TAKES WIDE RANGE

House Debate on Indian Bill Covers Many Subjects.

ANSWERS WHEELER'S SPEECH

Boutell Replies to Him With a History of "Truculent Sycophancy"—Hamilton of Michigan Speaks on Trusts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Again today the general debate on the Indian appropriation bill was devoted almost entirely to extraneous topics. As yesterday, the tissue raised by Wheeler (Dem. Ky.) a few days ago came in for considerable attention, and was the feature of the session. Bromwell, an Ohio Republican; Kern, an Illinois Democrat, and Fleming, a Georgia Democrat, added their views to the literature on the subject, but it was Boutell, an Illinois Republican, who entertained the House most. He was well fortified with material, and with exceedingly good temper and a trenchant display of wit, traced the history of what Wheeler had called "truculent sycophancy," as he said, from the day when the first Democratic President purchased a bogus coat of arms to the entertainment of Queen Lilliuokalani by the last Democratic President. He finally dismissed the whole subject by saying it should be accepd abroad as one of the erratic and sporadic phases of American humor.

Hamilton, a Michigan Republican, enlivened the proceedings with an entertaining speech on trusts. The other speakers were Little (Dem. Ark.), who discussed conditions in Indian Territory; Cordes (Rep. Mich.), who spoke on the Pacific cable; Stephens (Dem. Tex.), on statehood for Oklahoma; Sulzer (Dem. N. Y.), on increased pay for letter-carriers; Fitzgerald (Dem. N. Y.), on the education of the Indians; Jackson (Dem. Kan.), on the election of Senators by the people, and Newlands (Sil. Nev.), on the bill to redeem silver dollars in gold.

The Proceedings.

When the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed, Little (Dem. Ark.), the ranking member of the minority, addressed himself to the House as to the conditions in Indian Territory. "The anomalous situation there, where 397,-600 white men have no voice in the government, he said, demands action by Congress. He contended that a territorial form of government should be set up there. He reviewed the recent great development in various branches of industry in the territory. With 150 towns and cities, and wealth amounting to $50,000,000, he said, there are 80,000 white children of school age, but no schools. Such a condition of affairs, he declared, is an outrage. He believes the territory is ready for statehood, but that Congress should grant, at least, some liberal form of territorial government.

Bromwell (Rep. O.), who followed Little, got the floor to comment upon the recent speech of Wheeler (Dem. Ky.). In the course of his remarks he paid a high tribute to the Germans, and elicited from Wheeler the remark that he had no objection to Bromwell making himself solid with his German constituents. Bromwell read a humorous poem, the burden of which was that Wheeler would regret his speech when the Germans of Kentucky went to the polls in the Fall.

Cordes (Rep. Mich.) then delivered the second installment of his speech in favor of the building of a Government cable to the Philippines. He argued against any consideration of the Commercial Cable Company's offer to build a cable from San Francisco to Manila, denouncing the corporation as an ally of the Eastern Extension Cable Company, whose allied lines, he said, embraced a system which aggregate nearly 70,000 nautical miles of cable, covering the most extensive and powerful cable and telegraph monopoly in the world. He said their lines reach every continent except North America, and the purpose of its union with its ally, the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, is to encircle the globe and extend the influence and advantage of its present monopoly in the Pacific Ocean and in the far East.

"What have you to say to the allegation," interrupted H. C. Smith (Rep. Mich.) "that your bill is in the interest of the Western Union Telegraph Company?"

Cordes said that he was glad the question had been asked. In the 55th Congress, he said, the Pacific Cable Company and the Commercial were seeking legislation for the privilege of constructing a subsidy-fed cable. He then contended, he said, that if the two great companies wanted the privilege, it should be given to the lowest and best bidder or a Government cable should be built. At that time, he said, the Western Union opposed his idea and the Postal encouraged the idea of a Government cable. Since then, he said, the Postal and Commercial have formed an alliance with the Eastern Cable Company, and are now opposed to a Government cable. The Atlantic Cable and Western Union Telegraph Company are now confronted with the monopolistic combination.

