

RULES OF HIS CASE

Attacked by Cushman in a Breezy Speech.

IN THE DEBATE ON CUBAN BILL

Most of the Addresses Yesterday Were in Opposition to the Measure—General Debate Will Close Today.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—General debate on the Cuban reciprocity bill will close tomorrow night, and it is the intention of the House leaders, if possible, to force a final vote on the passage of the bill before adjournment tomorrow night. All day long the leaders were counting noses and preparing for the final struggle tomorrow. The Democrats are badly split on the bill.

The opponents of the bill occupied most of the time of the debate today; the feature being a vigorous speech by Cushman (Rep. Wash.) against the measure. Cushman arraigned the committee on rules and the House leaders in a breezy manner at the debate today.

A portion of his criticism was in semihumorous vein, but some of it was decidedly caustic. De Armond, one of the leaders of the Democratic party in the House, delivered a forcible speech in favor of tariff reduction on trust articles. The other speakers were: Pierce (Dem. Tenn.), Douglas (Rep. N. Y.) and Lacey (Rep. Cal.) for the bill; and Jones (Rep. Wash.), Gaines (Rep. W. Va.), Warner (Rep. Ill.), Gardner (Rep. Mich.), Jones (Rep. Wash.) and Lord (Rep. Cal.) against it. Lord declared that directly and indirectly the bill already had cost the United States \$1,000,000,000.

The House began its session at 11 o'clock in order to expedite the Cuban bill. A veto message was received from President Roosevelt, and the speaker, Thomas F. Walter, and was referred to the committee on invalid pensions.

Consideration of the Cuban reciprocity bill was resumed. De Armond (Rep. W. Va.) spoke on the political status of Cuba, maintaining that there could be no suspended sovereignty, and that at the present time Cuba was under the political domination of the United States.

De Armond (Rep. W. Va.) also opposed the bill, declaring that it was unnecessary and unwieldy. Warner (Rep. Ill.), who followed, was also against the bill. He insisted that the bill was not a reciprocity bill, and when he declared that at least a majority of the members on the Republican side were opposed to the measure, the Republican opponents of the bill gave him a round applause.

De Armond (Dem. Mo.) made a speech which attracted much attention. He employed his vitriolic comment upon the attitude of members with respect to the proposed reciprocity bill, calling attention to the fact that members of both sides, whether they opposed or advocated the measure, justified their course in an appeal to their party principles, he remarked that viewed from these diverse standpoints the measure was indeed a remarkable departure in legislation.

He commented upon the statement of General Grosvener a few days ago that later the high rates of the Dingley law would be reduced and revised by the friends of that act. If the rates were too high, he said, they would be reduced, and the purpose of his introduction was to hold up the steel trust and other kindred trusts for the benefit of his party in the coming campaign.

"The opponents of the sugar trust, he observed that to hear members talk one would think there was nothing so friendless in the House as this trust.

"Fortunately," he ironically, "there will be opportunity later on for members to show by their votes that they have not misrepresented themselves."

But De Armond warned the members that later on the majority would be made to amend the bill to take the differential off refined sugar the differential put in the bill for the benefit of the trust. When, he said, would come the "beautiful spectacle we have witnessed so often—the rules would stand in the way and members would hide behind the rules."

De Armond warned the members that they could not justify themselves with such a plea.

"That will be our chance," he said, "to be either for this trust or you are against it. If you are against it, you will be a spider-web rule stand in your path. The man who votes to sustain the chair will stand in history and before his constituents and this House as opposed to the proposition he refuses to consider." (Democratic applause.)

Cushman (Rep. Wash.) made a breezy speech against the bill. He declared that the House today were today convinced that it would be better for them to be in favor of it. He intimated that the Speaker was responsible for the change of attitude of many of the members, and followed this statement with a very outspoken and almost sensational statement of the power exercised by the Speaker.

