TERIOR COUNTRY.

Not Much Vegetation and Fuel is Scarce-Fish and Game for Food -Much Moisture.

WASHINGTON, May 11 .- In all that has been printed about the Cape Nome country, little has been said about the climate, and still less about the vegetation and natural resources of that partic

tion and natural resources of that particular region beyond the mineral resources. A somewhat interesting description of these features is embraced in the report of the geologists who visited that country last Fall and Winter, and whose teport was recently submitted to Congress. Of the climate of Nome, they say.

"The climate on Seward Peninsula, though it is arctic, is milder and much more even than that in the same latitudes in the interior of Alaska, or the Yuken country. The precipitation, also, is considerably greater. The Summer is not so warm, nor the Winter so cold. The sea, here traversed by a branch of the Japanese current, is the great moderator.

"According to the records of the Japanese current, is the great moderator.
"According to the records of the Weather Bureau, the extremes of temperature noted at St. Michael Island are to degrees F. In July and St degrees F. In February. The records show freezing temperatures every month except July. The most reliable data indicate that the temperature at Nome is usually somewhat lower than at St Michael. The Winters, as noted are not so cold at Nome as in as noted, are not so cold at Nome as in the Yukon Basin, but are more trying, because of the dampuess and of the cold winds, from which there is no shelter. "The Summer, which is short and gen-erally cool, resembles Spring in the North-ern United States. Rain is of frequent

ern United States. Rain is of frequent occurrence, often continuing stendily for several days, but it is not usually accompanied by wind. Dense fogs, however, are not common. The prevailing Summer winds are from the south. Vegetation attains its maximum growth in late July and early August, when verdure and wild for the several series. flowers abound, and give a great variety of colors; but they do not flourish long-for scarcely has the season emerged from Spring and the snow disappeared, when daylight nearly all the time, with night scarcely perceptible at the time of Sum-mer solution, about the list of June. In August the length of the day begins rapidiy to decrease.

"The Winters will probably average 16

The Winters will probably average 10 or more degrees milder than at the Forty-Mile and Kloudike region, in the same latitude in the interior. They are not much colder than in some parts of the northern United States. The minimum temperature, or greatest cold, seems to occur at about the middle of January, at which time the thermometer rarely descend to more than 30 degrees below were scends to more than 30 degrees below zero. From late October to early April, how-ever, for a period of nearly six months, there are said to be but few days or which the thermometer rises above the freezing point. Snow begins to fall on the mountains early in September and on the low country along the coast about the middle of that month. Blizzards are fre-quent. They begin early in November and are usually of several days' duration, but are usually of several days' duration, but some have been known to last for as many weeks in the month of February. They generally come from the north or northeast. The snowfall is not heavy, but the snow drifts greatly. It comes with the prevailing Winter winds, which are usually from the north or northeast, especially the latter. A west wind denotes clear weather, during which the display of northern lights is said often to be sublime. The fallen snow is pecularily dry-frozen, so that pieces of it when stuck together give a clinking, metallic sound. The ice attains a thickness of room four to five feet, but Bering Strait, the channel between Seward Peninsula and Siberia, is rarely, if ever, frozen over by a continuous sheet of ice. Only rarely can the Diomede Islands, in the middle of the channel, be reached on the ice. According to Captain Jarvis, along the shore solid ice usually extende out from five cording to Captain Jarvis, along the shore solid ice usually extends out from five to six miles, beyond which is open water starvation before the ice field drifts, so as to enable them to leave it and reach the shore. In the Spring, water begins to flow in the creeks and rivers toward the latter part of May, about the same time that the ice breaks up in the Yukon coun-try. The Nome count is free from ice car-Her in the Spring and later in the Fall than the coast about St. Michael Harbor, but usually the fields of drift and shore ice do not suff tently disappear to permit the approach of vessels before the 10th of June. It begins to form again about five months later, we that vessels should not count on leaving the region later than early November. Where played upon by the wind and tide, the drift ice is said often to pile up to a height of several hundred feet along the shore. "The climate, though for the most part

moist and rainy, may be said to be generally healthful in Summer, but rather hareh and severe when cold weather sets in, so that severe colds and pulmonary troubles, especially pneumonia, are common. Drwings and water supply last season were poot, so that typhold fever, often complicated by pneumonia, was common and not rarely fatal. About the middle of last October there were reported to be about 300 cases of typhoid and eumonia in the Nome region.

