HERMANN FIGHTS IT

Denounces Bill for Leasing Public Range.

MEASURE ONE FOR RICH MAN

Defeat Is Now Almost Certain-Leading Democrats Interpret Hill's Speech as Bid for the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- At a hearing today before the public lands committee of the House, Land Commissioner Hermann strongly denounced the Bowersock bill, providing for leasing the vacant public lands of the West. "I am ent if this bill becomes a law," said he, "It will work a great injury to a majority of the people of Western states; retard the development of the public domain; impose additional privation upon the hardy pioneer; compel the small stockowner and settler to pay tribute and rental to the syndicate owner, or drive them from the open field; encourage great landed monopo-Hes upon vacant domain which should be free to all, and engender a feeling of hostility and inequality among those who should be friends and equals. With these convictions, I carnestly recommend that the bill be not passed."

Commissioner Hermann said the enactment of the pending law would virtually repeal the homestead desert land and timber culture acts; that while it is apparently intended to give the home-steader preferential right, yet, in practical operation, it would give the homesteader no opportunity of getting possession of the public lands when once leased to large holders. He also objected to that feature of the bill allowing parties holding leases to sublet. He maintained that the enactment of this bill would permit the large stockowners to deny homesteaders the right of egress and ingress to their lands, as the right to lease would carry with it the right to fence the public domain. and cut off opportunity for permanent settlement. He added that the bill would benefit the large stock companies in the same proportion that it would injure the small stockowner and homesteader.

The views of the Commissioner are in hearty accord with the views of practically every member of the committee It was evident from today's hearing that the bill has no showing whatever of passing, yet there is a sentiment among a portion of the committee to frame some bill, if possible, which will permit of the leasing of the public ranges in some manner, and which will safeguard the settlers. Neither Commissioner Hermann nor any member of the committee has yet devised such a bill.

Which Will Get Public Building? The House public buildings committee is undecided as to what recognition it shall grant the State of Washington. It has been determined that an increase of \$250,000 in the cost of the Seattle public building will be authorized, but the committee hesitates about making an appropriation for a public building at Tacoma or Spokane. But one new building is to be allowed the state, and the decision is to be made within a few

WHY EXCLUSION BILL FAILED. It May Be Made Better for Pacific

WASHINGTON, April 16.-The Pacific Coast men are very much disappointed because they did not secure the adoption of the Mitchell-Kahn bill in the Senate just as it was passed by the House. It is realized now that had the House passed the bill as adopted by the committee on foreign affaire, without attaching the drastic provisions which all the Pacific Coast men insisted upon, a similar bill might have passed the Senate. The long debate in the Senate had a great deal to do with changing the views of Senators who were at first in favor of a rigid exclusion law. It is also probable that the inbor organizations overreached themselves in peremptorily demanding of Senators the support of the bill, and threatening them with opposition if they did not accede. While this may not have driven Senators into the opposition camp. it had considerable effect in arousing resentment of dictation and strenuous opposition to the committee's bill. It was rather surprising that at the last moment the parties divided so nearly equally, as only the Pacific Coast Republican Senstors voted against the Platt substitute, and only a few Democrats voted with the majority.

Senator Mitchell feels that he made a good, strong fight for his bill, and did the very best he could to get it through. When he saw that the Platt substitute was likely to prevail he secured the adopion of some amendments which he thinks, and the Senate evidently thought greatly improved the substitute. There is a possibility now that when the bill gets in conference it will be put in better shape for the Pacific Coast interests at least such is the hope. The only obstacle to this is the fact that the House conferees will no doubt be anxious to accept the Senate bill although they will be compelled to insist, at least for a little while, upon their own measure.

NORTHWEST GETS MORE.

Amendments in Sundry Civil Bill as Passed by Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- The sundry sivil bill, reported to the Senate today, earries all of the Oregon and Washington items as provided by the House, with the following additions: The Mitchell amendment, appropriating \$20,000 for improving and enlarging the Astoria quarantine stations; \$4000 for a keeper's dwelling at Yaquina light station; \$3200 for completing the lighthouse at Brown's Point, Tacoma Harbor; \$5000 for fog signal at Battery Point, opposite Scattle; \$4000 for a lightkeeper's dwelling at Robinson Point; \$100,000 for marking an international boundary line along the 49th parallel, west of the Rocky Mountains.