"I make the statement on this floor now," said Cushman, "that no member who introduces a bill, not a private bill, does it for himself or for his constituents. Who is the Speaker of this House? Is he mortal like the rest of us? Who is the Speaker of this House that sets up his immaculate judgment to judge on every bill that is introduced? When a member introduces a public bill in this House, what happens? It is referred to a great committee of this House. They have their judgment to render on every bill that is introduced. It is to be called a cemetery (laughter), for therein he whitening bones of legislative hopes. (Laughter.) When a bill is reported what does the member who introduces it, and who is charged by his constituency to secure its passage, do? Does he consult himself about his desire to call it up? No. Does he consult the will of the majority of the House? I will tell you what he does. He either consents that the bill may die on the calendar, or he puts his manhood and his individuality in his pocket and goes trotting down that little pathway that leads to the Speaker's room. All the glory that clustered around the holy of holies in King Solomon's temple looked like 50 cents (prolonged laughter and applause); yes, looked like 25 cents, compared with the jobbing department of this Government." (Applause and laughter.)

Cushman then quoted Cæsar's allusion to Cæsar as the colossus of the world and continued:

"No onslaught on the individual. I have a high regard for the Speaker of the House personally and for him politically, but the fact is that we have adopted a set of rules in this body that are an

absolute disgrace to the legislative body of any Republic (applause on the Democratic side). They are unrepresentative, they are undemocratic, they are un-American. (Applause on the Democratic side.) We need to restore this House to the great patriotic plane on which the fathers of the country placed it, that every individual member on this floor should stand equal plain with every other (Applause). We operate here under a set of rules confessedly designed to belittle the hopes and dwarf the ambitions of the individual members of this body and at the same time to test more power in the hands of one or two men than was ever enjoyed by Oriental despot or a 10-button Mandarin. The system in vogue in this body is a disgrace to the individual member in this House of the power that the Constitution of the United States and his credentials as a member of this body entitle him to. It is a disgrace to the House of Representatives. It vests power in men that have no right to it, and oftentimes places on them duties that they have no capacity to fulfill. (Applause and laughter.)

"Mr. Chairman, let no man charge me now with trying to tear down the Republican party. I am not trying to tear down the Republican party; but I confess that I sometimes think that I like to put my hand upon the throat of one or two men who conceive that they are the Republican party. (Applause and laughter.) I am a believer in the Republican party, and I believe that the party in power who does not sit by and watch his party drift into disrepute and toward destruction, but the man who rises up and calls attention to the evils that exist. Nero sat in the palace andiddled while the Eternal City roared in flames and the ashes, and we are sitting here idly and unconcerned while the great power of this ancient House is being evaded, belittled, and abused and destroyed. (Applause.)

"There are people in Washington City today who are going down to a theater and paying out 50 cents each in order to see a performance of Hippitians. What a waste of money! When the House comes up here and watch this House come six days in the week for nothing. (Laughter.)

What Makes Him This.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, a member of this House said to me the other day: 'Cushman, what makes you so intelligent? What makes you so smart?' I will tell you what makes me so smart. I have 50,000 earnest, patriotic, intelligent constituents behind me, demanding that I secure certain needed legislation in their interest. When I try to secure recognition for the Philippines, they demand legislation for consideration. I go up against the stone wall that surrounds the Speaker of the House and the committee on rules. That is the pressure on me from in front, and behind me, the pressure from the rear, and the pressure from in front I have flattened out like a canceled postage stamp. (Laughter.)

"Now, in the three years that I have been a member of this body I have always approached that little machine with the deference due to its age and its station; but I hope you will excuse my frankness when I tell you that from this time on I will devote a little of my time and a little of my energy to putting a few spokes in the wheel of that machine that the designers of the vehicle never ordered. (Laughter.)

"Being an Ohio paper gave him familiarity with Ohio politics and public men, and this, with his financial training, commended him to General Charles Foster, to whom he was confidential secretary during that gentleman's incumbency as Secretary of the Treasury. When he left this place in the Treasury Department, some weeks after Secretary Carlisle came in, he resumed all his old newspaper connections, including work on what had become the Cincinnati Tribune, and with the Wall-street company, of which he had been a member, he resumed his connection, when he assumed charge of the New York Press bureau. He was born in New York City in 1851.

substituted for the House bill. This was done to expedite the bill in the House.

The Proceedings.

Soon after the Senate conveyed the resolution offered by Culberson, directing the Secretary of War to send to the Senate a statement of money paid by the United States on account of the Philippine Commission and a statement of the amount of money expended for sending troops to the Philippines and for their maintenance was agreed to.

