

# THE RECORD.

RECORD PUBLISHING CO.  
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## NEWS SUMMARY.

The plague still prevails on the island of Formosa and is causing the death of hundreds of persons.

The Mexican senate has unanimously adopted the new extradition treaty with the United States.

Li Hung Chang is said to be conferring with Marquis Ito of Japan regarding the trouble with Italy.

Numerous requests are received from various districts in the island of Cuba for implements and seed, not rations.

The session of the Pennsylvania general assembly of 1899 has adjourned after being in session a little over three months.

The governor of Alabama has issued a call for an extra session of the legislature to repeal the constitutional convention act.

Herr Polack, a well-known engineer and electrician, has discovered a means of telegraphing 60,000 words per hour over a single wire.

General Henry, commanding the department of Porto Rico, has asked to be relieved of his present duty on account of ill health.

The Minnesota legislature tabled the governor's message urging the recall from the Philippines of the Thirteenth Minnesota volunteers.

The stone reefs of Brazil are to be mapped out and their relations to the geological history of the South American continent will be studied.

Orders have been issued for the Ninth Immunes to return to the United States by the steamer Meade via New York for muster out at Camp Meade.

The Third Nebraska will be mustered out May 11 at Augusta, Ga. Colonel Bryan will be invited to review the regiment before it is disbanded.

According to statistics gathered regarding the bubonic plague it is estimated there has been 350,000 deaths recorded in India since its beginning.

The Tenth United States cavalry, the colored regiment which did such brilliant service in the Santiago campaign, is to have another tour of duty in Cuba.

Miss Del Clevenger, who was shot by her cousin, Ernest Clevenger, on the night of December 8, last, is dead at Missouri City, Mo., of her wounds.

The Naval Reserve association of Illinois, veterans of the Spanish-American war, have resolved to offer the government 250 men for the service in the Philippine islands.

After several conferences with the minister from Venezuela, the United States postoffice officials have entered into an agreement for a parcel postal treaty with Venezuela.

The farm on which Abraham Lincoln was born, two miles south of Hodgenville, Ky., has been sold to David Grear of New York and will probably be converted into a park.

Simon Hotema, the full-blooded Choctaw Indian who was arrested on the charge of murdering a man and two women last week near Cold Springs, I. T., has written a confession of his guilt.

The municipal revenues of Santiago have been reduced from \$30,000 to \$3,000 per month, and there have been similar reductions in other towns. Public works and schools must be stopped.

Governor-General Brooke, in the distribution of the \$3,000,000 to the Cuban soldiers, has determined to treat the Cuban officers as soldiers and gentlemen and not endeavor to go behind the rolls.

At Carthage, Mo., the jury in the suit of Mrs. Gillison against J. D. McGrilla, for \$5,000 damages for the murder of her husband, rendered a verdict for \$3,000 damages in favor of Mrs. Gillison.

Adolph Rehfeld, the saloonkeeper whose place of business near the Presidio was burned by a mob of soldiers belonging to the Fourteenth United States Infantry, has identified four of the culprits.

A party of young men at Dalton, Minn., put lemon extract into the ginger ale they were drinking and as a result Duffy Riorson and Martin Dahl are dead, while several others were made seriously sick.

The Kentucky law under which many negroes in the past two years have been sold on the block for a term of years as punishment for vagrancy, has been declared unconstitutional by Judge Scott at Richmond.

A drink generally known as vino, which is exceedingly palatable and inexpensive, is playing havoc with the soldiers in Manila. A single drink unfits a man for active duty for twenty-four hours. Efforts are being made to suppress its sale.

Authority has been given the British representative at Apia to join, if he deems it advisable in a joint proclamation with the other consuls, calling upon the inhabitants to abstain from hostilities pending the arrival of the Samoan commissioners.

Advices from Manzanillo say that an American shell fired last summer during the bombardment of the town by the United States warships, exploded last Sunday while being dug from the ground, killing three persons and wounding many others.

The Chicago Trading Bulletin, conceding all damage claims in the states between the Ohio and Missouri rivers, estimates that the winter wheat crop promises 337,000,000 bushels or 55,000,000 bushels less than last year.

## A BLOODTHIRSTY MOB.

Head of Georgia Lynchers May Have Killed an Innocent Man.

Palmetto, Ga., April 26.—The body of Lige Strickland, the negro preacher who was implicated in the Cranford murder by Sam Hose, was found swinging to the limb of a persimmon tree within a mile and a quarter of this place Monday morning. Before death was allowed to end the sufferings of the negro, his ear was cut off and the small finger of the left hand was severed at the second joint.

