ORIMER LOADED OR RETALIATION

iends Declare His Defense in Senate Will Create Sensation.

OME SENATORS ANXIOUS

cused Illinoisan Has Probed Records of His Enemies and Will Make Counter Accusations of Most Torrid Character.

REGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 12.—The real sensation of ...ous Lorimer case is promised ...en the junior Senator from Illinois, ...er the conclusion of speeches in opposition, rises to make reply to the ...any attacks that have been made upon ...m. Senator Lorimer is preparing, and ...s practically completed his answer to ...ose Senators who have maintained ...at his election was void, and before ... vote is taken—assuming that there ...ill be a vote—the accused man from ...linois will, so his friends declare, ...make it hot" for his enemies in the ...enate.

Lorimer has been digging into the ...olitical records of some of these Senators; has been investigating the conditions under which they were elected ... the Senate, and has been probing ...to their actions since they entered ...e Senate, and if predictions are to ... relied upon, Mr. Lorimer has unearthed an array of facts that will be ...teresting, if not enlightening.

Just who is to be attacked in this ...peech, Mr. Lorimer's friends will not ...ate. They are not willing to throw ...y light on what is coming, further ...han to give assurance that it will be ...nsational. There are several Senators, however, who are not anxious to ...ave the threatened speech delivered. ...t the case has gone so far that there ...appears to be no way to head off any ...enator who wishes to voice his views, ...r con.

Strong efforts have been made to induce Senator Lorimer to resign from ...e Senate, and spare himself the humiliation of being unseated. These efforts thus far have been without avail, ...r Senator Lorimer has declared his ...urpose to hold onto his seat to the ...d, confident that a majority of the ...enate will not go on record against ...m.

Division Is Not Yet Known.

Just how the Senate stands will not ... known until a vote is had, but the ...en who have led the fight against ...e Senator from Illinois are quite confident they have the votes to declare ...s seat vacant, and they are satisfied a ...ajority vote will be all that is required. On the other hand, Mr. Lorimer's friends are equally positive in ...eir assertion that a majority of the ...enate will vote against declaring the ...at vacant. The indications are that ... least 35 or 40 Senators are against ...orimer. The majority would be larger, ...r for the fact that the committee that ...vestigated the Lorimer charges was ...most unanimous in reporting in Lorimer's favor.

If Lorimer allows his case to go to ... vote and the vote is adverse it will be ...e first time in the history of the Senate that a member of that body has ...een ejected because of fraud in connection with his election. Other Senators have been assailed on similar ...rounds, but without exception they ...ave resigned at the last hour, when ...ey became satisfied that their cause ...as lost. Senator Clark, of Montana, ...as the last Senator to resign on account of charges of this nature brought ...ainst him.

Lorimer Is Fighter.

Lorimer, however, is a different type ...n from others who have been be...mirched by charges of corruption. ...riticism and condemnation do not affect him. He has heard most of the ...peeches made against him, and has ...ever so much as batted an eye, even ...hen he personally was arraigned by ...ne of his colleagues. Lorimer is not ... sensitive man; personal and political ...ituations have never concerned him in the ...ast, and do not concern him now. He ... a typical cold-blooded, matter of ...act political boss, thick-hided, and no ...orkter.

It may transpire, if Lorimer delivers ...uch a speech as is threatened, that the ...enate, after disposing of the pending ...uestion, will be compelled to make inquiry into the manner of election of ...ther Senators. In fact, no other course ...an properly be followed, for if Lorimer, in the Senate, alleges that other ...enators were elected by fraudulent ...eans, and presents evidence to support his contention, the Senate will be ...compelled, in the preservation of its ...wn honor, to probe the charges.

AILEY CHAMPIONS LORIMER

Ie Says Election Legal, Bribery Charge Backed by Forgery.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Defense of Lorimer, of Illinois, was taken up in the Senate by Bailey of Texas today in a speech so powerful that it was acclaimed by what was perhaps the largest attendance of members and spectators on the floor and in the galleries of the Senate chamber during the present session of Congress. For three hours the Texas Senator spoke and then announced he would continue his speech tomorrow.

His plea that the Senator from Illinois be permitted to retain his seat was so elaborate and delivered with such force and fervor that it placed Bailey in the chief place among the defenders of Lorimer.

Bailey introduced many striking features, not the least startling of which was the assertion that forgery had been resorted to to make a case against Lorimer. This, he asserted, had been in connection with the efforts to show that Holstlaw, of the Illinois Legislature, had been bribed to vote for Lorimer.