The striking feature of the Nome region

with respect to vegetation is the ab The tundra has been referred to as a flat, treeless, moss-covered waste. In this it differs little from the barren plains of the Arctic Coast. Not a tree is to be seen, and in most places not a bush or shrub of any sort. The nearest approach to anything like timber in the region is a very dwarfed or stunted growth of alder and willow. This shrubtery or brushwood rarely attains more than three or four feet in height, and seldom three inches in diameter. It occurs principally along the edges of some valleys and on the creeks and gulch closely hugging the stream bede in the It is unsuitable for camping, and wholly inadequate for cabin-building and mining purposes. This absence of timber is assigned by Professor F. V. Coville. United States botanist, who has visited the recion, to the rigors of the arctic cli-

son and Lieutenant Jarvis, the Port Clarence region is similarly destitute, while the absence of timber in the St. Michael region, is well known. Some timber, howregion is well known. Some timber, how-ever, occurs in the Golofuin Bay region, as may be seen from the following ac-count of Lieutenant Jarvis in his overkind relief expedition to Point Barrow in 1897 The timber here, which is presumably spruce, with some poplar, cotton-wood, aider and willow, probably owee He existence and preservation to the more sheltered condition of the region on the southern edge of Seward Peninsula. "On the east side of this mountain," to the east of Golofin Bay, "is a good, beavy growth of timber, but the west side is bare. In a few valleys of Golofnin Sound was a sparse growth of trees, but, except for a few visible in the distance in the Kotzebue Sound region, we saw no more trees in all the country we traveled through from here to Point Barrow."

Driftwood for Fuel.

"Though the Nome region grows no tim-ber, there is another source of fuel sup-ber, there is another source of real supply on this bleak Coast. It consists of driftwood, or timber cast ashore by the sea. Here it has been left in a great wind-row, extending almost continuously along News.

CLIMATE OF CAPE NOME

the beach near the base of the tundra, while in the estuaries, embayments and tidal lagoons the accumulation is often very great, covering many acree in area. This driftwood consists principally of trunks and stumps of trees, forming logs often 20 to 40 feet in liength and two or more feet in dismeter many of which are often 20 to 40 feet in length and two or more feet in diameter, many of which are still in a fair state of preservation. The timber is principally Alaskan spruce, though other varieties are reported. It has come from the Yukon River and distant shores. Some logs bearing the brand of Puget Sound saw mills are reported to have been found. The value of this drift-wood to Nome and the prospector during last season, both as fuel and in the construction of Winter cabine, can hardly be overestimated. At points away from Name its use to the prospector will probably continue for some time to come. ably continue for some time to come. For so great a population es that at Nome, however, the supply is necessarily limited, so that little or no reliance should be

ed, so that little or no reliance should be placed upon it for future use.

"In the Nome region, both on the tunira and in the larger valleys, occurs a patchy but fair growth of grass, saitable for the support of horses, cattle and sheep during the Summer months. In certain localities the reindeer also are reported to ford upon it in the green state. It does not, however, so far as observed, seem to be suitable for hay. Wild flowers abound in great profusion, and some herbs, presumably of the arctic flora type, are reported to occur.

The principal wild fruits appearing in the region are the blusbetry and the sai-

The principal wild fruits appearing in the region are the blueberry and the salmon berry. The former is rather common. In some localities on the peninsula it is reported to be preserved by the missionaries and natives for Winter use.

"The principal and almost universal vegetation in the Nome region is more. It is of the true Siberian or Arctic tundra type of the Eastern confinent. It covers

type of the Eastern continent. It covers with a dense growth the entire Nome tun dra, and in many localities extends well up into the mouriains. According to Dr. Sheidon Jackson, of the Burcau of Education, that covering the tundra flats about cation, that covering the tundra hats about Nome is, of two kinds. The larger portion of it is the Sphagnum. Mixed with this moss is the "reindeer moss" proper, the scientific name of which is cladonia rangiferina. On this latter moss the reindeer thrive at all seasons of the year. Agriculture.

