

REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S BUSINESS

Bradstreet Says It Is Best the Country Ever Experienced.

AN INCREASE EVERYWHERE

Hallmarks Have suffered from Consequence—Speculation Has Felt Checks Imposed by Conservatism.

New York, Dec. 30.—Bradstreet's review of the business year, to be issued Saturday next, will have the following: "To say that 1902 was the best year this country has ever experienced, while entirely truthful enough, in the main, does not suggest fully the enormous strides which the United States took in the year just closed.

"Practically every branch of ordinary trade and manufacture shows an increase above the best of previous years, and yet this immense enlargement of output was not sufficient of itself to satisfy the growing, it might even be termed insatiable demand for all kinds of materials.

"In many cases the usual foreign outlet for our products was, however, neglected by American producers, who confined their efforts to supplying internal domestic demands, while in others foreign production was called upon to reinforce domestic output, with the result that new currents and channels were created in our foreign trade.

"The railroads of the country, in their efforts to handle the business offered to them, suffered as never before from congestion and complaints of interference with production and distribution of the products of the farm, the mill, the shop and the loom was practically universal.

"Industrial unrest was naturally marked, as it always is, in times of prosperity or of depression, and serious disorganization of some of the country's basic industries resulted for a time. In many cases resort to extreme measures was resorted to, and the time was marked by the recognition by employers of changes in the standard of living, and it is safe to say that 10 workmen obtained higher wages or had their working hours reduced without resort to strikes for everyone who actually got work.

"Speculation, it is true, has felt the checks imposed upon it by conservatism, by short crops in the preceding year, and last, but not least, by high rates for money; but despite the fact that stock market operations were about one-half of 1901, bank clearings, those usually reliable guides of business, showed aggregates practically equal to the hitherto unhindered year of 1901. All this was accomplished with a minimum of friction, as reflected in the form of business embarrassments."

Pimple to Succeed Richards.

Washington, Dec. 30.—John F. Pimple of Washington, D. C., has been selected as assistant commissioner of the land office, to succeed ex-Gov. W. A. Richards, who has been selected to succeed William H. Taft as governor of Ohio.

Labor Union Enjoined.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 30.—Judge Cochran of the United States district court, sitting in Cincinnati today, granted an injunction against the Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' union, forbidding it to continue to boycott Mayer, Scheer, Offenberg & Co., wholesale clothing of Cincinnati, for four years, against the defendants that they mailed matter to customers of the plaintiff firm, endeavoring to persuade them to withhold patronage from the defendants.

Hundreds Have a Narrow Escape.

New York, Dec. 31.—The leaking of a naphtha pipe at the gas plant with an accompanying heavy atmosphere, came near stifling hundreds of people in Pennsylvania, Pa., says a Herald dispatch from that place.

NOBODY IS EXEMPT.

A New Preparation Which Everyone Will Need Sooner or Later.

Almost everybody's digestion is disordered more or less, and the commonest thing they do for it is to take some one of the many so-called blood purifiers, which in many cases are merely strong cathartics. Such things are not needed. They need only a little help and they will right themselves. Cathartics irritate the sensitive linings of the stomach and bowels and often do more harm than good.

Purgings is not what is needed. The thing to do is to put the food in condition to be readily digested and assimilated. That's what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People do. They purify the blood, and give the stomach just the help it needs. They stimulate the help of nature and relieve the congested condition of the glands and membranes. They put the whole digestive system in condition to do its work. When that is done you need take no more tablets, unless you need what does not agree with you. Then take one or two tablets—have no trouble.

It's a common sense medicine and a common sense treatment and it will cure every time. Not only cure the disease but cure the cause. Goes about it in a perfectly sensible and scientific way.

We have testimonials enough to fill a book, but we don't publish many of them. However—Mrs. E. M. Faith, of Byrd's Creek, Wis., says: "I have taken all the Tablets I got of you and they have done their work well in my case. I feel like a different person altogether. I don't doubt if I had 'by this time' I should have been at rest."

H. E. Willard, Onslow, Ia., says: "Mr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured my Dyspepsia. I was telling me of Dyspepsia for years, but I suffered for eight years. As I am a sufferer myself I wish you to send me a package by return mail."

