

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

A Minister's Experience.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 1892.

It is about six years since I left that good school where I was educated, and I am still in the same place and thin; a sort of numbness affected me so that I couldn't speak properly, my eye sight was also impaired by a spark apparently moving in the eye socket that I couldn't see. After a few days all these symptoms disappeared, I feel fresh and well again. May God bless Rev. Koenig.

E. HAUPT, Pastor.

Thanks to the Almighty.

TOMATO, Iowa, Feb. 1892.
My wife had headaches almost every day, and I falling sickness seven years and could not sleep. Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic helped as once, my wife has had no more headaches since and I am cured entirely. Thanks to the Almighty God for the Tonic.

JOHN WELCH.

FREE

A Valuable Report on Numerous Diseases and a Free Booklet on How to Dress Properly Against the Thousand Sins Free.

This report was prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1850, and is now under his direction by the

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CURES EPILEPSY, INDISPOSITION,

BILIOUSNESS & CONSTIPATION.

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Can it be cured so that it will never return again? This question is answered by

DR. GRADY

The Eminent and Successful Chronic Disease Specialist.

The Medical Profession puzzled at his wonderful cures.

Dr. Grady

Has cured cases of Muscular, Scatic and Inflammatory Rheumatism where the patients have been confined to the bed for 12 and 18 years.



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A successful specialist is a genius who devotes his time and energies to a branch for which he is best adapted by nature and taste, like the musician and poet. The true physician is born and by years of scientific training he becomes an expert in his chosen department. He has even been the pioneer of new ideas and reformation in the science of medicine and to-day he alone is recognized as supreme authority. Dr. Grady, the well known specialist, positively refuses to answer right calls, and under no condition will patients be seen in the future outside of his regular office hours.

We publish, by express permission, the following references, containing names of people in this city, well known in the community in which they live, whose statement would bear living testimony of the benefit derived at his hands.

Mrs. Nellie Bradley, formerly of 56 Atkinson street and now residing at 346 West Avenue. Mrs. B. has lived here 6 years and is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church on Sophia street.

Miss O'Loughlin, who resides at 88 Campbell street and is employed at 401 East avenue. Miss O'L. will be glad to tell the great good received from Dr. G.'s treatment.

Mr. Charles Shieff of 1 Bismarck place will also tell you of a wonderful cure in his case.

Mary Burke of 4 Central park has lived here 20 years and is a member of St. Luke's Church on South Fitzhugh street. Will tell you a wonderful cure.

This partial list could be increased almost indefinitely.

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Ladies will find Dr. Grady their benefactor in all the troubles peculiar to their sex.

Visitors made to pay their office hours.

Patients in a distance conveniently treated by mail. All letters promptly answered. Enclose

the address of the European Specialist on all sexual, nervous and chronic diseases. Those suffering from rheumatism, sores, ulcers, tumors, cancers and all forms of skin and scalp disease should visit Dr. Grady at once. Numerous consultations, advice, services and surgical treatment given without cost.

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Dr. Grady is a man of great personal character and high professional attainments.

ALLLESSER MORGANS

HOW SOME FORTUNES WERE MADE FROM THE BOND ISSUE.

Just Made a Bid and Sold Out—One Man "on His Uppers" Has Already Sold His Option For \$20,000 Nothing to Hinder Shrewd but Irresponsible Speculators.

Some of the stories told of the profits made on the new bond sale by bidders who went into it purely as a matter of speculation, without capital, and apparently without responsible backing, read like fairy tales:

Fortunes have been made in a day, and that without the expenditure of a dollar or the assumption of responsibility.

It has been in some instances a dazzling and glittering realization of wild dreams of financial good fortune. Any man could bid for bonds on an unlimited extent without a line of guarantee or the deposit of a cent of forfeit. Adventurers with an eye out for the main chance could not have imagined a more brilliant opportunity to clear enormous profits without a particle of risk, and without the deposit of even the most insignificant sum.

The only wonder is that Morgan did not take advantage of it, for the game was one that almost any man possessed of a little familiarity with financial methods and the rates of exchange might have played with a fair chance of winning.