Bailey boldly charged that the war on Lorimer had been unrelenting and personal, and said the effort had not been so much to convict wrongdoers as to destroy Lorimer.

In connection with his presentation of law features, Bailey gave what he said to be the practice of the Senate in vacating seats, holding no Senator responsible for acts of corruption in his behalf when he had not been cognizant of them and requiring the vitiation of enough votes to rob him of his majority in case of his lack of acquaintance with the facts.

Bailey undertook to show that no real evidence of bribery had been adduced and to discredit the testimony of Holstlaw, saying that he had not been able to remember the bank in which he had deposited the money he said he had received.

Root, Cummins and Borah, all opponents of Lorimer, were each in turn requested to stand up and express their opinions as to the legal soundness of this proposition.

OPPOSING LEADERS OF HOUSE DEBATERS ON RECIPROCITY.

McCall of Massachusetts, Timekeeper for Advocates of Bill. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Timekeeper for Opponents of Bill.

PARTIES ARE SPLIT

House Begins Hot Fight on Reciprocity Agreement.

MOST REPUBLICANS OPPOSE

Majority of Democrats Vote to Take Up Measure and Adoption Today Is Assured — Gaines Is Leader of Opposition.

(Continued from First Page).

was particularly apprehensive over the assault on the principles of protection.

The Republican split is accentuated by the fact that one member of that party, McCall of Massachusetts is directing the debate in favor of the measure and Dalzell of Pennsylvania is directing the fight against it.

Hill of Connecticut opened the debate in favor of the bill and was the only Republican to advocate it today. He was seconded by Harrison of New York and A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, Democrats. A member of the ways and means committee, Goines of West Virginia, Martin of South Dakota, and Kendall of Iowa, all Republicans, spoke against reciprocity.

Hill Would Have Free Trade.

Hill's opening argument in favor of the agreement followed closely the lines laid down, and the facts set forth in the majority report from the ways and means committee. He was interrupted from time to time. Asked if he was in favor of free trade with Canada, Hill said he favored unrestricted trade with every country where the cost of production did not differ from that in the United States.

Hill declared that talk of injury to various interests in the United States as a result of reciprocity was not based on facts.

Hill said no amendment could be put into the bill except in the wood pulp section, without disturbing the whole agreement with Canada. He refused to discuss the wood pulp clause, leaving that to Mann of Illinois. Hill pleaded earnestly for support of the agreement.

Gaines Say It's One-Sided.

Hill called out applause by saying he would never forget an eloquent speech he had heard Speaker Cannon make on the future of the United States. The Speaker, he said, had declared that the whole of North America would one day be embraced within this country, and even extended his vision to include the whole of the Western Hemisphere.

The opening speech against the measure was made by Gaines of West Virginia, a Rpublican member of the ways and means committee

Gaines said the consideration of the bill had proceeded with "indecent haste," and that no idea had been given to the House as to the contents of the McCall bill.

Gaines asserted that there was not "an ounce of reciprocity in the agreement with Canada. He declared he could prove this to be the case if he had a "free jury." If the Democrats had not tied themselves up under a caucus decision, and if "pressure from a high source had not been applied to the Republicans."

"For myself," said Gaines, "I do not propose to vote for a measure that gives protection to all manufactured products, which gives protection to the 'beef trust' and then forces free trade on all the farmers' products. I propose to offer an amendment to put the products of the 'beef trust' on the free list and I want to see what the caucus-tied Democrats are going to do about it."

Gaines denounced the agreement as "mere sound and pretense of reciprocity." He said he had been able after persistent search to find only two items in the agreement where the duty to be levied by Canada was as low as that already granted to Great Britain under the British preferential tariff. And on neither of these items could Great Britain compete.

Clark Questions Gaines.

Here Champ Clark came into the debate for the first time. He interrupted Gaines to ask:

"If it's as bad as you make it out, how do you account for the opposition to the agreement in the British and Canadian Parliaments?"

"I can't answer that," replied Gaines. "I can't tell what conditions are at work in England or Canada."

"Well, doesn't the fact that there is opposition in those places tend to weaken your arguments and your conditions?" asked Clark.

"Not a bit," replied Gaines amid laughter.

"The whole proposition is just this," interjected Sherley of Kentucky. "The opposition in England and Canada as well as the opposition here is that of the special interests who would be hurt."

