# **GRANT LANDS IN** WAY OF PROJECT

Malheur Enterprise Delayed by Attitude of Wagon Road Company.

### PRIVATE HOLDERS COME IN

Williamette Valley & Cascade Corporation Desires to Include Only Part of Holdings in Water Tsers' Association.

Delay in beginning construction work on the Malheur project in Eastern Ore-gon has been caused alone because of the attitude of the wagon road land grant owners, in the opinion of Will R. King, of Ontario, member of the committee on resolutions, of the National Irrigation Congress for Oregon, who bespeaks the sentiment of the people of his commun-ity. Mr. King is championing in the committee the adoption of resolutions favoring amendments to the reclamation act, modifying certain of its provisions. particularly that governing the proportion of the cost of any given irrigation enterprise to be paid in each annual install-ment, and to confer upon the service the powers of eminent domain so that lands ecessary for the successful operation of any project may be condemned and paid for at a reasonable price. Mr. King said: We of Eastern Oregon, all want the Malheur project carried to completion with the least possible delay and feel that but for the obstructions presented by the large land holdings and attitude of the owners of the wagon road land grants the association would have been com-

pleted long before this and actual con-struction work started. "There are two companies involved; the Willamette Valley & Cascade Wagon Road Company, with holdings approximating 2,300 acres that the Government engineers found should be included in the project, and The Dalles Military Wagon Road Company, holdings, approximating from 6000 to 10,000 acres. The former company is the one that has stood in the

way of progress of the plans.
"Charles Altschul, of France, is the owner of the Willametta Valley corporation holdings, the grant including each alternate odd numbered section, or nine sections in each township, of the strip through which it extends. One-fourth of the land is, therefore, held by the single ownership, and that must be brought into the association under the terms laid down by the Federal authorities in conformity with the law before the enterprise can proceed. The small landowners feel that the company would take advantage of the opportunity to profit enormously by sale of their lands at advanced prices.

### Immense Value of Irrigation.

"It is safe to say that the present owners of these lands acquired title at a cost not exceeding \$1 an acre and that with-out irrigation they could not be sold at \$10 an acre, while the acreage brought trrigation will be worth from \$50 \$150 an acre. "It was the first estimate that the cost

would average a little more than \$30 an with the officials of the Reclamation serve. Later it was disclosed that, owing to the alkall character of the higher prosecuted." lands it would be necessary to put in a drainage system to protect the lower lands from the damage that would follow were it not provided. This system reprents the difference in cost, amounting to \$10 an acre, and bringing the estimated cost up to \$42 an acre. Under an adequate system of irrigation the value of

the lands will range from \$50 an acre up. "With the acreage belonging to the wagon road companies included, the average acreage cost of \$42 will be hin reason and can be carried by land, but should the acreage that it is desired to withhold by these companies not be included, it would make material increase in cost to holders of the remaining acreage and would, the companies for which they would give no compensation, and owners at later date. While I think the reclamation act needs so raised to its operation in that every landowner to be benefited is required to bear the proper proportion of the cost of such service.

# Would Amend Payment Plan.

"I think that the law should be amended so that the maximum annual payment for reclamation work would not exceed \$2 an acre, and that in his discretion the Secretary of the Interio may so extend payments beyond the ten-year period that in no case this limit be exceeded. I shall introduce a resolution to this effect before the mittee and endeavor to have it favorably reported.

In the Matheur project there are many private owners who feel that \$4.20 is almost probabilities as their annual acreage payment, which would be necessary under the present regulations. I would not say that this has delayed the progress of the project, however. Small holders have hesitated about coming in and raised this question, but all have stood ready to unite in the association if the obstructions of the wagon road companies were

# Senator Fulton Introduced Measure.

"I am heartily in favor of the suggestion made by Governor Chamber-hin being carried out, granting the right of eminent domain in order that and necessary for any project may be That is another resolution hope to have favorably reported back to the Irrigation Congress by the com-

