OVER HALF A CENT

Neither Side in Chicago Strike Will Give In.

NOW IT'S A FIGHT TO A FINISH

Business Men of the City Are Losing a Million Dollars a Day—Efforts to Adjust the Trouble.

CHICAGO, July 14.—While the wholesale business of this city is almost completely paralyzed, and while its business men are standing a loss of $1,000,000 a day, the striking freighthandlers and the railroads are in a deadlock and announce their determination to fight to a finish over the question of one-half a cent per hour per man, or a total of $500 for every 24 hours, this being divided on one side between 24 railroads and on the other between 10,000 men.

The situation tonight is more serious than at any time since the commencement of the trouble, and at no time since the walkout have the points at issue been so obstinately maintained. Three times today the freighthandlers sent committees to meet the general managers, and three times came back without results. The first call was made without giving warning to the managers, and when the committees arrived, they were unable to find any of them, for the reason that the managers were having a meeting of their own, and were not at their offices. The second call produced more effect, as several of the committees saw the managers, but nothing definite resulted. The last committees were sent out by President Curran, of the freighthandlers, at the demand of the teamsters, who wanted something attempted toward a settlement. This time the committees were started so late in the afternoon that it was a foregone conclusion that they would not find many of the general managers at their offices. All the committees reported, as before, that they had failed of any result.

The committee that went to the Milwaukee & St. Paul road came back bearing the information that they had been refused admission, and were informed that their former employers did not care to receive them, that they had all the men necessary in their business, and that hereafter no deputations would be received from employes who had gone on strike. The officials of the road declared later that they would maintain this position.

After this had been reported at headquarters of the strikers, President Curran announced that the fight was on to a finish, and that hereafter when the railroads had any overtures to make, or wished to do any business with their employes, they would be compelled to transact such business through the officers of the Freighthandlers' Union.

Both sides now declare that they have reached the limit, and that absolutely nothing will be conceded. The men demand 17½ cents, and the managers say that they will not, under any circumstances, pay more than 17 cents.

Nothing Doing at Warehouses.

The railroad warehouses, ordinarily a hive of industry, were almost as quiet as on Sunday. At a distance from each warehouse was a company of pickets posted to keep freight from entering or leaving the sheds. Nearer the depots were guards of police on duty to protect the men in the warehouses and to quell any disturbances which might arise. Gangs of nonunion men brought into the city to take the places of the strikers lounged about the warehouses or in their cars, with scarcely anything to do.

Commission merchants in South Water street declared that the usually animated market is dead. In times of commercial peace the street is one of the most congested in the world. Today in front of many of the stores there was not a wagon and scarcely a crate, box or barrel of produce. Some had a few berries brought by boat from Michigan and Wisconsin, but these were about the only fresh arrivals. Thirty cars of highly perishable stuff were reported on the tracks, while many more cars contain commodities which will last a few days longer only. Only two carloads of freight were cared for promptly. These contained live poultry. It was said that the Humane Society would not allow them to perish, and a permit was secured to take them to South Water street. One wholesale house had a carload of Georgia peaches on rail. The teamsters refused to haul anything from the railroads. The dealer thereupon shipped the car around the lake to St. Joseph, Mich., where the consignment was transferred to a boat and reached here this morning.

A driver in a light wagon, who succeeded in delivering two small packages to the Santa Fe, had a stirring time of it. When it became apparent to the striking pickets that he was headed for the warehouse, they made a rush for him. A squad of policemen came to the rescue, and the driver reached the warehouse in safety. "Better come inside, where you'll be safe," one of the nonunion freighthandlers advised.

Much fruit and vegetables, which came in yesterday, were reshipped last night, although it is said, without adequate refrigeration. Vegetable and fruit peddlers succeeded in getting partial supplies from the depots during the day, but it was only after much trouble with the pickets and assistance from the police. Tons of half-spoiled stuff was given to poor people, who waited at nearly all the depots in crowds, each carrying a basket or bag.

Despite the assertions of the president of the Knickerbocker Ice Company that ice was going to the freight houses, pickets asserted that not one cake of ice passed through their lines.