"The answer to that is that it is not so," retorted Gaines, hotly. "You have no right to make such a statement against the motive and the interest of those who oppose this measure. You can't answer their argument with a sneer."

"It is not a sneer; it is a lamentable fact," declared Sherley.

HAWLEY OPPOSES AGREEMENT

He Tells Taft Reciprocity Discriminates Against West.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 13.—Representative Hawley today informed President Taft he could not vote for the pending bill to ratify the Canadian reciprocity agreement. The President sent for Hawley this morning to learn his attitude on this measure.

Hawley told the President that, if the agreement had been broader and had included all the schedules of the Payne-Aldrich law, he probably could have seen his way clear to support it, but, as he understands the agreement, it will prove of slight benefit to Oregon and other Western and Northern states, though of vast benefit to Canada.

He regards this agreement as discriminatory against the Far West and particularly against several of the leading industries of Oregon and believes his constituents hold a like view, therefore he will oppose it.

The President said he was sorry Hawley could not see his way clear to support the pending bill, but made no attempt whatever to coerce him into changing his attitude. In fact, he frankly said that, if Hawley felt his people were against agreement, he could not expect him to vote for it.

Minister Opposes Agreement.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 13.—Finance Minister Price Ellison, in his budget speech today touched on the proposed reciprocity treaty with the United States.

"It seems almost too bad from our point of view that at such a time of prosperity there should be a feeling of uncertainty and apprehension engendered among farmers by proposed changes in tariff relations with the United States," said Mr. Ellison. These changes do not seem in any respect to promise benefit and may work much hardship."

Chicago Will Back Reciprocity.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Reciprocal trade agreements between Canada and the United States will receive considerable moral support at the reciprocity banquet to be given here Wednesday night by the Association of Commerce, at which James J. Hill and Secretary of State Knox will speak. Plans of the association for showing the sentiment of the Middle West became known today with the publication of resolutions already adopted.

BONILLA HAS CONTROL

REBEL LEADER IS READY TO MARCH ON CAPITAL.

Peace Negotiations Expected to End in Davila's Abdication—Revolt Blamed On Americans.

PUNTA CORTEZ, Honduras, Feb. 8, via New Orleans, Feb. 13.—With Manuel Bonilla in control of the entire north coast of Honduras, the revolutionists are prepared to carry the fight into the interior and to advance upon Tegucigalpa, the capital, in the event the peace negotiations instituted by the United States fail.

As the situation stands, it appears the fight at Ceiba two weeks ago, in which the revolutionists won a sweeping victory, was the decisive battle of the war.

No one here expects Maximo Rosales, Davila's peace delegate, to hold out long in opposition to Bonilla's claim to the Presidency. Every native in Puerto Cortez appears to be a "Bonillaista," and every foreigner a Bonilla sympathizer.

Letters received from the interior towns stated that Davila's adherents were winning recruits to their cause by informing ignorant natives that the revolution really was an American invasion, being part of a plot to turn over the country and its rich undeveloped resources to foreigners.

The soldiers under General Lee Christmas appear to be an orderly lot. They are much better clothed than the government troops, many of them wearing a sort of uniform, made of cheap blue denim. Strange to say, many of them wear shoes. They are armed with high-power rifles and each man carries 100 rounds of ammunition.

Suits for Divorce Are Filed.

OREGON CITY, Or., Feb. 13.—(Special.)—Ida M. Reed has filed a suit for divorce against Ralph J. Reed, to whom she was married at Spokane, Wash., November 4, 1907. The have one child, 2 years of age. She charges that Reed swore at her, and that she had to go from place to place and live in tents and shacks. Grace E. Marshall has sued Robert Benjamin Marshall for a decree of divorce. They were married at Mount Tabor August 9, 1906, and have one child, three years of age. She says he used profane and abusive language and struck and choked her. Wilford R. Cole, who was married to Inda Cole at Portland, December 25, 1908, has filed a suit for divorce on the grounds of desertion.

MAN SEEKS PRISON

Horatio Moses Confesses to Embezzlement—Retracts.

JAIL LIFE SOON PALLS

After Few Hours' Confinement Prisoner Denies He Stole $3500 in New York—He Smashes Window in His Rage.

COLFAX, Wash., Feb. 13.—(Special.)—Horatio B. Moses, said to be from New York, made a voluntary confession of embezzlement to Sheriff Carter today and later retracted it. Moses registered at the Whitman Hotel last week, from Portland. He visited the County Jail Saturday and aroused suspicion by looking through the pictures of men wanted for crimes.