"From the shortness of the Summer season, the absence of timber, and the presence of but few species of vegetation Spring and the snow disappeared, when it passes into Fall, with its nipping frosts, indicative of the approaching Winter. In Summer the days are long. From late May to early July it is daylight nearly all the time, with night scarcely present. or two of penty and vegetable decayed matter, is probably fertile enough to support a good growth of almost any kind of crop. On the coast line of Golofnin Bay efforts at gardening by Captain Dexter, who has been settled there for years, have been fairly successful, especially in growling the more hardy vegetables. Rev. A. E. Carlson, missionary at Unaleklik (latitude 52 deg. 59 min.), on Norton Sound, where the climatic conditions are probables. where the climatic conditions are probably not unlike those of Nome, reports that he has raised potatoes, turning, carrois, cabbage, radiches and green peas in the garden at his station.

> Fish and Game. "In the Nome region and on the greater "In the Nome region and on the greater part of Seward Peninsula game of almost every kind is scarce, especially large game. The principal indigenous lind quadruped is probably the Arctic hare. Some lynx are also said to occur. Only occasionally is a carbou or bear to be seen. Of the feathered tribs, the ptarmagin, grouse and Arctic owl are all indigenous and common, while during the short Summer season many species of temperate-climate birds visit the region as guests.

portant animal to the native, on ac-count of its store of meat and oil, and especially the skin for clothing, footwear solid ice usuany exception which is open water to six miles, beyond which is open water the with fields of ice drifted about by the wind. Even in the coldest weather the matives go out to this open water to hunt seal, and nearly every year some of them are carried away and almost perish from are carried away and almost perish from seal are procured at the edge of the open seal are procured at the edge of sea. The natives are also reported to take a whale or two along the coast almost every year. They sell the bones, while the carcass is appropriated for

LOOKING UP INDIAN CURIOS

The Curator of the Field Columbian Museum Is Coming Here to Do So.

The approaching visit to Washington Dr. George A. Dorsey, curator of the Field Columbian Museum, has created much interest among Indian curio collectors and those interested in the history of the early tribes of the Northwest, Dr. Dorsey is expected, according to a letter written to George A. Larner, of Spokane, to arrive about August 1, says the Chronicle. His work in this state will, it is thought, occupy about a month, during which time he will visit every tribe in the state. Before reaching her beautiful. the state. Before reaching here he will spend several weeks in the Indian coun-try of Wyoming, Utah, California and Oregon, eaving, however, the greater part of time for his researches in Washin Mr. Lerner, who, until a year ago was a resident of Boise, Idaho, is the owner of one of the most valuable collections of Indian curios in the West. This week he is in Seattle conferring with other collections, with a view to rendering assistance to Dr. Dursey during his stay.

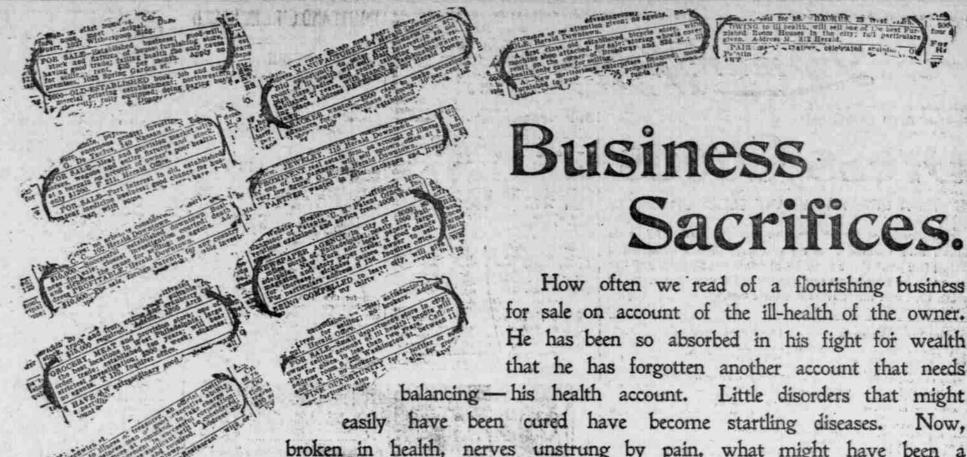
"Washington has been hunted over leading to the collection of the collectio