"Your Dyspepsia cure has worked wonders in my case. I suffered for years from dyspepsia but am now entirely cured. I gladly recommend them."

It will cure you. Find out just how much Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People can do for you. Write to the best way to secure.

Half a dozen Teaspoons of Gorham Silver

may be the beginning of a complete service, for Gorham silverware can be matched at any time. The advantage of buying by degrees is obvious to those of moderate means.



All reasonable jewelry keeps!

pregnated with gas that more than one thousand families were placed in a condition bordering upon asphyxiation. The fumes spread until they invaded every house in the town.

People awoke choking and gasping for breath. Hundreds were unable to breathe, and lay in a kind of inert condition without being aware of the source of the trouble. This condition of affairs lasted the greater part of the day and created the wildest consternation. Of the 16,000 inhabitants there was scarcely a single person who was not more or less seriously affected.

New York Municipal Celebration.

New York, Dec. 31.—It is intended to celebrate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of municipal government in this city some time during the early part of the incoming year. Just what form the observance will take has not yet been decided, but the details will be left to the discretion of the board of aldermen.

BOMBARDMENT OF MARACAIBO

The German Cruiser Falke Threatens To Do It.

Williamstadt, Caracas, Dec. 30.—The postmaster at Maracaibo, Venezuela, having detained correspondence belonging to German merchants, the German cruiser Falke threatens, in consequence, to bombard the town.

Maracaibo, capital of the state of Lara, which for some time past has been in the possession of the Venezuelan revolutionists, has been recaptured by government forces. The towns of San Carlos and Tiniquillo have also been recaptured by the government. The revolutionists at Maracaibo were ordered to evacuate the town, and the command of Gen. Sotomayor and Penabaz. They evacuated the town, after losing 112 men killed and 225 wounded. There was hard fighting in the streets and suburbs of Maracaibo for two days. The government forces were commanded by Gen. Cerfano Castillo.

German Naval Budget for 1903.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—The naval budget for 1903 provides for laying down immediately two battleships, one armored cruiser, two small cruisers and five torpedo boats. The budget also provides for the construction of three submarines, which are within the permanent naval program. The budget also provides for the completion in the summer of 1903 of four torpedo boats, which were finished early in 1904. These are of the enlarged Gazelle type and will have a maximum speed of 20 knots. During 1902, four battleships, one armored cruiser and one gunboat were commissioned.

HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS.

President James of Northwestern University Urges Broader Study.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—A broader study of history in the public schools is urged by President Edmund J. James of Northwestern university in a paper read before the Chicago chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The paper was entitled "The Study and Future of State History in the High Schools." After dwelling on the importance of teaching state history, the paper, in part, says:

"We have perhaps slurred in the large amount of time which we have given in one grade or another to American history and the small attention which we have given to the general European and world history. The history of our country is destined, in our opinion, to be an important part and occupy a leading place in all the future history of the world, but if the American republic were to perish today the place which we should occupy in the grand progress of the world's history would, after all, be small."

DIRECT WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Established for First Time Between United States and Europe.

New York, Dec. 31.—Direct communication by wireless telegraph between the United States and the old world has been had for the first time, says a dispatch from Wellfleet, Mass., to the Herald by the exchange of messages by the Marconi system between Wellfleet station and Polony in the Straits of Polesh. The head station at Cape Breton, N. S.

Dr. Lorenz May Return.

New York, Dec. 31.—Dr. Lorenz's farewell to the United States may be only temporary, says the World, as the great specialist firmly intends to return at the first opportunity. He wishes to see more of the country at his leisure and he wishes, too, to travel through Mexico and Canada. As one of the results of his visit he will lose his able friend, Dr. Fred K. Mueller, who will come back next March, probably to settle in Chicago and practice orthopedic surgery there.

Ben Prim's Saloon Held Up.

Cody, Wyo., Dec. 31.—Ben Prim's saloon and gambling house was held up Sunday night by two masked men and the roulette wheel robbed of about \$250. The robbers appeared at the entrance of the place simultaneously and compelled the eighteen men present to throw up their hands. The robbers then leisurely ransacked the drawer of the roulette table. They left without attempting to rob the guests of the place, and no trace of them has since been found.

