of the prosecution. He divided his argument into two parts, speaking an hour and twenty minutes in the afternoon, and concluding at the evening session.

When Moderator Craig resolved the assembly into a judicial court, Dr. Briggs resumed his speech in defense of the action of the New York presbytery in the case of the prosecution against him, and in opposition to the entertaining of the appeal from the judgment of the presbytery thereon. In the course of his argument, Dr. Briggs said the presbytery of New York, the largest presbytery in the church, after a long and patient consideration of the case, gave a verdict of acquittal. Would the general assembly give the same time and patience to considering

The Merits of the Case,

if the appeal should be entertained; and was it likely that so numerous a body would be a more equitable court than the Presbytery of New York? His contention, in part, was that the Presbytery of New York rendered its verdict despite great pressure upon its members to convict, and, as to his case, recited facts that he has grown old in the long-pending discussion of this well-known matter, beginning with the inaugural address on the authority of Holy Scripture delivered in the chapel of the Union Theological seminary, New York, garbled reports of which, he said, had been printed, and public opinion excited against him before the address was published.

He alluded to the appointment of a committee to consider the address while he was ill and had no redress, and of the subsequent action of the general assembly in 1892. He recited the duties required of him by the directors of the Union Theological seminary; but, he said, "The general assembly at Detroit, in May, 1891, notwithstanding these categorical answers, undertook to veto the transfer of Da. Briggs to the chair of Biblical theology. Two of the prosecutors took part in the act of veto, and used

Their Personal Influence

in its behalf, and then, with the other members of the committee appointed to prepare the necessary proceedings, blossomed out into a prosecution committee by their own inherent energy."

He also referred to the dismissal of the case against him by the general assembly at Detroit and the subsequent appeal from that decision, which was sustained by the general assembly at Portland and the ordering of the new trial. The public good, he insisted, required an end to the litigation. His argument went deeply into the technical points of the case, and he insisted that it is against the policy of the Presbyterian church that there should be a leaping of the court of synod.

"If you should entertain this appeal, you would deprive the defendant of his right to appear before the court of the synod.

The defendant has reason to believe that the appellants fear to bring their case before the Synod of New York. They have reason to dread lest their appeal against the verdict of acquittal will not be entertained by the synod. The defendant has great confidence in the Synod of New York, and its decision was just and right. It is his right to go before the synod. He wanted refuge against these prosecutors. The general assembly has

No Constitutional Right

to obstruct him from seeking refuge with the synod. He casts himself into the arms of the Synod of New York, in the confidence that the synod will shield him from any injustice and wrong that you may do him."

Dr. Briggs further declared that if the appeal should be entertained it would be a violation of the constitutional rights of the presbytery of New York and deprive him of his right of complaint guaranteed in the constitution. Just for argument sake, said the defendant, his presbytery may be wrong in this matter, and that the appellants are right, yet they would still have no reason to leap the synod of New York. Was not the case of Albert Barnes fully as important from the point of view of 1835? And yet Dr. Junkin, the private prosecutor, never carried it to the synod. Was not the case of Dr. Lyman Beecher, the professor of theology in the Lane Theological seminary, fully as important from the point of view of 1891? And yet Dr. Wilson, the private prosecutor, did not venture to leap the synod and appeal to the general assembly. If the cases of Albert Barnes and Lyman Beecher had to go on gradim in the midst of the controversies of the church in 1835-37, why should the case of Dr. Briggs be per saltum in the last decade of the nineteenth century. Continuing his address Dr. Briggs agreed to the principle fiat justitia cœlum, but he was not willing that the cœlum of the Presbyterian church should fall in the interest of injustice and wrong.

Stars of Shame.

Dr. Briggs finished his set remarks at 3 o'clock, and then spoke extemporaneously until the end of his address. He called the attention of the assembly to the stars at the bottom of page six, in the brief of the prosecutor. They were not stars of glory, he said, but stars of shame, for they indicated an omission which should not have been made. What right had these appellants to omit such matters as they pleased from an official or semi-official document? Dr. Briggs asked this question with some feeling, as if he felt that an attempt had been made to strengthen the case of his opponents by omitting something in his behalf. He then supplied the omitted part, which consisted of the eight questions put to Dr. Briggs to test his faith and his answers to them. He wished, he said, to make an explicit denial of the charges that he had preached doctrines against the fundamental doctrines of the church.