"Washington has been hunted over before by agents of various institutions for curios and mementoes," he suid, "but there never has been so thorough a search as is planned for this year by the Field Columbian Museum. This institution. Columbian Museum. This institution, which had its inception at the World's fair, in Chicago, has made rapid strides, and bids fair in a few years to surpass in tts usefulnese in certain lines not only similar institutions in this country, but even the British Museum. "Two expeditions have been organized

this year and will be in the field all ma-son. The first will be in charge of C. L. Owen and J. A. Burt, assistants in the department of anthropology, and will work entirely in Arizona. They will visit the rulned dwellings of the Hopi Indiana and other tribes. The Northwestern ex-pedition, including the states mentioned, will be in charge of Dr. Dorsey. The two parties expect to secure many collections of historic value. Expenses will be paid out of a fund set apart for the work two years ago. It is expected that in Washington more data will be gathered than

in any other state. For this reason more time will be spent here, "In the past very little early history of the far Northwestern tribes hes been written. More attention in the past has been paid to the interior tribes, whose habite and customs were wholly different from any in this section of the country. "Dr. Dorsey will be accompanied by a corps of able assistants, but much aid can be given him by Washington collectors. It is of national importance that the history of Washington tribes be gathered The longer it lies buried the harder

Stranger-Arson.



Business Sacrifices.

How often we read of a flourishing business for sale on account of the ill-health of the owner. He has been so absorbed in his fight for wealth that he has forgotten another account that needs

easily have been cured have become startling diseases. Now, broken in health, nerves unstrung by pain, what might have been a brilliant and useful career is ended. Hard work and worry-principally worryare bound to cause nervous depression and a consequent failing of the entire system. To overcome this condition the body must be built up by restoring healthy digestion and resting the tired brain and nerves. Keep your blood pure, and your system in good order by using

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

and success is yours. Taken every morning, before breakfast, Abbey's Salt tones the system, purifies the blood, clears the complexion, keeps the appetite on edge, and the digestion good. It is an efficacious preventive of and cure for Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spleen Affections, Seasickness, Flatulency, Gout, Fever, Skin and Kidney Complaints. As a Spring medicine it is unequalled.

JAMES L. WATSON, M.D., Late Surgeon 1 U. S. Army, says: "I have both used Abbey's Effervescent Salt myself and prescribed it with satisfactory results. It is a tonic, regulator, and when needed to be so, a laxative; and in nervous or excited conditions, a tranquilizer. I shall continue to prescribe your Salt and use it for myself,"

DR. F. J. LEONARD, Brooklyn, N. Y., states: "I am extremely pleased with the results I have received from Abbey's Salt. They certainly are up to the standard and do all' that is required of them. I have used other Salts, but they cannot compare nor do they act like your Salt."

Dr. L. M. RIEGELMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I have prescribed Abbey's Salt in cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Gastric Catarrh and Torpid Liver. In each and every case the results have been gratifying. The patient has not, in a single instance, complained of a bad after effect. I find it pleasant and agreeable to take, effective and lasting in its results. There is not a day that I do not prescribe it, with great satisfaction to myself and patients."

DR. J. C. CABLE, Brooklyn, N. Y., states: "I have four or five patients taking Abbey's Effervescent Salt now regularly with great benefit. I think it is the finest liver and intestinal invigorator in the market, and shall certainly prescribe it right along. You cerhave a gold mine in the preparation."

All Druggists. 25c., 50c. and \$1 per bottle.

HERMANN OPPOSES LEASE

PAVORS PRESENT POLICY AS TO THE RANGE LANDS.

Public Domain Should Be Kept Available for Homebuilders Until They Take It All.