Hamilton (Rep. Mich.), in a general speech, discussed the question of trusts. He argued that combinations are inevitable; that they exist everywhere in Europe and that only combinations here could meet them. Commerce has resolved itself into a race of giants. Hamilton's speech, which consumed about an hour in its delivery, was picturesque and attracted much attention. He was very sarcastic and witty in his references to the Democratic party, and repeatedly drew applause and laughter from both sides of the House. When he concluded he received an ovation. The proceedings were interrupted for several minutes by members crowding up the aisle to shake hands with him.

Vandiver (Dem. Mo.) who followed Hamilton, remarked that it was strange that the author of the first speech on the floor in defense of trusts and combinations should be so heartily congratulated by his colleagues. He then proceeded to answer some of Hamilton's statements.

Stephens (Dem. Tex.) advocated statehood for Oklahoma, and argued that Congress should provide schools for children in Indian Territory.

Sulzer (Dem. N. Y.) made a plea for increased pay for letter-carriers.

Fitzgerald (Dem. N. Y.) discussed the question of Indian education, contending that the foundation of Indian education should be religious and moral training.

Jackson (Dem. Kan.) spoke in favor of agitation against the Senate to compel it to pass the joint resolution for a Constitutional amendment for the election of Senators by direct popular vote.

Kern (Dem. Ill.), who announced that he represented a large German constituency, and was himself a son of German parents, protested against the attempt to make political capital out of the recent speech of Wheeler, which he characterized as "an insignificent incident." He followed his protest with an assault on the majority for their failure to show sympathy for the Boers struggling in South Africa, he said, "for the liberties for which our forefathers fought."

Boutell (Rep. Ill.) congratulated Kern on his accession to the band of American humorists, in which Wheeler ranks so high. Boutell then proceeded with delicate humor to trace the origin of what Wheeler had called "truculent sycophancy." First he read a letter written by Thomas Jefferson in 1771, in which he authorized the purchase of a coat of arms for him, and from another written four years later, in which he said that he would rather be dependent on Great Britain "than any other country or than none." Then he passed down to the days of Martin Van Buren, and told of the visit of his son, John, to the court of St. James, which earned for him the sobriquet of "Prince John," by which he was known afterward. Boutell said that he felt sure that when the daughter of the President returns from the coronation of Edward VII she would not be known as "Princess Alice." Boutell then told the story of the coronation of the Czar of Russia in 1896, and of the appearance on that occasion of the Democratic Ambassador, Clifton R. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, in full court costume, knee breeches and all. Breckenridge was, he said amid laughter, a native of Lexington, Ky.

"He has been dead politically ever since," interjected Fitzgerald (Dem. N. Y.).

Boutell produced the cablegrams and correspondence that passed between Breckenridge and the State Department relative to the costume the Ambassador should wear at the coronation.

Sims (Dem. Tenn.) interrupted to ask where this correspondence had been obtained.

"They are the originals from the State Department," replied Boutell.

"Could not the diligence of the State Department be better employed in helping the suffering Boers than in unearthing this correspondence?" inquired Richardson, amid Democratic applause.

"I leave that to the experts on 'truculent sycophancy,'" replied Boutell, who then described the reception of the Queen of Hawaii in Washington, and the honor shown her by President Cleveland. "Thus we see," he added, when he had finished the reading, "we have traced the origin of truculent sycophancy from the day when the first Democratic President purchased a bogus coat-of-arms to the entertainment of a Queen at the White House by the last Democratic President." (Republican applause and laughter.)

Boutell caused great amusement by then reading a published account of the tour of the United States by the Grand Duke Alexis, in 1871, dwelling upon the details of his visit to Kentucky, where he was received "officially" and with great state. With exceedingly good temper he concluded by expressing the hope that what had occurred in the House within the past week would be accepted abroad simply as another evidence of the "erratic and sporadic form which American humor sometimes took in the American House of Representatives."

Newlands (Sil. Nev.), the last speaker of the day, gave his reasons for opposing the Hill bill to authorize the redemption of silver dollars in gold.

General debate on the Indian bill was closed, and at 5:05 P. M. the House adjourned.

RURAL CARRIER CHANGES.

