### **GROWTH OF LAWTON**

Two-Months-OldMiningTown in Eastern Ore;on.

ONLY A LOG CABIN LAST MARCH

Red Boy, May Queen, Concord and Other Good Mining Properties Are Close By.

LAWTON, Or., May 5 .- Two months ago the only building at the junction of Clear and Granite creeks was a log cabin 10x12 feet, owned by Ed Benson and built in the days when the creeks swarmed with placer miners. Now the site is occupied by the rapidly growing town of Lawton. The survey of the townsite was completed March 16. Three feet of snow covered the ground while surveying was in progress.

J. McCarthy completed the first building
Pebruary 25, nearly two weeks before the
town was laid out. Lawton now has 15 business buildings under way or nearing completion. Besides there are several tents that are used for business and dwell-ings. Home-building has been retarded because of the scarcity of lumber, the because of the scarcity of lumber, the sawmills giving preference to the orders of those who are getting ready for business. Rough lumber is held at 14 per thousand feet, and No. 1 flooring, killadried, at 150. Between £30,000 and £50,000 has been invested in buildings in two months. If present plans are carried our many more buildings will be erected during the Spring and Summer. Thirty-seven lots have been sold on Spokane avenue, the purchaser in each case agreeing to build within three months. Performance of this clause of the contract depends upon whether the growth of the town will justify further building.

Much work will be done this Summer to beautify the town. Spokans avenue will

beautify the town. Spokane avenue will be graveled its entire length. Clear Creek will be moved 400 feet to its original channel, from which it was diverted years ago by the placer miners. About 1200 feet west of town and 300 feet above it, in the hil's, is a lake, which is available for water supply. Electric lights and munici-pal organization will probably come in the Fall.

Lawton will draw its trade from the mining properties, which are at its doors. The O. K. group is only half a mile away. Sam Wilson, who discovered it, considers it one of the best free-milling gold prop-erites he ever saw. The May Queen group is 1% miles distant. It adjoins the Red Boy. Amalgamation tests made at Denver and Sumpter have returned an Denver and Sumpter have returned an average value of E per ton, and it is conservatively estimated that there is \$801,000 worth of ore in sight. The famous Red Boy, destined to be one of the greatest mines in the world, is within two miles, the Concord 2% miles, and the Cougar, which is putting up a 250-ton cyanide plant, 2½ miles. Close by are the Chelan, the Brutus group, the Gray Earle, the Red Mountain group of 12 ciaims, and many other premising properties,

Lawton is three miles down Granite Creek from the thriving town of Granite.

A good wagon road, level for the most part; except the hill at Granite, connects the two towns. There are foot bridges across the creeks for pedestrians. Law-ton's elevation is 4500 feet, and its popu-lation between 100 and 150.

#### THE "WATER AMENDMENT."

Proposal to Give a Wider Definition to the Term "Public Use."

GRANT'S PASS, Or., May 4.-(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian recently advised the rejection of all the proposal consti-tutional amendments, that are so be voted upon at the ensuling election. While conservatism is advisable in proposing to change the organic law of the state, when it is advocated in a wholesale manner, it is in some particulars liable to error on

The people of Southern and Eastern Ore-gon are interested in and desire one of the amendments that will affect only those parts of the state to any appreciable ex-tent. For this reason the position of The Oregonian is to be regretted, as it may defeat it by the influence it wields in Portland and the Willamette Valley. where the amendment, because of natural conditions, will seldom be called into

The amendment is the proposed article XIX, known as the irright on amendment. Under the constitution as it now in, the right of way across private lands for water ditches cannot be procured unless

the ditch is to be constructed with the purpose of supplying water to the public. While this would not prevent the con-struction of canals for irrigation in many localities, it is an effectual bar to the construction of mining ditches. Hydrau-ic mining requires large quantities of water, and such mines can not have too much, and many can only be profitably operated with vast supply. For that reason the ditches must be constructed often to carry all the stream will supply. Go.dbearing deposits of gravel are not found in continuous deposits over the country, but are scattering, so that the water from one stream will not be available for more than one or two mines. Under such con-ditions the construction of a ditch for mining will be a private enterprise. Southern Oregon is traversed by streams that flow for the most part through moun-tains, and along them are small valleys containing good agricultural land, but the long, dry Summers make irritation necessary to successful farming. Many of these streams in the dry season afford water for but few farms, and the use of the water would be limited to few. Irrigation is only beginning, but in several instances its promoters have found diffi-culty because owners of land have refused to grant right of way except for an exorbitant price. The Oregon & California Railroad Company has received deeds from the Government for thousands of scres, which can be purchased for \$2 or, \$3 an acre. By buying a few acres along a stream the construction of ditches for mining can be prevented. This has been the experience of more than one mining There are several laws heretofore enacted bearing on this question, that can only be invoked when the right of eminent domain is to be exercised for a public use. The determination of the character of a use now rests with the courts under known and established prinwhich are such as to deny the right of eminent domain except for a use that is plainly public. For this reason a change in the organic law is necessary. Without it, the development of hydraulic mining and irrigation will be retarded, and those engaged in it will be subjected to extertionate demands. Provisions of the same import as proposed article XIX are found in the constitutions of Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. In other states the courts have given the same results by declaring mining to be a pub-He utility, but the better reasoning is that