On the chest of the negro was a scrap of blood-stained paper, fastened with an ordinary pin. On one side of this paper was written: "New York Journal: We must protect our ladies; 23-99." The other side of the paper contained a warning to the negroes of the neighborhood. It read as follows: "Beware, all darkies. You will be treated the same way."

Before being lynched, Strickland was given a chance to confess to the misdeeds of which the mob supposed him to be guilty, but he protested his innocence until the end. Three times the noose was placed around his neck and the negro was drawn up, and three times he was let down, with warnings that death was in store for him should he fail to confess his complicity in the Cranford murder. Three times Strickland proclaimed his innocence, until, weary of useless torturing, the mob pulled on the rope and tied the end around the slender trunk of the persimmon tree. Not a shot was fired by the mob. Strickland was strangled to death.

## GERMANY PROTESTS.

Doesn't Like the Language Used by Captain Coghlan of the Raleigh.

Washington, April 26.—The German government has entered a formal protest against the language used by Captain Coghlan of the Raleigh, at the Union League club banquet in New York last Friday night.

The protest was lodged with Secretary Hay through the German ambassador Herr Von Holleben. Secretary Hay replied that the language appeared to have been used at a dinner in a club, and could not be regarded as an official or public utterance in the sense that would warrant the state department in acting. However, the navy department was fully competent to take such action as the case seemed to require.

With this statement the ambassador was content for the time at least, and will doubtless await a reasonable length of time upon the navy department.

## HOW TO SUPPRESS CRIME.

Chicago Doctor Suggests Establishment of Tarpeian Rock.

Chicago, April 26.—Daniel E. Brewer, a prominent physician, in a lecture, advocated the establishment of a Tarpeian rock in Chicago, unless the city secures a new code of criminal laws. He said: "The percentage of criminals have increased so rapidly in the United States that we now have one habitual, or hereditary criminal in every thousand persons. Criminals propagate, marry and multiply unrestricted and unless we can change our laws, will continue to increase in the same ratio they have in the past until it is appalling to contemplate the result. If Chicago does not soon have a new code of criminal laws, it will be wiser to have a Tarpeian rock, like the Romans, from which malefactors and degenerates might be thrown to death. We should have laws controlling marriage so that degeneracy may be checked by preventing the union of criminal, diseased or lunatic couples."

## Guard General Otis' Life.

Sioux Falls, S. D., April 26.—Letters received from members of the First regiment, South Dakota volunteers, are unusually interesting. Among them is a letter from Otis Robinson, in which he gives an account of his experience as a sharpshooter and tells of the precautions to prevent the assassination of General Otis. Regarding the latter, he says fifty yards from the palace, squads are posted all around the grounds for fear the natives may attempt to assassinate General Otis and that the soldiers are always ready for an emergency.

## Officials Turn Counterfeiters.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 26.—Former District Attorney Ellery P. Ingham of this city, and Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Samuel B. Downey of Lancaster, have been arrested by secret service officers on the charge of aiding the Lancaster counterfeiters to flood the country with bogus treasury notes and internal revenue tobacco stamps. The arrest of Ingham created a great sensation on account of his former connection with the government as district attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

## Growth of American Navy.

Washington, April 26.—The completion within a month of two battleships, the Kearsarge and Kentucky, serves to call attention to the remarkable rate at which the American navy is growing at the present time. Except among naval officers who watch this progress, few persons realize that forty-eight warships are now under construction for the United States, involving expenditures under existing contracts aggregating \$33,336,600 for hulls and machinery alone.

## Obtain Their Reward.

Atlanta, Ga., April 26.—J. B. Jones, one of the captors of Sam Hose, who was burned at the stake Sunday, came to the city yesterday and collected \$600 of the reward which had been offered for the negro's arrest. One hundred dollars was from Jacob Haas of the Capitol City bank, and the remainder was from the Atlanta Constitution. The state's reward has been held up until the governor is convinced that there was no collusion between the Maass, Jones and the mob.

## DIED AT THE STAKE.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF A NEGRO MURDERER.

Victim Bound to a Tree and, After Being Mutilated, Is Roasted to Death by His Self-Appointed Executioners.

Newman, Ga., April 25.—Sam Hose, a negro charged with the murder of a farmer and the outrage of the dead man's wife, was burned at the stake here Sunday afternoon by a mob of 200 enraged people.