House Committee on Rules Takes No Action on the Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House committee on rules met today to consider the advisability of a special rule in connection with the proposed change of the rural free delivery system in the post-office appropriation bill. This subject will come up in a few days, and there is a question as to whether the change of rural carriers from the salary to the contract system can be considered in an appropriation bill until a special rule is framed. For the present, however, there will be no action, as it was decided to await the development of the debate. The inaction of the committee is regarded as an equivalent to a defeat of the proposed rule. Chairman Loud, of the postoffice committee, takes this view. Under the circumstances, it is not expected that the proposed rural carrier changes will be carried out unless a special bill is framed for that purpose. The committee has not yet considered the recent request of 87 of the Republican members who met in caucus and asked for a special committee to investigate questions of disfranchisement.

Crumpacker Renominated.

LA PORTE, Ind., Feb. 19.—The Tenth District Congressional Convention, held at Monticello today, nominated Congressman E. D. Crumpacker, Republican, without opposition.

Kearny Succeeds Thomas.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—At a meeting of the directors of the Telephone, Telegraph & Cable Company of America, the resignation of J. M. Thomas as president was received and accepted, and Henry S. Kearny was elected his successor. Mr. Kearny was Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies during the last administration in this city. Control of the Telephone, Telegraph & Cable Company of America, which is the principal independent telephone corporation of the country, was acquired a few months ago by Charles W. Morse.

Cortelyou Has a Cold.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the President, is confined to his home by a severe cold. It is expected, however, that he will be able to resume his duties at the White House in a few days.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

QUESTION IS OF TODAY

CONGRESS DEALING WITH THE PHILIPPINES OF THE PRESENT.

Burrows' Speech in the Senate on the Tariff Bill. Money in Opposition to It—Mallory Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. — The Senate continued the consideration of the Philippine tariff bill today, the main speeches being made by Burrows, for the bill, and Money, against it, although Mitchell, Foraker, Mallory and Tillman all took more or less part in the general debate on the subject. Burrows maintained that Congress is dealing with the question as it is today, and not with any reference to what took place in the past or might take place in the future. He maintained that the United States' occupancy of the islands is with due regard to international obligations. Mallory spoke particularly in favor of his amendment to that portion of the bill relating to the navigation laws, and said it is necessary in the interest of American shipping. Money maintained that it is not so much a question of what could be done with the Filipinos as it is to legislate in the interests of our own people. There were several rather lively exchanges between Foraker and the opposition Senators during the debate.

The Proceedings.

Soon after the Senate convened a resolution offered by Tillman was adopted directing the civil service committee to transmit to the Senate a statement showing the apportionment of the employes in the various departments of the Government from the several states and the District of Columbia, together with the percentages of employes in the departments.

At the conclusion of routine business, Burrows addressed the Senate upon the Philippine tariff bill. He said it was not his purpose to discuss fully the Philippine question, but to show simply how the United States was in the Philippines and why it should remain in the islands. He said that Congress now is dealing with questions as they are found today, and not as they have been in the past or might be in the future. He felt that the Nation is confronted by a condition and not by a theory.

"We hold," said he, "the Philippines by a title that cannot be challenged by any court in Christendom. We have become responsible for them to the nations of the world. The pending bill simply provides revenues sufficient to meet the needs of the Government of the Philippines."

After he had compared briefly the pending bill and the substitute offered by the minority, he entered upon a discussion of the events which led up to the war with Spain. The war, he said, was in response to the popular demand in the United States, and no people were more clamorous for a war than those who now constitute the minority.

Burrows reviewed the beginning of the war in the Philippines, and said the United States' occupation of the islands was with a due regard to the Governmental obligations. Burrows said the Philippines deserve a good Government, but do not deserve independence because an independent Government is not practicable.

Burrows' speech was interrupted to enable the Senate to agree to a conference with the house on the bill establishing a permanent census office, and to appoint Senators Quarles, McComas and Tallaferro as conferees on the part of the Senate.

Burrows resumed his speech with a review of the beginning of the war in the Philippines, his effort being to show that the United States proposed to make its occupation of the islands as gentle as possible, with a due regard to this Government's international obligations.

While the Michigan Senator was reading the proclamation of President McKinley, known as the "benevolent assimilation" plan, Tillman interrupted to inquire if he contended that the President had authority to issue that proclamation.

