# **VOLUNTEER FOR**

Seven Young Men and Four Girls Respond to Appeal of Evangelist Geil.

SPECTATORS ARE MOVED

Remarkable Scene at White Temple Follows Call for Volunteers to Aid in Christianizing Savages. Large Audience Present.

At the conclusion of the fecture given by William E. Gell, seven young men and four young women stood before the con-gregation at the White Temple last night nd announced their intention of devoting the scene, that the spectators were all greatly moved, and many shed tears.

The meeting was one of the largest held in the church for a long time, Fully 2000 people were present, and a great numher were forced to stand in the sistes of ait on the stairs.

The young people who announced their intention of becoming missionaries are: Intention of becoming missionaries are: iieorge K. Harris, C. D. Bunn, Robert P. Critiser, Charles Todd, W. H. Kirby, Chester R. Brown, Harry T. Drill, Clara Miller, Anita Pearcy, Elsa Sittel and Signa A, Stone. They came forward in response to a call by Mr. Gell, who, after a portrayal of the life of a missionary, called for volunteers to give themselves up to God.

These volunteers will spend some time in training before they are sent to any foreign country and it may be a year before they are obliged to leave their

Mr. Geil delivered an address on his ex-periences in Africa and told a great deal

about the pigmies, a wonderful people on the west coast of Africa.

The paid the highest of tributes to Liv-ingston and his work, and said: "Living-ston went out in the atmosphere of prayer, and in such manner should every explorer onter Africa Livingston disprayer, and in such manner should every explorer enter Africa. Livingston discovered that every mayage possesses a moral standard, and knowing and adjusting your arrangements to it, and being careful never to insult the moral standard of the savage, you can deal as safely with him as with a civilized person.

"Crossing the Indian Ocean, we reached ombass. Here I found a cosmopolitan opulation, with everybody hard at work. population, with everybody hard at work. After a brief stop I took the Uganda rallway as the guest of Sir Charles Elliott. At the first stop, I dropped in, unannounced, to a free Methodist building, and found a class studying arithmetic on their knees. I got them to sing for me, and discovered that they were not only Methodists, but Free Methodists. I learned also that the missionaries do not give anything away. If a savage wants a 'slate-pencil, he pays for it. It is a stupendous blunder to begin by making paupers of them.

"I came in contact also with the pigmies. They are probably 100,000 strong."

One More Suggestion as to Making Present System More Equitable.

PORTLAND, Or., Jan. 31 .- (To the Editor.)—Here is a suggestion for the consideration of those who are planning a change for taxing the costs of our city water system.

It must be apparent to all by this

time that to make water free, would simply result in benefiting the landowners. In the same way it can be demonstrated than any improvement in methods which would lower the rates to consumers will benefit the landlords. This is so because of the very simple reason that land with water on it is worth more than land without then, the landlord receives the

benefit, why not tax the cost on the landlords and leave out the rest of the public who are not benefited? To do this would be in exact accord with that fundamental principle of justice, that he who receives from the general public a given value to his own use and profit should render to the public the exct equivalent of the value so received.

the particular process of doing this rould be very simple, if we would ally go about it right. All real property in this city is assessed separate the improvements which may be aced upon it. For example, of Commerce is assessed at 50,000; improvements \$350,000. So all yer the city the ground is assessed parately from the buildings. All that

is necessary to do, then, is to assess the cost of the water system to the assessed value of the ground, as shown by the assessment roll, and you have placed the burden directly on the place which receives the benefit.

This is the right way to do it. Atmpts to place the cost of new lines

bitrarily on abutting land-owners is clumsy method at best. The line may benefit a whole district.

The trouble with our tax systems is that they are not founded on scientific The burdens do not hit the right place. When that early scientist was required to find the spe cific gravity of Hiero's crown, he found to could do it most easily by immers-ing it in a bowl of water and then suring the overflow. That was system directly upon land values, irinaugurate a system that is scientific ally correct, because it places the bur-den of the thing directly on the place receiving the benefit of the thing. This

pian will stand the microscopic test. It is just. It is simple. Charging the cost to the consumer is correct in one sense, but if it should come down to such a fine point that it would cost as much to collect the ost as the cost itself, it would be better to place this burden on the andford and let him arrange it with its tenant as he saw fit.