Before the torch was applied to the pyre, the negro was deprived of his ears, fingers and other portions of his anatomy. He pleaded pitifully for his life while the mutilation was going on, but stood the ordeal of fire with surprising fortitude.

Before the body was cut it was cut to pieces, the bones were crushed into small bits and even the tree upon which the wretch met his fate was torn up and disposed of as souvenirs.

Hose killed Alfred Cranford, a white farmer, near Palmetto, and outraged his wife ten days ago. Since that time business in that part of the state has been suspended, the entire population turning out in an effort to capture Hose. He successfully eluded pursuit until discovered near Macon.

Governor Candler has been asked to send troops here to preserve order for a day or two, as it is feared the negroes may wreak vengeance, many threats to that effect having been made.

Hose admitted the killing of Cranford, but denied that he had assaulted the dead man's wife. Before being put to death, the negro stated that he had been paid \$13 by Lige Strickland, a negro preacher at Palmetto, to kill Cranford. A mob of citizens is scouring the country for Strickland, who has left his home.

## ENGAGEMENT AT QUINGUA.

One Officer and Three Men from Utah Battery Among the Wounded.

Washington, April 25.—The following message from Quingua has been received at the war department: "Manila, April 23.—Adjutant General, Washington: A reconnaissance on Quingua, six miles northeast of Malolos, made by Major Bell and a troop of cavalry this morning, resulted in contact and a battle in which four battalions of infantry and four pieces of artillery became engaged. The enemy was driven from the entrenchments at Quingua with considerable loss. Our casualties quite severe. Colonel Stotsenberg and Lieutenant Sessions, First Nebraska, were killed, also several enlisted men."

Later the following dispatch was received: "Manila, April 23.—Adjutant General, Washington: Casualties at Quingua today: First Nebraska, two officers and two enlisted men killed; two officers and twenty-six enlisted men wounded; Fourth cavalry, two men killed and five men wounded; Fifth infantry, seven enlisted men wounded; Utah light artillery, one officer and two enlisted men wounded; total, forty-nine."

Colonel Stotsenberg has won a reputation as one of the bravest fighters in the army. He always led his regiment and had achieved remarkable popularity with his men since the war began, although during his first colonelcy, the volunteers who were not used to the rigid discipline of the regular troops, thought him a hard officer. The colonel led his men in a charge against the enemy, and fell about 300 yards from their breastworks, shot through the heart. Lieutenant Sisson fell with a bullet in his heart, the bullet striking him near the picture of a girl, suspended by a ribbon from his neck.

## Dewey Still in the Dark.

Washington, April 25.—From a dispatch received by Secretary Long from Admiral Dewey, it is evident that the latter is still in the dark respecting the whereabouts of Lieutenant Gilmore and party of the Yorktown, who, it is thought, were ambushed and captured by a party of Filipinos while on a voyage to rescue Spanish prisoners near Baler. The Admiral says he is endeavoring to ascertain the situation of the lieutenant and his party but has so far been unsuccessful.

## Typoid at Havana.

Washington, April 25.—The war department has received the following message from General Brooke, in an answer to a telegram concerning a typhoid fever outbreak in the camp at Puerto Principe: "Typhoid materially improved. Occasionally a case still appears in Eighth cavalry, despite the best-policed camp I have ever known. Majority of cases on hand are convalescent. Hospital ship Missouri will take all the convalescents as soon as it arrives. Inquiry fails to locate cause at camp."

## Soldiers Will Keep Mob Out.

Atlanta, Ga., April 25.—Governor Candler has ordered out the eight companies of the Fifth Infantry stationed here, to guard the Fulton county jail in Atlanta. The report reached the governor during the afternoon that a number of people from Woosley and Fayetteville were coming to Atlanta to lynch George W. Kirkin, who murdered Miss Pearl Knott several days ago, and who was on Saturday night was placed in jail here to escape mob law in Fayette county.

## Filipinos Are Well Armed.

London, April 25.—A Spanish prisoner recently released by the Filipinos says the insurgents have 50,000 rifles, plenty of ammunition and 200 pieces of artillery, some of them the latest pattern of quick-firing guns. According to his description of the situation, they established two large cartridge factories, and as it is impossible for the Americans to blockade such a coast as Luzon, the Filipinos can easily procure from abroad everything they require.

## QUAY WINS OUT.

Jury Declares Him Not Guilty and Governor Appoints Him Senator.

