MAY SEND SHIPS

America Considers Asiatic Fleet Too Small.

VAST INTERESTS AT STAKE

None Can Say What Day Will Bring Forth in Far East.

EVANS WANTS TO STAY THERE

Navy Department Has Implicit Faith in Him, and Cables That He Can Use His Own Pleasure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Naval officials are considering earnestly the strengthening of the American Asiatic fleet, in view of the vast interests of this country in the Philippines, in China and in Corea, and the probability that disturbances may necessitate their protection at any time. At the same time there is a desire to avoid exciting the suspicions of the old world powers, lest this Government may be put in the false light of interfering in the Eastern struggle, notwithstanding our declaration of absolute neutrality. A high naval officer tonight said:

"The need of increasing the Asiatic fleet has been long felt. It was intended that the new battleship Ohio, building at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, should be sent to the Asiatic Station in the spring, and that she should be followed there by the armored cruiser South Dakota and the protected cruiser Milwaukee as soon as these vessels are completed. The Ohio, however, will not be ready before Autumn, and we are now considering the dispatch, within the next month or two, of an additional battleship. It has been suggested that the Iowa be selected for this mission, but no decision has been reached. She is now receiving rush repairs at the New York Navy-yard.

"In addition the Tacoma, which was commissioned a short time ago and is getting ready for sea, has been tentatively selected to go to Asia as the relief of one of the vessels of the cruiser squadron, but under present circumstances it is probable that none of the cruiser squadron will be brought home now, however many ships are added to it.

"It also has been suggested that the New York, now at Panama, be returned to the Asiatic Station, and that she make the cruise with the Tacoma. This is undecided, and the uncertainty of the Panama situation, together with the fact that the New York is due for a thorough overhauling, rather militates against sending that vessel to join Admiral Evans' fleet.

Events Moving Too Rapidly.

"So rapidly are events in the Far East moving that it is impossible to say one day what move on the Asiatic Station the next day's developments may demand. It was originally suggested that the battleship squadron go up to Chefoo, but this was not approved, and an order was issued for the battleships to remain in Philippine waters, and for the cruiser squadron to assemble at Shanghai. Repairs to the valves of the Kentucky, the flagship of the Asiatic Station, however, have necessitated the sending of that ship to Hong Kong to be docked, and it is probable the other ships of the squadron, the battleships Oregon and Wisconsin, will accompany her. Meantime the cruisers will be used to keep in communication with our agents at Niu Chwang, Chefoo, Chemulpo and Seoul."

Rear-Admiral Evans has cabled the Navy Department expressing a wish to remain in the Far East for the present, in event that the Kentucky is not to be brought home when repaired. He feels that the situation is extremely important out there, and for this reason offers to remain, although his time of sea duty is up next month, and the plan is for him to return to New York on his flagship. The department has cabled him, leaving the matter entirely to his judgment, and the announcement was made tonight by a high official that the department had every confidence in the wisdom of Admiral Evans' decision. It is expected that the docking of the Kentucky will show just what repairs the ship needs, and it was said tonight that she may be on her way home within two weeks. The Kentucky would come by way of Suez, making the usual stops.

In the event that Admiral Evans decides to return now, orders will be issued immediately assigning him to the presidency of the lighthouse board. Rear-Admiral Philip H. Cooper, now commanding the cruiser squadron of the Asiatic fleet, will be named as the successor of Admiral Evans in supreme command of the station, and in turn will be succeeded by Rear-Admiral Yates Sterling, now commanding the Philippine squadron, the command of that squadron being taken by Rear-Admiral W. H. Folger.

Squadron to Make Demonstration.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—According to the Nagasaki correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, the American squadron, the vessels of which are variously reported at Chefoo and Shanghai, is going to make a demonstration at the mouth of the Yalu River.

ORDERED TO HONG KONG.

Flagship of American Asiatic Squadron is Likely to Have Company.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The battleship Kentucky, flagship of the American-Asiatic fleet, has been ordered to Hong Kong, where she will be docked for the purpose of making minor repairs. It is regarded as possible that Admiral Evans will have the remainder of the battleship squadron accompany him to Hong Kong, although he has not advised the department to this effect.