Morgan, chairman of the committee on Isthmian canals, at the conclusion of the routine business, addressed the Senate upon the Hepburn bill, providing for a Nicaragua Canal. He assumed, in beginning, that the Senate was convinced of the indispensable character of a canal that it was a National necessity—and that it was only a choice of methods and a comparison of National advantages which was left to decide. "All questions of financial ability, of private interests, of political bias, having been relegated to the rear by command of a free, honest and powerful people. It is to reach the logical results that I should follow the actual facts of the claim of either canal route, in deciding the preference, that I will try to present an outline of the questions that now require discussion. The subject presents itself in my mind with great force, for the facts stated in the six propositions I will now state:

"First—We have reached the point where investigation is complete by observation, experience, scientific research and forecast, and these means of knowledge are as conclusive of the facts as we could hope to make them in another half century of delay.

"Second—The question now to be decided is the choice of either of two routes for a canal; whether it shall be located at Panama or through the valley of the San Juan River, in Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

"Third—The controlling factor in making this selection is the assurance of success in constructing a canal that will be permanently open for commerce and for the needs of the Government and for the benefit of the people of the United States.

"Fourth—A sum of money necessary for expenditure in the work of constructing such a canal, to accomplish such ends, cannot be reasonably compared with the real value of the results to the people and the Government of the United States, and the choice of either route, with safe, intelligent and sincere regard to its usefulness and advantage, should not be controlled or affected by a difference in the present cost of construction. I will say, within a limit of even \$2,000,000.

"Fifth—The assured certainty of success in the construction of a permanent canal is of necessity the basic foundation fact upon which Congress and the people in the selection of the canal route. Considered as a simple proposition of civil engineering, there is no doubt—not even a shadow of doubt—as to any fact touching the practicability of a ship canal from Greytown to Brito, in and along the San Juan River and across Lake Nicaragua. It is certain beyond a reasonable doubt that its real cost is as nearly within the limits of exact estimates as any great public work that was ever undertaken. It is upon this ascertained and settled fact of certainty that I rest my judgment.

"Sixth—If the dam of Bohio, on the Panama route, should fall from any cause, the only hope of success across that Isthmus would perish, never to be restored. All engineers admit this fact. The failure of a dam at Conchuda or Boca San Carlos, or at Ochoa, or at Tamborin, or upon any other site on the San Juan River, would only mean the loss of that structure, to be replaced on a better location if a lake-level canal is preferred. "These chances are at least 10 to 1, and

Meteor Reaches England.

LONDON, April 17.—Emperor William's yacht, Meteor III, in tow of the steamer Scotia, passed Prawle Point at 8:40 o'clock this morning.

Wags may often be observed detaching from fence, boards or any old wood the fibers which they afterward manufacture into paper mache.

POINTS OF ADVANTAGES

MORGAN COMPARES THE TWO CANAL ROUTES.

Superiority of the Nicaragua Survey Clearly Proved—Change in Exclusion Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—For more than four hours today Morgan, chairman of the Isthmian canal committee, addressed the Senate on the subject of the Nicaragua Canal. He devoted the greater part of his speech to a consideration of the desirability and practicability of the two principal routes—Nicaragua and Panama. He strenuously favored the former.

A parliamentary change in the situation of the Chinese exclusion bill was made just before adjournment, the measure passed by the Senate yesterday being

DIFFERENTIAL ON SUGAR

CAUCUS BINDS HOUSE DEMOCRATS TO VOTE TO ABOLISH IT.

Will Also Vote Against Adoption of Previous Question When Cuban Bill is Reported.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Democrats of the House, at a caucus held tonight by a very large majority, estimated at three to one, adopted the following resolution, introduced by Swanson (Va.): "Resolved, That we favor the removal of the differential on refined sugar, both from Cuba and elsewhere, and believe that such amendments properly in the order, and we insist that it is the duty of all Democrats to vote whenever opportunity is given to have these amendments added to the pending bill providing for Cuban reciprocity. We are opposed to the adoption of the previous question when the bill is reported to the House, unless it shall have been properly amended in committee, and the whole, as will present an opportunity for just and proper amendment, with recorded votes on the same."

The caucus was rather turbulent during the early part of the evening, but toward the close the differences disappeared, and it broke up amid evidences of harmony and good feeling. The action taken tonight binds the Democrats to vote to abolish the differential on refined sugar, and against the previous question. Ninety-four Democrats attended.