Today he walked to the desk of Sheriff Carter, saying he wished to make a confession of embezzlement, as detectives were hot on his trail and he could stand the strain no longer. He said he had embezzled $3900 from Belas & Hess, 565 Broadway, New York, a mailorder house, while selling silks for them, and admitted embezzlement from the Holland Gallery, 500 Fifth avenue, paintings valued at $500.

While making this confession he smashed a large window in the jail office with his fist. Tonight, after getting several hours of jail life, he called for ex-Mayor William Lippitt and made the second confession, contradicting his embezzlement acts, saying that he was sent West by his father from New York to learn farming and his father was to back him later in the purchase of a ranch.

He had a letter from Julius Lippitt, at Portland, asking his brother William Lippitt, at Colfax, to aid Moses in getting farm work. Moses said he was out of funds and was too proud to ask aid.

Moses is a well-dressed, well-groomed young man.

William Blonder, of Portland, formerly of New York, who is acquainted with young Moses' family, said last night that Moses arrived in Portland about a week ago, bearing letters of introduction to various people here. Among these was Julius Lippitt, of 70 Lucretia street. Upon learning from Moses that he wished to learn farming, Mr. Lippitt advised him to go to Colfax, where Mr. Lippitt's brother would assist the young man to find a suitable place. On his arival in Colfax, Moses registered at the Hotel Whitman, but his lack of funds obliged him to leave there. Not wishing to impose on anyone, according to Mr. Blonder's statement, the young man went to the Sheriff and told a story to the effect that he was wanted in New York on a charge of embezzlement. This, he afterwards explained to the Sheriff, he invented in order to procure food and lodging in the jail. Mr. Blonder said last night that arrangements are being made by the young man's friends to assist him to return to his home in New York.

France Foresees Great Results.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The French Government is much interested in the plan for reciprocal trade relations maturing between the two great nations of North America, while French exporters are plainly apprehensive. The first foreign arrangement by France under her new scientific tariff was with Canada and there is a feeling here that a close commercial union of the United States and Canada will have the effect ultimately of diminishing French trade with the Dominion. Writing for the Journal des Debats, Baron Robert de Caix says the proposed agreement is a force tending to detach Canada from Great Britain and draw her into a political nearness to the United States through great material advantages to both nations. The writer thinks that the relations of the other great colonies to the British Empire may be also affected by the action of Canada and the results of the new policy.

Man Throws Self Before Train.

WEISER, Idaho, Feb. 13.—An inquest was held this morning on the body of the man who was killed by the eastbound fast-mail train on the Oregon Short Line Railroad about 12 miles west of this city yesterday. The evidence of the engineer and trainmen showed conclusively that the man deliberately threw himself in front of the train with the intent to commit suicide. He was walking on the track in front of the train, looked back when the whistle was blown, stepped off the track and when the train, which was going at the rate of 40 miles an hour, was in 50 feet of him, threw himself directly across the rails. The jury in accordance with the evidence exonerated the train crew. There was nothing on his person by which he could be identified. He was about 45 years of age, weighed about 170 pounds, had light brown hair, streaked with gray, light blue eyes and sandy moustache. The body was buried in the Weiser Cemetery today.

POOR CHANCE FOR RECIPROCITY NOW

Senate Unlikely to Adopt Canadian Tariff Agreement This Session.

INSURGENTS IN QUANDARY

Senators Confronted on One Hand by Declarations of Policy and on Other by Insistent Demands of Constituents.

BY HARRY J. BROWN.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 13.—So much opposition has developed in the Senate to the Canadian reciprocity agreement negotiated by President Taft that its adoption this session is generally regarded as impossible. Not only are many Senators outspoken in their opposition, but a great many more are lukewarm, and would shed no tears if it should fail to reach a vote, notwithstanding they would support it under pressure from the White House, if forced to go on record.

The number of Senators enthusiastically in favor of the ratification of this agreement is comparatively small. Polls thus far made have shown that. But it is equally true that a minority of the Senate is outspoken in its opposition. Uncertainty as to how the Senate would vote grows out of the noncommittal attitude of a great many Senators that the President expects to get votes enough to ratify the agreement, if arrangement can be made for taking a vote.

Division Not Clear.

