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A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Corton will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all dealers; price, fifty cents per box.

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THE POST CHECK.

Demand for a Safe and Convenient Note for Postal Transmission.

The approval heretofore given to the post-check plan by thousands of newspapers and periodicals has recently been supplemented by its formal indorsement by the National Association of Postmasters—a class of officials who, above all others are advised as to the inadequacy of present facilities for small remittances by mail.

The statement is made by those whose business it is to know the truth of the matter, that in the ordinary commercial transactions between the people of the United States something like $2,000,000,000 pass through the mails each year, in sums of less than $5, and that nineteen-twentieths of these remittances are made in the shape of postage stamps, silver coins or paper money.

Thus we have conclusive proof of the unpopularity of the money order, a nuisance to get, which no business man will undertake. Therefore in 18 out 20 cases where small sums are sent by mail some other form of money than a money order is used, all of them awkward enough.

There are, and naturally can be, no accurate figures showing what proportion of these unprotected remittances is lost each year, but that it must amount to a very large sum is evidenced by the frequent instances of such losses that come to every man's attention.

The process by which a money order is secured is familiar to all. It is troublesome to even the town resident, involving loss of time and labor, to say nothing of the expense of the Government fee. To the farmer, or resident of the town or village so small that its postoffice does not furnish the facilities the difficulties amount to a hardship. It has long been seen that the postal money-order system is unequal to the requirements of business, cumbersome and limited in its utility, and needs to be improved.

A bill providing a method which it is believed will furnish a remedy for the faults of the existing system, introduced in Congress by Representative Gardner, of Michigan, was favorably reported on by the House Postoffice Committee in February, 1903. It provides that the $1, $2 and $5 silver certificates used by the government and used as money by the people shall be so printed that by a stroke of the pen they may be converted into money orders, and that without recourse to the postoffice.

In other words, John Doe, of Chicago, wishing to remit to Richard Roe, of New York, $1, $2 or $5, has but to take from his pocket a bill of the required denomination, affix an ordinary 2-cent postage stamp thereon, cancelling the same with his initials, write in a blank space on the face the name and postoffice of Richard Roe, clap it with his letter into an envelope properly addressed and prepaid, and mail it. The bill, which was current money a moment before, suddenly becomes a money order, payable to Richard Roe only. In Roe's hands it may be presented to the postoffice for payment, or deposited to the credit of his bank account, as may be the money order of today. In the hands of the postmaster it is so much cash, forming a part of the public funds to be transmitted to Washington, where a new bill is issued in its place, and after a lapse of three months it is destroyed by the Treasury officials as defaced and multilated currency now is.

Notwithstanding the favorable report of the House Committee, Mr. Gardner's bill still hangs fire. Objections were made to its passage by the United States Treasurer on the ground that it would make increased work for his department. The Senate Committee on Postoffiee was restrained from making the favorable report it had agreed upon by the personal request of a Senator in the interest of an express company which is in the profitable business of selling money orders. These were the insurmountable obstacles that withheld this great convenience from the public, incredible as it seems.

As to the objection of the Treasurer, the Sentry contends that the people of the United States do not exist for the the convenience of his office, but that his office sxists for the convenience of the people of the U.S. But it has been shown that the increased work in the Treasurer's office will be more than offset by reduced work in auditing small money orders in another bureau of the Treasury. And concerning the concession to "Senatorial courtesy," which restrained the Senate Committee from making its report, the Sentry is convinced that as a measure of relief the law has become a public necessity against which even a time-honored tradition of the Senate must not be permitted to stand.

The inventor of this system of money transference is C. W. Post, a man whose wide and protracted experience in business has made him able and practical in his suggestions. He seeks no profit from his invention, but has assigned it to the Government, *pro bono publico*. He has not only done that, but has, it is said, expended thousands of dollars out of his own private means in a campaign of education of not only the people, but Congress as well.

It is not pleasant to acknowledge the the fact, which must. however, be admitted, that if Mr. Post had used his money to employ a lobby about Congress, and held on to his invention and promised a contigent interest in the future profits to lobbyists, the plan would doubtless have been adopted and in successful operation months ago. It lies with the business community, the people, to bring such influence to bear on Congress as shall insure the early adoption of the Post Check bill. The advantages it will secure are imperatively demanded in the interest of public policy.—*The Sentry Box Bureau.*

BOY'S DREAM COMES TRUE

Develops an Invention He Saw in his Sleep.

Edgar Andrew Sable, now 19 years old, of Nanticoke, Pa., has, after three years' effort, developed a dream into a reality, a vision into an invention for which he has already been offered $10,000 and expects to get more.