Underwood (Ala.), who got the floor immediately after the meeting was called to order, threw a bombshell into the caucus by announcing that overtures had come to him from the Republican side, by which it was to be agreed that the Republican leaders would abandon the Crumpacker resolution to investigate the Southern election laws if the delegates from the states concerned (North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Virginia) would aid the majority to close debate, and would vote against the appeals which will be taken from the caucus chair when the motions to open up the bill to general amendment are offered. Underwood declined to give the name of the Republican from whom these assurances regarding the abandonment of the Crumpacker resolution came, and although arguing that it was to the interest of the states involved to accept the offer, he stated that the agreement had not been positively accepted, and for himself he agreed to abide by the decision of the caucus. The Democratic vote Wednesday to close debate came principally from the states mentioned.

To the Swanson resolution, Williams (Miss.) offered a substitute to bind the Democrats to vote for all propositions involving a reduction of the tariff, but to leave every Democrat free to vote his convictions upon questions of parliamentary procedure. Williams maintained that under the circumstances it would be to the interest of the States to accept the offer, and he stated that he would vote for the resolution.

During the heated debate that followed, Burleson (Tex.) asked Underwood if the Republican leaders had not silenced Crumpacker and his friends on the Republican side who were opposed to the reciprocity bill by agreeing to report the Crumpacker resolution, and if they were not now trying to create a defection on the Democratic side by offering to kill the resolution. Bankhead (Ala.) and Cooper (Tex.) and Brazelton (La.) with Swanson, the two latter strongly urged their colleagues to vote to abolish the differential on refined sugar.

In the course of the debate which followed, it developed that the Williams resolution was interpreted to constitute an instruction to the Democrats to vote for the bill when the first vote was reached. Both Bankhead (Ala.) and Williams (Miss.) confirmed the terms of the proposition made to Underwood by the Republican leaders, and stated that it should be accepted, not so much because of the threat of reducing Southern representation as to prevent the opening of the race question in the South. De Armond (Mo.) and Williams (Ill.) supported the Swanson resolution.

By a very large majority the Swanson resolution was adopted, and also a resolution making the action of the caucus binding upon all Democrats of the House.

NEW BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

The President Promotes Colonels Snyder, Auman and Bird.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: James S. Clarkson, Surveyor of Customs, District of New York.

Army—Colonels to be Brigadier-Generals, Simon Snyder, Nineteenth Infantry; William Auman, Twelfth Infantry; Charles Bird, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Assistant Adjutant-General with rank of Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Carter, Assistant Adjutant-General with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major James T. Kerr.

Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel to be Colonel, David J. Craigie, Eighth Infantry; Philip H. Beaman, Fifth; Morris C. Foots, First.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels, John T. Van Orsdale, Seventh; James A. Buchanan, Twenty-eighth; Joseph F. Huston, Nineteenth.

Captain to be Major—Arthur C. Duval, Twenty-fourth.

Artillery—Second Lieutenant to be First Lieutenant, Charles E. Killebrew, Jr.; Paul A. Barry, Julius A. Moore.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of James A. Garfield, of Ohio, to be United States Civil Service Commissioner,

NOW OLD-LINE COMPANY.

Mutual Reserve Life Reincorporates in New York.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Yesterday afternoon, at Albany, the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York received its charter as an old-line company. Under its new title—Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company—the organization will be a purely mutual insurance institution, incorporated under the legal reserve statute of New York. The examination by the State Insurance Department into executive management of the company has occupied three months. The condition of the company was determined from the standpoint of its ability to comply with the requirements of the statute governing legal reserve companies.

The result of a most careful and thorough examination undertaken by the department shows that the company possesses a surplus in excess of all liabilities, including the full statutory reserve, of about \$50,000. The Insurance Department increases the value of the reserve estate holdings beyond the estimate of the company. At the beginning of the examination the management asked of the department the utmost strictness of inquiry into its affairs, and this course was rigidly adhered to. Superintendent Hendricks is satisfied that the company is amply able to comply with all the requirements of the law for reincorporation as a legal reserve or old-line mutual life insurance company. On this showing the charter was granted yesterday afternoon, and now the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company takes its place as a third largest purely mutual life insurance company of New York.