Philadelphia, April 23.—Matthew Stanley Quay has been declared by a jury to be not guilty of the charge of conspiracy to use for his own unlawful gain and profit the funds of the state of Pennsylvania deposited in the People's bank of Philadelphia. Senator Quay received the verdict with a broad smile on his face and responded pleasantly to the congratulations of his many friends present.

Immediately upon the receipt of the news that Senator Quay was acquitted of the charges against him, Governor Stone appointed him United States senator to fill the vacancy until the next legislative meets, and notified vice-President Hobart. Governor Stone said that in appointing Senator Quay he felt he had done the fit and proper thing. He thought it would make the issue, and is better done now than after waiting for weeks. The authority quoted by the governor says that the governor of any state may make temporary appointment during a recess, to hold until the next legislative meets.

## Wanamaker Bitter.

Philadelphia, April 23.—John Wanamaker has made the following statement in regard to the acquittal of ex-Senator Quay and the latter's appointment by the governor as United States senator: "The acquittal of Senator Quay will be a disappointment to every lover of justice and every friend of good government throughout the United States. It records with emphasis the difficulty of convicting potent political people charged with crimes, no matter how clear and convincingly overwhelming the evidence may be. The story of the corrupt use and speculation in public money in Pennsylvania is an old one and has been a matter of notorious accusation against a long line of state treasurers and political bosses for many years."

"The first shout of defiant exultation of his acquittal has proceeded from the governor of the commonwealth, who has promptly appointed him a United States senator without authority and in violation of the law and in defiance of the will of the people as expressed by the votes of the legislature. It is fitting in every way that the capstone should thus have been put on the edifice of boss rule and machine jobbery by the Quay representative in the governor's chair."

## SPANIARDS STILL FIGHT.

The Garrison at Baler Does Not Know That Peace Has Been Declared.

Washington, April 23.—Advices received at the war department from Admiral Dewey, under date of April 21, state that the expedition of the gunboat Yorktown to Baler was purely to rescue the Spanish soldiers and priests who are being besieged in a church there. The soldiers refused to surrender when expected to lay down their arms by General Rios at the end of the Paris peace conference.

Admiral Dewey said he did not know what had become of Lieutenant Gilmore and the fourteen men in the launch. The supposition is that they were captured or killed by the Spaniards or the 400 insurgents who are besieging the Spanish garrison.

General Rios, the Spanish commander, when interviewed, said he did not think the garrison at Baler knew that the war between the United States and Spain had ended. He had sent an officer in January to tell the garrison to surrender, but the garrison refused to do so, either not believing the officer or fearing that they would be betrayed by the insurgents. Since then General Rios has not communicated with the garrison, and this is the first information received that the Spanish flag is still flying at Baler.

## REBELS RUNNING.

American Forces Attack Five Hundred Insurgents Near Gunguito.

New York, April 23.—A Manila dispatch, dated April 21, contains the following: At 6 o'clock this morning three companies of the South Dakota regiment marched from Boacne, and in conjunction with three companies of the Minnesota regiment from Gunguito, north of Boacne encountered a rebel force numbering fully 500 when two miles out. The enemy retired three miles in fairly good order, in spite of the fact that they suffered heavy losses. The Americans having exhausted their ammunition were compelled to return to their camps.

## Capturing Samson Boats.

London, April 23.—According to a letter received from a British naval officer at Apia, dated March 18, the British warship Porpoise, in order to cripple the rebels, cruised around the coast of Upolu, burning villages and carrying to Apia all the boats of the natives. As their boats are regarded by the Samoan islanders as their most valuable possession, it was believed that plan would really inflict greater hardships upon them than the destruction of their villages.

## Admiral Schley Coming West.

Omaha, Neb., April 23.—It is announced that Admiral Schley will visit this city about May 1 as the guest of ex-Senator Manderson. He comes for rest, and aside from a dinner given by the Omaha club, will attend no public functions. The admiral will be accompanied by his wife, and after a short visit, it is proposed, in company with General and Mrs. Manderson, to take a trip through the west if all goes well.

## Negotiating for Peace.

Washington, April 23.—At the war department the hopeful feeling concerning the Philippines is encouraged by a cable from General Otis. He reports that the negotiations for peace are progressing satisfactorily. The commanding general says he does not wish to make definite promises or predictions, but he believes that he will soon be able to announce a result of the communications passing between the commission and the leaders of the insurgents.

## DECLINE TO DISBAND.

SPAIN'S FILIPINO ALLIES ARE IN A SAD PLIGHT.

Natives Who Have Aided the Spaniards Refuse to Give up Their Arms, Fearing the Vengeance of Their Compatriots.