HILL'S BID FOR PRESIDENCY. Leading Democrats So Interpret His

New York Speech. WASHINGTON, April 16.-After mature deliberation, the leading Democrats here think Hill made a bld for the Presidency in his speech, the other night in New York. Somehow, the Democrats in Congress have about made up their minds that either Gorman or Hill is to be the standard-bearer in the next campaign. Little

or nothing is heard of the silver issue, and with that eliminated, the prominent Democrats say there is no reason why either Hill or Gorman should not be con sidered as possibilities. In order to head off the Gorman and Hill movement, some Western Democrats have started a little talk about Bailey of Texas, the young Senator who recently made a very good impression in the Senate, but he has practically declared himself for Gorman, having announced that he will not be a candidate for the minority leadership, but will support Gorman as soon as the Marylander returns to the Senate.

GOVERNMENTAL HYPOCRISY. German Socialist's Characterisation

of Meat Prohibition Bill.

BERLIN, April 16.-Herr Antrick, So cialist, alluded to the prohibition of meats prepared with boracic acid before the Reichstag tariff committee as a piece of governmental hypocrisy, and said the Americans were right in pronouncing it a hygienic humbug. He cited the opinion of a German chemical society to the effect that this prohibition was unjustifiable. Herr Antrick concluded by saying: "Such measures can only lead to a tariff war.

Count Von Posadowsky-Wehner said, in defense of the Ministry, that the govern-ment could only depend upon technical advice; that American views could not be considered, and that the interests of domestic meat producers could not be regarded as the deciding voice in the matter. He said the government was sup-ported unanimously by the imperial health office and the health council, whose opinions must be respected.

The foregoing remarks were an out-growth of the discussion of the meat duties. After the adoption of the Agrarian increases Count von Posadowsky-Wehner again plainly said that the meat and cattle amendments were absomeat and cattle amendments were absolutely unacceptable to the government. At this stage of the deliberations, Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, inquired why it was necessary further to discuss the bill if the majority was unable to come to an agreement with the government, Herr Heim, the Centrist leader, and Dr. Panche, the National-Liberal leader, also regarded further discussion to be useless if the Centrists adhered to the impossible

Sundry Civil Bill. WASHINGTON, April 16.-The Senate committee on appropriations today con-cluded consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. The total approria-tion carried by the bill, as it passed the House, is increased \$2,96,247, bringing the grand total up to \$52,719,943. Among the items of increase are:

Public buildings
Lighthouses, for signals, etc.....
Engraving and printing.
Expenses, Geological Survey....
Fixing boundary line between the
United States and Canada along 49th parallel
Public printing and binding
Preliminary plans for a new \$2,500,000 building for the National

5,000

Argued for the Corliss Bill. WASHINGTON April 16 .- David Bingnam, chairman of the transportation com-mittee of the Produce Exchange, of New York, and S. T. Hubbard, president of the New York Cotton Exchange, appeared before the House committee on commerce today and argued in favor of the passage of the Corliss bill to increase the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Hubbard gaye some interesting il-lustrations of the discrimination of rates on shipments of cotton partly by water to domestic and foreign ports, and con-tended that the commission should have the same powers over water as over land

Confirmed by the Senate. WASHINGTON, April 16,-The Senate today, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations:

Robert J. Wysne, of Pennsylvania, to be First Assistant Postmaster-General Receiver of Public Moneys-Patrick M. Mullen, of Nebraska, at Juneau, Alaska. Register of Land Office-John W. Dud-ley, of the District of Columbia, at Juneau,

CHALMETTE ARMY CAMP. Evidence Secured by Colonel Crowder Supports Charges.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.-General Pearson, the South African burgher, returned from Washington today in respo to a telegraphic request from Crowder, who is conducting the Govern ent investigation into the alleged British Army post at Chalmette. Immediately upon arrival General Pearson Inserted advertisements calling upon Boer sympathizers who might possess information touching the conduct of the British camp to meet him in the offices of his lawyers. General Pearson said he had been excellently received at Washington, and that

strong for the Boers. Referring to the statements that he had decided against the British camp here. Colonel Crowder said they were entirely imaginary, so far as he was concerned and that he had made absolutely no state ments of his conclusions, by inference or otherwise. Colonel Crowder kept three typewriters busy in his office today transcribing the testimony of witnesses, All the recent evidence has been largely in support of the charges made by Gov-ernor Heard, and some of it, it is said, has gone far beyond any allegations submitted to Secretary Hay by the Governor.