H. DENLINGER.

Tennis Court Aboard Steamer. NEW YORK, Feb. 1.-New facts re traing the giant steamship which the amburg-American Line is to have built y Harland & Wolf, of Belfast, and hich will go into commission in the Spring of 1908, were given by Emil Boas, the general manager of the line, who re-turned yesterday from Liverpool. The

new vessel will be named the Europa, and will have accommodation for 550 first, 350 second cabin and 2009 steerage passengers and a crew of 550 persons. Every feature ever devised for the convenience, comfort and entertainment of ocean travelers will be included in the pians for the ship. Two novel features will be that of a tennis court on the supper deck and a swimming pool 55 by 25 feet on one of the lower decks. The steamer will be 750 feet long, 80 feet beam, and have a displacement of about 42,000 tons.

#### HOW IMMIGRANTS SNEAK IN

Commissioner Explains Mexican Route and Discusses Remedy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—"We are try-ing to have applied to Mexico the same regulations that are now in force respecting the admission of immigrants who come into the United States by way of Canada," said Commissioner of Immigration Frank P. Sargent yesterday, when asked about the steps being taken to reach an agreement with Mexico for keeping out of the United States undesirable immigrants who reach Vera Cruz and other Mexican

reach Vera Cruz and other Mexican ports and then cross the Texas boundary line.

"Those coming by way of Canada," he said, "have certificates from American medical officers, showing that they are free from all contagious diseases and otherwise qualified to enter the United States. We are trying to make an arrangement with Mexico whereby our physicians may best attend immigrants intended for the United States. "Many immigrants who arrive in "Many immigrants who arrive in Mexico are afflicted with trachoma. When refused admittance, they undergo treatment for several weeks, and then attemps to enter this country surreptitiously.

Commissioner Sargent today made public a report from Immigration In-spector A. A. Seraphic, who investigat-ed Syrian immigration, particularly by way of Mexico. He visited every point in Mexico that immigrants pass

in Mexico that immigrants pass through, at Tampico And Vera Cruz and several other places he saw signs of trachoma among the Syrians.

At Mexico City the report says are collected all those whose destination is the United States, by reason of the practice of the Mexican Central Railroad not to sell the immigrants any transportation beyond that city. Here a number of them are engaged in pedaling while awaiting remittances from relatives in the United States. Mon-terey is the point, the agent says, to which these immigrants who have been debarred from entering as contract la-berers on account of their suffering from trachoma return for instructions. At Monterey they are told to go to El Paso or Eagle Pass. It has been reported to him, says the inspector, that a great many Syrians suffering with trachoma who had been refused passage by steamship lines in Europe, who were deported from New York, had no trouble in passing a satisfactory medi-cal examination at Laredo or El Paso.

#### SPENDS HOUR IN ICY WATER

W. J. Morris Rescued From River

"I came in contact also with the pigmies. They are probably 100,000 strong,
and live in the heart of the almost impenstrable forest. They are wonderful
people. Their home life is good. They
are the Japs of Central Africa. They
are the Yankees of the great central
forest. Everybody is afraid of the pigmica. The pigmies and the giants live
side by side. I believe they will become
the most civilized people in all Africa
if two can be made Christians."

LANDLORDS TO PAY WATER

and fell into the river. The swift current carried him under the barge and
when he came to the top he found
himself between two barges.

On the side of one a plank had been
nailed and with his fingers he was enabled to keep afloat. He shouted for
help and when he had given up nope
Charles Johnson, a watchman, heard
him an ope. Morris was coilled and
when pulled out was so weak that he
could not stand and had to be sent
home. It is not believed that he will
suffer seriously from his terrible experience.

### PERSONAL MENTION.

A daughter was born yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Richardson. Mr. Richardson is city passenger agent for the Rock Island and Frisco systems.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 .- (Special.)-North. western people at New York hotels: From Portland-Miss M. Nevinson, the Park Avenue; H. W. Coe and wife, at the Belmont; R. G. McPherson, W. G. McPherson, at the Imperial; S. Y. Freed-man, at the Breslin. From Oregon City-W. D. Robinson, at

the Broadway Central. From Spokane-L. R. Rosenthal and wife, at the Wellington; D. F. Hallahan, while at the vehicles.

at the Imperial.

From Seattle-C. A. Turner. A. Anhoutz, at the Broadway Central; J. J. King, S. L. Bowman, at the Breslin; C. Hoyt, C. A. Gano, at the Gilsey.

CHICAGO, Feb. I.—(Special.)—Portland people at Chicago hotels:
Auditorium, George Messenger, Miss
May Bell, F. W. Leadbetter, W. A.
Healy, Portland.