The invention is an apparatus for separating foreign matter from grain just before it is ground. It is said to save 10 per cent. of the grain in clearing and to prevent damage to grinding machinery, so frequently due to the foreign particles which get into it.

All this is the result of the dream which occurred in April, 1900. In this dream he saw the machine, observed how it was worked and understood the principle of electrical magnetism upon which it is opperated.

Sable is a graduate of the coal pickers' bench in the breaker—ambitious, observing and energetic, the very type of boy to succeed. His parents have gone back to Germany, but he elected to remain here and fight his way upward by himself. He started to work at 8 years of age in the breaker of the Susquehanna Coal Company at Nanticoke. He got 35 cents a day at first, was advanced to 55 cents. At 11 he became a door boy in the mines for 80 cents a day. At 13 he decided to learn the miller's trade, and was given a place in Keystone Mill, at Nanticoke, working up in three years from 50 cents a day to a regular salary of $45 a month.

"One day in April, 1900," he explains, "the proprietor of the mill, Mr. W. B. Freas, who had been watching the large amount of grain going to waste in the cleaning process, remarked, while I stood near him, that he would give lots to have a machine for cleaning the grain without loss.

"Why don't you try to make one?" he said to me.

"Perhaps he was joking.

"At any rate, I took it seriously and went home thinking what a grand thing it would be if I could. I thought about it lots that night, but I could not see how such a machine could be made.

"That night I had a dream. I saw myself in the mill. I saw a machine there I had never seen before. The grain was pouring through it, and something was separating the foreign particles from the kernels as thoroughly as if each one was picked out by hand.

"It was as clear to me as if it really existed. 'Here is the kind of machine the mill wants,' I seemed to think, and I watched it closely and got a general idea of how it operated.

"The next morning I had to pinch myself to see if the dream was only a dream, and when I realized it was, I tried to remember what I could of the machine.

"When I went to the mill I described the machine to the proprietor. He said, 'Go ahead and try to make it'; it might work. I told some of my fellow-workmen, more experienced than I, about it. They said it was foolish; they laughed at me and told me I was crazy.

"But I did not think so. Instead I was so impressed with the machine's powers that I set to work to build one like the dream machine I had seen.

"Success did not come with a rush. I labored long and hard and had many bitter disappointments. Time and time again I was going to give it up, but something seemed to say to me: 'Keep on; you will succeed.'

"I did keep at it, and finally, on November 33, 1903, the machine was finished. I tested it thoroughly; it was satisfactory, and two weeks later I applied for a patent. It was granted to me a few weeks ago, and my invention is now fully protected.

It is already meeting recognition. I have received several offers for it, the best one so far being $10,000 from a Massachusetts firm.

"I have always been a church worker," said Sable in conclusion, "and I ask God day by day to help me reach my desired profession, and I believe that He gave me the vision by which I was able to make my invention."

Despite his success, young Sable's ambition is not to be an inventor, but to become an artist, and to that end he will use the money he gets from his invention.

The principle on which it is operated is magnetism; by an arrangement of electric cells the particles of foreign matter, so numerous in grain, are drawn out of it as it passes through the machine just before entering the grinding apparatus, and it not only expedites the cleaning process, but saves, so the inventor asserts, one-tenth of the grain. A machine is now in operation at the Keystone Mill, where Sable was employed. He has given up work and is going to school.—*Boston Herald.*



Do you remember the little things that gave us so much pleasure when we were young? With what zest did we sit down to the table after our play was over and eat the mush and milk our mother put before us. But as we get older it takes more to give us pleasure. Mush and milk no longer tastes good to us, and our digestion may be impaired. The best advice we can give to such a person is to tone up the stomach with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is nature's most valuable and health-giving agent—made without the use of alcohol. It contains roots, herbs and barks, and is the concentration of nature's vitality as found in the fields and woods. This remedy has a history which speaks well for it because it was given to the public by Dr. R. V. Pierce, founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., nearly forty years ago, and has since been sold by druggists in ever increasing quantities. Some medicines, tonics or compounds, enjoy a large sale for a few years, then disappear from the public attention, but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has proved such a reliable blood remedy and tonic that it often enjoys the confidence of several generations in a family, and its increased sales year by year coming from the recommendations of those who have tried it, prove its lasting merit, so that every bottle bears the stamp of public approval. Every other blood-maker and tonic for the stomach that we know of contains alcohol, but Dr. Pierce guarantees that no alcohol is contained in his "Medical Discovery."

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