President Frederick A. Burnham has thus fulfilled his pledge of the policyholders of placing the Mutual Reserve under the regular law without depriving the policyholders of any part of their ownership in the institution. The Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company begins its new career prosperously. Founded in 1881, it has within a period of 21 years paid in death claims to its members \$9,000,000. It has thousands of members in practically every state of the Union, and its interests in Europe are important.

The Royal Society of England has officially decided that women are not eligible for the degree of Fellow of the Royal Society.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL HEARING.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The House committee on merchant marine and fisheries today heard Field B. Pendleton, president of the Atlantic Carriers' Association, who urged the restoration of that provision of the ship subsidy bill struck out by the Senate, allowing ships under 1000 tons burden to participate in the subsidy.

Mr. Pendleton said that a good part of our foreign trade was done by small ships of from 100 to 1000 tons, and that the draft made it possible for them to enter many harbors inaccessible to large ships. Alex. K. Smith, superintendent of the Maritime Exchange of New York, gave the approval of that association to the proposed change. In the course of the hearing, Representative Littlefield, of Maine, a member of the committee, referred to the importance of such small vessels in the foreign and coastwise trade.

Burleson's Resolution Tabled.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The House committee on military affairs today decided to recommend to the House the resolution of Burleson, of Texas, asking for the recent court-martial proceedings in the case of Major Waller, lie on the table. The ground for the action was that the forwarding of papers from the Philippines to Washington could not be expedited by any action of the public, and when received the reports would be open to inspection, and that the resolution would be prejudicial to all parties concerned.

Nominated for Congress.

PIANO, Ill., April 17.—The Republicans of the Eighth Illinois District today nominated Charles I. Fuller for Congress.

MONMOUTH, Ill., April 17.—The Republicans of the Fourteenth Illinois District today nominated Benjamin F. Marsh for Congress.

Amendments to Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Senate committee on commerce today authorized additional amendments to the river and harbor bill. One provides for a subsidy to the Colorado River with view to making improvements, and another gives authority to the Secretary of War to renew bridge charters.

THREE BISHOPS SELECTED.

Will Be Located at Salina, Honolulu and Porto Rico.

CINCINNATI, O., April 17.—The Episcopal college of bishops today selected the following bishops: Salina, Western Kansas, Bishop Henry Forester, San Diego, Church of Holy Apostles, Philadelphia, and son of the late bishop of Kansas; Honolulu, Henry B. Restarick, rector of St. Paul's Church, San Diego, formerly of Lyon, Mass., and later of San Juan. The new bishops cannot be consecrated for two or three months. The resolution was adopted by commanding to the people of the missionary jurisdiction of the Episcopal church to take action in assuming at last part of the support of their bishops.

While many bishops as possible will attend the synod of the old Catholics at Bonn, Germany, next August, Bishop Potter, of New York, was designated to extend the greetings of the Episcopalians of America.

It was finally decided to admit the Episcopal church of Mexico, which has not heretofore been affiliated with the Episcopalians of the United States. It was decided that the presiding bishop, on receiving the approval of a constitutional majority of the church, should consecrate the bishops of Mexico. Rev. Fausto Ornelas and Rev. Jose Antonio Corion as the bishops of Mexico.

Restarick of this city, who was today appointed bishop of Honolulu by the house of bishops in Cincinnati, has been rector of St. Paul's Church, San Diego for 20 years, coming here in 1882 from Iowa. He has been honored many times by the diocese and now holds important positions in the church. He is archdeacon of San Diego County, and has been a member of four general conventions. He said he would not decide upon acceptance of the honor just tendered him until he can consult with his bishop and others.

BOSTON, April 17.—Rev. James Hart Van Buren, who was named bishop of the Episcopal House of Bishops, resigned the pastorate of St. Stephen's Church, in Lynn, Mass., to become an Episcopalian church missionary in Porto Rico, in little over a year ago. He was born in Watertown, N. Y.

A TIME OF DANGER!

Thousands in Peril From Blood Diseases and Nerve Troubles

Developed During the Winter Months.

Paine's Celery Compound

The Great Spring Blood Purifier, Nerve Bracer and Health Builder.

Paine's Celery Compound is the wonder of the age. Its marvelous virtues are discussed amongst interested medical men, and its cures are talked of at every bedside.