mining is a private industry.

The location of mines is fixed by the laws of Nature, and are often found in places of Nature, and are often found in places almost inaccessible. There may be but one route by which water can be conveyed to them, or by which the water may be carried away. It has happened that individuals by securing title to worthless lands or by making mining locations, have been able, by unreasonably refusing to part with their worthless lands or mining claims for a lust and fair company. ing claims for a just and fair compen

capital sceaing investment in extensive mining enterprises inquires always regarding the privileges afforded by the laws. The development of the mining resources of this state can be facilitated by the same constitutional provisions that have been adopted of necessity in the mining states of the Rocky Mountains. As property cannot be taken without just compensation, and courts and juries always incline in favor of the landowner, the adoption of the amendment will not be onadoption of the amendment will not be op

As a plain business proposition, and one which will aid the mining, manufacturing and agricultural interests, I sin-occely hope that, instead of condemning. The Oregonian will urge its adoption. ROBERT G. SMITH.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. The United States and Great Britain -The German Menace to South

America. NELSON, B. C., May 2—(To the Ed-tor.)—Inclosed beg to hand you a recent dispatch taken from the Chicago Record, though it may have already appeared in your paper. My reason for drawing par-licular attention to it is because it bears more or less on the question of good re-lations being maintained between America and Great Britain.

I left Oregon about three months ago and know while there an incessant fusi-lade was kept up in the columns of The oregonian by Boerites, since which I do not know if it has subsided; but my particular point is this; Having many friends in America and quite a few in Heppier. Salem, Chemawa and Portiknd, with whom many verbal arguments were held. I, of course, taking the British side, used as my main argument the imperative ne-

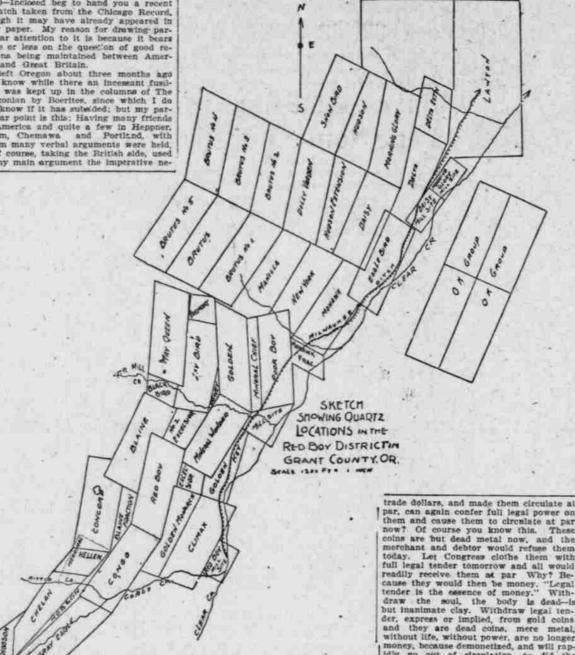
"LEGALTENDER"SUPREME tender for customs depreciated as NOTHING IN MONEY BUT THE FIAT OF THE GOVERNMENT. Without It, Gold Itself Would Instantly Become Dead Coin, "No Longer Money."

PORTLAND, May 6.—(To the Editor.)— In your issue of Saturday, April 18, un-der the title, "Smith on the Precious Metals," I find the following remarkable

Then that money which was not a legal pared with that which was a full legal tender, whether sliver, gold or paper. The "demand notes" issued during the war, resting on the credit of the same Governresting on the credit of the same Government as the greenbacks, having the same legal tender, and in addition thereto receivable for customs, were always at par with coin. At one time \$\overline{1}\$ of this money would buy \$2.56 of limited legal-tender greenbacks. Depreciation begins where legal tender ends, Conversely, where legal tender ends, depreciation is mighty liable to begin. This is true regardless of whether the dollar is gold, sliver or paper. Example:

paper. Example: Under the law of 1873 we coined the trade dollar. 420 grains standard silver, and subsidiary dollars (halves, quarters, dimes, Metais," I find the following remarkable editorial statement:

Mr. Smith's reason why the silver dollar passes for a dollar today is equally erroneous. He attributes it to the legal-tender quality in parted by law. This is not the reason, as the viciositudes of the legal-tender greenback between 1800 and 1870 might have suggested to a discount and out of circuisticates of the legal-tender greenback between 1800 and 1870 might have suggested to still circuitate. Do you doubt, can any long the suggested to a discount and provided the same power—Constitution of the support of the support



cessity of equashing the question, for America later on might find she had a Boer question herself on hand in South America and that the Germans would make a dash for that country.

The inclosed article bears out my statement, and am very glad to have its authority to bring before my friends—as many of them, too, I admit saw such could happen, and confessed that it was best for the two great English-speaking best for the two great English-speaking powers to be on thoroughly good terms.

#### THE GERMANS IN BRAZIL. They Mennee the South American

Republic.

ecial dispatch to the Chicago Record from a Washington, April 20.—The public should be prepared for frequent news like that which comes through the press dispatches from Brazil about a movement to estab lish German sovereignty in the couthern part of that republic. Many years ago Emperor Dom Pedro, for the establishment of a German colony, made a grant of several million acres of land in Rio Grande do Sul, which has the best climate, the best passures, the most fertile cells and the greatest advantages for imposition of the project advantages for imposition of the greatest advantages for imwoll and the greatest advantages for immigrants of any part of Brazil. It has grown and prospered until it is now the most progressive and the wealthlest por-tion of the republic, including several hundred thousand Germans, and the hundred thousand Germans, and the number is increasing rapidly. They have never bothered about politics, but have minded their own business and made money. Occasionally, however, their na-tional characteristics have been displayed when local affairs did not go to suit them, as well as an apprehension lest their love of independence might ultimately imperii the authority of the govern-ment. About two years ago, I think it was, a serious riot broke out in Rio Grande do Sul because the German flag was holeted on the government building in recognition of the Emperor's birthday or some other anniversary. The Brazi-lans made a great fuss about it, and the two races came into collision. The Brazilisn Government prudently preferred to ig-nore the incident rather than run the risk of trouble with a young gentleman who lives in the palace at Potsdam. There was, however, a free discussion in the newspapers of both countries, and a semi-official organ at Hamburg or Bremen pub-lished a significant editorial, declaring that the next time the German flag was hoisted in Rio Grande do Sul It would not be hauled down. During the discus-sion of this incident, it was developed that 16,000 young Germans were enrolled in achuerner corps and other military com-panies and fully armed. This was dis-cussed as a menace to the peace of Brazil, but the government did not take official notice of the matter.

If it is true, as reported, that the Ger-mans are importing Krupp guns and Mauser rifles into Rio Grande do Sul, it is evident that their shooting clubs and singing societies and other social organinations that have been under military drill and discipline are getting ready for business, and there will be great alarm throughout the Brazilian Republic. It is claimed that the province of Rio Grande do Sul is the fairest spot in South Amer-ica, and therefore well worth fighting for.

#### MANY ROUTES TO CHOOSE FROM

The O. R. & N. offers the east-bound traveler choice of many routes—by one arm, via Spokane, Minneapolls and St. Paul, and by another via Salt Lake, Denmation, which capital is always willing to give without litigation, to embarrass and defeat important mining enterprives. In acveral instances individuals owning land bordering upon streams have enjoined the working of mines, and refused to sell a right of way across their lands for a Train service unsurpassed.

powers to be on thoroughly good terms. If this should be the means of setting others, who had not thought much about it at all, to thinking, that much good will sliver dollar except legal tender. There have been done.