"I believe," he said, with outstretched arms to the audience, "the Holy Scripture to be the work of God."

He affirmed that he upheld the doctrine taught by the council of the Westminster conference. Anything that he might have said that might conflict with these statements was due to misinterpretations. Dr. Briggs closed with an appeal, touched with

A Suggestion of Pathos,

that it might go to the synod of New York. If that were done he would aid in the full solution of the case, and if it were sent back to the general assembly he would abide by its decision, whatever it might be. He regretted if he had said anything that had caused trouble in the church. No one regretted it more than he did. He had taught for twenty years at the Union Theological seminary, he said appealingly, almost pathetically. Only four other teachers of Presbyterian theology had taught longer than he; only two had been the instructors of more ministers of the church than he. Of all persons that had been taught by him, he challenged any of them to say that he had taught them anything that had interfered with the true discharge of their holy duties. As he took his seat a wave of applause rose from the rear of the chair, which evoked an indignant rebuke from the moderator.

Col. J. M. McCook then began the closing argument for the prosecuting committee. Col. McCook, in his argument, also recited the history of the case in its various stages and maintained the regularity of the several steps. Gen. McCook spoke for an hour, closing a few minutes after 9 o'clock. The assembly then adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock, at which time the Briggs case will again have the right of way until concluded.

LUTHERANS CONVENE.

Usual Resolution Against Sunday Opening Introduced.

CANTON, O., May 25.—The Lutheran synod convened this morning in business session shortly ofter 8 o'clock and the election of officers for the ensuing two years resulted as follows: President, Rev. C. S. Albert, of Baltimore; secretary, W. S. Frease, of York, Pa.; treasurer, Louis Manns, of Cincinnati. The president was presented with an oak gavel taken from an old oak grown near Washington's grave at Mount Vernon. Rev. Dr. Wolf offered a resolution protesting against the opening of the world's fair on Sunday. At the afternoon session the president announced the different committees. Rev. Dr. George Schnell, chairman of the committee on foreign missions, read the committee's report. It was in the main statistical, and was unanimously approved. A resolution was adopted instructing an appropriation for the next biennial of $35,000 for various mission districts. Tonight was devoted to the anniversary of the board of foreign missions.

Oppose Secret Societies.

MUNCIE, Ind., May 25.—The great Dunkard meeting is drawing to a close. The question if secret societies are a growing vice, and if members should be disciplined for belonging thereto, was debated at length. It was decided that charges could be preferred against such members by any member in good standing, if the same were reduced to writing. A paper on prohibiting divorced members from remarrying was returned by the middle district of Indiana and was not introduced.

United Presbyterians.

MONMOUTH, Ill., May 25.—Rev. James Bruce, D. D., of Andes, N. Y., was this morning elected moderator of the United Presbyterian general assembly. The reports of the several boards of the church were presented and referred. The statistics presented showed a total of 62 presbyteries, with 800 ministers, 935 congregations, 111,119 communicants, and contributions during the past year amounting to $1,400,000, an average of $14.07 per member.

To Intending Travelers.

Intending travelers desiring to know of the new, fast trains to the South; of the new, fast trains to the East; of the new equipment and improved comforts now offered by the Pennsylvania Short Lines from Chicago, can obtain full particulars by calling upon the Ticket Agent of any Connecting Line in the West or Northwest, or by addressing H. R. DERING, Assistant General Passenger Agent at 248 Clark Street, Chicago. After a visit to the World's Fair, a trip to the East or South can be pleasantly made over either of the Pennsylvania Short Lines.

A GUEST OF GOTHAM.

Infanta Eulalie and Party Go From Washington to New York.

She Has Accommodated Herself to Our Way of Doing Things.

Welcomes Fired by War Ships as She Crosses the Hudson River.

Mayor Gilroy Extends to Her the Freedom of America's Metropolis.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Eulalie, the Spanish infanta, is the guest of the metropolis. Promptly at 10 o'clock this morning the special train on the Pennsylvania road pulled out of the Washington station, and Secretary Gresham, who represented the government, grasped the hand of the Princess Eulalie, shook it heartily, tipped his hat, and and jumped to the platform as the train pulled out. The princess appeared on the platform for a moment and smiled sweetly in response to the loud hussas of the crowd. All the way through the yards were little knots of people anxious to get a farewell glance at the infanta, whose democratic simplicity has won for her the admiration of everybody in Washington. The hearty manner in which her royal highness responded to Secretary Gresham's thoroughly American farewell, shows how thoroughly she has accommodated herself to our way of doing things. The princess remained standing, accompanied by her husband and Commander Davis, until the people, among whom were the Spanish legation, passed out of sight, when she entered the car and began chatting with her suite.