It is not intended at present that the battleships shall go further north. The double turretted monitors Monadnock and Monterey, also a part of the battleship squadron, are at Shanghai and Canton, China, respectively. The cruiser New Orleans and the gunboat Wilmington have been recalled from Chefoo, lest their presence there might be resented by one of the belligerents, and are on their way to Shanghai, where the Raleigh is awaiting the arrival of the remainder of the cruiser squadron. The cruiser Cincinnati is in Philippine waters under orders for Shanghai, and the San Francisco reported Saturday at Bombay, India, on her way to Chinese waters.

Rear-Admiral Evans has distributed the gunboat division, which is attached to the battleship squadron as follows:: The Callao was last reported at Canton, the El Cano, at Nankin, the Helena in Mud dock at Niu Chwang, the Vicksburg at Chemulpo, Corea, and the Villalobo at Hankow. Of the Philippine squadron of gunboats, Rear-Admiral Stirling, commanding the Annapolis and the Frolic, is at Shanghai, and the remainder of the vessels are in Philippine waters.

Of the fleet of auxiliaries, according to week end reports, the collier Pompeii is at Chemulpo and the supply ship Zafiro is on the way to Cavite.

RESPONSES OF THE POWERS.

Hay Makes Public Replies to His Note Regarding China.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The State Department has made public the text of the notes exchanged with the powers respecting the Far Eastern War. The United States' note already has been published. The text of the remaining notes follow:

On February 13 the following answer was received from the Japanese government, addressed to the American Minister in Tokio:

"In response to your note of the 10th inst., on the subject of the neutrality of China during the existing war, I beg to say that the imperial government, sharing with the Government of the United States in the fullest measure the desire to avoid as far as possible any disturbance of the orderly conditions of affairs now prevailing in China, are prepared to respect the neutrality and administrative entity of China outside the regions occupied by Russia as long as Russia, making a similar engagement, fulfills in good faith the terms and conditions of such engagement."

On February 19 the following answer was received from the Russian government:

"The imperial government shares completely the desire to insure tranquillity of China; is ready to adhere to an understanding with other powers for the purpose of safeguarding the neutrality of that empire, on the following conditions:

"First—China must herself strictly observe all the clauses of neutrality.

"Second—The Japanese government must loyally observe the engagements entered into with the powers, as well as the principles generally recognized by the law of nations.

"Third—That it is well understood that neutralization in no case can be extended to Manchuria, the territory of which by the force of events will serve as a field of military operations."

On the same day the State Department sent the following telegram to the Governments of Russia and Japan, communicating its purport to the other powers interested:

"The answer of the Russian government is viewed as responsive to the proposal made by the United States, as well as by the other powers, and this Government will have pleasure in communicating it forthwith to the Governments of China and Japan, each of which has already informed us of its adherence to the principles set forth in our circular proposal."

ALARMED FOR SHIPPERS.

Belligerents Have Not Said Whether Foodstuffs Are Contraband of War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Officials here are apprehensive that friction may follow the efforts of the belligerents in Asia to define contraband of war in a manner injurious to American trade. While the matter has not yet been treated in the negotiations had with Russia and Japan on the one side, and the United States on the other, there is reason to believe that some of the European powers have already been confronted with threatened restrictions upon their trade which they are disposed to resist. A vast quantity of American foodstuffs is now afloat destined for both Russia and Japan, and it is probable the question will be very speedily raised as to whether these supplies are a contraband of war.

The United States has in recent years insisted that foodstuffs were not contraband and could not be seized by a belligerent unless it were shown that the goods were consigned to or clearly intended for a belligerent. This principle was recognized by the British government during the Transvaal war, and British courts awarded considerable sums of money to American shippers on account of food seized by British warships.

NIU CHWANG PANIC INCREASES

Japanese Attack Is Much Feared--Russian Credit There Destroyed.

TOKIO, Feb. 22.—The British naval officials who brought the Japanese armored cruisers Nisshin and Kasuga from Genoa, Italy, to Japan, will be received in audience by the Mikado tomorrow. The noblemen's club banqueted them today. Gratitude toward Great Britain here is intense. The announcement here that Japanese fugitives from Manchuria had been saved from further Russian cruelty by the good offices of Mr. Conger, the United States Minister at Pekin, was received with the highest evidences of appreciation.

Japanese convertible war notes have begun to be placed in circulation at Seoul and Chemulpo. They are of six denominations, the highest being ten yen.

It is reported that the panic at Niu Chwang is increasing, owing to the apprehension of a Japanese attack. Russian financial credit there is completely destroyed.