J. E. HALTON. expensive machinery vided by law to maintain the parity of the sliver dollar except legal tender. There was no law authorizing or directing the ecretary of the Treasury, or any other officer of the Government, to redeem silver dollars in gold dollars. True, the Secre-tary was commanded to issue silver certifi-cates for silver dollars. But then these certificates were redeemable in these same silver dollars only-not in gold dollars. I do not believe you will put your reputation to hazard by denying these facts. If so, I will quote offi-cial reports. Yet, notwithstanding these unimpeachable facts, silver dollars were always at par with gold. The law of 1873 discontinued the coinage of the standard sliver dollar. The law of 1878, Biand-Alli-son act, provided for the coinage of not more than 4,000,000 nor less than 2,006,000 sliver dollars per month. The law clothed siver dollars per month. The law clothed them with full legal tender, "except where otherwise expressity stipulated in the contract." This was a discredit placed by law on the silver dollar that is not put on the sold dollar, for no man can write a legal contract against gold dollars. Still, with this legal disability placed on them supposed to discredit the contract against sold selection. purposely to discredit them, and without any law requiring them to be redeemed in gold, hundreds of millions of these silver dollars, coined from 1878 to 1839, 21 byears, were always at par with gold dolars. Why? There can be but one answer: Legal tender. Thy Government that issued them did not repudiate them. They were a legal tender for all taxes, state and National—even at the Custom-House— the same as gold coin; for all debts, public as well as private, including the redemption of the greenbacks and payment of all bonds of the United states. There was only one exception—"where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." I lay down this proposition: From the organization of this Government-1792-until now, 105 years, no money made and kept a full legal tender by law of Congress ever fell below par. Don't dodge. Answer square from the shoulder. If there is such a historical record, point it out. I such a historical record, point it out. I believe legal tender never has and never can fall until the Government itself begins to fail. The reason is not far to search, nor difficult for the merest tyre to comprehend. If you have a dollar that will pay all debts, and all taxes, state and National, including custom duties, you will not discount it, even 1 per cent, to get another kind of dollar that will do no

You refer to the "vicissitudes of the legal-tender greenback between 186 1879" as an example of the failure of legal tender. Yet you know that there were two exception clauses on the greenbacks. They were not legal tender for "interest on the public debt"; neither would the Government itself, that issued them, receive them for custom dues—thus repudiating its own child. In the language of Thad Stevens, the Government thus "declared them depreciated before it issued them." The depreciation of the greenbacks and the credit of the Government was the deliberate and premeditated purpose of the bankers, brokers and gold gamblers-the "unarmed rebels of the loyal states" us the Secretary of the Treasury, Mc-Culloen, in his report, 1865, called them. So they Induced Congress to discredit the greenback by withholding legal tender, for custom duce, and interest on the public debt. So those who had greenback dollars that would not go at the Custom-House, and owing a debt there, were forced to exchange and discount their deliars to get dollars that were a legal tender there.

par, can again confer full legal power on them and cause them to circulate at par now? Of course you know this. These coins are but dead metal now, and the merchant and debtor would refuse them today. Let Congress clothe them with full legal tender tomorrow and all would readily receive them at par Why? Because they would then be money. "Legal tender is the cessence of money." Withdraw the soul, the body is dead—is but inanimate clay. Withdraw legal tender, express or implied, from gold coins and they are dead coins, mere metal, without life, without power, are no longer money, because demonetized, and will rapidly go out of circulation, as did the trade dollar. Then, if Congress should clothe its own greenbacks, National bank notes, or sliver coins, with full legal power and sufficiently limit the volume, you could buy a \$20 gold coin for \$10, or \$5, in paper or sliver. Such is the power of legal tender counied with limit they were reserved. buy a \$20 gold coin for \$10, or \$5, in paper or sliver. Such is the power of legal tender coupled with limitation of volume. Every statement you make in the above extract is faulty. The real reason why the sliver dollar passed at par was because of its legal power, and not because it was redeemable in gold, before 1899. The two exceptions on the greenback sufficiently account for its "vicissitudes from 1890 to 1879." The "cumbrous and expensive machinery maintained by the Government" to keep all forms of money at ernment" to keep all forms
parity, is wholly unnecessary. Simple,
inexpensive, full legal tender is amply
That will not fail unless the to keep all forms of money at sufficient. That will not fail unless the Government totters to its fall. Then we

JOHN P. ROBERTSON.

#### GOING TO NOME.

Salt Lake City Men Are Bound for Alnaka.

Salt Lake City is contributing its quota to the Nome rush, about 50 of its citizens having concluded that they want to shovel up some of that gold, according to D. C. Kittle, who passed through Portland yesterday from the Mormon city.
Mr. Kittle, in company with two other gentiles, formed a corporation and purchased an amalgamating plant, calculated to save several hundred pounds of beach gold per day, if the sand proves rich enough. The machine is of such dimen-sions that a freight car was well loaded with its parts, and it will take 300 pounds of quicksliver to charge its various rif-

es and plates.