Manila, April 22.—Spain's evacuation of the Philippine islands will be practically completed by the withdrawal of the Spanish garrison from Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, and from the Sulu islands, and if the United States assumes control of Mindanao and the Sulu islands on the Spaniards' withdrawal, the military authorities must, in order to garrison those islands, diminish the forces of American troops, which are already too small.

There was almost mutiny among the Spanish troops in the islands, because they were expected to proceed to the Ladrone and the Caroline islands, some of them refusing to do so, claiming that their enlistment had expired. The latter were exempted and allowed to return to Spain on board the Alva.

The native troops in the Spanish garrison are in a sad plight. They must accompany the Spaniards or risk the vengeance of their compatriots. The Spaniards proposed to disband them, but they refused to give up their arms.

The natives of Zamboanga are likely to prove troublesome when the Spanish troops are withdrawn from the coast towns of the island of Mindanao. It is believed that the smouldering tribal wars will then be resumed, anarchy will prevail and the inhabitants of nearly every village will fight with their neighbors.

A tripartite exchange of prisoners will be arranged if it is possible to negotiate with the Filipinos as if they were a civilized nation. If the Filipinos consent to release the Spanish prisoners, the Americans might release the Tagalogs they now hold prisoners, in return for which Spain would free her political prisoners. The provisions of the Paris treaty would thus be carried out. The Spanish commission, however, hesitates to enter the Filipino lines, fearing treachery, although Aguinaldo has guaranteed the safety of the commissioners.

## MEN FOR OTIS.

Fourteen Thousand Regulars to be Sent to Reinforce Him.

Washington, April 22.—Fourteen thousand regulars are to be sent to reinforce General Otis at Manila, as soon as the necessary marine transportation can be provided. The first regiment ordered will probably be the Seventh artillery, of which the two light batteries, C and M, have been ordered home from Porto Rico for the purpose. They will be sent at once to San Francisco, to await an available transport steamer.

With the regulars already ordered and on their way to Manila, General Otis will have an effective force of 31,278 men, in addition to the recruits being sent every few days for the regulars already in the Philippines. This force is to be raised to 35,000 men by the time the aggressive operations can be pressed in the early autumn.

The volunteers to be returned to this country from Manila, number barely 13,000, many of whom are greatly debilitated, so the determination to send 14,000 able bodies of regulars to take their place is calculated to show the rebel leaders that the United States is terribly in earnest about meeting its responsibilities for preserving order and commanding respect throughout the archipelago.

## BIG LIFE INSURANCE.

Wealthy Utah Gives Largest Check Ever Paid in a Life Insurance Transaction.

New York, April 22.—What is said to be the largest check ever paid in a life insurance transaction for a "paid up" policy and annuity, was that given by Samuel Newhouse of Salt Lake City to J. A. Ervin of the Mutual Life Insurance company. The check was for \$883,828. For this Mr. Newhouse receives an annuity of \$8,000 per annum during his life, and his heirs will receive \$200,000 when he dies.

## Trained Nurses for Philippines.

San Francisco, April 23.—The New York Red Cross auxiliary for the maintenance of trained nurses made a departure in its methods Thursday, by starting on the transport Newport, six female trained nurses, selected in San Francisco for service in Manila. The names of the nurses are: Miss Alice May Burrell, who goes as superintendent of the party; Miss Margaret Bertram, Miss Wilhelmina Dockrill, Miss Mary D. Hamby, Miss Celina Hayden and Miss Carrie L. Howard.

## Fighting a Pool.

Little Rock, Ark., April 22.—Attorney-General Davis has instituted in Pulaski county court thirty-six suits for \$5,000 each against the Connecticut Fire Insurance company, charging it with being a member of a pool, trust, agreement, combination or understanding with other corporations engaged in similar business to regulate or fix the price or premium to be paid for insuring property. The suits cover each day since March 6, when the new anti-trust law became effective.

## Called the Professor Down.

Lewiston, Me., April 22.—An open letter by Mrs. William P. Frye published in the Journal today, makes reply to a recent lecture of Prof. David Starr Jordan to the students of Stockton, Cal., high school, in which he attacked the administration and its policy, repeating a story that one of the peace commissioners in a banquet at Paris was guilty of expectorating tobacco juice on the floor. Mrs. Frye called this a "vulgar story which had not even the merit of freshness or the appearance of truth."