Continued discussion of the agreement has failed to bring about a clear division of the Senate, for a number of Senators are unable to satisfy themselves whether such reciprocity is desirable or otherwise. Particularly is this true of Senators from the border states. Among them the feeling is quite strong that the reciprocity agreement might work to the benefit of some of their people, but would prove disastrous to others. They have difficulty in determining whether the benefits would offset the presumed injury.

Another interesting development in connection with this agreement is the growing suspicion in the minds of a number of Senators that President Taft, in negotiating with the Canadian Government, sought to play a little politics, and embarrass some of his Insurgent friends, who expressed such dissatisfaction with the Payne-Aldrich law. It so happens that the Canadian agreement affects the principal products of a number of the Insurgent states, and so far as the Senators from those states are concerned, the agreement becomes a local issue.

Insurgents Are Embarrassed.

Naturally these Senators are opposed to the ratification of the agreement, notwithstanding it lowers a number of the rates fixed by the Payne-Aldrich law. They find themselves confronted on the one side by their past declarations of policy, and on the other side by the clamoring of their constituents. The two can not be reconciled. Hence the embarrassment of the aforesaid Insurgent Senators.

Whether or not the President intended to "play" politics with this agreement, he has done that very thing, and to the great discomfiture of some of the men who were loudest in their condemnation of the administration's tariff position during the recent campaign. Of course, the President would never admit that he was seeking to embarrass these Republican Insurgents by the negotiation of the Canadian agreement; he could not afford to allow the Canadian Government, that entered into the negotiations in good faith, to believe that he was using them for any such purpose. And yet the suspicion is strong that the President chuckled to himself when he paused to consider the feelings of the Insurgents. If he deliberately played politics, he played good, clever politics from the standpat position.

Outlook Not Bright.

As stated above, the outlook for the ratification of the Canadian agreement is not bright. There will be but two weeks to consider it in the Senate, after it comes from the Finance committee, and with 15 or 20 Senators ready to voice their opposition at length, there would seem to be inadequate time in which to close up the reciprocity debates. The last two weeks of the session will be crowded with important business; the remaining appropriation bills must be considered and disposed of; the unfinished business has right of way when the appropriation bills are out of the way and there will be little time at the disposal of the Senate in which to discuss Canadian reciprocity.

Such a situation makes it possible for a very few Senators to block action. They need only make a determined, filibusterer for a few days, hold their forces together, and in that way prevent a vote. And that is what is expected to happen.

Pressure May Be Brought.

There is always a possibility that pressure from the White House will swing a number of Senators into line, but among those who oppose the Canadian agreement is Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, the most determined and most successful filibusterer of recent times, and Senator Heyburn has declared that there shall be no tarriff legislation this session. If his health holds out, Senator Heyburn can take advantage of the parliamentary situation and single-handed prevent a vote. He is one Senator who can not be "pulled off" by the White House. Senator Heyburn insists that it is not in the province of the President to take any hand in legislation while it is pending in Congress; he has so publicly expressed himself, and therefore it is not probable the President will send for him.

It will be recalled that while the Payne-Aldrich bill was before the Senate, the President sought an interview with Senator Heyburn, and the Idaho Senator refused to go to the White House. Undoubtedly he would do the same thing now. Therefore, if for no other reason, it is reasonably safe to bet that the pending agreement will not be voted upon in the Senate before March 4th, because of the objection of Senator Heyburn.

Duty on Hops Is Safe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Senator Chamberlain has been assured by Representative Mann that he does not intend pushing for the passage fo his bill placing hops on the free list.

NEW BUILDINGS PLANNED

ALBANY HAS PROSPECTS FOR BUSINESS STRUCTURES.

City May Have Five-Story Building as Well as Residences and Apartment-Houses.

ALBANY, Or., Feb. 13.—(Special.)—Albany's complement of public buildings, which was increased last year by a $60,000 pressed-brick High School and a $30,000 brick armory, will be augmented by at least two more structures, and possibly four, in 1911. Several business blocks, including a possible five-story structure, are also in prospect for this city this year, and plans are developing for a large number of residences and a few apartment-houses as soon as weather permits the opening of the active building season.

Public buildings which may be erected are a $65,000 Federal building, a $40,000 City Hall, a $20,000 Carnegie library and a new public school building. The site for the Federal building was purchased at the southeast corner of Second and Broadalbin streets more than a year ago, and it is assured that work on it will begin during 1911. It is not expected, however, that the building will be completed and occupied before next year.