The Journey to New York

was without special incident. The hour of the departure of the train was not generally known, although at the Baltimore & Wilmington some were gathered to witness the royal train as it hastened by. The private car Idlewild, occupied by their highnesses, was very tastefully decorated with a profusion of cut flowers and maidenhair fern festooned in every direction. At 12 o'clock breakfast was served, and, besides the royal party, there sat down to the table Commander Davis and Gen. James M. Varnum, chairman of the New York reception committee, who went over to Washington last evening as the representative of the local committee. A regular course dinner was served for the remainder of the suite in the Pullman dining car Capitol. Despite a short delay owing to a hot box, the train pulled into Jersey City on time at 3 o'clock, and the princess alighted, showing in no wise the effects of her journey. She expressed herself as delighted with the trip, and the completeness of the arrangements looking especially to her comfort and convenience. Her royal highness is

A Good Traveler,

whether on land or sea, and, while occasionally members of her suite show signs of fatigue, the infanta is always fresh. So it was that stepping from the train to the boat she appeared as vivacious and lovely as if she had but entered her own drawing room.

Awaiting her arrival was a special committee consisting of the following gentlemen: Gen. Horace Porter, Howard Carroll, Cornelius N. Bliss, Whitelaw Reid, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Comptroller Myers and Joseph J. O'Donohue. As the princess stepped from the palace car she was met by Gen. Porter, who escorted her to a carriage, which she entered, followed by her husband, Commander Davis and Gen. Porter. Other members of the suite got into a second carriage and then both carriages were driven down to the wharf where the steamboat Gen. Slocum was moored. The infanta alighted from the carriage, and, leaning on the arm of Commander Davis, walked along a carpeted way to the steamer. She wore a costume of light gray cloth, over which was a sackcloth coat of the same color, a sailor hat of white straw trimmed with bright red flowers and on the lapel of her coat a large yellow rose.

Saluted the Princess.

When the infanta's party and the members of the committee had boarded the Slocum, the Spanish war ship Infanta Isabel, that had anchored north of the pier early in the day, began firing a national salute of twenty-one guns, at the same time manning her yards and parading marines on the quarter deck. As the Slocum left the pier the entire party took seats on the forward deck, the princess close by the starboard rail, with Whitelaw Reid and Joseph J. O'Donohue on either side. During the sail up the river the party received an ovation, salutes being exchanged with hundreds of river craft. Off Thirty-fourth street, as the Brazilian men-of-war Republica and Aquidaban were passed, both vessels were seen to be beautifully dressed with flags, and as the Slocum steamed by the yards of the two big war ships were manned. A short distance further up lay the Newark and Philadelphia, of the American navy. As the Slocum came abreast the Newark both ships manned the yards and paraded their crews, while each fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The Slocum continued on to Fiftieth street, where she turned, passed round the Italian war ship Eribano. As the Slocum turned the guns of the Miantonomah, lying a mile further up,

Fired a Welcome.

The Slocum continued down the river to Thirty-fourth street, where a landing was made. On the pier was Troop A, the crack cavalry regiment of New York, which was to act as a guard of honor to the infanta. The princess, her husband, Gen. Porter and Commander Davis entered the first carriage. In the second carriage were the Marchioness Hermosa, the Duke of Tamames, Gen. Varnum and Comptroller Myers. In the third were Whitelaw Reid, Joseph J. O'Donohue and Dom Pedro, the secretary to the princess. The officers in the suite of the infanta, Spanish Consul General Baldasano and the members of the committee followed in other carriages. Along the entire route the princess received a most enthusiastic reception, which she most gracefully acknowledged.