America Can Do Nothing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The State Department has heard nothing whatever from United States Consul Miller at Niu Chwang touching the troubles he has had with the Russian officials in endeavoring to carry out the department's instructions to look after Japanese interests at that port. It is said that if these officials are supported by their government in obstructing the American Consul in the discharge of this humane duty, the department can do nothing further.

GAUGE AMERICAN SENTIMENT

Japanese Insist Prominent Banker's Trip Is for No Other Purpose.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Japanese officials here insist that M. Takashi, the vice-president of the Bank of Japan at Tokio and Baron Kaneko, who start from Tokio for America February 24 on a mission to the United States, are not charged to enter into any negotiations with the United States Government. The officials assert that they are going to America solely for the purpose of gauging American sentiment in respect to the Far Eastern war.

Regarding the offer of the French Red Cross Society to send relief immediately to Manchuria, M. Melinderff, the Russian Ambassador, has written to the Russian authorities on the subject. He says the land operations will not commence before some weeks, and then only should practical relief measures be taken. This statement is accepted as an indication that the Russians wish to complete the concentration of their troops before engaging in a decisive combat.

Russians Begin Observance of Lent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—Carnival week closed on Saturday night and yesterday all classes of the populace, from the highest to the lowest, began the observance of Lent with even more than the customary rigor, doing penance and praying for the success of the Russian arms.

The Czar will pass the week fasting at the Winter Palace, and immediately afterward the court will remove to Tsarskoe-Selo, the Czar's favorite abode.

The Novoe Vremya, commenting upon the report of M. Pavloff, who was Russian Minister at Seoul, of the fight at Chemulpo, declares that Japan's action there has stricken her from the list of civilized powers and predicts a revival of European solidarity against the "wild Asiatic enemy." The paper re-emphasizes the inevitability of long delay before extensive military operations will be possible, owing to the immense area to be defended and the rigors of the climate.

UNIONS' FOES MEET

Citizens' Industrial Association in Annual Session.

CONDEMNS THE CLOSED SHOP

Manufacturers Are Urged to Look Upon the Blue Label as a Species of Boycott--Eight-Hour Law Is Denounced.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 22.—The first annual convention of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America began today at the auditorium of the Claypool. Over 250 delegates are here.

The address of President Parry, of Indianapolis, was the feature of the forenoon.

By unanimous vote, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the propaganda of labor unionism in the United States, and the everyday practical workings thereof, are revolutionary and subversive of the rights of labor and the employers of labor and of the laws of the land. Above all, they are destructive of the rights and liberties of the great body of the people irrespective of their affiliation with unionism or with employers of labor.

"Resolved further, That the present condition of anarchy and contempt for law and the constituted authorities brought about by the lawless leaders and members of labor unions has forced upon the peace-loving citizens of the United States the necessity of demanding that the names and whereabouts of these lawbreakers who practice intimidation, boycotting, picketing, destruction of property, and who commit assaults upon their fellow laborers, or commit other crimes in the name of labor, be made known for the protection of all law-abiding people and for the best interest of labor itself and to the end that justice may be meted out.

"Resolved further, That the executive committee is hereby directed to take the necessary steps to ascertain the identity of such persons, and obtain full information in connection therewith, and a report of the same be made to each organization holding membership in this association."

Union Labor Also Opposed.

This resolution was passed unanimously: "That the use of the union label on manufactured articles recognizes and endorses the endeavor of the labor organization to control the entire labor market; that it is no indication of the quality of the goods, and as its use is a surrender of individual freedom and is a badge of subserviency, be it resolved, that the Citizens' Industrial Association of America declares its opposition to the use of such labels and urges upon manufacturers that they refuse its use on their products, being a species of boycott, and it is only by reason of untrammelled enterprise that improvement in manufacture and national advancement can be secured."

Separate resolutions denouncing the eight-hour law and anti-injunction bills now pending before Congress were passed unanimously. Copies of the resolutions will be sent to the Congressional Committees.

Frederick E. Matson, of Indianapolis, spoke against the anti-injunction bill. Mr. Matson is the attorney for the National Association, and will address the House judiciary committee at Washington against the bill this week.

The constitution adopted at the preliminary meeting of the association at Chicago, October 29 and 30, probably will be adopted with few changes.