The issuance of $40,000 bonds to build a City Hall was authorized by popular vote some time ago, but the City Council is hopelessly divided on the selection of a site.

A tax levy has also been made to purchase a site for a new public school building. So rapidly has the school population of Albany increased that, notwithstanding the erection of a new High School building and the consequent affording of more room in the other buildings last Summer, a new grade building is already needed. It may be built this year, but it is more probable that only the site will be bought this year and construction of the new building begin in 1912.

Several new business blocks are also assured for this year and, though it will be hard to eclipse the record of 1910 in new business blocks in Albany, indications are that this is possible. The First National Bank is planning to erect a new building this year, and it may be a five-story structure.

A number of warehouses were built last year along Water street, the city's wholesale district. A switch of the Southern Pacific traverses this street, and a franchise has also been granted there for the Oregon Electric freight line through Albany. The granting of this franchise caused the erection of several warehouses there in 1910, and others are said to be in prospect for this year.

There has been a great deal of building every season for the past few years in the residence district of this city, and this will continue this year. In fact work has been progressing all Winter in building in the residence district, and with the beginning of Spring weather considerable building will begin. Plans have been made for many dwellings and apartment-houses here, especially for dwellings in the eastern part of the city, the building activity in that section having been stimulated by the fact that $40,000 bonds have been voted for the extension of the city's splendid sewage system to the extreme eastern part of Albany.

Idaho Bootlegging Trials on Soon.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Feb. 13.—(Special.)—Harvey Quincy, of Soda Springs, Fred Smith, of Bancroft, and Fred Aldous and Tom Edwards, of Downey, must face trial in the District Court on a charge of bootlegging. They were arrested last week and bound over under $500 bond. Only Quincy was able to furnish bail, the others are in jail. Complaints were sworn against them by a special detective employed by Sheriff Cooper to secure evidence against violation of a local law. There is a strong rumor that Sheriff Cooper has gathered evidence against a number of Pocatello men and that arrests will follow.

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TWO LETTERS TELL HIS STORY

How can physicians and hospitals afford to hold chronic kidney patients to certain failure on the orthodox treatment when by a simple addition recovery is possible in many cases? We have snatched another brand from the burning. We record below another recovery made by Fulton's Renal Compound in a case of Bright's disease declared incurable by the books.

Mr. John Anderson, 660 Bryan Avenue, Forth Worth, Texas, wrote on December 6, 1910, from which we make the following extracts:

"I would like to have your opinion and I will give you my symptoms as clear as I can. My legs, thighs and stomach are badly swollen. My doctor tried strong purgatives to relieve the dropsy, but to no purpose. Four months ago the swelling was so bad that my lungs were full and the elimination was almost solid with albumen. I was in bed three months previous to taking the Renal Compound. It has done me more good than anything else, but I am still bedfast."

Prescriptions were sent to aid the compound to reduce the dropsy.

On January 27, 1911, Anderson again wrote as follows:

"I wish to thank you for the letter and prescriptions. I have completely recovered. I had a test made two days ago and am perfectly free from albumen. Barring weakness I feel every bit as well as I ever did. I have been out of bed just three weeks, having been confined to bed nine months. It has taken about twenty-five bottles to cure me. Of course I was in a terrible condition and the results have surprised all who knew how bad I was. I do not suppose you need a testimonial, but you are perfectly welcome to use my name if you wish."

There's No Risk

If This Medicine Does Not Benefit, You Pay Nothing

A physician who made a specialty of stomach troubles, particularly dyspepsia, after years of study perfected the formula from which Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets are made.

Our experience with Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets leads us to believe them to be the greatest remedy known for the relief of acute indigestion and chronic dyspepsia. Their ingredients are soothing and healing to the inflamed membranes of the stomach. They are rich in pepsin, one of the greatest digestive aids known to medicine. The relief they afford is almost immediate. Their use with persistency and regularity for a short time brings about a cessation of the pains caused by stomach disorders.

Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets will insure healthy appetite, aid digestion and promote nutrition. As evidence of our sincere faith in Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets, we ask you to try them at our risk. If they do not give you entire satisfaction, we will return you the money you paid for them, without question or formality. They come in three sizes, prices 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00. Remember, you can obtain them only at The Owl Drug Co., Inc., Cor. 7th and Washington Sts.

W. M. Ladd, President. T. B. Wilcox, Vice-Pres.

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