"No doubt of it," replied Burrows. "While the treaty had not been ratified," he said, "the President had ample authority to issue such a proclamation as a guide to the military commanders in the Philippines."

"In other words," suggested Tillman, "although that proclamation ignored the present status of the Filipinos, it was expected that the 9,000,000 of people would accede to its provisions."

Culberson interrupted to say that the proclamation was considered so extreme that a part of it was suppressed by General Otis.

Burrows asserted that the Filipinos were not prepared, either by education or experience, for independence and could not maintain it if it were granted to them. Burrows said the legislation proposed in the pending bill seemed to justify the continued exercise of American sovereignty over a people advancing in the scale of civilization and orderly government.

Mallory declared his opposition to the principles underlying the pending measure, and to the specific provisions of the bill. He made an argument in support of his proposed amendment to the bill, which, he said, was designed to make it conform to certain principles of navigation that have been in operation for many years. The amendment provided, in brief, that the navigation laws of the United States, suitably modified, should be applied to traffic between the United States and the Philippines, and among the islands of the archipelago. He maintained that the proposition of the minority to admit foreign ships to our coastwise trade was so great an innovation that it might not be considered lightly. Mallory did not want to embarrass the shipping on the Pacific, so he had fixed in his amendment a limit of time during which foreign ships should enjoy participation in the Philippine trade. That limit was July 1, 1903.

Tillman presented a number of public documents, as he said, in refutation of the statement made by Burrows in his address earlier in the day. These papers generally bore on the treatment by the United States of the inhabitants of newly-acquired countries, and were intended to show that in the past they had been received as citizens. He laid special stress on the difference of the circumstances connected with the acquisition of Louisiana and those connected with the acquisition of the Philippines. The former he characterized as Democratic expansion and the latter as Republican subjugation.

Quoting President McKinley's announcement that we must pursue a method of benevolent assimilation in the Philippines Tillman said that the assimilation which had been practiced could be compared to nothing so well as the parable of the lamb and the lion. It would be found, he said, when they should get up that the lamb would be inside the lion. He spoke of the effort of building up American schools in the Philippines as "mawkish sentimentality," saying that the system could be of no avail in view of the fact that the teachers sent over know nothing of the language of the Filipinos and the Filipinos nothing of the English language.

Money replied to some points in the speech made by Mitchell a few days ago, contending that our failure to recognize the independence of the Filipinos at any time could have no bearing on the question of their standing as a people. The important question is not what shall be done for the Filipinos, continued Money, but what shall be done for our own people. Our position, he argued, is liable to bring on war with other nations at any time, when the $1,500,000 per week expenditure of the present time would be vastly increased.

Replying to Money, Mitchell contended that the United States had acquired title to the Philippines through the triumph of its arms and by the treaty of Paris.

We should get rid of the islands, in our own interest, Money went on, especially for the purpose of eradicating from our country the practice on the part of the Congress of conferring autocratic powers on the Executive.

"We will find before we terminate this experiment," he said, "that the saddest day of our history is the day that we signed the Spanish treaty."

Money denounced the Taft commission as "uselessly pernicious."

Foraker said he did not believe that Money's despairing view of the situation in the Philippines is generally shared. He thought the way to honor is in going forward and not in turning back. Replying to Tillman, Foraker said the people of Louisiana had not been allowed to elect a Governor or the judiciary of that territory, and that the Government established in the Philippines is far more liberal than the Government established in Louisiana by Jefferson and the Democratic Congress of that day.

Interrupting, Tillman said the President appoints the Governors of all territories, and, admitting this, Foraker said that no more authority is required now in the case of the Philippines. This statement led Tillman to say that Congress had granted no authority for such appointment.

"The Governor of the Philippines is the Governor by appointment," said Foraker, in reply, "and he is as much Governor as Claiborne was Governor of Louisiana under Jefferson's appointment."

Tillman and Money called attention to the fact that Claiborne's nomination had been confirmed by the Senate, while no such confirmation had taken place in the case of Governor Taft.