Against Reform School Display.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 31.—Supt. Charles of the boys industrial school put a display of articles made by the boys in the state house to show the teachers what the boys could do in the industrial line. The executive committee ordered the display taken out, declaring that nothing should be done to encourage young people to believe that the reform school is the proper place to learn a trade, as such teaching would encourage crime.

WILL KEELY BECOME A LAW

Prospect Good for the Consular Reform Bill.

MR. LODGE'S PERSISTENCE.

Has Worked Early and Late for the Measure—Claims Against Veto.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The persistence of Senator Lodge seems about to result in another achievement. It seems likely that he will finally get his consular reform bill enacted into law. He has seen it defeated year after year by those who think that there will be too much civil service in the consular system if it should become a law. Others for various reasons have thrown obstacles in the way and by parliamentary tactics prevented a vote upon the bill. Senator Lodge has not been discouraged, but has kept the matter before the senate until now success may be in sight. He has had the bill reported from the foreign relations committee as a proposed amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. If he ever succeeds in getting it fastened on the appropriation bill, it will hold it there. The bill is designed to improve the consular service, and as it increases salaries, adds to the importance of the office, offers continuous service and promotion to the best men, there is reason to believe it will improve the service. Among the arguments made against the bill are the increased cost and the fact that our consuls are now doing very excellent work, and no change is needed. One of the real objections, however, but one which is not stated, is that it will take the best patronage from the men who have been in the consular service for years. It is expected, will be elected in the coming January are Fairbanks, Indiana; Gallinger, New Hampshire; Hansbrough, North Dakota; Kittredge, South Dakota; Mallory, Florida; Penrose, Pennsylvania; Perkins, California; Pettus, Alabama; Platt, Connecticut; Platt, New York; Spooner, Wisconsin; Teller, Colorado. Successors will also be elected to Harris, Kansas; Holtz, Idaho; Jones, Nevada; Mason, Illinois; Prichard, North Carolina; Rawlin, Utah; St. Louis, Missouri; Washington, and Vest, Missouri. The successors of all others will be elected in the coming March 3 next have been chosen or their elections settled. Several representatives have gone to Kansas and are waiting for a senatorial lightning stroke. Representative Newlands has been staying in Nevada to make sure that he will return. In some states the primaries settled the contests. Much interest is felt in Washington over the election of Charles A. Bonaparte, where there is any contest, and it will get more interesting as the time for voting approaches.

AN OLD FIGHT IS ON.

At every session of Congress there is a very great clamor raised about vivisection in the District of Columbia. Congress has no power to prevent the practice outside of the District, but those who feel that vivisection is a cruelty to animals believe that Congress should pass a law prohibiting the practice here. Some of the states would be quick to follow the example. The most earnest champion of the proposition is Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, who is a physician before he entered politics. He has found much opposition among physicians all over the country and would no doubt find it next to impossible to get the measure passed unless a stronger public sentiment should be aroused than now appears on the surface.

FOR CHILDREN AND ANIMALS.

Representative Shafer of Colorado is a humanitarian, according to a bill which he has introduced and which he has introduced to the judiciary committee. It is to establish a board to be known as the "national board of child protection." Its duties are to study the causes of abuse of children and animals, to suggest remedies and to promote legislation in the various states to correct the abuses.

ONE ON GAINES.

If there was a day when Mr. Gaines of Tennessee did not get to the Congressional Record before the session was when he was ill, and he has been in fairly good health for quite awhile. Sometimes it was by asking a question, and sometimes by making a statement to bills under consideration. When the Philippine tariff bill was being considered, Gaines offered an amendment admitting free of duty coal from the islands. Mr. Grosvenor offered an amendment to the amendment to include "ice" as well as "coal," remarking that "members may think that there would be as much ice imported from the Philippines as coal." The whole proposition seemed to strike the house as funny, and it laughed at Gaines.

MR. LITTLEFIELD EXPLAINED.