Among the members of the revision of the constitution are C. T. Kinnie, vice-president of the Colorado State Alliance, of Colorado Springs, and Fletcher Linn, of Portland, Or.

Fred W. Jobs, secretary of the Chicago Employers' Association, addressed the convention on "The Inefficiency of the Labor Vote." President Parry then announced the committee.

Speaks for New Labor Organization.

General H. Donzelmann, of Cheyenne, Wyo., chief legal counsel for the Independent Order of Labor, is attending the convention. Mr. Donzelmann is here to ask moral support for the new organization, which is a workers' union that is entirely independent of other organized unions. It stands firmly for the open-shop principle. Locals have been established in Cheyenne, Denver, Ogden and in many other Western cities. The purposes of this organization are: To protect the lives, liberty and property and pursuit of happiness of its members, as well as to promote the cultivation of social intercourse and mutual protection. Mr. Donzelmann said in a short talk:

"Unionism will destroy all competition, ambition and individualism."

Mr. Donzelmann was a United States Consul at Prague.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT PARRY

Opposition to the Closed Shop Held to Be Firm Duty of Employer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The address of D. M. Parry, before the Citizens' Industrial Association, was as follows:

"The interests of all classes, including those of labor, cannot avoid being injured by attempts upon the part of either government or civil organizations looking to the arbitrary regulation of industry. Therefore, eight-hour, anti-injunction and National arbitration bills are to be utterly condemned as being dangerous innovations in government and certain to affect disastrously the National welfare. There could be no freedom if only a certain portion of the people had the right to contract for the sale of their labor or services. The employer should not be influenced by any other consideration in the hiring of men than the ability, fitness and loyalty of the applicant. It is only by following a policy of this kind that merit can receive its just reward and the highest measure of success be secured in industry. Therefore, it is the plain duty of the employer to resist to the utmost the closed-shop demand of organized labor.

"Since it is his moral duty not to discriminate between union and independent labor, it is his duty, through organization, to demonstrate to the general public that he should not be forced into becoming an involuntary party to such discrimination. I do not believe that the general public will support organized labor in its efforts to compel the employer to become its business agent, for such he would become if he be forced to refuse employment to men because they do not belong to the union. The leaders of organized labor will be relieved of a great deal of the burden of maintaining the membership of their organization if the employers could be compelled to keep up this membership for them. Therefore, in not resisting the efforts of the labor agitators to make them their tools in the work of fastening the shackles of despotism upon labor, the employers are gravely lacking in the duty they owe to labor in general. The employer has a legal right to employ only union men if he chooses, and the members of a union have the legal right to refuse to work with independent labor. But I maintain that neither the employer nor the member of the union has any moral right in either case to discriminate against men who do not care to belong to union organizations. If the union men persist, however, in discriminating against the independent laborer by refusing to work with him, their legal right to discriminate ends with their refusal to work. No union has the legal right to prevent an independent laborer from working, and neither has it the legal right to compel the employer not to hire the independent workman.

"Now, if the unions take the position that there must be discrimination against independent labor as the price for the employment of union labor, then I believe it may become the duty of the employers to discriminate against union laborers. The employer is not to be expected to employ men who are seeking to compel him not to employ other men and who are also seeking to invade his rights in other respects. The unions must understand that while men have the right to organize any association they see fit, there is this qualification, that the acts and purposes of such associations shall not be contrary to law and the spirit of American freedom, and they must understand that those who join associations which seek to discriminate against other men may expect in time to find themselves discriminated against."

Japan's Anger Is Subsiding.

TOKIO, Feb. 22.—The news of the escape from death of the crew of the Nakanoura Maru was received in Tokio with satisfaction and perceptibly lessens the feeling of bitterness toward the Russians on account of the sinking of the ship.

A prisoners' intelligence bureau has been created, and regulations regarding the treatment of prisoners of war have been published. The Tokio Government, it is understood, has anticipated the necessity of soon providing for the care of Russian prisoners.

Baron Kaneko, who, as already announced, will sail for the United States on Thursday, is charged with a diplomatic mission concerning the neutral relations of the two countries.

Vice-Governor Takashi, of the Bank of Japan, who goes to America and England, will investigate the financial situation generally, with a view of floating a loan later, if one should be needed.

Eastern and California Races
By direct wires. We accept commissions by phone from responsible parties at Portland Club, 130 5th street.

HENRY B. MILLER, OF OREGON

The Only United States Consul in Manchuria.