Proceding, Foraker said that neither in the case of Louisiana nor the Philippines had the people been bought when the territory became part of the United States and there is, he contended, no more attempt to govern the people of the Philippines without their consent than there was in the case of the people of Louisiana.

The Senate at 5:25 adjourned.

TWO NEW ADMIRALS.

Captains Cooper and Wadleigh Named by President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Captain Philip Cooper, Rear-Admiral.

Captain George H. Wadleigh, Rear-Admiral.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles W. Bartlett, Commander.

Rev. Bower Reynolds Patrick, Chaplain.

Lieutenants, junior grade, to be Lieutenants—Fritz L. Sando, Frank Lyon, John McCluby, Arthur G. Kavanaugh, Carl F. Snow, Henry T. Baker.

Members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Observatory—Charles A. Young, New Jersey; Ormond Stone, Virginia; Charles F. Chandler, New York City.

Cuban Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee began their conferences today on the subject of Cuban reciprocity and remained in conference all the afternoon. No decision was reached, however, and the conference will be resumed tomorrow. Representative Tawney brought forward the proposition of Representative Morris, of Minnesota, proposing an increase of duty on raw sugar and then a payment into the Cuban Treasury of an amount equal to 30 per cent to the receipts from Cuban imports for a term of three years. This served as a basis for discussion but beyond this the conference was not fruitful of results.

Codifying Immigration Laws.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—After hearing a number of experts on the immigration question, the House committee on immigration today began executive sessions on the bill to codify and amend laws. About half of the bill was considered and approved, the proposed increase of head tax and the section providing a fine of $100 for each immigrant brought here contrary to law going over for consideration later.

Will Renominate Perrault.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The President has decided to renominate Joseph Perrault as Surveyor-General of Idaho. The nomination will probably be submitted tomorrow. The Civil Service Commission twice has called the attention of the Secretary of the Interior to charges of violation of civil service laws filed against Perrault, who denied them in a general way.

Caucus of Democratic Senators.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A caucus of Democratic Senators will be held Friday to decide on a definite line of policy to be pursued Monday next in voting on the Philippine tariff bill and amendments suggested to it.

Petrified Forest Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House committee on public lands today reported the bill making a public reservation of a tract in Arizona, including the petrified forests.

Advance in Prices of Brooms.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Delegates of the Broom Manufacturers' Association of the United States, at the conclusion of their two days' special meeting here today, raised the price of all brooms 25 cents a dozen. The manufacturers had conferred with broom corn brokers, and were told that less than 15 per cent of this year's crop is still in the hands of the farmers, and that there will be no new crop for eight months. The dealers had previously advanced prices 20 per cent to meet the situation, and today a hard fight was made to make the advance 50 cents a dozen. This was deemed too radical, however, and the executive committee of the association was empowered to make a further advance up to the limit of 50 cents a dozen in case the situation requires such action.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT

MENTIONED FOR NEW CABINET POSITION IT IS SOUGHT TO CREATE.

Should Congress pass the bill now before it creating the Cabinet position of Secretary of Commerce, it is almost certain that Carroll D. Wright, present Labor Commissioner, will be appointed to the position. Mr. Wright's name has been prominently associated with the office ever since there has been a probability of its creation. The interests most concerned would be well pleased with the selection of Mr. Wright, who is especially well fitted for the position.

DEATH OF CAPT. CHAMBREAU

Noted Indian Fighter Dies at St. Vincent's Hospital.

Captain Edward Chambreau, 81 years old, one of the best-known Indian scouts and fighters of the Pacific coast, died early this morning at St. Vincent's Hospital from kidney trouble. He was born in the Department of the Moselle, France, January 12, 1821, and when he was a mere boy his father became involved in political trouble and moved with his family to Montreal, Quebec. Here Edward Chambreau lived until he was about 16 years old, and then he was filled with a desire to see a bit of the world for himself. Naturally fond of horses, he joined Sable Bros.' circus, and toured the Atlantic States with the show, as clown and chief merry-maker. He went up the Mississippi River with the show, and had reached St. Louis, Mo., in 1836, when he saw men enlisting for the Mexican War. "Come along, boys; let's go to war," he said to a few friends, and they enlisted.