WASHINGTON, May 12.-Commissioner has submitted to Congress in a letter his ideas on the question of lensing the public grazing lands. When bills for this pur-pose were before the House committee, Commissioner Hermann was quite frequently consulted by members interested guently consulted by members interactions and it was largely due to his influence that the leasing bills were tabled for the present session. In his letter, he points out the many evils that would result from a general leasing system, and strongly a general leasing system, and strongly fends the settler as against corporation and large landowners and land companies. Commissioner Hermann's letter is as fol-

"The leasing by the Government of Its public grazing lands would, in my opinion, be a great detriment to the state where-in such lands are located, would seriously interfere with the settlement, colo-nization and improvement of the great West, would tend to decrease, rather than increase the population and wealth of that region, and the benefits therefrom would accrue to a few individuals.

The bulk of such lands would be leased by cattle-owners, and to be of any great use to them, it would be necessary to secure large tracts, and thus withdraw from settlement and entry lands that would be present policy of the Government of the great policy of the Government of the present policy of the Government of the great policy of the Government of the great policy of the Government of the great policy of the great pol settlement and entry lands that would be eligible for that purpose. In the semi-arid region, especially near to the streams, there are numerous small bodies of arabic land, and while a large portion of a 160-acre tract may not be suitable for the production of agricultural crops, there are frequent instances where a sufficient por-tion can be made remunerative to the set-tler, and enable him to secure therefrom an independent livelihood.

"Again a necessary adjunct to the grazing of cattle is a supply of water, and the most eligible lands for securing this supply will be first leased, and thus in time the lands surrounding the streams and lakes of the West would be occupied by lessees, and the remaining lands, cut off from water, be of no use to others.

policy has been to provide homes for the overflow of population from the crowded East and from the cities, and to enable any citizen with the expenditure of a small amount, to secure enough public land for a home. For this purpose laws have been devised until now, under the public land code, no person can acquire little from the Government to more than INN acres of agricultural lands, and entries of such lands are limited, secept under special provisions to two chasses, viz., homestead and desert lands; the former designed, as its name implies, to provide a home for any one who chooses to avail himself of the privilege, and the latter to secure the reclamation of the arid lands. The operation of both of these laws would be seriously hampered if not entirely destroyed, by the emactment of legislation for the leasing of grazing lands, as both of said laws are applicable to that class for the leasing of grazing lands, as both Gregon, I am, of said laws are applicable to that class

law which required such entries to be in

law which required such entries to be in compact form.

"Vast quantities of public linds have been practically given away to corporations, and the former method of atterion sales has made the public domain a basts for chormous private speculation. It is time that the right of each individual to secure a home on the public domain. It possible, be protected, and this should be the first consideration in disposing of the public lands. The leasing of such lands will be a withdrawal from market of probably all the lands available for homes, and the beneficent provision of the homestead laws thus the rendered nugatory.

"The revenues derived from the leasing of grazing lands would probably not pay for the cost of collecting the same, and instead of being remunerative would doubtless be a charge of the Government. Lands belonging to the states are leased Lands belonging to the states are leased in some instances, but no figures are at hand to show at what rate such lands are leased. The law as to New Mexico, however, provides that leases of certain territorial lands shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and a number of such have come under my observation. The almost uniform rate is 2 cents per screeper annum, or at the rate of \$20 for one quarter section of land, and for this insignificant sum it is proposed to deprive a homesteader of a tract of land to which he may deetre to secure land to which he may desire to secure

"There is no condition so calculated to inspire love of country and loyalty law or so conducive to public order ownership of homes. The freeholder feels that he has something at stake, something worth protecting, and as a result it is to his interest to be on the side that

the present policy of the Government as to its public lands, no steps should be taken which would interfere with the operation of the laws that tend to the establishment of homes on the public

A WOMAN SPEAKS.

Is Willing to Leave Politics and Street Fights to the Men.

PORTLAND, May 17.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly grant me space in which to cite an object lesson for those who enjoy harmony, more than squabble. dissension, scheming and, perchance, pugilistic exer-cies, which is prompted by an item in 10-day's issue, headlined. Insuit and Street off from water, be of no use to others. Of course, access to the streams might be secured by legislative enactment, but this would be of little advantage to the back lands, on account of their distance from such water supply.

'The polley of the Government as indicated in legislation for the last 40 or 50 years would be subverted by leasing the grazing lands of the United States. This polley has been to provide homes for the overflow of population from the crowded with ny idea of refinement, consateptly wish to enter a combat for rights [7]

Arson.

