

# LIQUID ELECTRICITY

The Great Remedy for Pain, Internal or External.

**Liquid Electricity** is the Dead Shot Cure for pain. Every pain instantly relieved by one thorough application. Sprains, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Headache, Toothache, Pain in Side or Limbs, Contracted Muscles, Pain in Chest, Lamé Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, banished like magic. Three or four drops put in the ear will stop roaring, buzzing sounds in head, and has restored hearing to thousands of people.

## RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

The **Liquid Electricity** surpasses all other remedies in the wonderful power it possesses over Rheumatism and Neuralgia, old Chronic Lameness, Lumbago; also for Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Difficult Breathing, Influenza. The most excruciating pains instantly stopped; allays all Inflammation; cures Congestions, whether of the lungs, stomach or bowels, by a few applications, as water quenches fire.

Nothing equals it for Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Chafings, Insect Bites or Stings, Frosted Feet or Ears, Chilblains and Sore Feet.

**Internally.**—Bowel Complaints relieved in a few minutes. Cures Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Summer Complaints, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in Bowels, Cholera Morbus; also rub stomach externally in these complaints with the **Liquid Electricity**.

Do not neglect to test it for any pain at once. My agent, who offers this to you, will stop any pain free of cost now, and prove to you its virtue. The directions are to rub and bathe with it until pain is gone, perhaps one minute. The longest seated pain relieved in less than fifteen minutes. You simply know from its trial that the **Liquid Electricity** cures pain immediately, as dew before the morning sun. Will not blister or stain the skin.

## NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

It should always be kept in the house. Its use will prove beneficial on all occasions of pain or sickness. There is nothing in the world that will stop pain or arrest the progress of disease as quick as the **Liquid Electricity**.

No matter how violent or maddening the pain the rheumatic, bedridden, infirm, crippled, nervous, neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer, **LIQUID ELECTRICITY** will afford instant ease.

Price, 25c, 50c, and \$1 per bottle, according to size.

Sold only by T. N. SEARLE & CO., Moline, Ill.

A postal card by mail will bring it.

Free trial furnished upon application to my agent, and treat with courtesy the person who offers to relieve you from pain without cost.

Preserve this paper, as it has the agent's name and postoffice address on it, where you can get more by sending money or postage stamps when out of it.

## Dr. Horne's Treatment Restores Weak Men and Women to Health and Strength.



perb skill. They require the deepest, clearest, keenest possible insight into the mysteries of human functions, shrouded as they often are in darkness, where the ordinary medical eye sees but little and guesses at facts.

I have given my whole time and attention to these maladies of Men. I have studied them earnestly and persistently—their origin, their effect upon the human body, and have developed for their cure various forms of treatment which have been uniformly successful in cases where success before was deemed impossible by other doctors. Out of the vast multitude during the past ten years not a single failure nor an unpleasant result has been reported.

What I have done for others I can do for you. When I tell you this in all sincerity, and propose to prove it by the best citizens of Rock Island, among whom are many of my cured patients, have you the right to doubt my statements without first investigating their truth? Is not your health and future happiness worthy your time and trouble to look into a system of treatment that has positively cured to stay cured thousands of cases which have resisted so many doctors and other remedies? When I offer you free of charge a thorough personal examination, together with an honest and scientific opinion of your case, will you ignore the opportunity and thus continue to suffer and sink?

## J. ALVIN HORNE, M. D. And Associate Physicians.

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## The National Municipal League—Great Work It is Undertaking.

Prior to January, 1894, there had been no general national organization devoted exclusively to a consideration of the municipal problem in any of its phases. In that month a national conference for good city government was held in the city of Philadelphia, at the invitation of the Municipal league of that city, in which invitation the City club of New York heartily joined. All the sessions of this conference were largely attended, the audiences ranging from 400 to 1,000. James C. Carter, one of the leaders of the American bar, and president of the City club, presided. The delegates, upwards of 200 in number, came from all the leading cities of the country east of Minneapolis and north of New Orleans.