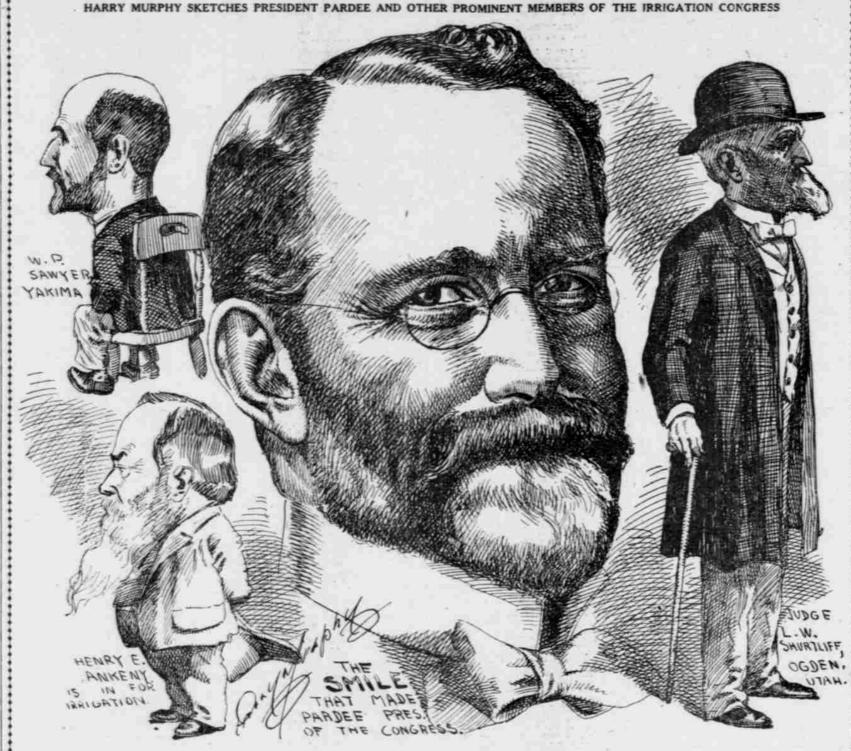
"Senator Fulton introduced in the last session of the Senate a bill provid-ing this, but it met with stubborn oposition and was defeated. With pubthe subject and Western members of Congress united in its support there is bt that such amendment could be obtained.

# Views of C. W. Mallett,

C. W. Mallett, also of Ontario, is of the opinion that the position of the Williamette Valley & Cascade Wagon Road Company has been misunderstood, and that it is more through a lack of knowledge of the exact situation than a disposition of the company or its representative to stand in the work, that the impression

generally held obtains. I had a long talk with C. E. S. od, in Portland, a year ago last uary," sald Mr. Mailett, "and he asked what my opinion was as to the value of the lands. I replied that without irrigation it was my judgment the lands ld remain practically worthless but that with irrigation they might be made productive and valuable.

Mr. Wood declared that he proposed to work to bring about completion of the project as quickly as possible and I be-Heve he has worked consistently toward



the company would sell their lands from this time forward and that all lands re maining unsold one year after completio of the project would be sold to either the Government or private purchasers at \$3 per acre. That was when it was in-tended to include about \$5,000 acres at an estimated cost of about \$32 an acre for reclamation. When the cost was increased to \$42 an acre the company declared that some of its lands would not bear that expense, and only wished to include the reage that would. The engineers insisted that the entire acreage must be included. That is the situation, and the wagon road company seems to me to have acted in good faith in what it has done and to have made propositions in-tended to make possible an arrangement and entirely satisfactory understanding with the officials of the Reclamation

# Governor Pardee for President.

The committee on permanent organization met in the Chipman School building yesterday forenoon, organized and transacted considerable business. George E. Burstow, of Texas, was hosen chairman, and B. F. Lynip, of

California, secretary, It was the unanimous decision of those in attendance that Governor George C. Pardee be re-elected president and there was strong favor of Seorge H. Maxon, for eight years secretary, prior to last year, as secretary. Another meeting was held in the evening in the California building at which the selections for other official honors within the gift of the congress were considered but the report was not for-

