

NO DOUBLE PAY

House Disposes of Mileage Question.

VOTE IS FOUND UNANIMOUS

Exciting Discussion Before Decision Is Reached.

POINT OF ORDER OVERRULED

Question Becomes Largely a Personal One, and Members Hold They Are Not Entitled to Pay for a Trip Never Made.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The House today voted unanimously to strike from the urgent deficiency bill the provision for the second payment of mileage to the Senators and Representatives of this Congress, and then passed the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. This action was the climax to an exciting discussion of the mileage problem which began yesterday, first on the point of order raised against the provision by Maddox (Dem. Ga.), and then on a motion to strike out made today by Underwood (Dem. Ala.).

Argument on the point of order that the item was not authorized by law turned on the question whether this was the second session of Congress or merely a continuation of the first session. Underwood, November 8, on the call of the President, Messrs. Fuller (Ill.) and Cooper (Wis.) contended that there had been two sessions, while Parker (N. J.) insisted that because new session had been given for meeting on December 7 the status of the session, which he held to be continuous, was not altered. Littlefield (Me.) supplemented his argument of yesterday by reaffirming that there had been no interruption between the two sessions. Tawney (Main.), as chairman of the committee of the whole, in a carefully prepared opinion, overruled the point of order against the appropriation, saying the parliamentary question as to whether existing law authorized the payment of mileage was the point to be decided by him, and the question as to whether the mileage should be received was for the committee to decide.

If Conscience Pricks Them.

An amendment by Grosvener providing for the return of mileage to the treasury was agreed to. Underwood's motion to strike out the provision for mileage then was adopted without a dissenting vote. The bill passed the House just as it came from the committee of the whole.

The House, on convening, went immediately into committee of the whole, with Tawney, of Minnesota, in the chair, and resumed consideration of the urgent deficiency bill.

Fuller (Ill.) proceeded to combat the arguments of Littlefield (Me.) on the point of order raised by Maddox (Dem. Ga.) on the paragraph providing a second payment of mileage to Senators and members, discussion on which was pending when the House adjourned yesterday.

Fuller said the question to be determined was whether the second session of the 58th Congress was a continuation of the session begun in November. He differed from Littlefield that this is a continuation. He held that the November session ended at noon on the day fixed by the constitution for convening the December session. The latter, he said, is provided for by the constitution. All the business is now being transacted as in the second session of the 58th Congress.

There were but few absentees today, deep interest being manifested in the mileage question.

Parker (N. J.) took the opposite view. The House, he argued, went on in the November session until the day after the day of December, when it again convened, under new authority. But the fact that there was new sanction for meeting on December 7 does not interrupt the continuity of the session. He contended that there was nothing to warrant the drawing of mileage for traveling 30,000 miles during the period that the clock was striking 12. He said that the House had talked of horses and carriages used by the several Government departments and made the point that it would be inconsistent to allow a fictitious construction of the mileage item.

Livingston (Dem. Ga.) called attention to the fact that the House on meeting on December 7 had notified the President and Senate of the adjournment. Why was that done, he inquired, if this was a continuous session.

Parker replied that it was desired to take every precaution, reaffirming his contention, however, that the House could not adjourn the November session without current resolution.

Payne (N. Y.) called attention to the fact that the President of the Senate had announced the expiration of the November session and that when the House met on December 7 roll was called, and that the journal shows this to be the second session.

Parker replied that the journal does not have the force of a concurrent resolution, but Payne said it was the journal that the courts looked at.

Point of Order Overruled.

After further debate, to which the House paid close attention, Tawney overruled the point of order.

The question turned, Tawney said, on whether this was the second session or a continuation. He held that the session called by the President terminated December 7, by Constitutional limitation, and said it would be as reasonable to say that because there will be no formal beginning of tomorrow that therefore Saturday will continue forever to end the special session will continue. He held that to be a separate and distinct session, and provision for mileage is in order.

Underwood (Dem. Ala.) moved to strike out the paragraph providing for mileage for Senators and Representatives. Grosvener (O.) moved to amend the mileage paragraph by providing "that any member of Congress who shall be entitled to the mileage appropriation previously offered by Grosvener, making it optional with the

Gillett (Mass.) proposed an amendment providing that no Senator or Representative shall receive mileage for a session of Congress convening within three days after the adjournment of the preceding session.

Clum (Penn.) offered an amendment as follows: "Providing that no part of this appropriation shall be paid to any member of either branch of this Congress who shall not certify that he, in point of fact, did go to and return from his home between the first and second sessions of the 58th Congress. This amendment was lost, but the amendment previously offered by Grosvener, making it optional with the

members to take their mileage, was agreed to. Gillett's amendment was lost. At this point a vote was taken on Underwood's motion to strike out the mileage paragraph. On a viva voce vote, the chair declared the amendment lost, but tellers were demanded. Immediately both Republican and Democratic members arose and all started for the tellers. The scene provoked laughter and applause, and as the crowd in front of the Speaker's desk grew denser, there were demands to call off the tellers and make it unanimous.

When all had passed and been counted in favor of striking out the mileage, those opposed were asked to vote, but not a single member responded. There was more laughter and applause, and the chair announced that 167 votes had been cast in the affirmative and none in the negative.

The paragraph providing for the placing of allotments of the five civilized tribes in possession of their allotments was amended so as not to provide for the removal of intruders. The bill as amended then passed without division.

A concurrent resolution accepting the statue of James Marquette, missionary and explorer, and providing that it remain in Statuary Hall in the Capitol, and extending the thanks of Congress to the People of Wisconsin, was passed.