This conference, which lasted through three days, was addressed by distinguished officials and representative citizens, including Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, then president of the United States civil service commission; Moorfield Storey, of Boston; Hon. Charles A. Schieren, mayor of Brooklyn; William G. Low, of the same city; Edwin D. Mead, editor "The New England Magazine;" Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore; Rev. William S. Rainsford, D. D., of New York; Postmaster John Field, of Philadelphia; Rev. James H. Eob, D. D.; Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, then mayor of Philadelphia; Hon. Carl Schurz; Mrs. Mary E. Mumford, of Philadelphia; Samuel B. Capen, of Boston; Horace E. Deming, of New York.

The interchange of opinions and experiences at the conference proved so valuable that there was a general sentiment in favor of arranging for future meetings, and to that end to organize a national body. Accordingly, a committee of seven was appointed to take such steps as might be necessary to form such an organization. This committee did its work thoroughly and promptly, the sentiment in favor of such a step being so pronounced and wide-spread that a meeting for the purpose of perfecting an organization was called to meet in the city of New York in the following May, at which time and place the National Municipal League was formally organized, with the following objects and purposes:

First—To multiply the numbers, harmonize the methods and combine the forces of all who realize that it is only by united action and organization that good citizens can secure the adoption of good laws and the selection of men of trained ability and proved integrity for all municipal positions, or prevent the success of incompetent or corrupt candidates for public office.

Second—To promote the thorough investigation and discussion of the conditions and details of civic administration, and of the methods for selecting and appointing officials in American cities, and of laws and ordinances relating to such objects.

Third—To provide for such meetings and conferences and for the preparation and circulation of such addresses and other literature as may seem likely to advance the cause of good city government.

Mr. Carter was elected president of the league; Charles J. Bonaparte, chairman of the Executive committee; R. Fulton Cutting, of New York, treasurer, and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary, all of whom now fill the same offices, except Mr. Cutting, who has been succeeded by George Burnham, Jr., of Philadelphia.

The vice-presidents of the league are Charles Richardson, of Philadelphia, also vice-president of the Philadelphia league; Samuel B. Capen, of Boston, president of the American Board of Missions; Dr. H. Dickson Bruns, of New Orleans; Thomas N. Strong, of Portland, Ore.; and Prof. Edmund J. James, of the University of Chicago.

The executive committee consists, in addition to the officers, and Mr. Bonaparte, chairman, of William G. Low, of Brooklyn; George W. Guthrie and Oliver McIntosh, of Pittsburgh; Hector McIntosh, secretary of the Philadelphia Municipal league; Hon. George W. Ochs, editor of the Philadelphia Times, formerly mayor of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Dudley Tibbits, of Troy, N. Y.; Joseph A. Miller, of Providence, R. I.; E. M. Thresher, of Dayton, Ohio; W. P. Bancroft, Wilmington, Del.; Joseph T. Milne, Louisville, Ky.; Harry A. Garfield, of Cleveland, Ohio.

The league has held conferences in Minneapolis (1894), Cleveland (1895), Baltimore (1896), Louisville (1897), Indianapolis (1898), Columbus (1899), Milwaukee (1900), and Rochester (1901). The proceedings of each of these meetings, published in book form, have found their way into the hands of students and officials generally, and into the libraries of the country. Judging from the unsought testimony of those who have utilized them, they have met a need for concise and accurate information and for intelligent discussion of the various problems confronting the citizens of American municipalities.

At the earlier meetings the municipal conditions of leading cities were carefully studied and occupied the greater part of the league's attention. At Minneapolis, Cleveland, Baltimore and Louisville this phase of the subject was considered at length, and as a consequence the league presented to its members the first careful statement of the actual

municipal situation. Judging from the frequency with which these papers were and are quoted, we are justified in forming a high estimate of their value. The statements were first hand and authoritative and were amply supported by reference to authorities. They formed a sound basis for the student of municipal problems, whether he was to be found in the professor's chair or in the mayor's office in the study or in the charter commission.