Railroads' Side of It.

A man familiar with the employers' side of the fight said: "The situation among the railroads is about this: The Western roads are swearing mad for the most part and won't budge an inch; the Eastern people generally want more time to consider. I suppose this is because they have to do considerable conferring with New York, where most of them have their headquarters. The railroads claim to have enough men in their warehouses to handle business brought to them. They stand to lose considerable, but it is nothing to what Chicago wholesalers are losing."

Previous to meeting the committees, the railroad managers and superintendents held a meeting among themselves. They remain of the mind that 17 cents is a proper compromise between the 16 cents paid and the 18 cents asked originally. This unanimity of opinion among the managers is taken in explanation of the failure of the conferences which followed. Of the managers at the meeting, F. M. Delano, of the Burlington, said: "We discussed the situation at length. We talked tentatively of the wage problem. We consider that we have performed our full duty to the public. Our freighthouses are manned, and we are ready to do business. If the men want to go back to work, they can do so. It is up to the people who have goods to ship to get them to the freighthouses. That is the way we look at the situation."

The teamsters at all the big stores showed up for city delivery, which was an improvement over Saturday.

Governor Yates, in a telegram today to F. W. Job, chairman of the State Board of Arbitration, instructed the latter to tender the impartial services of the board in settling the strike, saying: "Complaints are numerous that perishable goods are being lost." Chairman Job set out to visit the teamsters, the freighthandlers and the railway managers. The entire board will be in Chicago tomorrow.

Late in the afternoon a meeting of the majority of the produce commission men of South Water street was held, and it was decided that because the strike was ruining business, an effort would be made tomorrow by the commission men to haul their own freight from the railway yards. Fearing a general tumult down town, such as followed the moving of meat in the recent packers' strike, the commission men called upon Mayor Harrison and Chief of Police O'Neil, and were assured that police protection would be given them.

Rioting Stage Reached.

The strike reached the rioting stage tonight, and it was only after the police had charged on the crowd repeatedly and arrested 11 men that a semblance of order was restored. Eight policemen who were sent with two teams from the Western Electric Company to the St. Paul freight depot at Carroll and Union street were unable to extricate the drivers from the pocket into which they were forced by angry teamsters. A riot call sent to the stations was responded to by several wagonloads of patrolmen, and after a fierce conflict with the obstructing crowd the wagons were rescued, and the drivers, bruised by missiles, were able to reach a place of safety.

DIRECTING THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

L. J. CURRAN, PRESIDENT OF THE FREIGHTHANDLERS' UNION.

CHICAGO, July 15.—At 2 o'clock this morning a conference between the National Executive Board of the teamsters, the Teamowners' Association, the Freighthandlers' Union, the Chicago Federation of Labor and the truck teamsters' executive committee resulted in a new proposition, which will be presented to the railroad managers today. In the new proposition the freighthandlers agree to accept the wage schedule as presented July 1, with the following concessions:

First—Elimination of probation.

Second—Straight time for overtime for all employes who are charged for lost time.

Third—Seventeen and a half cents an hour for truckmen.

After the conference had adjourned the officers of the Teamsters' Union issued a petition asking the teamsters belonging to two of the local union to return to work, in order to prevent the total loss of several hundred cars of fruit that is lying on the sidings.

It is claimed by Mr. Driscoll, of the Teamsters' Union, that eight of the railroads have agreed to the proposition that will be submitted today. President Curran, of the Freighthandlers' Union, states that if this is a fact, the strike will be settled today.

WITH NONUNION MEN.

Union Pacific Filling Its Shop at Cheyenne.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 14.—Nearly 50 nonunion machinists, boiler-makers and others have been shipped in by the Union Pacific. The company is bringing in the new men so rapidly that the strikers have pickets on duty day and night and the line of lookouts extends from the depot far down into the yards. Officials of the company claim they are having no trouble in handling the repair work at this point. It is reported that the working force now consists of about 360 men. The full force before the strike was about 650 men.