ALBANY, Or., Feb. 22.—(Special)—H. B. Miller, United States Consul at Niu Chwang, Manchuria, is an Oregon man, and was appointed by President McKinley during the Boxer revolt of 1900.

Harry B. Miller is a native of Ohio, and is 51 years old. He came to Oregon in 1873 to look at the country, and in 1875 located here. Mr. Miller received his education in the public schools of Toledo, Ohio, and in Heald's Business College, in San Francisco. He is a bridgebuilder of considerable ability, and after coming to Oregon plied that vocation for some time. Together with his father he had the contract for building the Oregon & California Railroad in Oregon from Roseburg south.

Mr. Miller is a prominent fruitgrower, and was at one time president of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture. He also served one year as president of the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis. Mr. Miller was quite prominent in state politics, having served in both houses of the Oregon Legislature from Josephine County. He has also been a candidate before the Republican Convention for the First Congressional District for the nomination for Congress.

When Mr. Miller was appointed Consul at Niu Chwang, it was in the capacity of a special officer to look after the interests of the United States in the settlement of the damage suits resulting from the Boxer uprisings. Upon completing this work, he was continued as the regular representative of the United States at the Manchurian post. It is worthy of note that Mr. Miller is the only representative of the United States in the consular service in Manchuria at this time. He has charge of all the diplomatic questions that arise during the present unsettled condition of affairs in consequence of the war, and having no colleague with whom to advise, a great deal of responsibility rests upon his shoulders.

DECLINES THE PLACE

Garber Does Not Desire to Be Canal Commissioner.

HIS BUSINESS WOULD SUFFER

California, However, Is Almost Sure to Get the Appointment, and an Engineer Will Be the Lucky Man.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 22.—It is not yet positively determined what Pacific Coast man will become a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission. The President offered this appointment to John Garber, a mining attorney of San Francisco, and while it is sure he has declined, nothing could be gained officially when the offices closed tonight. California men say Mr. Garber's private interests are large and would suffer should he give his time to canal matters. Some other California man is sure, however, to get the appointment.

President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had a conference today with the President regarding the acceptance by Alfred Noble, the distinguished engineer long connected with the Pennsylvania system, of a place on the commission.

Mr. Noble has direct supervision of many of the great engineering projects of the Pennsylvania Railroad, including the tunnel under the North River at New York. Quite naturally the Pennsylvania officials do not care to relinquish the services of Mr. Noble.

In his talk with the President, Mr. Cassatt indicated that feeling to him, although he does not wish to stand in the way of the Government securing Mr. Noble's services. Thus far Mr. Noble has not indicated whether he will accept the President's tender, but a definite answer is expected in a day or two.

Bay City Engineer May Get It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—John Garber, of Berkeley, Cal., who was offered a position on the Panama Canal Commission, has declined the honor. Editor De Young and Chester A. Rowell, of San Francisco, are aspirants for the position, which, it is believed, will fall to California. It is reported, however, that the President does not want to name any newspaper man nor any politician. He wants a civil engineer, and it is reported that C. E. Grunsky, of this city, an engineer of high ability and character, until recently chairman of the Board of Public Works of San Francisco, has been strongly recommended and will most likely be appointed.

FULTON BILL MAY GO OVER.

Bailey, a Stickler for State's Right, Blocking Salmon Measure.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 22.—If Senator Bailey, of Texas, adheres to the position he took a few days ago, Senator Fulton will have to postpone the consideration of his salmon bill, until the general pure food bill comes before the Senate. When Senator Fulton called up his bill, which prohibits the shipment from one state to another, or from the United States to a foreign country of any misbranded salmon, Senator Bailey objected to having the bill considered as a separate measure.

Bailey, as is well known, is a great stickler for state's rights, and will go to any extreme to prevent legislation which, in his opinion, gives the General Government authority to control any act which should be left in the control of the state.

Bailey insisted that Senator Fulton's bill was on the lines of the oleomargarine bill, passed in the last Congress. Like that bill, he insisted, that it gave the General Government authority to interfere and prevent fraud which could be controlled and ought to be controlled by state legislation. Bailey said he was not in favor of allowing the misbranding of any articles of food, but he thought the states ought to protect their own dealers, and the General Government should not interfere. Unless Bailey changes his mind, Senator Fulton's bill will probably have to go over until the pure food bill comes up, when it will probably be inserted in that measure as a separate clause.