Mayor Gilroy and George B. McClelland, president of the board of the aldermen, were at the entrance of the Hotel Savoy to receive the city's guest. As the carriage stopped Gen. Porter introduced Mayor Gilroy to the infanta, and the mayor introduced Mr. McClelland as "the president of the municipal council." Then the mayor offered the princess his right arm and led the way up the steps and through the hall to the elevator, followed by the prince and Mr. McClellan. The carpet laid down beneath the canopy was strewn with lilacs, peonies, roses and carnations, and the moment the last of the party had crossed it the crowd

Grabbed Every Petal

of broken flower that the gracious lady had crushed beneath her pretty shoes. When the party had reached the reception room Mayor Gilroy advanced to the infanta and her husband and extended to them the following welcome:

"Your Royal Highness: It gives me extreme satisfaction as the executive of this city to tender to you its welcome and its freedom. The programme which the committee has prepared is solely for your convenience and entertainment and for the convenience of your suite; it is not at all arbitrary, and can be changed at any time to suit you convenience. If at any time it should not be convenient for you or any member of your suite, the committee will change it. I assure your royal highness that the citizens of this great country feel it a great honor to welcome to its shores a representative of the government whose monarch made is discovery possible."

The princess replied very quietly and with a marked accent:

"I am very pleased at the graciousness of the reception, and can find nothing to say except to thank you."

A few of the committee of 100 were then presented, Gen Varnum giving the names to Commander Davis, who repeated them to the infanta and her husband. Only three ladies were presented, they being Mrs. Gilroy, Mrs. Dugre and Mrs. Martin Brown. The infanta expressed herself as charmed with "beautiful Washington" and her treatment thus far in America. The party then went to their apartments that had been reserved for them."

Serenaded by Spaniards.

This evening at 8:30 the Spanish colony marched up Fifth avenue from Forty-first street with torches burning and headed by the Saragossa band. They halted at the plaza front of the Savoy, and began a serenade with one of the stirring Spanish airs. A few moments afterward the infanta appeared on the balcony. Her presence was greeted by salvos of applause from the people below. As soon as the procession reached the hotel a committee called upon the princess, and F. R. Florez, representing his countrymen, made a short speech, to which the infanta responded.

Although it was not the original intention of the princess to go to the theater tonight, she yielded to the committee as expressed to her by Gen. Varnum on the train this morning. It was after 9 o'clock when the royal party made its way through the dense crowd that thronged the lobby of the Savoy and, entering the carriage in waiting, were driven to the Garden theater, where a portion of the performance of "Robin Hood" was seen and heard.

$18.50 and $10.

Commencing April 25 the Chicago Great Western Railway will sell round trip tickets to Chicago for $18.50; single trip tickets for $10. Hotel and boarding house accommodations secured in advance for visitors to the world's fair City ticket office, 364 Robert street, corner Fifth

FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

Runs on Denver and Elmira Banks Come to an End.

DENVER, May 25.—The run on the People's bank, which gained such force yesterday, was practically broken by the prompt action of the clearing house. A large number of the depositors were present when the bank opened this morning, but the line was confronted with a notice that on all sums over $25 the usual notice of withdrawal of deposits under the rules of the bank must be given, and many went away without even taking that step, but a majority gave notice of a withdrawal of their deposits. Six hundred and fifty depositors drew out their accounts yesterday, aggregating $175,000.

ELMIRA, May 25.—The run on the Elmira Savings bank, which was started by the failure of the Elmira National bank, has pretty nearly ceased. The actual amount drawn out was $5,000. It is not known how large an amount the thirty and sixty-day notices call for to be paid at the expiration of that time, but it is probable that confidence will be fully restored, and depositors will allow their money to remain. Excitement over Mayor Robinson's assignment continues unabated, and many ugly rumors in regard to his transactions are afloat. No estimate is made of his liabilities, but some place them at over $1,000,000.

BOSTON, May 25.—Richardson & Dennis, dealers in hides, have failed. The firm was rated at $200,000. It is not believed the liabilities will exceed $300,000. It is said by those who are active in the leather trade that the cause of the failure of Richardson & Dennis may be traced to the sole leather combine.

NEW YORK, May 25.—One million dollars in gold and $46,000 in silver was shipped to England on the Normannia today.

$18.50—World's Fair—$10.00.

Excursion tickets to Chicago now on sale via "The Milwaukee." Round trip tickets $18.50; one way, $10. The only road lighting its trains by electricity and using the famous electric berth lamp. General equipment the very best. Ticket offices, 365 Robert street and Union depot, St. Paul, and 113 Third street south and "Milwaukee" depot, Minneapolis.

Mexican War Veteran Dead.

OAKLAND, Cal., May 25.—Gen. R. W. Kirkham, the well-known capitalist, died yesterday, aged seventy-two. He was born in Springfield, Mass., graduated from West Point in 1843, served with honor in the Mexican war, and was brigadier general in the civil war, being associated with Generals McDowell and Sumner. He leaves an estate valued at $2,000,000.