Frank Benolkin, a machinist, is under arrest on a state warrant for trespassing on Union Pacific land and intimidating nonunion men. He broke through the cordon of guards around the shops and was talking to the workmen when arrested.

Decided Against Brewery Workers.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Peace has been proclaimed at a meeting of the Central Federated Union, between the members of the Brewery-Workers' Union and the firemen and engineers employed in breweries of this city, who have been fighting each other for years. The fight arose from an attempt by the Brewery-Workers' Union to force the brewery engineers and firemen to join it by ordering strikes against them. The firemen and engineers objected to leaving the unions of their respective trades, and the matter finally was referred to the American Federation of Labor, which decided in favor of the engineers and firemen.

Cooks' and Waiters' Strike Ended.

PUEBLO, Colo., July 14.—The strike of the Cooks' and Waiters' Union in this city has practically come to an end, in consequence of the refusal of the butchers and bakers to come out in sympathy with the strikers. Nearly all of the pickets arrested have been released on bonds, and no picketing has been done since Saturday noon.

Begins Her Long Sentence.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 14.—Miss Jessie Morrison arrived at the state penitentiary at Lansing at 11 o'clock this morning to begin her 25 years' sentence for the murder of Mrs. Olin Castle at El Dorado. She was very much downcast. It is not known what work will be assigned her.

Kansas Miners Walk Out.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 14.—Two hundred coal miners at the Car mine went on strike today. Two weeks ago the miners discharged their check weighman, but demanded that the company give him work as a miner. This the company refused to do. No question of wages is involved.

Washery Resumes Operations.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., July 14.—Two carloads of special policemen and laborers arrived here today from Schuylkill County. Fifty of the men went to work. The strikers made no demonstration. The washery is the first to be operated in this region since the anthracite strike was inaugurated.

CHAFFEE IS RECALLED

RELIEVED OF COMMAND IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Will Be Assigned to the Department of the East—General Davis to Succeed Him in the Islands.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—General Chaffee has been relieved of the command in the Philippines and ordered to the command of the Department of the East by an order issued today by Secretary Root. The order is as follows:

"By direction of the President, Major-General George W. Davis will relieve Major-General Chaffee of the command of the Division of the Philippines, September 30, 1902. On being relieved General Chaffee will with his authorized aid repair to Governor's Island, New York, and assume command of the Department of the East."

A few days ago General Chaffee was cabled that he could have command of either the Department of the East or the Department of the Lakes if he desired to come home at this time. He was informed that the retirement of General Brooke afforded an opportunity of making either exchange he desired. The cablegram closed with a commendation by the Secretary of War of General Chaffee's services in China and the Philippines. A reply was received Saturday from General Chaffee, stating that he left the matter entirely with the department, but that he would prefer New York in case he was relieved in the Philippines. He suggested that September 20 would be a good date to make any change in the command of the Philippines.

The status of the commander of the Department of the East, as qualified by the last order, is as follows:

General Brooke is at present in command, but he is to retire at the end of the present month. General MacArthur is in command of the Department of the Lakes at Chicago, but he will be temporarily ordered to New York after General Brooke's retirement to command the Department of the East while the combined maneuvers are going on. He will retain the command until relieved by General Chaffee, probably about November next, when it is expected General MacArthur will return to his present command in Chicago.

BATTLE-SHIP RUNS AGROUND.

Illinois Strikes an Obstruction in Christiania Harbor.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, July 14.—The United States battle-ship Illinois, flagship of Rear-Admiral Crowninshield, and the United States cruiser Chicago have arrived here. While the Illinois was standing into the harbor, leading the squadron, her steering gear failed, and her helm jammed hard to starboard, with the ship headed straight for the shore. Both anchors were let go and her engines were backed promptly, but the port anchor chain parted. The ship struck an obstruction and a hole was punched in her bottom. Two small compartments filled with water. The crew were piped to quarters, and the water-tight doors were closed. The rest of the squadron stood into the inner harbor. The Illinois was eventually backed off and anchored safely.

Rear-Admiral Crowninshield will probably shift his flag to the Chicago. The remainder of the proposed Baltic cruise may be abandoned. The Illinois may go back to England and be placed in drydock there.