At Louisville, in 1897, as a result of a growing sentiment among the active members of the league, there was a feeling manifested that the descriptive work of the league was about concluded, at least for the present; and that there should be an effort made to utilize the information gathered; to correlate it and if possible to adopt a definite and concrete program of municipal action. Consequently, when the following resolution was presented it was unanimously adopted after a thoughtful discussion:

Resolved, That the executive committee appoint a committee of ten to report on the feasibility of a municipal program, which shall embody the essential principles that must underlie successful municipal government, and which shall also set forth a working plan or system consistent with American industrial and political conditions for putting such principles in practical operation; and said committee, if it finds such a municipal program to be feasible, is instructed to report the same, with its reasons therefor, to the league for consideration.

In pursuance of this resolution the following committee on "municipal program" was appointed: Horace E. Deming, New York; George W. Guthrie, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Prof. Frank L. Goodnow, Columbia University; Dr. Albert Shaw, New York; Charles Richardson, Philadelphia; Prof. L. S. Rowe, University of Pennsylvania; and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia.

For two years this committee was at work giving unremitting attention to the subject. Its preliminary report was made at Indianapolis, which meeting was entirely given over to its consideration. The final report was presented at Columbus in 1899, where again the whole meeting was devoted to the question. As a result of the careful work of the committee and of the thorough discussion of its two reports, there was adopted a municipal program which has received as widespread commendation as any similar document ever proposed.

The program, which consists of certain proposed constitutional amendments and a municipal corporation act, has been published as a single volume (by the Macmillan company) with the leading expository papers and the report of the committee. This volume (A Municipal Program) has been utilized by such constitutional conventions as have met since its publication and has been generally used by the numerous charter commissions appointed within the past few years. In this way the work of the league, through its committee, is having a strong, affirmative influence upon charter amendment and constitution makers, and bids fair to have a still wider influence in the future, because of the growing appreciation of the intense value and soundness of the recommendations, which are based on a very careful and long-extended study of actual American conditions as well as of the fundamental principles of political philosophy.

At the Milwaukee meeting two other important lines of work were inaugurated:

First—The question of instruction in municipal government in American educational institutions.

Second—Uniform municipal accounting and statistics. Committees on each were appointed, President Thomas M. Drown, of Lehigh University, heading the first, and Dr. Edward M. Hartwell, city statistician, the second. Both of these committees made preliminary reports at Rochester, which received general commendation at the hands of the press. The report of Dr. Drown's committee, together with the discussion of it and the syllabi of certain courses on the subject now being delivered, and a brief bibliography, has been published in a special edition and given a very general distribution among the educational institutions of the country. It is certain that as a consequence of the committee's work and agitation the colleges at least will during the next two or three years give more attention than formerly to the subject of municipal government and that a text-book dealing with the question will be published. It is also equally certain that the secondary and higher schools will take it up, so that it is safe to predict that within the next five or ten years courses in municipal government will have become an established part of the curriculum of practically all of our educational institutions, both higher and secondary.

The work of the committee on uniform municipal accounting and statistics has met with equal encouragement, but among a somewhat different class. City auditors, controllers and accountants, have quickly realized not only the great need for work such as the league is doing, and have recognized the success with

which it is grappling with the problem involved. The committee submitted, as a part of its tentative report, the accounts of the city of Newton, made up in accordance with the committee's suggested schedule. Other and larger cities, including Chicago, have agreed to do the same thing, so that within the coming year a basis of real comparison between the finances of a number of leading cities will be possible, and it looks as if it would not be long before there will be a general adoption, at least for the purposes of comparison, of the financial accounts of practically all the cities of the country. When this has been accomplished, a great gain will have been made in the direction of economy and efficiency. The hearty co-operation of city officials along this line has been most gratifying.

In addition to the special lines of activity referred to at some length, the league has carried forward an active propaganda in behalf of higher municipal standards, and in this behalf has generously used the printing press. Large quantities of leaflets and pamphlets have been published and syndicate articles distributed. In this way a deeper and more widespread interest has been developed, which in turn has influenced and created public sentiment. The regular and occasional publications, the former amounting to seven volumes, have been given a very general distribution throughout all sections of the country and have generally come to be regarded as standards.