World's Columbian Exposition

Will be of value to the world by illustrating the improvements in the mechanical arts, and eminent physicians will tell you that the progress in medicinal agents has been of equal importance, and as a strengthening laxative that Syrup of Figs is far in advance of all others.

Jugged a Cashier.

KOKOMO, Ind., May 25.—Louis D. Walden, cashier of the defunct Greentown bank, is under arrest for embezzlement. He was taken from an eastbound train at that place last night as he was leaving for his home in Pennsylvania. John W. Paris and ex-Gov. Chase are in the city trying to satisfy the depositors in the Greentown bank. A stormy meeting was held here last night. Paris offered Chicago Consolidated Gold Mining company stock and the real estate in Pierre, S. D., but it was refused by the creditors of the bank.

Robbed by a Night Clerk.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Edward Grace, proprietor of the Grace hotel, Clark and Jackson streets, did nothing all day yesterday but pay out money to his guests. Night Clerk Welsh had robbed the hotel safe of currency, drafts and jewelry to the amount of between $4,000 and $7,000, and as fast as the claims were presented Mr. Grace made good the loss.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE is in store for you when you buy Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. If you ever took the ordinary liver pill, big and bulky, nasty too, you'd appreciate a good thing, especially when it is sugar-coated, tiny as a mustard seed but very effective. Other things being equal, the smallest is the best in liver pills—hence, "Pleasant Pellets."

If you are troubled with Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness, Bilious Headaches, and a hundred and one ills which depend upon an inactive liver—use Dr. Pierce's Pellets. With these pills you get not only temporary relief but a positive *cure;* they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction or your money is returned.

For fat people who suffer from indigestion, for hearty eaters and high livers—those whose livers are sluggish, this pill is what is most needed.

BEARS TAKE PROFITS.

Booming Grain Markets Were the Rule on Chicago 'Change.

Unfavorable Crop Reports From Home and Abroad Advance Wheat.

Corn and Oats Displayed Considerably More Strength Than Wheat.

Wall Street Stock Markets Strong, With an Advancing Tendency.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Booming grain markets were the rule today, both in respect to volume of business and prices. Wheat sold up 1¼c from the low point yesterday and ⅝c above the close last night. Corn and oats were even stronger than wheat. It was a case of see-saw in hog products.

The bears seemingly began to question the wisdom of crowding their side of wheat much further, and instead were disposed to take profits. Cables came in better than was expected, considering the weakness here yesterday. A good many rather unfavorable European crop reports appeared in the morning papers or were received through private sources, while the low temperatures which were reported in many portions of this country also helped to create a better tone. The bulls found encouragement in the fact that with twenty-five cargoes of wheat off coast today, the Liverpool prices kept strong and even higher. The Cudahy crowd were notably large buyers. It is believed by many that Pardridge is long. There was some bear news afloat, but the sentiment was too strong for it to have much effect. The Cincinnati Price Current gave a favorable report on crop conditions for the past week and there was some renewal of the late financial disturbances reported for many quarters. Dakota messages reported high winds of few days past blowing much of seed wheat out of the ground. This is said to be so serious in some sections that reseeding is necessary. Heavy realizing marked the last fifteen minutes of the session. The opening was ⅛c higher to the same as yesterday's closing figures, and receded ⅛c below, then became stronger and prices were advanced ¾c, eased off a trifle and the closing was about ⅜c higher for July and ¼c higher for September than the closing figures of yesterday.

Corn started at ⅛@¼c advance, worked back ¼c, then, under an urgent demand, gradually advanced ¾@⅞c, reacting later on realizing ½c, ruled steadier and closed with a gain of ¼@⅜c. The fact that the weather was cooler over the West and in this vicinity had the effect of hardening values. The demand for the cash article, said to be due to the European drought, was also looked upon as a "bullish" factor, and the reduced stocks formed another. The Weare Commission company was the leading buyer.

There was quite a flurry in oats, due to shorts covering on reports of good export buying and bad crop conditions. The offerings were scant at first and prices advanced 1@1¼c. This brought out increased offerings and caused a reaction of ½@¾c, and the market closed easy with a net gain of ¼@⅜c.