### INDIAN CONFERENCE OPENS Teachers of the Red Man Meet to Exchange Ideas.

Driven from the bunting grounds where they formerly roamed unmolested and forced into reservations where they be-came the wards of the Government, the American Indian nevertheless is not forgotten or not represented at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. At least, the American Indian was the absorbing topic at a meeting held at the American Inn yesterday morning, when teachers from 20 different states gathered to attend the sixth annual session of the Pacific Coast Indian Teachers' Institute. The literary sessions, which began vesterday, will con tinue until Friday, and on Saturday will be merged into a Congress on Indian affairs.

Greetings were extended to the visiting teachers at the morning session by Rev W. G. Eliot, Jr., representing President H. W. Goode, of the Lewis and Clark Ex-position; Rev. T. L. Eliot, Jr.; Frank Davey: Superintendent Charles E. Shell. of Pala, Cal.; and Miss Estelle Reel, Na al Superintendent of Indian Schools, under whose supervision the congresss is conducted. Music was furnished by the Chemawa Indian School band.

Numerous papers were read by the noted educators of Indians from all parts of the United States. The shorto of the Indians as a race were talked of and methods suggested for the remedving of the defects that are apparent. Every in preparing the younger generation of the Indian to earn a livelihood, when it seeks to compete against the white man, was discussed by the different speakers. Among the papers read were:
"The Mejave Indian," Enes B, Atkinson

Superintendent, Parker, Ariz.; "The E ployes Reading Circle: How to Use It Best Results." H. J. Phillips, Superintende "The Em-Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin; "Best Method to Employ in Assisting the Indian Child to Earn His Living," Charles H. Woods Carpen-ter, Chemawa, Or.; 'The Importance of All Employee Being Impressed With the Fact That They Are All Teachers," Horton H. Miller, Superintendent, West Shoshone, Nev. "What the Indian Should Be Taught," Hon exact situa-the company South Dakota; The Importance of a Better Medical Department in the Indian Service Dr. Alenzo D. Snyder, physician, Spokane, Wash ; "What We May Learn From the Indians," Colonel Hofer, Salem, Or

Prompt and Pleasant.

The prompt results produced by Chamberisin's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy together with its pleasant taste have won for it a place in many house holds. Mr. W. T. Taylor, a merchant of Winslow, Ala., writes: I have used Chamberiain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Carler, of Montana; Judge Rablands, Mr. W. T. Taylor, a merchant of Oregon, were appointed a subcommittee to consider and report on a resolution for the creation of a separate commission to pass upon expenditure of reclamation funds.

Many persons keep Carter's Little Liver Pills on hand to prevent bilious attacks, sick headache, dizzineza, and find them just what they need.

# **NEWELL ACCUSED** OF FALSEHOOD

(Continued from First Page.) Government of the United States to exercise the rights of eminent domain when necessary to carry out the the National irrigation law."

AT THE MORNING SESSION

Various Resolutions Cause Debate

There was practically full attendance of the members of the resolu-tions committee at the first session forenoon, in which were considered some of the important sub-jects to be presented and some that elegates strongly desire introduced before the body, but designed to die ignominiously in the privacy of the ommittee-room. The meeting filled with lively debate and full of interest throughout

# Turns Down Smythe Idea.

J. E. Raker, of California, delivered a caustic address opposing the resolution introduced yesterday by William E. Smythe, of that state, bearing the question of immigration as a factor with irrigation and that "a committee of not less than 15 be appointed by the chairman of the congress, to be known as the committee on immigration and settlement of arid lands." Mr. Raker argued that this question was not at all germane to the duties

of the present congress, as it involved questions diametrically opposed in character. The resolutions committee, by a vote

H. S. McCowan, of Oklahoma, offered

the following:
"Whereas, it is one of the fundamental principles of the American Government that men shall have the right to govern themselves, and "Whereas, better local conditions can secured through state government than through territorial; therefore