CONFERRED ON CANAL QUESTION.

Senator Spooner a Late Caller at Sagamore Hill.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 14.—Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, arrived at Sagamore Hill about 10:30 o'clock last night, and after a conference with the President and Secretary Root left for New York about midnight. Mr. Spooner successfully eluded newspaper men, not one of whom saw him. His conversation with the President related in part to the purchase of the Panama Canal Company's property. The Senator has been invited by the Department of Justice to accompany Attorney-General Knox to assist in the investigation of the title to the Panama Canal Company's property. Whether he will go or not has not been decided, so far as can be learned here.

President Roosevelt, Secretary Root and the President's physician, Dr. Lambert, devoted themselves the greater part of the day to recreation.

An Overworked Office.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The report of Chief Examiner A. R. Servan, of the Civil Service Commission, for the year 1901 has just been made public. Mr. Servan urges an increase of the facilities for the commission and says:

"During the past five or six years the number of appointments through examination has increased from about 4000 to more than 10,000 per annum, and the number of classified position from a little over 30,000 to about 100,000, and yet no additional employes have been provided by Congress to assist in meeting the demands upon the chief examiner's office occasioned by this enormous increase in the classified service."

Samoan Chiefs Arrested.

TUTUILA, Samoa, June 30, via San Francisco, July 14.—Some of the leading chiefs of Manua, who resolved to resist the decision of the high court defining the custom of serving out kava, the Samoan national drink, have been taken into custody by order of Captain Sebree, of the United States gunboat Wheeling, and will be tried for conspiracy.

Permanent Director of the Census.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The President has issued a commission to Director Merriam, under the new permanent census law, as Director of the Census.

Bankruptcy Referee Resigns.

DENVER, July 14.—Sidney H. Dent sent in his resignation to Judge Moses Hallett today as referee in bankruptcy for the Denver district of the United States Circuit Court. The resignation was accepted by Judge Hallett, who immediately appointed ex-District Judge D. B. Burns to the place. There is an action for the disbarment of Mr. Dent pending in the Supreme Court, charging him with wrongful action toward some of his clients.

Each to Have an Aid.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The German Ambassador has informed the Secretary of State that Generals Corbin, Young and Wood, who have been invited by the Emperor to witness the maneuvers of the army, are each expected to be accompanied by an officer as aid.

HIBERNIANS TO MEET.

Biennial Convention Will Open at Denver Today.

DENVER, July 14. — The work of the 43d biennial convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians began this morning with a meeting of the National executive committee and board of directors. These officers will discuss measures to be presented to the convention, and their recommendations will be embodied in the annual report of President John T. Keating. The order has a membership of 400,000 and about 500 delegates are expected to attend the sessions of the convention, which will open tomorrow. The National officers of the order stoutly deny that politics will be injected into the deliberations of the convention. President Keating said:

"We expect that the organization in Ireland and that in the United States will be united in the next six or eight months. The work looking toward this greatly-to-be-desired result is progressing satisfactorily through the clergy. As to the charges that the executive has been influenced by the Clan-Na-Gael or any other body, I will say that the administration for the last four years has been as exclusive as any I can remember in my whole long connection with the order."

President Keating has announced that he is not a candidate for re-election. National Vice-President James E. Dolan, of Syracuse, N. Y., and John A. Ryan, of Boston, are mentioned as candidates. Buffalo, Milwaukee, Cincinnati and San Francisco are bidding for the next convention two years hence.

The National directors decided to advise the convention through President Keating's report to refuse all requests of collateral societies of Irishmen for aid. The Gaelic League, which is organized for the purpose of perpetuating the Irish language, will ask for money. Fifty thousand dollars has already been contributed by Hibernians for this purpose, and no more will be appropriated.

It was announced that the ladies' auxiliary will ask to be given a separate independent organization, and to be recognized as one of the branches of the order. In view of the fact that many members insist that such action would set a bad precedent, and would entitle the Irish League, the Clan-Na-Gael, the Gaelic League and a number of other organizations to be given the same privileges, the directors agreed that a paragraph advising conservatism shall be inserted in President Keating's report.