Bryan Will Visit Remount Camp. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 16.-W. J. Bryan and a party of pro-Boer sympathizers will tomorrow inspect the slieged British remount station at Lathrop, Mo., according to a dispatch received by one of Mr. Bryan's friends here tonight. Mr. Bryan will visit the camp at the solicita-tion of friends of his in Congress, who will follow his advice in the matter of urging Congressional action.

THE DEATH ROLL.

A Spanish Grandee. NEW YORK, April 16 .- Julio Jose Marquis de Apezteguia, a Spanish grandee, and ex-leader of the Conservative party in Cuba, is dead at his home here, after a lingering illness. Prior to the Spanish-American War he was one of the central figures in the affairs of Cuba, and it was largely through his efforts that General

Editor of Beho de Paris. PARIS, April 16.-Aurelian Scholl, the well-known author, journalist and duelist, cled here today, as the result of an opera-tion. He was born at Bordeaux, July 13, 1833, and was best known as the editor

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.-Abraham Fisher, originator of many of the present forms of the valentine, is dead at his home in Germantown, a suburb, aged 90

Henry Lord Moody, HAVERHILL, Mass., April 16.—Henry Lord Moody, father of Congressman Moody, the new Secretary of the Navy, died today. He was Si years old.

New Norwegian Cabinet. CHRISTIANIA, April 16.-At today's session of the Council of State, the Nor-wegian Premier, Johannes W. C. Steen, resigned, and a new Cabinet will be

To Cure a Cold in One Day

BILL LOST IN THE SENATE

(Continued from First Page.)

the workingmen would be abundantly Hanna then turned his attention to the connection of J. R. Dunn, Chinese Inspec-tor, with the bill, and created some sur-prise by saying, abruptly, that, "knowing this man as I do, I here state that Mr.

He then went on to eav that both ex-Secretary Goge and ex-Assistant Secretary Vanderlip had assured him they never had advised with Dunn concerning the bill, and that neither of them would consider his advice worth having. Furthermore, he said, the present secretary had assured him that he was not in accord with all parts of the pending bill. It was also true that the Secretary of State had never been consulted with reference to the bill, notwithstanding that the treaty with China is involved, and regardless of the fact that a new commercial treaty between the United States and China is now under consideration by the represen-tatives of the two countries. He referred to the address of Lodge on this bill, quot. ing the statement of the latter to the ness certificates in our insular possessions

defeated, 7 to 68. Those who voted for the amendments were: Burton, Dolliver, Hoar, Platt (N. Y.), Proctor, Quay, Vest. Hoar Platt (N. Y.), Proctor, Quay, Vest, Platt (Conn.) then offered his substitute, extending the present law. He said the United States was committed to the policy of exclusion, and any suggestion that Senators opposing the bill were seeking to break down the exclusion policy was gratuitous and without foundation, but the pending bill was unnecessary; it was offensive to China at a time when we sought her good-will, and it improperly enacted treaty regulations as law.

An amendment by Mallory, adding to the Platt substitute the saflors' clause, was defeated, 25 to 50.

An amendment by Cockrell that the provisions of the substitute should not apply

visions of the substitute should not apply to Chinese coming to participate in expositions, etc., was adopted.

sitions, etc., was adopted.

Patterson moved an amendment to the substitute, designed to apply the exclusion provisions to the Philippines.

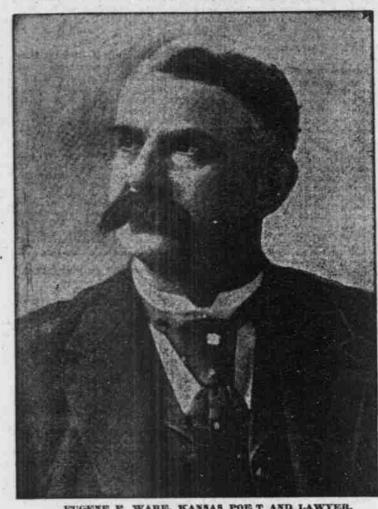
Lodge pointed out that the substitute already applied the same protection to the Philippines as to the mainland territory of the United States.