There was a drive made at the provision market as soon as it opened, and a drop of from 45c to 55c in pork, from 5c to 7½c in lard and from 10c to 15c in ribs occurred immediately. There was a lively snapping up of the offering and a quick recovery of 40c in pork, 10c in lard and about 15c in ribs. The heavy receipts of hogs was the reason assigned for the opening decline. Cudahy's and Wright's buying was the direct cause of the upward reaction, and some also ascribed to them the responsibility of the opening break, while in other quarters Armour was alleged to be the cause. There was only one bullish feature in the statistical situation, but it is important. The packing in the West for the week amounted to only 165,000 against 305,000 head for the corresponding time of last year. After recovering the full extent of the early decline pork reacted 10c and closed at that much under yesterday's final quotation. Lard, which did not decline proportionately with pork and ribs at the opening, was quicker to recover, and maintained its strength and made a gain of from 5c to 7½c. Ribs, compared with yesterday, are ¾c higher.

Freights were firm with a fair demand for vessel room at 1⅝c for wheat and 1⅜@1½c for corn to Buffalo. Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat, 150 cars; corn, 450 cars; oats, 275 cars; hogs, 19,000.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

ARTICLES.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
May	71	71½	70⅞	71¼
July	73⅛-¼	73¾	73	73½
September	76⅜-½	77	76¼	76⅝
Corn, No. 2—				
May	41¼	41⅞	41	41½
June	40⅞	41¾	40⅞	41⅜
July	41⅜-½	42⅛	41¼	41⅝
September	42⅜	42⅞-43	42⅛	42⅜-½
Oats, No. 2—				
May	31¼	32¼	31¼	31½
June	30½	31½	30⅜	30⅞-31
July	29¼	30¼-⅜	29-29⅛	29¾
September	26⅞	27¾-⅞	26¾	27¼
Mess Pork—				
May	20 30	20 32½	20 25	20 25
July	20 30	20 70	20 30	20 65
September	20 50	20 92½	20 40	20 85
Lard—				
May	10 20	10 77½	10 20	10 27½
July	10 37½	10 55	10 37½	10 52½
September	10 65	10 87½	10 65	10 82½
Short Ribs—				
July	9 70	9 85	9 70	9 82½
September	9 75	9 97½	9 75	9 92½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady, unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring, 71¼c; No. 3 spring, 64½c; No. 2 red, 71½c. Corn—No. 2, 41½c. Oats—No. 2, 32c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 35@36c; No. 3 white, 34@35c. Rye—No. 2, 55c. Barley—No. 2, 62c; No. 3, f. o. b., 44@51c; No. 4, f. o. b., 40@43c. Flaxseed—No. 1, $1.07½. Timothy Seed—Prime, $3.80@3.85. Mess Pork—Per bbl, $20.25@20.30. Lard—Per 100 lbs, $10.27½@10.30. Short Ribs—Sides (loose), $9.82½@9.85; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $10@10.25; short clear sides (boxed), $10.25@10.50. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.12. Sugars—Cut loaf, 6¼c; granulated, 5.70c; standard "A," 5.57c. Corn—No. 3, 39½c. Receipts—Flour, 13,811 bbls; wheat, 50,067 bu; corn, 297,790 bu; oats, 284,150 bu; rye, 8,200 bu; barley, 14,449 bu. Shipments—Flour, 15,207 bbls; wheat, 37,110 bu; corn, 220,944 bu; oats, 188,835 bu; rye, 20,620 bu; barley, 10,301 bu. On the produce exchange today the butter market was easier; creamery, 16@19½c; dairy, 15@17½c. Eggs—Strictly fresh, 13@13½c per doz.

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Duluth Wheat.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, May 25.—Wheat was firm today, opening at yesterday's closing figures, but advancing soon after ½c for track wheat and about the same for futures. There were few transactions, July wheat being the favorite. There were one or two sales of September wheat. The afternoon was dull, and a trifle easier, ¼c off from the outside prices of the day. The close was dull and irregular, ¼c above yesterday for cash and May higher grades, unchanged for lower grades of cash, ⅛c up for July and ⅜c up for September, as follows:

Cash—No. 1 hard, 69¾c; No. 1 northern, 66¾c; No. 2 northern, 62¾c; No. 3, 58¾c; rejected, 53¾c. May—No. 1 hard, 69¾c; No. 1 northern, 66¾c. July—No. 1 hard, 72¾c; No. 1 northern, 69½c. On Track—No. 1 northern, 67c; No. 2 northern, 63½c. September—No. 1 hard, 75¼c; No. 1 northern, 72⅝c.