Resolutions denouncing the Boer war as the most unjust conflict of modern times and a sacrifice to ambitions of statesmen were incorporated into the report. The usual denunciation of England's oppression of Ireland was adopted, but the National directors carefully refrained from doing anything which might be construed as a recognition of the contention of the United Irish League, the Clan-Na-Gael or any other Irish society.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians, the National directors will declare, through President Keating, is not a political society, but is Irish and Roman Catholic.

The National directors refused to take up the cause of Rev. Father Hennessey, who has been deposed from the faculty of the Roman Catholic University at Washington and who has asserted that the fund furnished by the Hibernians to support a chair for teaching Gaelic at the university was being improperly used.

FRIARS MUST GO.

Secretary Root Cables Further Instructions to Governor Taft.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—It was learned here today that the reply of Secretary Root to the dispatch of Governor Taft has been already cabled to Rome. It is in the nature of instructions as to what rejoinder shall be made to the Vatican in answer to its first general reply to Governor Taft. These instructions to Governor Taft were prepared before Secretary Root left Washington, but were of such importance that submission to the President was deemed desirable.

The position of the United States is unchanged, and the instructions of Secretary Root, issued before Governor Taft went to Rome, are adhered to in every essential. The important point of those instructions was that the friars should be withdrawn, and upon this question the Administration remains firm. The rejoinder is a diplomatic document, and is couched in such language that there will be a continuance of the negotiations.

Preparing Report on Gardener Case.

MANILA, July 14.—The board which has been investigating the charges against American officers and soldiers made by Major Cornelius Gardener, of the Thirteenth Infantry, as Governor of Tayabas Province, is preparing its report. The findings will not be made public here, but will be divulged from Washington. Major Gardener has been ordered home, and will probably depart on the United States transport Buford.

Troops Ordered to Mindanao.

MANILA, July 14.—General Chaffee has ordered a battalion of the Eleventh Infantry to the Island of Mindanao, to strengthen the base of the Lake Lanao operations. No activity is contemplated. The movement is precautionary. The situation in Mindanao is unchanged.

Cholera Spreading in the Islands.

MANILA, July 14.—Cholera is spreading somewhat in the islands. The ratio for Manila is maintained. The rains now falling have not checked the disease materially.

Hawaiian Judge Resigns.

HONOLULU, July 8, via San Francisco, July 14.—A. S. Humphreys has announced his resignation as Circuit Judge, having sent his resignation to the President some time ago, it is said. Humphreys was the first Judge appointed to the bench in Hawaii after annexation was complete, his term having begun when Hawaii became a territory. He was appointed by President McKinley. Soon after taking the office he became involved in difficulties with local attorneys, partly on account of his severity in courtroom practice, and in June, 1901, he went to Washington to defend himself against charges preferred by the Hawaiian Bar Association, seeking his removal. He was sustained by the Attorney-General and the President, and returned to Hawaii to resume his place on the bench. Humphreys has been talked of lately as a possible candidate for delegate to Congress.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. No Cure, No Pay. Druggists are authorized by manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure no pay. Price, 50c. If your druggist don't keep it in stock send us 50c in stamps and we will forward same by mail. Manufactured by Paris Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo., who also manufacture the celebrated cold cure, Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

PASSENGERS ARE ROBBED

MASKED MEN HOLD UP A TRAIN IN COLORADO.

Line Up the Tourists and Take All They Can Get—Blow Open Express Car.

GUNNISON, Colo., July 14.—Masked men held up the westbound passenger train on the Denver & Rio Grande narrow-gauge at Mill Switch, a point two miles east of Chester, at 8:40 o'clock this morning. The two safes in the express car were blown open with dynamite, and the car was almost completely wrecked. The contents of the safes were taken, but the amount of money secured is believed to have been small. The passengers were robbed, several thousand dollars being obtained.