After returning to St. Louis to be mustered out in 1847, he met a party of pioneers who wished an experienced guide to conduct them across the plains, and he agreed to lead the party. They landed at The Dalles, and Chambreau celebrated his arrival in Oregon by serving as one of the rescuers appointed by Governor Ogden to bring to a place of safety the survivors of the Whitman massacre. He afterward entered the employment of the Hudson's Bay Company, at Vancouver, Wash., but caught the gold fever prevailing in California, and went South to become a '49er. In 1852 he married Miss Barbara Ann McBee, at Forest Grove, and she survives him. Their home was in Portland, where he was engaged in business. Then he bought a farm near Vancouver, where he was busy at work until the Indian War of 1855 broke upon Oregon. He served with distinction throughout the campaign, and then he moved to The Dalles, and afterward to Tygh Valley, where he established a trading post, which he conducted with success until 1862, and was in addition Justice of the Peace for the district. He also had a post at Barlow's Gate, but he moved to this city again, and started in the furniture business, being a sufferer in the great fire which swept Portland shortly afterward, when 14 blocks were burned to the ground.

When the Indian War of 1875 broke out, Chambreau was one of the first men to offer his services to the Government, and he was appointed interpreter and scout by General O. O. Howard. In his dealings with the Indians he was very successful, and was noted for his bravery, endurance and tact. It is said that it was largely through his efforts and the confidence he inspired among the Indians that peace was brought about sooner than the Indians wished. In 1880 he engaged in the grocery business at the northeast corner of Fifth and Morrison streets, and then he bought a farm near Portland Heights, about four miles from the city. In 1886 he moved to San Francisco, where he was appointed aid to General O. O. Howard, Department Commander, and occupied that position until 1890. Then he returned to Portland, when he retired from an active business life and sought a well-earned rest. His health was poor, but he never gave in, and insisted on out-door exercise. About one month ago his malady had increased to such an extent that his removal was ordered to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died this morning.

Captain Chambreau was a member of the Indian War Veterans' Association, the Pioneers' Association, Red Men, Exempt Firemen's Association, and Multnomah Engine Company, No. 2. Benevolent Association. He is survived by his widow and four sons, Joseph J., Charles H., Luck A. and William W., and by two married daughters, Mrs. Frank Watkins, of this city, and Dr. Belle J. MacDonald, of New York City. Captain Chambreau's sturdy personality and genial qualities endeared him to a host of friends throughout the Oregon country.

THOUSANDS OF FAIR WOMEN. HERALD PRAISES FOR PERUNA.

Catarrhal Dyspepsia and Nervous Prostration Make Invalids of More Women Than All Other Diseases Combined.

Peruna is the woman's friend everywhere. It is safe to say that no woman ever used Peruna for any catarrhal derangement but what it became indispensable in her household.

Letters From Women.

Every day we receive letters from women like the following. Women who have tried doctors and failed; women who have tried Peruna and were cured.

Miss Katie Klein, 6125 Bartmer avenue, St. Louis, Mo., writes:

"Peruna has done me more good for catarrh than the best doctors could. I had catarrh so bad, but after taking Peruna it is entirely gone, and I feel like a different person."

Miss Anna Prescott's Letter.

Miss Anna Prescott, in a letter from 216 South Seventh street, Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"I am sincerely grateful for the relief I have found from the use of Peruna. I was completely used up last Fall, my appetite had failed and I felt weak and tired all the time. My druggist advised me to try Peruna and the relief I experienced after taking one bottle was truly wonderful.

"I continued its use for five weeks, and am glad to say that my complete restoration to health was a happy surprise to myself as well as to my friends."—Anna Prescott.

A constant drain of nervous vitality depleting the whole nervous system causes the mucous membrane surfaces to suffer accordingly. This is the condition called systemic catarrh. It very nearly resembles, and there is really no practical difference, between this condition and the condition known as neurasthenia or nervous prostration.

Peruna will be found to effect an immediate and lasting cure in all cases of systemic catarrh. It acts quickly and beneficially on the diseased mucous membranes and with healthy mucous membranes the catarrh can no longer exist.

Peruna a True Friend to Women.