Stratford, Mrs. M. L. Heat, Portland. Briggs, R. Walton, Portland.

Will Give His Blood to Sick Girl. NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Miss Ellen B Platt, daughter of F. H. Platt, and grandmouncement, says that at a consultation of physicians yesterday it was decided to arrest the disease if possible by the transfusion of blood from a healthy person. A senior at Yale, a close friend of Livingstone Platt, brother of Miss Platt, has platt is about the blood. Platt is about 18 years old. The trans-fusion of blood is a comparatively new method of dealing with typhoid fever. The operation, it is understood, will be

Burnt Safe Refuses to Open. COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Feb. 1.

-A special to the Telegraph from Crip-ple Creek says: There were no new developments today in the mysterious fire in the safe of the Mineowners' Association last night, which it is thought destroyed considerable evidence which was to have been used in the presecution of officials of the Western Federation of Miners now availting trial in Idea Miners, now awaiting trial in Idano for the alleged murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of that state. All attempts to open the safe have failed. The strong box, in addition to papers of the Western Federation of Minors, contained the piece of wire with which the Independence mine was blown up.

### "Tennessee's Partner" at Lyric.

No one can afford to miss the splendid production of 'Tennessee's Partner' that is promised at the Lyric for next week com-mencing Monday afternoon. It is one of the truly great American dramas and has been a favorite with the theater-goers for many

Milwaukie Country Club.

Eastern and California races. Take Sellwood or Oregon City car, starting from First and Alder streets.

Schilling's Best is elected best ten and

# MOVE TO BREAK

Action Planned in Congress and Legislature to Curb Southern Pacific.

**ENFORCE TERMS OF GRANT** 

the Agreement Under Which It Received Vast Areas of Oregon Soil.

Patient many years under the Southern Pacific's breach of the \$2.50 per acre selling price, of lands re-ceived from Congress in 1866-1870, as bonus for 400 miles of railroad, the people of Oregon are in a fair way to have the railroad rounded up by the National Government or the Oregon state government, or both, and com-pelled to sell the lands as the National

pelied to sell the lands as the National Government planned—namely at \$2.50 an acre maximum price, and to actual settlers only, none of whom should buy more than 160 acres.

Convinced that the Southern Pacific cannot legally sell its granted lands for more than that price, Atorney-General Crawford, of Oregon, is preparing an opinion on the subject and will an opinion on the subject, and will set forth that the \$2.50 limit, unpaid by Congress, April 10, 1869, preceded the vesting of title in the lands in the Oregon & California railroad, under the land grant act of July 25, 1866, and that this limit cannot be dodged by the railroad. Mr. Crawford will sug-gest passage of an act in Congress. conferring on individuals concerned the right, which some authorities say the United States alone possesses, of bringing action to enforce the \$2.50 maximum price against the company. He will take the position that the \$2.50 price is a valid limitation on sale, under which limitation the Oregon & California and the Oregon Central— predecessors of the Southern Pacific obtained the lands from the National

Government.

This side of the matter is receiving the attention of W. C. Hawley, Representative-elect for Oregon's First Congressional District, who will press the needed legislation on Congress. In this he will be aided by Oregon's second Representative-elect, W. R. Bellie.

Possible Action by Legislature.

Meanwhile, the Legislature of Oregon s "getting busy" with bills for taxation of the land holdings of the railroad and of other big owners of land. Represen-tative Beals, of Tillamook, is fathering a bill that will compel owners of timber lands—large areas of such being owned by the Southern Pacific—to report to County Assessors full information about their lands, for tax assessment. Representative Jewell, of Josephine, is fathering a bill for a graduated, specific tax of large land ownings. There is doubt as to the constitutionality of such a law, but the doubt will be removed if two constitutional amendments, recomtwo constitutional amendments, recom-mended by the recent state tax commis-sion, shall be adopted to authorize prop-erty to be assessed for taxation in classes of subjects, the tax to be equal and uniform, within each class. The con-stitution now provides that taxation shall be equal and uniform in all classes of property, thus shutting out a spe-cific tax on any one group of properties. Congress put the price limitation into the grants, to prevent creation of a great land monopoly, that the Southern Pacific now holds and refuses to surrender. It has declined to sell any land in the last three years. Prior to that time. when it did seil, it would not convey mineral title, thus retaining to itself whatever lay beneath the surfage of the ground

Blight on State's Progress.