Stranger—I want to get a divorce.
Lawyer—Very well, sir! On what grounds?

Stranger—Arson.
Lawyer—Arson! Why, what do you mean?

Stranger—My wife fired me,—Chicago

News.

Stranger—My wife fired me,—Chicago

of lands.

The disposition of the first comers to appropriate the lands along the margin of 173 persons of whom is are members of the imperial family, 17 are princes who are not of imperial birth: 12 are equits. This disposition base compelled the eaforcement of a strict observance of the Curn of Russia coossis of 173 persons of whom is are members of the limperial family, 17 are princes who are not of imperial birth: 12 are equits. This disposition base compelled the eaforcement of a strict observance of the manians.

IMPRESSIVE PROGRAMME

DELIGHTFUL RECITAL OF SACRED SONG AT TRINITY CHURCH.

Selections From "The Messiah" and "Elijah" Rendered With Superb Effect-No Applause Allowed.

An impressive and beautiful song re-Lighter. The programme was an ambitious one, being made up of leading numbers from "The Messiah" and "Elljah," in addition to other selections from sacred music of exceeding beauty and worth. These were rendered with superb effect, the audience being profoundly moved by the grandeur and thrilling power with which the singers inter-preted the various numbers. No applause was the rule, and this naturally increased the solemnity of the occasion, making it an event that will long be remembered in Portland music annals.

Dr. Morrison was in excellent voice, and gave three bartione solos from "The Messiah" with spiendid effect. His voice is eminently suited to gratorio work, on ount of its magnificent volume and seemingly unlimited reserve power, com-bined with delightful richness of quality. One of his selections was the aria, "Thou Art Gone Up on High," which is so frequently omitted from "The Messiah," and this added a new element of interest to the programme.

Mrs. Rose Block Bauer sang with rap-turous effect, "I Know That My Redeemer, Liveth" ("The Messiah"), and "Hear Ye, Israel", ("Elijah"). Her wonderful voice seems to be constantly gaining in depth and dramatic intensity, while its remarkable flexibility enables her to throw into her work a wealth of tonal color, deli-tate shifting changes of light and shade that are a source of continual surprise and delight to her hearers. Portland music-lovers are always ready to con-gratulate themselves anew upon the rare privilege of possessing so gifted a coloraturn soprano.

Mrs. Reed gave the pathetic and beauti-

"He Was Despised," and Godard's ayer." The latter is particularly well

and mystic depths of tone which enable her to hold her studience spellbound. Seldom, if ever, has Mrs. Reed been heard to better advantage than in this song.

'Mr. Hogue's singing of the two "Elijah" arias, "If With All Your Hearts" and "Then Shall the Righteous Shine Forth. showed careful, conscientious work, and an artistic appreciation of values. There were also two enjoyable quarters. The

were also two enjoyable quarters. The discriminating taste and musical intelli-gence of Mr. Lighter, the accompanist, added materially to the success of the

An Archbishop's Pallium.

Church by the rector, Dr. A. A. Morrison, to the Romans. It was a square piece of assisted by Mrs. Rose Bloch Bauer, Mrs. cloth worn over the shoulders, flowing Walter Reed, H. W. Hogue and T.- M. down behind and covering the breast and arms of the wearer more or less, at his

to the children of Israel, and thou shalt tell them to make to themselves fringes in the corners of their garments, putting in them ribbons of blue; that when they shall see them they may remember all the commandments of the Lord, and not fol low their own thought and eyes, going astray after divers things." (Numbers xv.38.) The word garments in this passage is palliorum in Latin and himation The true significance of the Apostolical

pallium seems to be the representation of the pallium, or outer garment, of St. The Roman Pontiffs wear it as a mark that they hold the place of Peter. It is granted to other prelates as a sign that their authority emanates from the Pope, the representative of St. Peter, the Prince of the Apostles.

In the course of time the pallium has undergone the same change as the original stola. Like the latter, it is now only

an ornament. It consists of a narrow strip of white wool, resembling the band or border of the ancient paillum, and is worn around the shoulders and crossed in front. Crosses in black are worked in

The pallium is made at Rome, of the wool shorn from two lambs blessed by the Pope, and annually presented by the nums of St. Agnes on the feast of their patron saint. The presentation takes place at the Agnus Dei during mass. It is sent by the Pope to every newly ap-pointed Archilshop, as the distinctive badge of archiepiscopal dignity.