Mr. Kittle says Nome will have to be pretty lively to heat Sait Lake City, as everything was prosperous when he left. The Mormon Church is acquiring an im-mense property all over Utah, and is now extending its influences, in a business way, to Wyoming, where a large irrigating system is being constructed. To show how good the credit of the Mormon church is, Mr. Kittle referred to a loan of \$50,000 made to that Institution last month at 6 per cent. The church did not have to hunt foreign capital nor sign any mortgages, as its simple notes were considered first-class paper by the var-ious local banks and private capitalists in Sait Lake and other Utah cities. The bonds, as they are called, are to run from five to ten years, and the money was borrowed to reclaim desert lands in

polis of the Mormon church, though he does not take much stock in its religious tenets. Each faithful Mormon pays 19 per cent. of his net income into the church treashis net income into the church treasury, and this rake-off is principally collected by its officials. Immigrants are brought from all portions of the civilized world. Then people are kept at work, and return their lib per cent tithe to the institution that takes such interest in their temporal welfare as well as their spiritual destination. He does not think the Mormon church is any more oppressive than any other religious body would be, with the same power over its adherents, and he says the Mormon rank and file are as happy as people generally adherents, and he says the Mormon rank and file are as happy as people generally are. Ex-Congressman Roberts, he says, walks around the streets of Sait Lake, considerably cresitalien, in fact bears the air of a whipped dog, since his return from Washington City. Roberts was given to swaggering a good deal before he collided with the sentiment of the whole American necoble and now the whole American people, and now the swagger has been all taken out of him. King, the newly elected Congressman, is also a Mormon, but if he has more then one wife, he keeps it to himself. Hammend, who is Secretary of State, was King's Republican opponent, and also a Mormon.

"30 Minutes in Havana."

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the gentile vote, but so long as it pays such attention to politics it will always be a power in the land."

#### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

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R A Perry, San Fran | A W Cairo, Chehalis

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Mrs Lautte, Astoria
Mrs Carlon, do
Chas McKee, Palmer
Dr C B Smith and wf, S H Bell, Sumpter
Dr C B Smith and wf, S H Bell, Sumpter
Eagle Creek
Miss Smith, Ore City
O J Munson, Astoria
H C Beckett, Roseburg J W French, Dalles
J H Gorman, Astoria
H C Beckett, Roseburg J W French, Dalles
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J H Gorman, Astoria
H S J L AFrance, Hoo's
H M Schoel, S Paul
Mrs G Middleton,
Octover Barracks
W H Davis, Albany
J A Johnston, Astoria
B L Bryant, Wahpeton
E E Randall, St Paul G Collins, Salem
C E Moulton, Tacuma
E F Ingles, Sacramento
R S McGlelland, Comha H G Davis, Uskland
A D Schoel, S P
W C Celli, Moscow
Mrs Cerill, Mescow
O L Sutherland, CokMrs J K McGregor,
A N Clifton, Rogersvil, Miss P. Tryc, Seattle
A J Pike, Grant's Pass
J T Hobertson, do
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J J Johnson, Astoria
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J J Johnson, Astoria
C W Konowles, Manacere

Mrs J K McGregor, do
Mrs J K McGregor, do
Mrs M Shipley, Butte
F C Sharker, Blue Ryr
F Carlot
Mrs J K McGregor, do
Mrs M Shipley, Butte
F C Sharker, Blue Ryr
F Carlot
Mrs M Williams, EuR W Lettlehan, do
W T L Villiams, EuR W Lettlehan, do
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C W K Nowles Manacere THE PERKINS.

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Jennie Cumpbell, do
C. Becgleycham, S-attic
C. Becgleycham, S-attic
C. H. Gerland, do
C. Heisand, Sherman
County
C. Heisand, San Fran
C. O. Huclat, Pendicton
Mark I. Coun, city
E. H. Brothes, Pertind
Mark I. Coun, city
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brain and nerves, but every vital "About seven years ago I was all run dow

organ of the body cries out for help, with nervousness and heart trouble and was in the help headaches, neuralgia, heart disease, had that I had to give up work. I was ner nervoll dyspepsia and liver and hidales troubles run rampant in the help-less system, destroying whatever help with remains until at last the troubles I commenced using it and grew break-down comes and then ing a world of good for such weak, a bottle of the Nervine on hand, and who

nervous people, whose brain and body am unusually tired or nervous I take a dose at are overtaxed, but who may yet be am all right again. I took Dr. Miles' Ner saved from a state of indescribable and Liver Pills along with the Nervine as wretchedness, and restored to lives of happiness and industry. By soothing and strengthening the secretive on a positive guarantee. Write for free advigilands of the digestive organs it facilitates digestion and assimilation, Dr. Miles Madical Co. Elkhart Ind.

WHEN HAMLET EXCLAIMED "AYE, THERE'S TH RUB!" COULD HE HAVE REFERRED TO

SAPOLIO