Patterson withdrew his amendment, being satisfied that the substitute already covered the Philippines.

Mitchell (Or.) offered as an amendment to the substitute several sections of the

to the substitute several sections of the original bill providing for taking out Chi-

TO SUCCEED COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS EVANS



EUGENE F. WARE, KANSAS POE T AND LAWYER.

The accompanying illustration is from the latest photograph of Eugene P. Ware, who has been named by the President to succeed Henry Clay Evans as Commissioner of Pensions. Mr. Ware is a well-known lawyer of Topeka, Kan., and has also a wide reputation for the poems he has written under the pen name of 'Ironquill." He was born in Hartford, Conn., May 29, 1841, and was educated in the public schools of Burlington, Ia. He served through the Civil War in the Iowa Volunteers, and was mustered out as Captain of Company F of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry. He was admitted to the bar in 1871. He has served two terms in the Kansas State Senate, and has been a member of two National Re-publican Conventions. He is a frequent contributor to various publications.

effect that the omission of Chinese exclusion legislation would be defeated at the by the working classes. am sorry," he said, "that Senator 41 to 40. "I am sorry," he said, "that Senator Lodge has such an unfavorable opinion

characterization of their motives." Continuing he said he did not believe that the laboring men of the United States would threaten Senators in this way if their judgment was not entirely in ac-cord with their own on any given subject, eir judgment was not entirely in He maintained that Senators had a perfect right to vote their judgment without being charged that their votes were influenced by dollars or biased by politics. Fairbanks said there had not been a disposition on the part of opponents of the bill to point out the demerits and propose amendments as much as to tear down the entire measure that had been

constructed with so much care. Votes on Amendment.

Fairbanks closed before 1 o'clock, the time set for voting to begin, and Lo asked for a vote on the amendment strik-ing out the provision prohibiting the em-ployment of Chinese sailors on American ships, known as the seamen's clause. Several Senators desired to be heard on the bill, and the amendment served as a

the bill, and the amendment served as a text for further discussion. Stewart sup-ported the Lodge amendment. Quay expressed his dissent from the "general howl" against the Chinese as such. He thought the bill should be much amended. He said he would be in favor of excluding all immigrants, as well as Chinese, for a term of five years. Mallory opposed the amendment, and explained the necessity for the examen's clause as a measure of protection to American sallors.

Elkins said the seamen's clause was a discrimination against American shipping and in favor of foreign shipping. As to the general question, he said, we must exclude the Chinese, or they will exclude

as. But he considered the bill as opposed

o our treaty with China. Patterson supported the seamen's clause. Lodge's amendment to strike out the Lodge's amendment to strike out the seamen's clause prevailed, 67 to 29.
Carmack proposed an amendment, applying the exclusion to Chinese "not citizens of the United States," and it was agreed to. The purpose of the amendment is to allow Chinese born in the United States or Chinese who had become citizens to return to the United States if at any time they should leave States if at any time they should leave

Dillingham proposed an amendment admitting "not to exceed five good-faith representatives of each regularly established Chinese wholesale house." Dillingham explained that the amendment was in the interest of the growing commerce be-tween the countries and to bring Chinese

buyers to this country.

Teller opposed the amendment as vicious and as opening the door to evasion of the exclusion laws. The amendment was Quay proposed an amendment that the

exclusion shall not apply to "Chinese Christians or Chinese who assisted in the defense of the foreign Legations or the Pel Tang Cathedral in Pekin in 1900." In explaining the amendment, Quay paid a tribute to the Christian religion as the basis of civilization.

Several Benators spoke against the amendment on the ground that it would lead to evasion of the law. Dolliver referred in glowing ferms to the herolem of Minister and Mrs. Conger residents of Iowa, during the siege of Pekin, and he expressed the belief t some adequate recognition should

given by this Government to those who aided the American legationers during those days of peril. That part of Quay's amendment admitting Chinese Christiane was lost without division on an aye and no vote; the ad-

unexpectedly carried by the close vote of 41 to 40. The amendment incorporates section 13 of the original bill as a part of the substitute, and provides the methods of the workingmen of the country, and by which Chinese residing in the insular as a friend of that class I resent this territory of the United States (Hawaii excepted) shall take out certificates of identification, etc.