The white wool is emblematic of the purity and innocence of the life of the prelates of the church, the anointed wearers of the pailium. The lambs from

that they have charge over the lambs and sheep of Christ, the souls of men. They wear the pallium over the shoulders; that wear the pallium over the shoulders, that they may remember to initiate the Good Shepherd; that they may be faithful to so out into the deserts and thickets of the world in esarch of the strayed and thorn-entangled sheep and bring them back on their shoulders to the sheepfoid. The pallium is marked with six black crosses, to show that the responsibilities of the chief pastorate are a weighty birder. en, a heavy cross," imposuisti homines uper capita nostra.

The Pope, because he is a successor of St. Peter and has universal jurisdiction over the whole Church, wears the pai-

Walrus Whiskers.

"Of all the curious articles of commerce that you have ever mentioned in print I have never seen one more attange than a 'line' I regularly send to China, to the Brazils, and in very large quantities to Russia," The speaker was a "foreign merchant," and he was addressing a contributor of the Brooklyn Eagle, who has made a specialty of paragraphs dealing with out-of-the-way occupations.

"The articles I refer to," he continued "are toothpicks that are made of warms, whiskers. Vast quantities of the stiff, thick whiskers of the warms are shipped, from Alaska chiefly to myself, and to some others in England. Those who send them pull them out one by one with spe-cial tweezers, and after the whi kers have been trimmed and stiffened here, they are made up into bundles and sent abroad...

no other kind of toothpicks, and the more wealthy of the Russians always use them at their clubs and hotels. I send out some thousands of bundles yearly, and though to the buyer they are much dearer as well so more ornamental, they leave plenty of profit to the dealer. They have begun to creep into strong favor at West End clubs, and last year I executed some scores of English orders."

Miss Willing (after the proposal)-But are you culte aure you believe in second

Mr. Woodby (a widower)-Certainly, my dear. Now, suppose a man buys a pound of sugar; it is sweet, Isn't it?

Mr. Woodby-And when that's gone he naturally wants another pound-and the md is just as sweet, isn't it?-

FORERUNNER OF



Few realize what a deep-seated, obstinate disease Catarrh is, regarding it as a simple inflammation of the nose and throat, little or no attention is given it. But, however insignificant it may seem at first, it

is serious and far-reaching in its results. The foul secretions entering the circulation poison the entire system. The stomach, kidneys-in fact all the organs - feel the effect of this catarrhal poison, and when the lungs are reached its progress

is rapid and destructive, and finally ends in consumption.

It frequently happens that the senses of hearing and smell are in part or entirely lost, the soft bones of the nose eaten into and destroyed, causing intense suffering and greatly disfiguring the face. While sprays, washes and salves may give temporary relief, no permanent benefit can be expected from such treatment.

CATARRH IS A CONSTITUTIONAL OR BLOOD DISEASE.

and far beyond the reach of mere local remedies. Those who rely upon them for a cure lose valuable time, meet with disappointment and allow the disease to take firmer hold. Only a real blood remedy can reach this troublesome and dangerous disease.

S. S. S cures Catarrh because it first cleanses and builds up the blood, purifies it, makes it rich and healthy, stimulates and puts new life into the sluggish worn-out organs, and thus relieves the system of all poisonous accumulations.

Mrs. Josephine Polhill, of Due West, S. C., writes: "I had Catarth, which became so deep-rated that I was entirely deaf in one ear, and all inside of my some, including part of the bone, sloughed off. When the disease had gone this far the physician gave me up as incurable. I determined to try S. S. S. as a last resort, and began to improve at once. It seemed to get at the eat of the disease, and after a few weeks' treatment I was entirely cared, and for more than even years have had no sign of the disease."

S. S. S. is made of roots, herbs and barks of wonderful tonical and purifying properties. It is the only vegetable blood purifier known, and a certain and safe cure for all blood troubles. Send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases, and at the same time write our physicians about your case. They will cheerfully give you say information or advice wanted. We make no charge for this.