Convicts' Dash for Liberty Foiled.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 22.—Seven life convicts at the New Mexico Penitentiary today overpowered Acting Superintendent R. C. Garrett and cut him with a knife because he would not give up the combination to the Armory. They were subdued by the guards before they could accomplish their apparent purpose to seize the wives and children of the penitentiary officials and use them as shields.

Policy Will Cost France Heavily.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—According to a report submitted in the Chamber of Deputies today the suppression of instruction in France by the religious orders will be very expensive, as this step will entail the erection of new schools costing $12,800,000, and an annual expense for teachers of $1,300,000.

Popular Japanese Diplomat Ill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Count Hirokoichi Mutsu, first secretary of the Japanese Legation, and one of the most popular diplomats in Washington, is suffering from appendicitis. An operation will be necessary, though no date for it has yet been fixed.

Submarine Vessels for Indo-China.

TOULON, France, Feb. 22.—The torpedo transport Foudre has been ordered to go to Cherbourg and get two submarine vessels, which she will convoy to Saigon, Indo-China. She will then return to France, and take out two other submarines.

CATARRH

Catarrh is not only a most disgusting and offensive malady, but when allowed to continue, becomes constitutional. The foul secretions and mucous matter are absorbed into the blood, and the whole system becomes infected with the catarrhal poison, and can't be reached by inhalations, sprays, washes, powders and salves. Only a remedy that enters into the circulation and cleanses and purifies the polluted blood, can cure Catarrh after it gets to be chronic. It is a disease that attacks the membranes and delicate coverings of all the bodily organs. It is not confined to the head, nose and throat, but the stomach, bowels, kidneys, bladder and other parts of the body are liable to become involved.

Gentlemen: I had Catarrh for about fifteen years, and no one could have been worse. I tried everything I could hear of, but no good resulted. I then began S. S. S., and could see a little improvement from the first bottle, and after taking it a short while was cured. This was six years ago, and I am as well to-day as any man. I think Catarrh is a blood disease, and know there is nothing on earth better for the blood than S. S. S. Nobody thinks more of S. S. S. than I do.
Lapeer, Mich. M. MATSON.

The catarrhal poison pollutes the blood, and through the circulation contaminates every organ, membrane and tissue of the body. Catarrh affects the general health, injures the digestion, upsets the stomach, destroys the appetite, produces nausea and other miserable symptoms. S. S. S. reaches it through the blood, goes into the circulation and drives out all unhealthy accumulations, and when all parts of the ssytem are receiving a supply of rich, pure blood, the general health is invigorated, and all the disgusting symptoms of the disease stop. Write us about your case, and our physicians will advise you free of charge.

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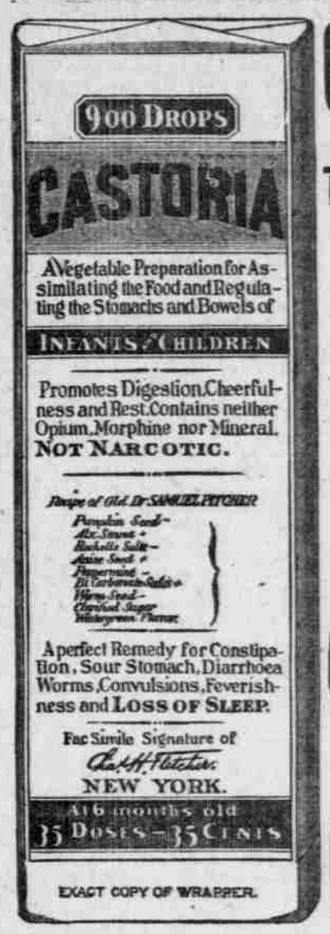

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Such as piles, fistula, fissure, ulceration, mucous and bloody discharges, cured without the knife, pain or confinement.

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Blood poison, gleet, stricture, unnatural losses, impotency, thoroughly cured. No failure. Cures guaranteed.

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MIDDLE-AGED MEN, who from excesses and strains have lost their MANLY POWER.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, Syphilis, Gonnorhoea, painful, bloody urine, Gleet, Stricture, Enlarged Prostate, Sexual Debility, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Kidney and Liver Troubles, cured without MERCURY OR OTHER POISONOUS DRUGS. Catarrh and Rheumatism CURED.

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