As it was some men without a dollar to their names and without any personal financial responsibility put in their bids for amounts of bonds which nobody but a millionaire could have been able to take up, and which reputable banking institutions would hardly have ventured to attach their names to.

All they had to do was to make out their bids at varying rates, with a little shrewd calculation as to the price at which the majority of the bonds were likely to go.

For example, it was pretty thoroughly accepted in financial circles before the bids were opened that any offer of 119 over was almost certain to command a block of bonds. Offers below that rate might involve larger profits, but there would be a less degree of certainty in the realization.

It was to be assumed that the large syndicates would take a very considerable share of the bonds at the lowest possible rate, but above this there would be a surplus to be divided among the smaller bidders who made more generous offers.

All that was necessary, therefore, was for the speculative individual to enter his bid and complacently await the result, knowing there was nothing for him to lose and that there was much that he might gain.

If his name should appear in the list of awards, it would only be necessary for him to go to a responsible banker who had facilities for securing gold and call his option on the bond at a good margin.

There was plenty of time, according to the terms of the rule—it was necessary only to make the first payment of 20 per cent in gold on Feb. 15. That day has not yet arrived, but the bonds are already quoted at 117 in the open market, and on a margin of that size there could be no trouble in disposing of the option at a good profit. But even if this did not materialize, there could be no risk, for no deposit was required.

In case of a failure to sell the option or in case the rate offered was too high for responsible bankers to handle the bonds at a profit no bidder was under any obligation to close his contract, and no penalty was involved.

It is true the government retained the right to reject any and all bids and several bids for great amounts, notably one from Texas for \$10,000,000, were rejected in this way because they were palpably the offers of irresponsible bidders. But in a list of nearly 5,000 bidders it has, of course, been out of the question for the committee on awards to detect every irresponsible offer, especially where the address of the bidder was near some financial center.

Wherever the government has offered to public competition contracts for public works of any kind, it has been the rule of the treasury department to require each offer to be accompanied by a certified check as an evidence of the sincerity and responsibility of the competing bidder. In some instances this safeguard is required by law, and its object is to prevent straw bidders from entering into competition with responsible contractors solely for the purpose of selling or subletting the contract or of throwing it up altogether, in case a purchase could not be found.

With the bidders for bonds nothing was required except the ability to make out a proposal intelligently and sign a name.

Several instances have already come to light where bonds have been allotted to men who had no intention of transferring gold to the government vaults, and doubtless there are others.

One of the successful bidders turns out to have been a bucket shop operator in an eastern city, who entered bids at different rates for several millions of bonds. More than \$1,000,000 was allotted to him.

Before the award had actually been made he had received an offer of \$30,000 for his chance, but refused it. Since the award he has been offered \$50,000. This shrewd speculator two weeks ago was "on his uppers," and it is said was sued for a debt of less than \$100, which he was utterly unable to pay.

In this particular instance the operator had taken the precaution, which seems to have been unnecessary, of getting an option upon gold, but he had not been involved in any expense. The break from which he secured the option will probably take the bonds off his hands and clear such profit over the \$60,000 as does not accrue to him.

One bidder in New York, who bid slightly more than 111, has been awarded

\$250,000 in bonds, and has already sold his option for \$10,000.

As a matter of fact, the method pursued by irresponsible bidders differed in no essential particular from that followed by the Morgan and the Stewart syndicates.

For example, Pierpont Morgan in building for the whole issue had previously made himself the representative of others who were prepared to furnish the gold, either all at once or in the installments required by the treasury circular. Now that about \$10,000,000 has been allotted to Mr. Morgan, he will promptly dispose of his option in almost exactly the same manner as have the irresponsible adventurers who have succeeded in procuring small allotments. Perhaps it will be at an even higher figure.

The only difference is that Morgan was dealing with an absolute certainty and with a complete sense of responsibility.

But it all illustrates what a gigantic speculation this last sale of United States bonds has been.—New York Recorder.

ANOTHER GREAT DISCOVERY

The Eye Enabled to See Anything That Roentgen Rays Can Pierce.

A most remarkable discovery has been made, according to a dispatch from Rome in connection with the investigation of Professor Roentgen's new form in photography. Professor Salvioni of Perugia, read a paper before the Rome Medical Academy on Saturday, in which he describes an optical instrument of his invention which enables the human eye, by means of the Roentgen rays, to see through another, in which these rays penetrate.