Mrs. W. B. Krause, wife of the publisher of the Port Washington Herald, writes from Port Washington, Wis.:

"Peruna has cured my catarrh and the suffering which I had in my back and bearing-down pains. I am very thankful for Peruna, as it has cured me where other medicines have failed. I always will speak a good word for Peruna."—Mrs. W. B. Krause.

Peruna is equally efficacious in curing catarrh of the throat as in curing systemic catarrh or catarrh of the stomach. Catarrh is essentially the same wherever located. Peruna cures catarrh.

Peruna Makes You Feel Like a New Person.

Miss Marie Coats, a popular young woman of Appleton, Wis., and president of the Appleton Young Ladies' Club, also speaks in glowing terms of Peruna. A letter recently received from her by The Peruna Medicine Company, of Columbus, Ohio, reads as follows:

"I am glad to call the attention of my friends to Peruna. When that languid, tired feeling comes over you, and your food no longer tastes good, and small annoyances irritate you, Peruna will make you feel like another person inside of a week.

"I have now used it for three seasons, and find it very valuable and efficacious."—Miss Marie Coats.

Diseased nerves are traceable directly to poor digestion, and poor digestion is directly traceable to catarrh. With the slightest catarrh of the stomach no one can have good digestion.

Very few of the many women who have catarrh of the stomach suspect what their real trouble is. They know they belch after meals, have sour stomach, a sensation of weight or heaviness, a fullness, irregular appetite, drowsiness, gnawing, empty sensations, occasional pain—they all know this; but they do not know that their trouble is catarrh of the stomach. If they did they would take Peruna.

Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. As soon as Peruna removes catarrh from the stomach the digestion becomes good, appetite regular, nerves strong and trouble vanishes. Peruna strengthens weak nerves, not by temporarily stimulating them, but by removing the cause of weak nerves—poor digestion. This is the only cure that lasts. Remove the cause: Nature will do the rest. Peruna removes the cause.

"Health and Beauty" sent free by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Lazy Liver

When the liver goes wrong, everything is wrong. You have dyspepsia, coated tongue, constipation, biliousness, sick headache, nausea, general debility. One of Ayer's Pills each night, just one, gently starts the liver and removes all trouble.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for liver complaint, and have found them to be the best thing I have ever tried."

E. N. North, Sidell, Ill.

25c. a box J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Dyspepsia

Is difficult digestion, due to a weakened condition of the stomach and its inability to properly churn the food; or to unhealthy condition of the gastric juice, too much or too little acid, too much or too little pepsin

Hood's Sarsaparilla relieves all the distressing symptoms of dyspepsia because it promotes the muscular action of the stomach and intestines, aids nature in the manufacture of her own digestive secretions, which are far better than any artificial pepsin, unlocks the bowels, stimulates the kidneys and tones up their mucous membranes.

So prompt is its effect in many cases that it seems to have almost a magic touch.

Begin to take it NOW.

Suffered Everything—"I was troubled with dyspepsia, suffered everything but death, could not eat without terrible distress. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I eat heartily and I am well." MRS. EUGENE MURPHY, Danbury, Conn.

Eat Three Times a Day—"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of dyspepsia and I never felt better. Can eat three good meals every day." FRED POEHLER, 437 South Penna St., Indianapolis, Ind.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass

Cortelyou Has a Cold.

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National Women's Council.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The fourth triennial session of the National Women's Council of the United States opened here today. Many women well known throughout the country for their interest in the improvement of conditions of the sex attended. Annual addresses were made and annual reports read.

Are unlike all other pills. No purging or pain. Act specially on the liver and bile. Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose.

The Least It Can Do.

Kansas City Star.

As the United States cannot grant annexation or independence, it owes it to the Filipinos to remove their fear of congressional government by the enactment of generous legislation. There is only one way to bind the Filipinos to America. That is to make the allgelance to their advantage. Trade must be encouraged, industries built up, the condition of the people improved. "The abolition or sweeping reduction of our customs duties on the products of Philippine labor and skill," said Dr. Schurman in his Founders day address at Cornell, "would mean everything to the Filipinos."

The matter rests with Congress. By generosity that will cost the United States little it can secure the hearty co-operation of the island leaders. A selfish policy is likely to make the Philippines a group of Irelands.