Furthermore, the league has served as a means for an exchange of opinions and views and has brought citizens and officials into closer touch and co-operation. There has been no phase of the municipal problem which has not been given careful consideration. To mention only a few: primary and electoral reform, municipal ownership, franchises, street railways, home rule, charter reform, city improvement. In addition to intelligent discussion of the current phases, the annual meetings have served to record the growth of public interest and the development through which our municipalities are passing and to bring those interested in the welfare of our cities to closer touch. Since the league was organized, in 1894, there have been formed three other bodies designed to consider certain phases of the municipal question: The American Society of Municipal Improvement (1894), the League of American Municipalities (1897), and the National Association of Improvement Clubs (1900).

There's Many a Slip

on the ice or wet ground at this time of year, and many a sore spot in consequence. No amount of caution will guarantee you against accident. That is why we keep Perry Davis' Painkiller on hand to relieve the ache of bruised flesh, and sore, throbbing muscles. It has given relief to two generations. There is but one Painkiller, Perry Davis'.

A Life at Stake

If you but know the splendid merit of Foley's Honey and Tar you would never be without it. A dose or two will prevent an attack of pneumonia or la grippe. It may save your life. For sale by all druggists.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbs' Spanish Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

**Heiskell's Ointment**  
Heals the Skin.

Prove it on a stubborn case of pimples, eczema, tetter, redness, sore, or any eruption. The cure is permanent. It costs a few cents, at drugstore or by mail, postpaid. Back up the good work with Heiskell's Medicated Soap. 25 cents.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 101 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

"I cured tetter of 18 years standing with your Ointment, in four weeks."—W. E. Herndon, 214 N. 2nd St., Bexar Co., Tex.

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**Cures all stomach troubles**  
Prepared only by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. The \$1.00 bottle contains 2 1/2 times the 50c. size. All druggists.

**Ascarets**  
CANDY CATHARTIC  
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP  
Genuine stamped C.C.C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

## CHANGE OF LIFE

Some Sensible Advice to Women by Mrs. E. Sailer,

President German Relief Association, Los Angeles, Cal.

Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop for good, are only a few of the symptoms of a dangerous nervous trouble. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life, and all women who use it pass through this trying period with comfort and safety.



MRS. E. SAILER.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I passed through what is known as 'change of life,' I had two years' suffering.—sudden heat, and as quick chills would pass over me; my appetite was variable and I never could tell for a day at a time how I would feel the next day. Five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound changed all that, my days became days of health, and I have enjoyed every day since,—now six years.

"We have used considerable of your Vegetable Compound in our charitable work, as we find that to restore a poor mother to health so she can support herself and those dependent upon her, if such there be, is truer charity than to give other aid. You have my hearty endorsement, for you have proven yourself a true friend to suffering women."—MRS. E. SAILER, 7363 Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal.

When one stops to think about the good Mrs. Sailer derived from Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine, it seems almost beyond belief yet it is all true as stated in her letter published above at her own request.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. Refuse all substitutes.

As a matter of positive fact Mrs. Pinkham has on file thousands of letters from women who have been safely carried through that danger period "Change of Life." Mrs. Sailer's cure is not an unusual one for Mrs. Pinkham's medicine to accomplish.

No other person can give such helping advice to women who are sick as can Mrs. Pinkham, for none have had such a great experience—her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice free—if you are sick write her—you are foolish if you don't.

**\$5000 REWARD.**—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, \$5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letter is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

## Stops Pain



**Omega Oil** Pains are very much alike. As the old saying goes, "Six of one are half a dozen of the other." The principal difference between pains is the names given by doctors. The name doesn't amount to anything. If the pain is in the back the doctors call it one thing, and if it is in the leg they call it another, and yet if they should change those names the pain would hurt just as bad. Omega Oil stops pain. The trouble may be in the neck, shoulders, back, arms, elbows, wrists, hips, legs, knees, ankles or feet. No matter. Omega Oil puts out pain in all parts of the body just as water puts out fire in all parts of a house. It has been tried so often that there is no longer any doubt about it. Hundreds of thousands of bottles have been used and given satisfaction everywhere. Omega Oil stops pain, and don't forget it.

Omega Oil is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for.