Just before the holiday adjournment Representative Littlefield of Maine wanted to get a bill through the house relating to some foreign patent. Some way on such occasions there is some one who "wants to know" and at that time it was Representative Underwood of Alabama. When he made his inquiry, Mr. Littlefield explained by relating the following:

THE HIGHEST PATRIOTISM.

Representative Ball of Texas if asked for a type of the highest patriotism would tell the story of an old lady in Kentucky who for many years ran an illicit still and made "moonshine" whiskey. She lived in the mountains beyond the reach of wagons or carriages. The place could only be reached on foot or on horseback, and then only with difficulty. This woman weighed 500 pounds and defied the revenue officers by sheer force of avoirdupois. They could arrest her, but they could not take her to court. No wagon could be brought to her place, it was impossible to bring her away on a horse and she would not go on foot. The revenue men gave it up as a bad job, and she went on making "moonshine." When the Spanish war came on, she felt that the government needed money, and she sent to Louisville and bought stamps, affixing them to all packages she manufactured while the war revenue was needed. "That is what I call the highest type of patriotism," said Mr. Ball.

EIGHT HOUR BILL.

Although the eight hour bill which passed the house during the last session has been reported from the senate committee, it is not likely to become a law at this session. The hope of the advocates of the bill is in having it reported without amendment. Now it will have to go back to the house, even if it passes the senate, which will cause a delay that is very likely to prevent final action. Joseph K. McCammon, a very shrewd lawyer, appeared before the senate committee and made an argument against the bill which caused several amendments to be made and which changes it materially from the rather severe measure which passed the house. The senators believed that the house bill would seriously interfere with work in many establishments and that the whole country was not yet ready to go to an eight hour basis, especially in those where a great deal of manufacturing is done have not adopted eight hour laws. It is the purpose of the bill to compel all contract work for the government done on the eight hour system.

Will Make Affidavit

New Lease of Life for an Iowa Postmaster.

Postmaster R. H. Randall, Dunlap, Ia., says I suffered from indigestion and recurring fevers for years. Finally I tried Kodol, I soon knew I had found what I had long looked for. I am better today than in years. Kodol gave me a new lease of life. Anyone can have my affidavit to the truth of this statement. The system to assimilate supplies, strengthening every organ and restoring health.

Kodol Makes You Strong.

Prepared only by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, Ill. Each bottle contains 75 times the dose.

UTAH'S QUOTA OF LIVE STOCK.

State Has Contributed Materially To the Year's Record.

AT KANSAS CITY YARDS.

Distinguished itself With a Record Of 213,000 Sheep—Stood Well In Cattle.

Special Correspondence.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 31.—In the making of a remarkable series of records at the Kansas City live stock market the past year, Utah has been one of the most conspicuous factors. Three of the many records which have been the marvel of the live stock world are those of cattle receipts, calf receipts and sheep receipts. A year ago the most sanguine stockman in the country would have declared it an impossibility for Kansas City to break one of those three records in 1902. Yet all three of them are broken, and thoroughly broken. The cattle receipts in 1902 were greatly augmented, as everyone knows, by the forced marketing of this cattle caused by the drought which prevailed throughout the southwest. This left the Kansas City territory apparently stripped of cattle, and with little chance of having a good supply for several years. The receipts in 1901 were 2,900,165 cattle and 125,000 calves, both record breakers. The receipts in 1902 were approximately 2,600,000 cattle and 280,000 calves, the aggregate being 150,000 greater than the aggregate for 1901. The record for sheep receipts prior to this year was 1,144,225, made in 1897. The receipts for 1902 exceeded those by 15,000 to 20,000 head. While Utah furnished a couple of thousand more cattle in 1902 than in 1901, it is in the sheep record that the state distinguished itself. During the first 11 months of the year the official figures show that the receipts of sheep from Utah were 213,000 head, against 89,895 head in 1901, an increase of upwards of 150,000 head. The increase from this one state alone is 8 to 10 times the total increase over the previous big year.

TEXAS COMES NEXT.