Resolved, that the sympathy of the Thirteenth Irrigation Congress, assem-bled at Portland, Or. is with Okla-homa and Indian Territory in their sttempt to secure joint statehood for the two territories Raker, of California, offered

the following: "Resolved, that this congress favore early reclamation of small tracts of land whenever the cost per acre of reclaiming such tracts does not exprises of a similar character. whenever, in the judgment of the Rec-lamation Service, it deems such rec-lamation of sufficient importance to

### receive its attention." Ambiguous Emotion Tabled.

Delegate P. R. Garnett introduced he following:
"Resolved, that in consideration "Resolved, that in consideration that the law enacted by Congress giving aid to irrigation districts and the construction of irrigation works, is inadequate and of no practical use in many localities;

Therefore, it is the sense of this rigation Congress that the law Irrigation should be so changed as to enable the Government to render aid to those lo-calities where the law is now inoperative. The resolution was temporarily ta-

d, awaiting further action. Hon. Thomas Carter, of Montana, formerly Senator of that state and chairman of the Republican National committee, addressed the committee in behalf of the need of adequate irriga-tion legislation and urged the committee to make the proper recommenda-tions to the congress so that they be embodied in its recommendations to the Federal Congress. Mr. Carter was

committee and then referred to the sub mmittee follows: Commission to Handle Fund.

"The magnitude of expenditures for Federal reclamation, amounting to several millions of dollars annually, and the business details being sufficiently important and complex to require undivided attention and well-trained business intelligence and investing engineers with duties extraneous to their education and training. bearing some hazard as to economical promotion of Federal irrigation work, as well as distracting to engineers, and, perhaps, injuring their efficiency in that capacity, and believing that relieving them from all duties except engineering problems, and investing a created bureau with all business details will prove an

economical, efficient and satisfactory ex-pedient, the National Irrigation Congress commends the appointment of a 'busifor the Reclamation requisition deemed essential for making projects feasible, and contracts for deliv ery of water, together with data, con putations, drawings, illustrations and such other information as shall be necessary to elucidate such necessity. This long and decidedly intricate resolution, introduced by G. L.

Nebraska, may have some hidden meaning not apparent to the casual hearer, and it is therefore well that it was referred subcommittee which may possibly able to grapple with the intricacles of the resolution A resolution by Zera Snow, of Portland,

in regard to the limited acquisition of land under existing laws, was presented and promptly tabled by a practically unanimous vote.

The resolution recited the section of the law that prevents the sale of right to use water for a tract exceeding 160 acres held in private ownership, and was a protest against the provision, demanding repeal of the restriction in the reclamation act. The question of the adoption of the esolution declaring for a stronger disinction between the National Irrigatio ngress and the National Irrigation Asilmost unanimous, refused to adopt the and was finally deferred until a future

# Navigation and Irrigation.

Judge Raker, of California, offered the resolution, championed by the California legation, declaring "Water more important for irrigation than for navigation." This resolution was practically identical with that passed by the Trans-Mississippi Congress. The resolution is: "Resolved, That the use of the river

waters of the Trans-Mississippi States are vastly greater value to greater nun bers, when applied to irrigation than to navigation, and, hence, when the demand irrigation requires such a volthe waters of any navigable stream as to render it less navigable, such conditions should not be permitted to interfere in any manner with the prosecution and op-

eration of irrigation works."

This was fought bitterly by ex-Secre tary of the Interior, John W. Noble, and several other members of the resolutions committee, as being altogether too drastic in character. Mr. Carter, of Montana stated, that, in his opinion, the resolution should be modified in its language as it is far-reaching in character, but said that the storage of water at the head of navigation and the subsequent growth of the country thereby, and the precipitation of moisture would certainly supply all neces-sary waters for navigation at a later

The secretary of the committee asked Judge Raker quite pointedly if the measure was not really designed to apply only on the Sacremento River, which the fighter from the Golden Gate denied, and asked the delegates from the Mississippi if they wouldn't rather see great barges laden with farm products three months in the year for the markets of the world than to have them come down not at all, while the use of that so-called navigable stream was chiefly by pleasure yachts or scow of some itinerant fisherman, ading action upon this resolution adthe scow of some itin ournment was taken until 8 o'clock last night at the American Inn.

## SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES Very Low Ninety-Day Tickets East Offered

THEY BLOCK MANY PROJECTS. SAYS NEWELL.

Unless Large Holdings Are Subdivided, Government Will Be Seriously Embarrassed.

In the section of engineering and mechanics or the National Irrigation Congress there was a vast amount of instruction for delegates who devoted their time to listening to the papers submitted by the directors of the various great irrigation projects of the country. Demontrations from actual experience in the field acquainted the delegates with a more ntimate knowledge of the difficulties enountered, especially in Oregon and Washgton, where some of the most obstinate difficulties have been encountered

F. H. Newell, chief engineer, declared that owners of property, especially in Oregen, are responsible for delay on the part of the Government in beginning activities. He emphasized the fact that the law requires persons owning large bodies of land subject to the reclamation ect to subdivide their holdings, so as to subject them to acquisition by actual settlers, and that the Government, which is expending vast sums of money in carryng out its plans along these lines without expectation of receiving profit or interest, would be seriously handicapped in its iniof the character indicated were made by the large property-owners, together with those holding the key to the situation in the shape of control of the sources of

water supply. He argued that they would be the ones hiefly benefited, and from this standpoint reasoned that until there was complete harmony between the interests affected, it would result in placing the Government in an embarrassing position

President Roosevelt, he said, dealth with this feature of the situation in his last sage, and called particular attention to the fact that the object of reclamation was based upon providing homes for the sasses. Mr. Newell said that Oregon and other Western States ware particularly susceptible to this phase of the matter, for the reason that in the arid districts stockmen and other early settlers, as well as private enterprises had absorbed the springs and other sources of water sup-ply, besides available reservoir sites, and that there could be no practical extension of irrigation under any of the Federal laws, either the Carey act or reclamation act, without the co-operation of large owners, as there was no extensive holdings by the Government in any of the reclamation districts.

# Contest for Next Meeting.

Selection of the place of meeting for he session of 1996 is assuming the asects of the leading political consideration of the Irrigation Congress, Boise and Reno are making vigorous cam-paigns for states that have never had a ession of the body, and Denver is no iess aggressive than usual in going after great National conventions, Other cities are less active, but it is possible that Oklahoma City or some other of the various candidates may wax strong compromise. It is in the capacity of being chosen as a compromise se ection that Reno seems most hopeful. Boise delegates are claiming many votes as the result of an understand ing entered into at Ogden two years ago and renewed at El Paso last year when Portland was chosen. Various combinations are being worked-out that may decide the result by a large majority for either Denver or Boise.

### Banquet to Newspaper Men. The Utah State Commission added an-

The Utah State Commission added another notch on its aiready long list of delightful social affairs last night at 4 o'clock, when it gave a banquet at the American Inn to the newspaper fraternity of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. There were about 30 guests present at the banquet. Among the speakers were Rudolph Ruchier, treasurer of the Utah Commission, and M. F. Cunningham, secretary of the Utah Commission.

# BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Boby Is Cutting Teeth and use that old and weil-tri Winslow's Boothing Syrup, thing. It soother the child, edy, Mrs. Winslow's Boothing Syrup, for dren teething. It snothes the child, a the gume, sliays all pain, curss wind and diarrhoes.

# DR. DRAPER WILL SPEAK ON SUNDAY

Trail Opening Has Not Caused New York Minister to Decline.

FIRST SHELDON

Commissioner of Education of the Empire State Does Not Adopt the Attitude of Other

Clergymen.

Religious exercises, the first since the Sunday opening of the Trail, will be held in the Exposition Auditorium next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The speaker of the day will be Rev. A. S. Draper, D. D., Commissioner of Education for the State of New York.