The robbers are believed to have been riding on the front of the baggage car. Two of them crawled over the tender at Mill Switch, which is on the west slope of Marshall Pass. The engineer, Perry Ruland, was compelled to stop the train. The robbers then compelled the passengers to leave the train. The express messenger refused to open the car door, when it was blown open with a charge of dynamite. Two explosions of dynamite sufficed to open both safes, after which the robbers made the passengers stand in line and deliver their valuables. Meantime many of the passengers had hidden their money and jewelry in the tall grass and among the rocks. The mail car was not molested.

The robbery occupied about one hour, and afterward the train was run back to Salida and reports of the occurrence sent to the officials of the road and to Sheriffs of the surrounding counties. The train reached this city this afternoon.

The hold-ups are believed to be a band of horse and cattle thieves who have been plundering the herds of the ranchmen of the Upper Tomichi and Razor Creeks for many months.

A posse of five deputies left Sargent soon after the robbery was reported there and are supposed to be on the trail of the bandits. Under-Sheriff Snodgrass, with eight deputies, left this city this evening, heavily armed and with good horses. A special train conveyed them to the scene of the hold-up. Conductor Mike Duerin believes the robbers went south toward Saguache.

H. P. Newton, a passenger, says he saw three of the gang. Whether there were any more he could not say. They were dressed in white duck suits and wore brown shirts. Newton lost many of his valuables, along with others. The stories in regard to the number of robbers vary. Some say three, some four, and others five. According to the latter, one was stationed at each end of the train, and two collected the booty. Another was on the hillside acting as picket. After they were robbed, the passengers were ordered to get into the train, and it went on its way. The gang of outlaws then made for the hills.

Engineer Ruland was the only one hurt, although several shots were fired at passengers. A shot also went through the cab of the engine which had helped the train up the pass and was following some distance behind. Engineer Ruland was asked by one of the robbers to do something which he did not understand. He asked what was said, and was brutally felled to the ground by a blow from the butt of a rifle, where he remained unconscious for a few moments. This was done after the train and its occupants had been robbed. Previously Ruland was commanded to notify Express Messenger Coffey to come out of his car, which he did without resistance.

It is not believed the robbers secured much money from the express car, as this train seldom carries much treasure.

YOUTHFUL FIREBUGS.

New York Officers Break Up a Dangerous Gang.

NEW YORK, July 14.—John Prisani, a chubby-faced boy, 10 years old, has been arrested on a charge of arson. If the boy's statements in a confession said to have been made to the police are to be believed, the boy is a member of a dangerous gang of youthful firebugs, who have caused large loss of property and possibly the death of a woman. For some time fires of a suspicious origin have been prevalent in the Leonard and Oak street precincts, and recently Captain O'Brien issued orders that a strict watch be kept for the boy who had been repeatedly described as seen running away when these fires were discovered. Finally a cry of fire was heard coming from 89 Franklin street, and two boys were seen rushing from the building. The detectives captured one of the boys after a long chase.

At the station the prisoner is said to have confessed that he and his companion, who escaped, had set fire to the place by breaking out a window and throwing a stick saturated with turpentine and blazing oil into the room. In confessing other fires, Prisani is alleged to have told of one started March 5 last in Canal street, which destroyed two buildings and cost a woman her life. The fire was supposed to have been started by an explosion.

As Prisani related the details of many fires he is said to have become deeply interested in his subject and to have admitted that he liked to see the fire department run to a fire, and was imbued with the desire to witness a large conflagration.

Wanted for Forgery.

MILES CITY, Mont., July 14.—James Kelsey, a recent arrival at this place, was today placed under arrest upon information from the authorities of Sioux Falls, S. D. Kelsey is charged with forgery, alleged to have been committed at St. Joseph, Mo.

Cracker Bakers Strike.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Five hundred bakers of the McMahon Cracker & Biscuit Company struck today. No demands as yet have been made on the company, according to President McMahon, and the company is unable to explain the situation, the officials asserting that an increase in wages was granted several weeks ago. The strikers maintain that they are underpaid.

Scotland's largest salmon of the season has been landed from the Tay. It weighed 60 pounds and measured 4 feet 7 inches in length, its girth being 24 inches.