Receipts—Wheat, 172,725 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 230,829 bu; corn, 56,500 bu.

Cars Inspected—Wheat, 126.

Cars on Track — Wheat, 188; last year, 46.

Milwaukee Produce.

MILWAUKEE, May 25. — Flour quiet. Wheat firmer; July, 70c; No. 2 spring, 69c; No. 1 northern, 71c. Corn steady: No. 3, 41c. Oats higher; No. 2 white, 35½c; No. 3 white, 34@35c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 61½c; sample on track, 42@61c. Rye easy; No. 1, 58@59c. Provisions quiet.

New York Produce.

NEW YORK, May 25. — Flour—Receipts, 30,712 pkgs; exports, 5,173 bbls, 68,684 sacks; sales, 6,050 pkgs; market dull and easy; buyers bidding under the market; winter wheat, low grades, $2.05@2.45; winter wheat, fair to fancy, $2.35@3.65; winter wheat, patents, $3.50@4.25; Minnesota clear, $2.50@3.10; Minnesota clear, straits, $3.50@4.10; Minnesota clear, patents, $4.20@4.60. Cornmeal dull, steady; yellow Western, $2.60@2.70.

Rye—Steady, quiet; Western, 67@69c. Barley malt quiet, steady.

Wheat—Receipts, 206,775 bu; exports, 198,870 bu; sales, 80,000 bu futures, 64,000 bu spot; spot market firmer, moderate export trade; No. 2 red, store and elevator, 77c; afloat, 78c; f. o. b., 77¼@78¼c; No. 1 northern, 78¾c; options were dull and ⅛@¼c higher on reports of cold weather West; firmer cables, local covering and better Western markets; No. 2 red June, 76⅝@76⅞c, closing at 76⅝c; July, 78@78⅝c, closing at 78⅜c; August, 79¾@80c, closing at 79¾c; September, 81⅛@81⅜c, closing at 81⅛c; December, 85⅛@85¾c, closing at 85⅛c.

Corn—Receipts, 53,800 bu; exports, 1,300 bu; sales, 360,000 bu futures, 48,000 bu spot; spots quiet, 1@1⅛c higher, scarce; No. 2, 51@51½c elevator, 52½c afloat; options were dull and ¼@1c higher, as following wheat and the West; June, 49@50c, closing at 49¾c; July, 48⅝@49½c, closing at 49½c; August, 49@49¾c, closing at 49⅝c; September, 49⅞c, closing at 49¾c.

Oats—Receipts, 78,750 bu; exports, 172,784 bu; sales, 185,000 bu futures, 80,000 bu spot; spots ¼@1½c higher on good export inquiry; options dull and ¼@1c higher; May, 37⅝@38¼c, closing at 38¼c; June, 36¾@37¾c, closing at 37¼c; July, 36@36¾c, closing at 36½c; No. 2 white, 41½@42c; No. 2 Chicago, 39¾c; No. 3, 39c; No. 3 white, 40½@41c; mixed Western, 39@40c; white Western, 40@47c.

Butter—Moderate demand; about steady; Elgins, 20½@21c. Cheese—Steady for white. Eggs—Fair demand, firmer; receipts, 10,195 pkgs; Western fresh, 15¾@16c.

Liverpool Grain.

LIVERPOOL, May 25.—Wheat—Quiet; demand good, and holders offer moderately. Corn — Steady, demand fair; mixed Western, 4s 1½d per cental. Peas—Canadian, 5s 4½d per cental. Lard—Prime Western, 51s 6d per cwt; common rosin, 3s 6d per cwt.

FINANCIAL.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The stock market was strong, with an advancing tendency during the greater part of the day. The chief factors operating in favor of higher values were the advance in the Bank of England rate of discount, the ease in money here, the heavy increase in earnings reported by the St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Kansas & Texas and other roads, and the absence of important failures in the mercantile world. The railroad list was relatively firmer than the industrials, although among the latter Sugar was a conspicuous feature, and rose 3 per cent on large transactions. Distillers, while irregular, closed with a net gain of 1 per cent. National Cordage was weaker, the common selling down 1½ and the preferred 8 per cent from the last previously reported sale. Interior Conduit and Insulation common was offered down 10 points to 55 without a single transaction. General Electric, however, was the great feature, leading all