In a letter to the Exposition committee on congresses Dr. Draper announces that he sees no reason why he should not de-liver a sermon in the Auditorium. He makes no further statement of his attitude. Arrangements were made yesterday morning for the Sunday services. There will be special music, and a large attendance is expected. Dr. Draper is known as an excellent speaker. Since Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, of To-

peka declined to speak some three weeks ago, and Dr. Josiah Strong followed in his steps, many have believed that Sun-day religious exercises at the Fair were a thing of the past. Dr. Draper's action. however, shows that the attitude of the pulpit is not unanimously opposed to the state of affairs at the Exposition on Sunday. Dr. Draper's views on the subject are not known. He either sees no harm in Sunday Trail opening, or believes reli-gious exercises adjacent to amusement features are not detrimental to society or else has concluded that the Exposition opening of the Trail.

Whether Sunday services will be regularly conducted hereafter is a matter resting entirely with the individual speakers who accepted the Exposition's invita-tion to come here at a time when the Trail was closed on Sunday. Letters have been sent out advising each one of the present status of Trail opening. No reply has yet been received from Washington Gladden, D. D., who accepted an in vitation to speak at the services of Sun

# URGES LAND-LIMIT REPEAL

ATTORNEY SAYS 160-ACRE LAW RETARDS IRRIGATION.

Thinks the Congress at the Fair Should Recommend Change in the Reclamation Statute.

PORTLAND, Aug. 21 .- (To the Editor.)-In assigning to the Wagon Land Grant Companies, or some of them, the role of obstructionists to the irrigation projects in this state of the Rec lamation Service you have probably hit a nail on the head. But there are others, chief of which probably is the farmer himself. It would be hard to make him believe this, but neverthe less the law has spoken and it must be so. The reclamation act of June 17,

1982, provides: "No right to the use of water to land in private ownership shall be sold for a tract exceeding 160 acres to any one landowner."

The proposed Government system

was late in initiation, and without doubt it will be found that at the time of the passage of this act a large maority of the acreage proposed to be benefited by any given project is held in private ownership, and probably that the settler held an excess of 160 acres. At the outset, therefore, the farmer is told by the law that if his farm exceeds this area he cannot se-cure water. The regulations, however, provide for him a remedy, and they are n substance, that if he will dispose of his excess area within a stated period, or failing in that, make such tracts as will enable his neighbors to dispose of it for him to new settlers, he may receive the benefit of the act He is probably the pioneer in the region, has blazed the trail and killed the snakes and in his ambition to pro vide for himself and growing family and to enable him to give the girls a dot and the boys a stake when they leave the parental household, he has accumulated an acreage accordingly possibly some with water and some without. Now the law steps in and says to him, sell your excess area, o by some hide-bound contract subject it to sale by your neighbors, and you shall have water if you pay otherwise not. This he foolishly re-sents. He might, either with the encouragement of the reclamation offi-cers, or without, go through a form of wash sale to his sisters, his cousins or his aunts, and thus enable bim to take the benefit of the reclamation project at all the way from \$15 to \$40 per acre for his remaining lands,

The farmer, however, is naturally honest; he does not belong to the land-grabbing, land-speculating clique, and remembering the experiences of some of Oregon's first citizens, and having the fear of the District Attorney before his eyes, he declines to thus whip the devil around the bush. He remembers also, and unfortunately for him, he has a good memory, that there is nothing in the law to prevent either him or his neighbor from acquiring lands in any quantity to which a water right has once attached, but he foolishly understand why he cannot water rights to that which he already possesses; he foolishly resents also this nvasion of private property arising by the law and its regulation, which subjects his property to enforced sale.

The result is he, and his neighbor feeling as he does, get no water, the irrigation project falls, and he is told he is an obstructionist. he is an obstructionist also is

another direction. It is not improbable that every stream of any consequence in any of the arid regions was already largely utilized, if not wholly so, at the time of the passage of the reclams tion act. He probably has all the water he desires for his own purpose; but he is told by the law and the regulations thereunder, that he must give up this water right, probably with lit-tle or no compensation, and get a new right from the Government, pro bone

publico, at \$40 per acre.