It is said that Professor Salvioni produced his wonderful invention and his means physicians present were enabled to see the contents of a closed aluminum box.

Unfortunately no explanation is given of the means used to make the hitherto invisible rays perceptible by man's optic nerve.

It would seem as if the anthracite coal agreement was very likely to be stable. It is based largely on ownership of studs by a few big men and therefore does not depend on any official, for if these gentlemen feel it to be to their interest they can dislodge the offender, and probably will, because they want a fair return for their money. They cannot, however, exact high prices on account of the competition of bituminous coal. This anthracite combination seems certain to help out market to higher prices in the long run.

By this and other expressions of Wall street men it is made apparent that Pierpont Morgan is counting on giving strength to the combine which his financial skill created by joining the interests of the various lines. The way in which the roads in the combine are allied is shown by the applications in the boards of directors.

A study of the personnel of the directors of the various roads will show how closely the interests are allied, and therefore that a "gentleman's agreement" is being made as if a bond to keep the agreement signed by each railroad president.

J. Pierpont Morgan is the moving spirit, and with the Reading under his control he is in a position to give advice that carries weight. He and the Vanderbilts and the First National bank party are the leaders.

The Vanderbilts control the Lackawanna, the New York and Susquehanna and the Delaware and Hudson, while the Erie is under their influence. The New Jersey Central is controlled by the First National bank party. A large part of the stock of the Pennsylvania and the New York, Ontario and Western is held by the English, and the impression prevails on the other side of the Atlantic that J. Pierpont Morgan is about the only thorough financier in this country. This gives him influence that was made apparent on the day the combination was made, when President Roberts opposed the terms until he got the tip from some one during the lunch hour that he ought to be satisfied.

Although the Lehigh Valley is independent, Mr. Morgan can get his opinion into the directory through Thomas McLean, a Reading man. Mr. Morgan's influence is made apparent by the presence in the Jersey Central directory of Edward D. Adams, who represented the Deutsche bank in the Morgan bond syndicate. Other directors are George F. Baker, president of the First National bank; James A. Garland, vice president of the First National bank, and Samuel Sloan, president of the Lackawanna.

The motive that induced him to become an actor was, report has it, in order to relieve the mental strain under which he was suffering at that time. Subsequently he married Maud Hart, the actress. As A. M. Palmer's leading man, he played Lord Wimborne in "Lady Windermere's Fan" and was regarded as a very fair actor.

He was graduated from one of our universities and was possessed of a high degree of culture.

Women's Reform Work in Prison.

Philadelphia women are just now interested in working among the prison inmates, and there are various guilds and societies devoted exclusively to that purpose. Once a week the heavy prison doors are thrown open, and the "prison angels" go in to teach needlework, give kindly advice or read from good books. The "24 hour cases," women who are simply locked up overnight to answer some minor charge, are made a special object of effort. The women engaged in the work are unanimous in the opinion that "it pays."

Women and Peace.

Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has issued a circular letter to all the club presidents, asking them to bring forward the consideration of a peace movement in Europe and in this country. The ultimate hope is to have a convention of the Christian powers in 1900, with a view to establishing an international court of arbitration. Many of the club presidents have already acted in accordance with the letter.

Household Economics.

Mrs. Minerva B. Tobey of Boston is giving talks before the Women's Club this winter on the work of the House Economic Association. As a result of her talk at Framingham, Mass., some 80 ladies met and decided to form a branch of the New England Association for the study of household economics.

Mrs. E. M. White, who has had practical experience in kitchen gardening, was elected president.

THAT COAL COMBINE.

MAGNATES WILL REMAIN INACTIVE TILL THE STORM IS OVER.

Directors Hope the Dear Public Will Ease Economic Repercussions to Their Plan.

Morgan's Scheme to Consolidate Interests for the "Gentlemen's Agreement."

That the big anthracite coal monopoly is becoming frightened is evident from the fact that the permanent organization, which was agreed upon at the meeting of railroad presidents, has been given up for the time. It may be formed if the public becomes inactive, but if the fight is continued vigorously, the railroads will discreetly keep their permanent association in the background.

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