Humors

They take possession of the body, and are Lords of Misrule.

They are attended by pimples, boils, the itching letter, salt rheum, and other cutaneous eruptions; by feelings of weakness, languor, general debility and what not.

They cause more suffering than anything else.

Health, Strength, Peace and Pleasure require their expulsion, and this is positively effected, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which radically and permanently drives them out and builds up the whole system.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

A JUDGE'S WIFE

CURED OF PELVIC CATARRH

MRS. JUDGE McALLISTER.

She Suffered for Years and Felt Her Case Was Hopeless—Cured by Peruna.

Mrs. Judge McAllister writes from 1217 West Thirty-third street, Minneapolis, Minn., as follows:

"I suffered for years with a pain in the small of my back and right side. It interfered often with my domestic and social duties and I never supposed that I would be cured, as the doctor's medicine did not seem to help me any.

"Fortunately a member of our Order advised me to try Peruna and gave it such high praise that I decided to try it. Although I started in with little faith, I felt so much better in a week that I felt encouraged.

"I took it faithfully for seven weeks and am happy indeed to be able to say that I am entirely cured. Words fail to express my gratitude. Perfect health once more is the best thing I could wish for, and thanks to Peruna I enjoy that now."—Minnie E. McAllister.

The great popularity of Peruna as a catarrh remedy has tempted many people to imitate Peruna. A great many so-called catarrh remedies and catarrhal tonics are to be found in many drug stores. These remedies can be procured by the druggist much cheaper than Peruna. Peruna can only be obtained at a uniform price, and no druggist can get it a cent cheaper.

Thus it is that druggists are tempted to substitute the cheap imitations of Peruna for Peruna. It is done every day, without a doubt.

We would caution all people against accepting substitutes for Peruna. Insist upon having Peruna. There is no other internal remedy for catarrh that will take the place of Peruna. Allow no one to persuade you to the contrary.

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 case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

NOW IS THE TIME

TO TREAT AND CURE CATARRH

SPECIAL NOTICE---Office Hours From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Evenings, Tuesday and Friday From 6:30 to 8:30. Sunday From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

DISEASE DESCRIBED BY SYMPTOMS

The Proper Course for Sufferers.

Great numbers of people suffer from the malign poisons of catarrh, as from other chronic maladies, without any correct or definite idea of the nature of their affliction. The following symptoms have been carefully arranged to enable many sufferers to understand just what it is that ails them. Many diseases, known under various specific names, are really of a catarrhal origin and nature. Every part of the mucous membrane, the nose, the throat, eyes, ears, head, lungs, stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and bladder, are subject to disease and blight by catarrh. The proper course for sufferers is this. Read these symptoms carefully over, mark those that apply to your case and bring this with you to Drs. Copeland and Montgomery. If you live away from the city, send them by mail, and ask for mail treatment. In either instance, and whether by mail or office treatment, the patient may be assured of the speediest relief and cure possible to medical science.

CATARRH OF HEAD AND THROAT

The head and throat become diseased from neglected colds, causing Catarrh when the condition of the blood predisposes to this condition.

"Is your voice husky?"
"Do you spit up slime?"
"Do you ache all over?"
"Do you snore at night?"
"Do you blow out scabs at night?"
"Is your nose stopped up?"
"Does your nose discharge?"
"Does your nose bleed easily?"
"Is there tickling in the throat?"
"Is this worse toward night?"
"Does the nose itch and burn?"
"Do you hawk to clear the throat?"
"Is there pain across the eyes?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is your sense of smell leaving?"
"Is the throat dry in the morning?"
"Are you losing your sense of taste?"
"Do you sleep with your mouth open?"
"Does your nose stop up toward night?"

CATARRH OF BRONCHIAL TUBE

This condition often results from catarrh extending from the head and throat, and if left unchecked, extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs.