As a Spring health-giver, Paine's Celery Compound stands far ahead of all other known remedies; it has no worthy competitor in the vast field of medicine.

To a large extent the present popularity of Paine's Celery Compound is due to the fact that it has accomplished some of its most astonishing cures in the Spring season—a time when men and women usually complain of ill health, loss of vitality, feeble feet, time-worn people feel dull, listless, despondent and ambitious.

Today there are thousands of business men, mechanics, farmers and dear wives and mothers, too, who, though able to walk around, are nevertheless sadly "out of health."

At this season, Paine's Celery Compound is the great health restorer and strength giver for the "out of health" people—those who are perishing from nervous and organic disease. Paine's Celery Compound used at once will quickly remove every trace of poison from the system, brace up the weak nerves, build up the tissues, and tone the digestive organs.

If you, dear reader, feel that your health is not what it should be, and should be, let us honestly suggest the use of Paine's Celery Compound, that has so wonderfully blessed your neighbors and friends. Be assured, "it makes sick people well."

Ink 10c. a Quart

Diamond Dyes make the best ink. In 1891. His theological studies were pursued at the Yale Divinity School.

GREAT YACHTING PARTY.

Emperor William Has About 80 Guests on Kronprinz Wilhelm.

BERLIN, April 17.—Emperor William's great yachting party left Bremerhaven this morning on board the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm. In addition to seven members of the Cabinet and 20 military and naval officers, the party includes about 50 of the men responsible for Germany's commercial and manufacturing success. Among the latter are: Herren Teilen and Wencelke, the great yachting yachtsman, of the Union Shipbuilding Company of Stettin. His Majesty's interest in art is evidenced by the presence of Herren Bort and Vahlgen, the painters, artists, Busley and Feininger, the sculptors, and the Emperor's private secretary, Count von Helldorf.

Emperor William is very fond of getting away from court ceremonial, and of having informal talks with men of ideas and action. It is true like the present one, which make the old aristocracy suspicious of the Emperor's modern spirit.

Removal of Guden Upheld.

NEW YORK, April 17.—By the terms of a decision of the appellate division of the Supreme Court today the action of Governor Odell in removing Charles Guden from the office of Sheriff of Kings County and appointing Norman S. Dike in his place is upheld.

Ex-Collector Hoey Acquitted.

TUCSON, Ariz., April 17.—The jury in the case of ex-collector of Customs Hoey, accused of being a member of a conspiracy to smuggle Chinese into the United States, brought in a verdict of acquittal today.

Letter-Day Saints Oppose Polygamy.

LAMONI, Ia., April 17.—The Letter-Day Saints today adopted a resolution in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting polygamy in all states and territories.

Headache

Biliousness, sour stomach, constipation and all liver ills are cured by Hood's Pills. The non-irritating cathartic. Price 25 cents of all druggists, or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Tutt's Pills

Cure All Liver Ills.

Doctors Say; Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels. The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result.

Tutt's Liver Pills Cure all Liver Troubles.

Every Woman is interested and should know the value of MARVEL Whirling Spray. The New Ladies' Syringe Best, Safest, Most Convenient.

Ask your druggist for it. It costs only 25 cents. MARVEL Whirling Spray. The New Ladies' Syringe. Best, Safest, Most Convenient. Available to all. MARVEL Co., Room 260 Times Bldg., New York.

For sale by Woodward, Clarke & Co.

It Hangs On

You think you can wear it out. The chances are, it will wear you out. Simple home remedies will not answer here. Neither will ordinary cough medicines. The grasp is too tight, the hold is too strong. Better consult your doctor and get a prescription. He knows, you know, we know it will be: "One bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral." All good druggists keep it.

"For three winters I had a very bad cough. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In a short time I ceased coughing nights, and soon my cough was entirely gone." Mrs. PEARL HYDE, Guthrie Center, Iowa.

26, No. 119. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Every Woman is interested and should know the value of MARVEL Whirling Spray. The New Ladies' Syringe. Best, Safest, Most Convenient.

Ask your druggist for it. It costs only 25 cents. MARVEL Whirling Spray. The New Ladies' Syringe. Best, Safest, Most Convenient. Available to all. MARVEL Co., Room 260 Times Bldg., New York.

For sale by Woodward, Clarke & Co.