Platt Substitute Adopted.

The decisive vote was then taken on the abstitute proposed by Platt (Conn.), tending the present exclusion laws, and this prevailed, 48 to 33, as follows: AYES-48.

lapp lark, Wyo		ritchard roctor	
ockrell		Quarles	
uliom		luay cott	
ietrich		Spooner	
illingham	McComas S	towart	
olliver	McCumber 3		
lkins	McLaurin, SC V	Veilington	
orager	NOES-33.	vermore	
ason	Foster, Wash	Patterson	
niley	Harris	Penrose Perkins	
ard	Heitfeld Jones, Ark	Rawling	
erry	Jones, Nev	Simmons	
armack	Lodge	Simon.	
lark, Mont	McLaurin, Miss	Taliaferro	

The substitute was further perfected by an amendment proposed by Mitchell, providing the judicial procedure in exclusion cases in our insular possessions.

Before the final vote was taken on the passage of the substitute bill, Hoar gave notice that he would vote against the measure, and in this connection he made an earnest protest against the principle of exclusion. He believed that everything in the way of exclusion could be accompliebed without involving the principle of

striking at a particular class or race, Hold-ing, as he did, that every soul had its rights, and that these rights were no dependent on color or race, he recorded his protest against the measure. The bill then was passed, 76 to 1, Hoar being the only one recording himself in the negative, Lodge secured an agreement making the Philippine civil government bill the un-finished business of the Senate, and after a brief executive session the Senate at 6 o'clock adjourned.

Presidential Nominations. WASHINGTON, April 16 .- The President

today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Army-Medical Department: with rank of Major, Captain Joseph C. Reifsnider, Assistant Surgeon Volunteers, Navy-Lieutenant-Commander, Lieuten-ant E. Y. Tillman.

Postmasters Montano, Clarence Drake, Choteau; Washington, Forest W. France, Buckley.

Cost of Philippine War.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Senator Cul-berson today introduced two resolutions, one being directed to the Secretary of War and the other to the Secretary of the Navy, making inquiry as to the cost of the war in the Philippines, covering the period since May, 1898. The resolutions in-clude a request for information covering the expense of transportation of troops. both on land and on the ocean

Fatal Fire in Michigan.

FRANKFORT, Mich., April 16.-Mrs. Wallace E. King and her two children were burned to death at their home in Wallin, a village 15 miles from here, early division on an aye and no vote; the admission of Chinese soldiers who assisted unknown cause, destroyed one store and Americans during the siege of Pekin was

MORE VOTES FOR THE BILL

CUBAN RECIPROCITY ACT CONTIN-UES TO GAIN STRENGTH.

Advocates of the Measure Carry & Motion to Close General Debate on It Friday Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, April 16.-The friends WASHINGTON, April 15.—The friends of the Cuban reciprocity bill won a substantial victory in the House today by carrying a motion to close general debate Friday at 3 o'clock. The vote was 153 to 123. Thirty-three Republicans voted against the motion, but this defection was off-set by 32 Democrats, who voted with the great body of the Republicans for it. The strength of the Republican opposition to the bill, judging by this vote, has decreased six since the vote was taken on the motion to go into committee of the whole to consider the committee of the whole to consider the bill when the vote stood 187 to 30. The debate today was featureless. The speakers were Roberts (Rep. Mass.), Patterson (Dem. Tenn.) and Cochran (Dem. Mo.) for the bill, and Bartlett (Dem. Ga.), Corliss (Rep. Mich.), Broussard (Dem. La.), Bell (Pop. Colo.) and H. C. Smith (Rep. Mich.) against it. committee of the whole to consider the

The Proceedings. The Proceedings.