Next to Utah Texas shows the heaviest increase in sheep, furnishing in 11 months 106,054 head, against 55,376 in 1901, an increase of upwards of 50,000. Idaho comes next with an increase of 60,000 head in 1902 over 1901. Nevada next with an increase of 12,000 head. Wyoming next with an increase of 10,000 head, and Nevada next with an increase of 10,000 head. These figures for 11 months will not be much changed in the total for the year.

The fact that Kansas City, in the year following the heaviest drought wrought by the most disastrous drought through which its territory ever passed, should break a record of receipts is a marvel to all who are conversant with the live stock market. It is a record which is a record such a thing as breaking the cattle or sheep receipt records in 1902 would have been counted as impossible. The fact that the receipts have been broken on only one day to prove that the resources of Kansas City's territory are such that no condition of weather or other visitation of Providence could prevent its being right along the leading live stock market of the world.

STOCKS AND FEEDERS.

Another record broken the past year is that of shipments of stockers and feeders. Prior to 1902 the record for shipments of this cattle to the country was 1,600,000 head. In 1902 the record was 1,600,000 head. The record of 1902 shows shipments exceeding 700,000 head. Here are some additional records of the vintage of 1902. Stockers shipped in one week, 1,250 cars; in one month, 4,511 cars. Receipts of cattle in one day, 29,216; in one week, 83,475; in one month, 332,000. Receipts of sheep in one day, 12,899; in one week, 10,367; in one month, 40,464. Receipts of sheep in one day, 17,324. Receipts of quarantine cattle in one day, 357 cars. Cars of live stock received in one day, 1,277; in one month, 16,242.

NEW PRICE RECORD.

New price records were made as follows: Beef cattle, 8.75; quarantine cattle, 6.50; native sheep, 6.50; native lambs, 15.00; fed western yearlings, 4.50; fed western lambs and yearlings, 4.50. Hogs sold at 8.75, the top since 1895.

HOG RECEIPTS.

In spite of the heavy falling off in hog receipts due to the heavy marketing of pigs in 1901, the receipts of hogs in 1902 were approximately 2,300,000 head against 2,114,464 in 1901. That these were nearly all pigs is shown by the fact that in 1902 the receipts of pigs were 2,300,000 head, against 2,114,464 in 1901. The receipts of hogs in 1902 were approximately 2,300,000 head, against 2,114,464 in 1901. The receipts of hogs in 1902 were approximately 2,300,000 head, against 2,114,464 in 1901.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.

Never before in its history have the Kansas City stock yards been called upon to handle so many head of livestock as they have in 1902. On several days during the past year, increased facilities and improved methods have been introduced from time to time, and before was the business handled with so little cause for complaint on the part of shippers. The improvements include new scale houses, new elevated scales, new ways, new unloading chutes, and new loading docks. All these have been greatly appreciated by the patrons of the market scattered over 30 states and territories.

A GREAT EXHIBIT.

A notable achievement of the year was the American Royal Cattle and Horse show, held at the Kansas City stock yards in October. Leading breeders unhesitatingly pronounced it the best represented by 1,000 pure bred animals, swine, and birds in any country. The four leading breeds of cattle were represented by 1,000 pure bred animals and 2,000 range bred grades. Upwards of \$25,000 in premiums was distributed among the cattle exhibitors. In the sales 308 head of pure bred cattle brought \$70,000, while range bred stockers brought as high as \$125 a head. Three breeds of swine were represented by 600 head, and there were 1,000 Angora goats on exhibition.

Employees' Wages Raised.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—The South Side Elevated Railroad company has posted a notice that, beginning on Jan. 1, the wages of the conductors, guards, and ticket sellers would be raised 10 per cent. The company has already increased the pay of those working in the other departments.

For some time the conductors have been paid at the rate of 194 cents an hour, under the new wage scale they

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BACKACHE AND DIZZINESS.

Most of the Ailments Peculiar to the Female Sex Are Due to Catarrh of Pelvic Organs.



Catarrh of the Pelvic Organs Is a Very Common Disease Among Women Nowadays.

This Affection Is Generally Called Female Weakness, Female Disease, and Many Other Similar Names.

99 Eleventh Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

"A short time ago I found my condition very serious, I had headaches, pains in the back, and frequent dizzy spells which grew worse every month; I tried two remedies