He has probably sweat blood many a
day trying to get water to his land,
sat up nights, possibly with a shotgun,
trying to keep it there, and while the ost to him of his ditches and the like in money may not represent any great sum, it does represent great labor and a long period of watching and wait-

ing. He therefore says to the Rerlamation Service that he cannot see any reason why, having all that he desires, he shall, in order to let in the newcomer subject himself to an enforced tax for what he does not need.
The result, if many of his neighbors
feel the same way—no irrigation
project. He himself thinks that the
law and the regulations are the obstructions and many others. think structionsists, and many others think so with him, but the law has spoken and of course he is wrong.

Here is a condition to be seet, and might we not suggest the question of whether the law has started out right? There is now pending before the Nutional Irrigation Congress a resolution to repeal the 150-acre restriction.

ZERA SNOW.

## REMOVED AS RECEIVER.

Beatty Has Fight for Control of Broken Savings Bank.

DENVER, Aug. Z.-Judge John P. Mulns, in the District Court today, removed Henry M. Beatty as assignce of the Western State Bank, and named the Continental Trust Company to act in-stead. The trust company immediately filed bonds in the sum of \$1,95,000. The reason given by Judge Mullius for his action is that Beatty is a defendant

in the suits pending against the bank officers, and that, as cashier, Beatty paid to the local aerie of Eagles money which it had on deposit after the bank had closed its doors, thereby doing an injus-lice to other depositors. Attorneys for Beatty at once applied to

the Supreme Court for a stay of the proceedings in the District Court to oust Beatty, and Justice Campbell issued an oral order restraining Judge Mullins from further action in the case, pending hear-ing and decision by the higher court. Six complainants appeared before Dis-trict Attorney George Stidger today and requested that information be

against the officials of the Denver Sav-ings Bank, charging them with having received bank deposits after the institution was insolvent. The official state-ment of the receiver of the bank shows that its cash on hand and money due from other banks dwindled in one month from \$556,334 to \$170,888.

LOW EXCURSION BATES EAST. On August 24, 25, and Soptember 18, 17, the Great Northern Ballway will sell excursion tickets to Chicago and feture, \$11.50; St. Louis and return, \$97.50; St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth and return, \$96.90, tickets good for going passage for tendays; final return limit, 20 days; good going via Great Northern Railway, returning same or any direct route; stop-overs allowed going and returning.

For tickets and additional information call on or address H. Dickson, C. P. & T. A., Great Northern Railway, 122 Third street, Portland.

Pears' Soap is not medicated: just good, pure soap. Contains no free alkali to injure the delicate texture of the skin.

Matchless for the complexion.

Established in 1780.



THE PREMIER HONOR

THE WORLD WIDE

# Hunter Whiskey

AS THE HIGHEST STANDARD FOR PURITY, QUALITY AND FLAVOR, HAS BEEN JUSTLY AND APPRO-PRIATELY SUSTAINED AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION BY THE AWARD OF THE

# GRAND PRIZE

AFTER A MOST CAREFUL CON-SIDERATION OF THE RELATIVE MERITS OF ALL OTHER RYE BRANDS EXHIBITED.

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers. WH. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md. ATTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO HABITS CURED BY

# Mr. E. S. Hadley, attorney-at-law, 78

Sullivan building, Scattle, Wash, writes; During the past five months I have had an occasion to observe three cases that were taking TRIB for the liquor and tooacco "habits," and the results of this treatment, in these cases warrant the highest indersement of every fair-minded

Your claim that TRIB will cure the liquor and tobacco "habits" has been fully demonstrated as a result of these cures. have every reason to believe these cures are permanent, and cheerfully recommend TRIH as a cure to those addicted to the use of either liquor or tobacco.

TRIB cures the liquor and tobacco "habwith no bad "after effects." confidence of all who know it and possesses every merit claimed for it. Absolute guarantee with every treatment.

### Price, \$12.50. ROWE & MARTIN

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS. Washington Street, Corner 6th

MANLY development STRENGTH