There was a very interesting situation in the House at the opening of the session today. Payne, the majority leader, again attempted to secure an agreement to close general debate on the Cuban bill at 3 o'clock Friday. After some sparring, Wikiams (Dem. Miss.) objected, whereupon Payne placed his proposition in the form of a motion, and jected, whereupon Payne placed his proposition in the form of a motion, and upon that motion demanded the previous question. On the division upon the previous question the Republican opponents of the bill voted with the Democrats, nine-tenths of whom opposed the

While the House was dividing, Williams withdrew his objection to the ar liams withdrew his objection to the arrangement suggested by Payne, but Jones (Rep. Wash.) immediately renewed it, and the division proceeded The demand for the previous question was sustained, 108 to 99, but on a rising vote on Payne's montion to close de-bate on Friday, the opponents of the motion won, 105 to 120, The announcement of the result gave

the Republican leaders a surprise and caused some excitement. Watson (Ind.) the Republican whip, demanded the ayes and noes. The demand was sustained by the friends of the bill and the roll was called. The voting was followed with

while the vote was proceeding, several conferences were held on the Republican side. Tawney (Rep. Minn.), one of the leaders of the opposition, had agreed with Payne yesterday, after conferences with his friends, that there should be no opposition to the motion to close debate, and he was busily engaged in pursuading his friends to keep the agree-ment. A number of Democratic friends of the bill broke away from their leaders and the result was that Payne's motion was carried easily, 153 to 123. Thirtythree Republicans voted against the m tion, including Cushman (Rep. Wash), and Jones (Rep. Wash.). Thirty-two Democrats voted for the motion. It was agreed that tomorrow and Fri-day the House should meet at II o'clock. Roberts (Rep. Mass.), the first speaker

today, supported the bill, taking oc-casion, under the latitude allowed for debate, to make a vigorous argument in favor of an amendment to the Dingley law to place hides on the free list. Bartlett (Dem. Ga.) opposed the bill and in the course of his remarks criti-cised Richardson, the minority leader, for his failure to file his views on the pending measure. He declared that if Demicrats were to support Republican measures, the ranking minority member

of the ways and means committee should be able to furnish good reasons for such Corlies (Rep. Mich.), in opposing the bill, said it did not embrace the first principle of reciprocity.

Broussard (Dem. La.) made an impas-sioned speech against the bill, which, he said, would ruin the cane-sugar industry of Louisiana and transfer it to Cuba. Broussard is a sugar planter and said that this year, in view of this prospective legislation, he had thrown his cane seed away and planted his fields in rice. Bell (Pop. Colo.) also opposed the bill,

arguing that it was utterly indefensible from any standpoint, in that it proposed to take the tariff off raw material and leave untouched the tariff on the refined product. He criticised severely the attitude of the Democrats toward the bill. He said they taunted their Republican adversaries with supporting a measure that was 20 per cent Democratic, forgetting that in advocating it themselves they were accepting a measure that were accepting a measure that

was 80 per cent Republican.
H. S. Smith (Rep. Mich.) closed the debate for the day with a strong speech against the bill. If the pending bill had originated on the Democratic side, he said, where it should have originated, the Republican leaders, Payne, Dalzell and Grosvenor, would have ridiculed it

At 5:55 P. M. the House adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Amos J. Cummings' Illness. NEW YORK, April 16 .- An operation has been performed here on Congress-man Amos J. Cummings, of New York, Baltimore special to the World. A

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 trou-bled with dyspepsia, suffered everything but death, could not cat without terrible distress. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparille MURPHY, Danbury, Conn.

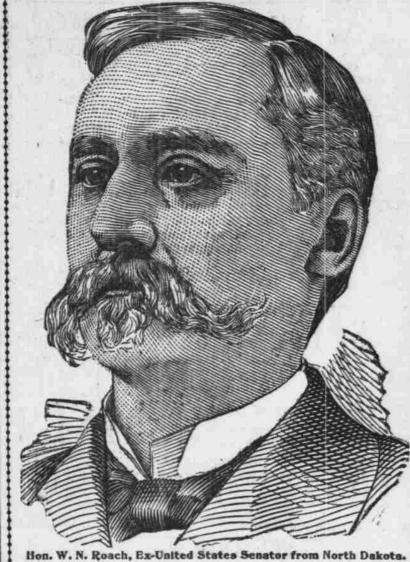
Eat Three Times a Day-"Hood's Sarasparilin has cured me of dyspepsia and I never felt better. Can eat three good meals every day." FERD POERLER, 437 South Penna St., Indianapolis, Ind.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

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

A UNITED STATES SENATOR

Says Pe-ru-na, the Catarrh Cure, Gives Strength and Appetite.