## PAINFUL PERIODS NO MORE

MRS. GEORGE OSMUN, of Belvidere, Warren Co., N. J., writes: "Suffering as I had from weakness, irregularities and backache for several years, a release from this suffering was a blessing. Oh, how I wish more suffering women would accept of my kind offer and be relieved. There is no need for women to suffer. Mrs. Pinkham's advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will relieve them."



Mrs. Ida Peters, Milan, Tenn., writes: "Dear Mrs. Pinkham—When I wrote to you the first time asking your advice I was a great sufferer. Menstruations were irregular, sometimes a week too soon and then a week or two late, and when they appeared were very profuse; great pain and tenderness in the bowels, pain in back and limbs, leucorrhoea all the time. I was weak and nervous and had no appetite. Burning and choking sensation in my throat. I received your reply and followed all your instructions and now I am cured. I owe my recovery all to Mrs. Pinkham's advice and her wonderful remedies."

ELLA E. BRENNER, East Rochester, Ohio, writes: "I have been thankful a thousand times since I wrote to you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. I followed your advice carefully and now I feel like a different person. My troubles were backache, headache, nervous tired feeling, painful menstruation and leucorrhoea. I took four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one box of Pills, one package of Sanative Wash and am now well."

Mrs. Maggie P. Stine, New Berlin, Pa., writes: "I have suffered with terrible backache in the small of my back for about seven years, and could never get anything to help me. I tried several physicians, but found no help. I have now taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and feel like a different woman."

Mrs. H. A., 124 S. Cedar Street, Owasco, Mich., writes: "Nearly three years ago I wrote to you asking advice in regard to my health. I was so miserable; suffered from painful menstruation and backache, was nervous, dizzy and faint. I received such a kind letter from you, telling me just what to do. I followed your advice and I now am recommending Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I thank God for this pain destroyer."

## "A BRIGHT HOME MAKES A MERRY HEART." JOY TRAVELS ALONG WITH "SAPOLIO"

### IOWA PEOPLE GO TO CANADA

Man Buys a Farm with Proceeds from Two-Thirds of One Crop.

W. R. Milburn, John Holmes, M. R. Dager, E. L. Stetson, of Buena Vista county, Iowa, report as follows of the Canadian North-West as to its suitability for farming, and the advantages it offers to the agricultural immigrant from the United States: "We came here solely to look up improved farms and, if suitable, to select such as pleased us best. We have not visited the homestead districts at all, though we believe them to be very inviting. Our inquiries have been confined solely to the district around Hartney, Deloraine and towards the Souris River in Manitoba. Our impressions of all that region are in every way satisfactory, and we have decided to go back to Iowa at once, and, having disposed of our several interests there, to return to Manitoba in the month of March next, and, effecting our purchase of improved farms, which we find we can do at reasonable rates, immediately begin farming. We are greatly pleased with all that we have seen in that part of Western Canada. The soil we find to be more than equal to that of our own country for wheat-growing, and the other conditions of climate, schools, markets, etc., are all that we could wish for."

"To show what an energetic man we may mention that we found one such at Hartney who had rented a farm on shares, receiving two-thirds of the returns as his share of the crop. When he came to sell his own produce he found that his two-thirds, when converted into cash, was enough to buy the farm he rented out and, which he accordingly did, and is now its owner. It is our intention to induce as many of our friends as possible, who are practical farmers, to remove from Iowa to this country, where we believe there is a better future for the industrious man than can now be found anywhere on this continent. We are well known in our part of the state of Iowa, and we invite correspondence from its residents in all parts with regard to this region of Western Canada which we have visited, and to which we intend to return."

### KIDNEY DISEASE.

Caused by Internal Catarrh, Promptly Cured by Pe-ru-na.

Hon. J. H. Caldwell, a prominent member of the Louisiana State Legislature, says the following in regard to Pe-ru-na for catarrh: "I have used Pe-ru-na for a number of years with the very best results for catarrhal diseases. I shall never be without it."

Two Valued Opinions. A prominent western railway man, in speaking of the passenger service of the New York Central, says: "It begins right, ends right, and is right in the middle." An officer of one of the transatlantic steamship lines says: "There is no train service in the world comparable with that of the New York Central's Lake Shore Limited. The best is the cheapest, and the best is always best. The New York Central stands at the head of the passenger lines of this country and has fairly earned the title of 'America's Greatest Railroad.'—Buffalo Commercial, February 14, 1899.

### How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. J. C. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for many years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him by the sale of Hall's Catarrh Cure. West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Walling, Kimball & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the base.

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### The crown prince of Denmark is 6 feet 5 inches tall, and stands high in society.

### An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and