This policy is a blight on the progress of the state, especially in Southern Oregen. It stops growth in many

The land bonus Congress did not intend the railroad to hold perpetually it was a substitute for cash bonus and was to be converted into cash and was to be converted into cash, either as collateral for loans or by sale to actual settlers, but the price was not to exceed \$2.50 an acre, that price being sufficient, in the eyes of Congress, to furnish cash for building the railroad.

Nor was it intended that the railroad should bar the land against purchasers. They were to have the land whenever they paid the price for it That was the way the United States admitted settlers; it was the way expected of the railroad, but the railroad was allowed to charge twice the price then received by the United States, namely \$1.25 an acre.

Railroad Ignores Terms of Grant. The railroad, however, has pursued of this land, and to override the limi-

tations.

The \$2.50 question cannot be kept.

Courbern Pacific as in quiet by the Southern Pacific as in the past. This railroad will have to fight on several sides if it expects to uphold the contentions of its attor-neys, namely: that the \$2.50 price and the 160-acre and actual settler limits tions were imposed by Congress, April 1869, after title to the lands was vested under the original granting act of July 25, 1866, and that the restrictions are therefor void; that they are invalid for the additional reason that they are repugnant to the absolute title which the Southern Pacific possesses in the lands; that the restrictions were mere incidents to the grants of land, and title in no way de-pended on them; and that "actual settlers" means settlers occupying the land at the time of the grants, who since have practically cessed to be.

Two Grants Held by Road.

Two grants are held by the Southern Pacific: one originally 6,000,000 acres, made by Congress to the Oregon & California Railroad in 1866-70; other of 500,000 acres to the Oregon Central in 1870. the large grant was for the road from Portland to the Cali-fornia line, 382 miles, and consisted of 20 sections of land, 10 on each side of the line, or 12,800 acres in all for each mile of track. Owing to the peculiar curvature, resorted to in order to increase the land grant (but supposedly for the sake of easy grades), the acreage received by the Company was about 6,000,000, although theoretically, according to strict terms of the law,

grant was given for the 40 miles of road from Portland to McMinnville, and was the same number of acres for each mile of track—12,800.

Everybedy now says that Congress was too prodigal with the public lands. The grants were similar, however, to those allowed other railroads at that time, in other parts of the United States. They were made just after the Civil War, when the country was poverty-stricken and was willing to make big sacrifices to stimulate railroads into new sections of and was whing to make oig sacrinces to stimulate railroads into new sections of the country. Congress had no money to give for cash bonus, but it did have vast land areas at its disposal. Congress was willing to have lands converted into cash, for such bonus, and to give over certain parts of the public domain, to be so con-

Congress Ceases Making Grants. Accordingly, it gave over to a numbe

f wagen-road companies and railroads, in what some persons call trusteeship, odd-numbered sections on each side of Railroad May Be Compelled to Keep case of wagon roads, usually three on each side and of railroads, ten. These grants ceased in 1870, Congress perceiving the abuses practiced under them. By that time Congress had given to five wagon-road companies in Oregon 1,800,000 acres and to three railroads.—the third being the Northern Pacific—7.09,000 acres. The terms stipulated by Congress, for securing these grants, in each case were flagrantly violated, but the country was young, and the grantees were never rounded up.

In 1869, toward the end of the land-grant period Congress, working up to land-grant extravagance, put limitations on selling price of the lands, and re-stricted purchases to 169 acres and buyers to actual settlers. These limitations were imposed in the act of April 10, 1869, when Congress removed the grant of 1866, without which renewal, the Oregon & Cali-fornia could not have obtained the grant In 1870, because the time for filing acceptance of the terms of the act of July 25, 1868, expired one year after that time and the Oregon & California was not

incorporated until, 1870.

These limitations were also put by Congress onto a grant made in 1889 for a wagon road to Coos Bay and in 1870 to the Oregon Central Railroad for the line to McMinnville.

History of Oregon Central Grant.

The original Oregon Central, that filed The original Oregon Central, that filed acceptance under the 1886 grant and was designated as the recipient by the Oregon Legislature in 1886, forfeited the grant for failure to build the first 20 miles of the line to California by the time stipulated, December 25, 1889. The Oregon Central was trying to build to California on the west side of the Willamette. After this failure the Oregon & California was incorporated, March 17, 1870, and its chief backer. Pen Holladay, having built 20 backer, Ben Holladay, having built 20 miles on the east side of the river, filed acceptance of the land grant before April 19, 1570, the time required.