Hon, W. N. Roach, ex-United States Senator from North Dakota; personally indorses Peruna, the great catarrh cure and tonic. In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Company, at Columbus, Ohio, written from Washington,

"Persuaded by a friend I have used Peruna as a tonic, and I am glad to testify that it has greatly helped me in strength, vigor and appetite. I have been advised by friends that it is remarkably efficaclous as a cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh."-W. N. Roach, Larimore, North Dakota.

No other remedy can take the place of Peruna.

bullder, 610 Grand Block, Wabash street, St. Paul, Minn., says:



cured me, I am inclined towards all my family have died with I weigh 185

has given me such good health." J. Makinson. As a result of the changeable climate, catarrh has become one of the most prevalent and universal diseases known to man. Nearly one-third of the people of the United States are afflicted with catarrh in some of its many phases and stages. Add to this the fact that catarrh rapidly tends to become fixed or chronic, also the further fact that it is capable of produc-ing a great many other diseases, and

this dread disease. So formidable has catarrh become that in any city or town of any size numerous doctors are to be found who make the treatment of catarrh a specialty. Of course, a great deal of good is accomplished in this way, but as yet a comparatively small number of the people can avail themselves of this treatment because of the great expense necessarily attached to it.
To all such people Dr. Hartman's Ohio.

we begin to realize the true nature of

Mr. Ed. J. Makinson, contractor and builder, 810 Grand Block, Wabash street, St. Paul, Minn., says:

"Many doctor bills can be saved by the use of Peruna.

I have all my drug store, and is a remedy without equal for catarrh in all forms, friends taking coughs, coughs, coughs, congents. use of Peruna.

I have all my out equal for catarrh in all forms, friends taking coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption, and I tion, and all climatic diseases of Win-

nothing but praise from ment; it is an absolute, scientific certaint. Last Fall thad a bad ever located. Peruna has no substitute of the control of the cont hem Last Fall tainty.

I had a bad ever located. Peruna has no succession of tutes—no rivals. Insist upon having four bottles of Peruna. Let no one persuade you that other remedy will do nearly as other remedy will do nearly as well. There is no other systemic rem-edy for catarrh but Peruna. Mr. Byron J. Kirkhuff, attorney,



Byron J. Kirkhuff,

your Peruna for cutarrh and find its curative powers all you recommend. It cured me of a very bad attack and though I suffered for tirely relieved, and if it will

691 Gates ave.,

"I have used

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your car and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of

The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus,

Good Old Grandma's Advice

The children are sick-send for grandma! Who is there like her for wisdom and gentleness and sympathy, since the first baby came? What would we have done without her?



"I suffered soven years with tape-worm but didn't know had one. Two months ago i was taken with inflammation of he bowels, sour stomach, sick healache. I tried Cascarets and had not taken them a week hefors I was relieved of a ape-worm is feet long. I am very much better."

Mrs. John Stone, Put-in-Bay Island, Ohio. After taking Cascarets for a few nights before writing, was able to pass a tape-worm it fees in length. Cascarets we our praise, and I will willingly furnish a testimonial anyone who desires it."—Mrs. Harry Wood. Kenneth, Ind.

> "A year ago I was a great sufferer from piles and onld get no rest day or night. I took Cascarcis and after three days was very much better. I can never thank you chough for the relief Cascarcis lays given me." have given me."
>
> - Mrs. Mary E. Stewart, Pleasonten, Iows. "I had suffered with sick headache for many years, and with indigestion and constitution from time to time. Since using Cascartes I am free from these aliments and recommend Cascartes to all sufferen,"—Mrs. Della Kerns, professional nurse, 25 West Man Street, New York.

The wisdom of years of experience with her own health, and grandpa's and the children's, and the children's children has taught grandma what is good for her and the several generations of family she has looked after. Grandma of today knows and advises that Cascarets Candy Cathartic are the only perfect family medicine for

all bowel troubles, children's diseases, diseases of the stomach and

liver, sick headaches, biliousness and bad blood. ascarets

Best for the Bowels. All druggists, 10c, 15c, 10c. Nover sold in bulk. Genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sample and booklet free. Address
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

BEAR IN MIND THAT "THE GODS HELP THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES." SELF HELP SHOULD TEACH YOU TO USE

SAPOLIO