"Have you a cough?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Do you cough at night?"
"Have you pain in side?"
"Do you take cold easily?"
"Is your appetite variable?"
"Have you stitches in side?"
"Do you cough until you gag?"
"Are you low-spirited at times?"
"Do you raise frothy material?"
"Do you spit up yellow matter?"
"Do you cough on going to bed?"
"Do you cough in the mornings?"
"Is your cough short and hacking?"
"Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?"
"Have you a disgust for fatty foods?"
"Is there tickling behind the palate?"
"Have you pain behind breastbone?"
"Do you feel you are growing weaker?"
"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"
"Do you cough worse night and mornings?"
"Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?"

SYMPTOMS OF EAR TROUBLES

Deafness and ear troubles result from catarrh passing along the Eustachian tube that leads from the throat to the ear.

"Is your hearing failing?"
"Do your ears discharge?"
"Do your ears itch and burn?"
"Are the ears dry and scaly?"
"Have you pain behind the ears?"
"Is there throbbing in the ears?"
"Is there a buzzing sound heard?"
"Do you have a ringing in the ears?"
"Are there crackling sounds heard?"
"Is your hearing bad cloudy days?"
"Do you have earache occasionally?"
"Are there sounds like steam escaping?"
"Do your ears hurt when you blow your nose?"
"Do you constantly hear noises in the ears?"
"Do you hear better some days than others?"
"Do the noises in your ears keep you awake?"
"When you blow your nose do the ears crack?"
"Is hearing worse when you have a cold?"
"Is roaring like a waterfall in the head?"

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

This condition may result from several causes, but the usual cause is catarrh, the mucus dropping down into the throat and being swallowed.

"Is there nausea?"
"Are you costive?"
"Is there vomiting?"
"Do you belch up gas?"
"Have you waterbrash?"
"Are you lightheaded?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Do you hawk and spit?"
"Is there pain after eating?"
"Are you nervous and weak?"
"Do you have sick headache?"
"Do you bloat up after eating?"
"Is there disgust for breakfast?"
"Have you distress after eating?"
"Is your throat filled with slime?"
"Do you at times have diarrhoea?"
"Is there rush of blood to the head?"
"When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?"
"Is there gnawing sensation in stomach?"
"Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?"
"When stomach is empty do you feel faint?"
"Do you belch material that burns throat?"
"If stomach is full do you feel oppressed?"

CATARRH OF THE LIVER

The liver becomes diseased by catarrh extending from the stomach into the tubes of the liver.

"Are you irritable?"
"Are you nervous?"
"Do you get dizzy?"
"Have you no energy?"
"Do you have cold feet?"
"Do you feel miserable?"
"Is your memory poor?"
"Do you get tired easily?"
"Do you have hot flashes?"
"Is your eyesight blurred?"
"Have you pain in the back?"
"Is your flesh soft and flabby?"
"Are your spirits low at times?"
"Is there bloating after eating?"
"Have you pain around the loins?"
"Do you have gurgling in bowels?"
"Do you have rumbling in bowels?"
"Is there throbbing in the stomach?"
"Do you have a sense of heat in bowels?"
"Do you suffer from pains in temples?"
"Do you have a palpitation of the heart?"
"Is there a general feeling of lassitude?"
"Do these feelings affect your memory?"

CATARRH OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

Catarrh of the kidneys and bladder results in two ways, first by taking cold; second, by overworking the kidneys in separating from the blood the poisons that have been absorbed from catarrh, that have been absorbed from catarrh, that affects all organs.

"Is the skin pale and dry?"
"Has the skin a waxy look?"
"Is the hair dry and brittle?"
"Is the skin dry and harsh?"
"Do the legs feel too heavy?"
"Is there nausea after eating?"
"Do the joints pain and ache?"
"Is the urine dark and cloudy?"
"Are the eyes dull and staring?"
"Is there pain in small of back?"
"Do your hands and feet swell?"
"Are they cold and clammy?"
"Have you pain in top of head?"
"Has the perspiration a bad odor?"
"Is there puffiness under the eyes?"
"Is there a bad taste in the mouth?"
"Is there a desire to get up at night?"
"Are there dark rings around the eyes?"
"Do you see spots floating before the eyes?"
"Have you chilly feelings down the back?"
"Do you see unpleasant things while asleep?"
"Does a deposit form when left standing?"

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