Holladay had been backing another "Oregon Central" on the east side, which

Incorporated at Salem six months after the original Oregon Central, to wrest from the latter its name and rights to the land grant. This second Oregon Central was a nullity, and the Supreme Court of Oregon in 1878, in the case of Elliott vs. Holladay, declared it never had a legit-imate existence. It was succeeded in 1870 by Holladay's Oregon & California. The original Oregon Central later, in

1870, acquired a land grant for the line to McMinnville, this after it had forfeited its rights to the other land grant. Still later the Southern Pacific acquired both the Oregon & California and the original Oregon Central. The fictitious Oregon

Central, be it remembered, had assigned to the Oregon & California in 1870.

It has been a favorite argument of Southern Pacific attorneys to say that the Southern Pacific succeeded to the land grant acquired by the Oregon Central, without explaining that the Central, without explaining that the original Oregon Central lost the land grant for the railroad to California or that the fictitious Oregon Central, which claimed that grant, could not legally do so because not being a legitimate company. Whatever rights the Southern Pacific holds to the grant for the railroad to California came to it from the Oregon & California rail-road, a company which could not have secured that grant without the act of April 10, 1868, which could have possessed no vested titlte prior to that act, and which received the grant direct from the Government and not through the fictitious Oregon Central.

Text of Act Limiting Price.

The act of April 10, 1869, limiting the price of the Oregon & Californi lands to \$2.50 is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., that section 6 of an ct . . . (of July 25, 1866, as above), be and the same is hereby amended so as allow any railroad company heretofore de-ignated by the Legislature of the State of Oregon, in accordance with the first sec-tion of said act, to file its assent to such in the Department of the Interior with one year from the date of the passage of this act; and such filing of its assent, if done within one year from the passage hereof, shall have the same force and effec passage of said act; provided, that nothing herein shall impair any rights hereiofors acquired by any railroad company under raid act, nor shall said act or this amend-ment be construed to entitle more than ear company to a grant of land; and provided further, that the lands granted by the act aforesaid shall be sold to actual settlers only, in quantities not greater than one-quarter section to one purchaser, and for a price not exceeding \$2.50 per acre.

Act of May 4, 1870.

The act of May 4, 1870, granting lands to the McMinnville line of the Oregon Central, reads as follows, as to these limitations:

## WORLD-FAMOUS HUMORIST'S AND WRITER'S BEST WORK

### In The Sunday Oregonian



What a chance for Mr. Dooley the Swettenham incident is? and the Irish philosopher grasps it.

He tells Hennessy how the Admiral hastened to Kingston to aid the sufferers, and with what "courteous cordiality" he was received by Governor Swetten-

Imagine with what gusto Mr. Dooley presents the first "inside" report of what was said and done at the famous meeting between Sir Aleck and the American Admiral. Mr. Dooley's is the last word upon this international joke.

Other entertaining features of

the Sunday Oregonian are George Ade's "Old Stories Revised," Professor Frederick Starr's "The Truth About the Congo," Frederic Haskin's illuminating Letters on American Life-all brilliant writers whose contributions make the Magazine Sec-

tion notable. And the Color Pages, "made in Oregon," and dealing with Oregon life, Or-

egon scenes, they serve to convey to the reader abroad the most pleasant impression of the state's varied beauties and activities. Next Sunday a full page is printed in colors with "Oregon's Big Red Apples" as the subject.

But we must not forget "The Roosevelt Bears Abroad," also printed in colors. The series begins Sunday—an important announcement for the children.

Teddy B. and Teddy G. are now off on another sight-seeing expedition, this time across the Atlantic. Their visits to the Crowned Heads, their call on the Sphinx, and dozens of other interesting happenings are told in Jolly Jingle and illustrated with amusing pictures.



act, excepting only such as are necessary for the company to reserve as depots, stations, sidetracks, woodyards, standing ground and other needful uses in operating the road, shall be sold by the company only to actual settlers, in quantities not exceeding

HE FEARS RACIAL CHANGES

Professor Marshall Sees Danger From Decrease in Population.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1 .- Professor L. C. Marshall, of Ohio Wesleyan University, in an address on "Race Effects of Im migration," at the University of Chicago yesterday declared race suicide in America is due to the influence of im-migration into the country. He said American stock had been lowered many notches and declared the present situa-tion is alarming.

America today would have a popula-

tion of 100,000,000 instead of 80,000,000 if it had retained its original colonial atock, according to his figures. These are based on the enormous growth of the country for the first 50 the end of which immigration began to

the end of which immigration began to be a severe influence on the rate of increase of population.

"It is still an open question as to whether the early immigrants did not produce a check in colonial stock, Professor Marshall said, "but it is fig-ured on what appears to be a reliable base that the population of the country would have been 100,000,000 if it had And be it further enacted. That the said gone on at the rate of increase of the

In the Name of Sense,

that good common sense

of which all of us have a

share, how can you continue

to buy ordinary soda crackers,

stale and dusty as they must

be, when for 5¢ you can get

Uneeda Biscuit

fresh from the oven, protected

from dirt by a package the

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

- very beauty of which makes

you hungry.

The laws of population show that there is probably a casual connection between the immigration and the checking of population. The native stock of course, has a great race pride. As soon as immigrants came over with their lower standard of living it became no standard no standa lower standard of living it became necessary to reduce the size of families to keep up their standard of living.

"The early immigrant caused a de-cline of the birthrate and a displace-ment of the colonial stock, although it did not produce a serious racial change Unless conditions change and restric-tions take place 10 or 15 years hence there will be a considerable racial change. Already there is a noticeable difference."

Big Show at Pantages. Today and tomorrow for the last time, will be presented one of the greatest vau-deville offerings that have been offered to

See "The Heir Apparent" Today. You will have to hurry if you see "The Heir Apparent." the beautiful romantic drama which has been the bill at the Lyric during the past week and which has attracted perhaps more attention than any bill ever offered by the Lyric company. It is the work of a local newspaper man.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth
Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for
children teething. It soothes the child.
softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind

PURITY PURPOSE

hearty approval the Pure Food and Drugs Act which was passed by Con-gress on June 30, 1905, and went into effect January 1, 1907. The people of America are entitled to protection of their health against adulteration and misrepresentation of their food, drink and medicine, and the new law

will go a long stride in the direction of accomplishing this purpose. The REGULATION AND CONTROL of such objectionable and perilous conditions has been demanded for many years by the American people, until their insistence compelled the respect of their representatives in the National Legislature, and produced

the Pure Food and Drugs Act, so long a step in the right direc-tions. The victory was of and by the people, and the nation should glorify in the consciousness of it.

When, eleven years ago, it became our desire to furnish the American people with a mild, gentle, convenient laxative medicine for the family, palatable but powerful, harmless but effective, we were actuated by a fundamental PURITY OF PURPOSE—to produce a perfect product, strictly pure, clean, of vegetable ingredients—easy to buy, easy to take and easy in action. In the form of a dainty, fragrant little tablet, in a neat and handy little enameted box fit for purse or vest-pocket, we produce the greatest medicine of the kind in the world, under the motto, from its inception to this day, of "PURITY." We had no guarantee that our preparation, now world-famous under the name Cascarets Candy Cathartic, would make so phenomenal a record, but we had the FAITH that with our honest intention, our PURITY-PURPOSE, and our insistence upon perfection achieved by great scientists, the People would learn the TRUTH, would get the results, and bestow their favor on our efforts.

We have never found 2 necessary to change our methods, our formula or the form or quality of our product in those eleven years of its history. The sale of Cascarets, by the favor and appreciation of the American people, has achieved the phenomenal proportions of OVER A MILLION BOXES A MONTH,—12,000,000 IN THE YEAR. This is the greatest demonstration of the success of an article created by a Purity-Purpose, that has been recorded.

The American people have recorded their MERIT-VERDICT about CASCA-RETS CANDY CATHARTIC. They have found that this little tablet has ever accomplished what was promised for it,—that it was the purest, mildest, most harmless, most trustworthy medicine FOR THE BOWELS, and with faithful use would accomplish the relief of many ailments arising from disturbances in the alimentary canal. We feel that the great CONFIDENCE of the American People has been deserved, and wat we feel matched to the DENCE of the American People has been deserved, and yet we feel grateful to them for this REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATION and wish to express the HOPE that we will continue to enjoy the confidence of the American Home hereafter as heretofore.

If you have never tried Cascarets, buy a little 10c box TO-DAY, and be sure GET WHAT YOU ASK FOR—the only GENUINE. All druggists 10c, 25c, 50c.