The bill to ratify and amend an agreement with the Sioux Indians of the Rosebud reservation in South Dakota and making appropriation and provision for carrying the agreement into effect was taken up, whereupon Baker (Dem., N. Y.) entered his protest against it on the ground that the policy of disposing of public lands is wrong. He said this policy is responsible for the crowded condition in the poorer quarters in the cities and the present economic conditions. He declared that lands should be leased, and sought to amend the bill, though saying it was certain his amendment would be voted down. Failing to obtain unanimous consent, he objected to amendments proposed by friends of the bill, and when finally on the third reading of the bill he stood alone in the negative against 110 in the affirmative, he raised the point of no order, causing the House at 3:57 to adjourn until Monday.

Alaskan Sealing Case Presented.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Senate committee on foreign relations today heard a presentation by Don M. Dickinson, the claimant of American citizens on account of damages sustained by the seizure of vessels engaged in sealing in Alaska waters prior to the award by the joint commission of 1891. Mr. Dickinson was engaged in the preparation of the case of the United States before the commission, and thus became familiar with the origin of the present claims. He called attention to the fact that while under the Paris award British claims had been paid, no return had been made to American sealers who had suffered loss. He estimated the aggregate of the claims to be about \$500,000.

Joint Statement Is Opposed.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 30.—The Territorial Republican Central Committee today at Santa Fe unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that as representatives of the Republican party of New Mexico they are "entirely and utterly opposed to any act of Congress providing for statehood jointly with Arizona."

NATIONS STAND TOGETHER.

Ambassador Durand Comments on American-British Friendship.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—A complimentary dinner was tendered Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador at Washington, tonight at the Lotus Club. After the dinner the Ambassador thanked the members for the warmth of their greeting. In speaking of the unity of the Anglo-Saxon race he said: "The world is a small place, and I have desired more than to see England and America standing together; not in an alliance that is not necessary; but what was wanted to come has come—to stand together and think together, thank God."

JETTY IS CURE.

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not to every producer in the Columbia basin, that the money now available should be reinforced before it is exhausted by an appropriation sufficient to prevent further loss by leaving the Jetty in an unfinished condition.

Aside from her boilers, which are said to be somewhat the worse for wear, the Chinook is in good shape for work. Captain Dunbar and his assistants have cleaned up the big ship and have changed the internal arrangements, so that they are much more convenient than when she came here. Some changes have been made in the arrangements of auxiliaries to her dredging machinery, so that she is now in excellent condition for doing the work that is before her. That work will not be a matter of days or weeks, but it will require months of digging before a channel of the proper depth is secured. Good results are pretty certain to follow her work, but all dredging is in a measure of a temporary nature, and for that reason, as previously stated, our greatest dependence for a good channel must rest with the Jetty.

Chinook Broke a Suction Pipe.

ASTORIA, Ore., Jan. 30.—(Special.)—The Government dredge Chinook was at work at the mouth of the river again today and made four trips across the bar, taking up about 100 tons of sand. Fully double that amount would have been handled but for the breaking of one of the suction pipes, requiring considerable time to repair it.

Until recently, Captain Cann, the bar pilot, has been employed on the dredge to direct her course across the bar. He now Captain Dunbar has become so familiar with conditions at the mouth of the river that he is conducting the operations on the dredge without the assistance of a pilot.

More Investments Than Money.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 30.—(Special.)—A statement prepared in the Land Commissioner's office, shows that the Board of State Land Commissioners has bid for and contracted to accept county, municipal and school district bonds in excess of \$10,000 of the amount of money now available for investment in the permanent school fund.

This action was taken with the knowledge of the board, however, it being certain that the income of the fund will make up the deficiency before the payments sufficient to create a deficiency must be made.

Salem Has Good-Roads League.

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 30.—(Special.)—A good roads league was organized this evening by the citizens of South Salem. Jesse May was chosen president, and S. C. MacIntyre, secretary. Addresses were made by H. B. Thielens, Bruce Cunningham, Roy Olmstead, John A. Carson, E. Hofer, John Payne and Lee Atchison. It was decided to organize a movement for the permanent improvement of South Commercial street for a distance of a mile during the present year.

Death of Mrs. Sarah Rockfellow.

ASHLAND, Ore., Jan. 30.—Mrs. Sarah Rockfellow, one of the pioneers and a highly respected citizen of this county, Oregon, died at San Diego, Cal., Tuesday, aged 93 years. She was married in Jackson County, March 11, 1856, to Albert G. Rockfellow, who, with two sons, Eugene, a business man of Seattle, and Alfred, residing at San Diego, survive her.

WILD LAM IN COTTON

Advance in the Market Is Without Precedent.

SURPRISED BY LIVERPOOL

Instead of a Decline, There Is an Advance, and the New York Market Is Higher in Sympathy—One Large Firm Has Failed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Never before has such an advance as that of this morning been witnessed over night in the cotton market, and perhaps never before has the market shown such wild excitement. Cables from Liverpool were spectacular. They reported an advance of 25 to 33 points, when they were expected to be 50 to 100 points lower. There were sensational advices from Liverpool also, mentioning a corner in January-February, with exciting buying on stop orders, and rumors circulating regarding the condition of Continental, Liverpool and American houses.

The first prices here were at an advance of 42 to 51 points on the old and 12 to 48 on the new-crop months. March, which last night closed at 15.52, opened at 16.25 and sold up to 16.42 on the call. May, closing yesterday at 15.94, advanced to 16.76 and July, closing at 16.13, opened at 16.92. There was heavy liquidation, and immediately following the call prices sagged off a few points, but the market remained very excited, with trading tremendously active.

The liquidation following the call carried the active months down from 22 to 26 points, with March selling at 16.20, May 16.50 and July 16.64. But at this point there was a bull support, and the market was forced up to a still higher level, with March reaching 16.64, May 16.79 and July 16.90, a net advance on these months of 72 to 75 points. The close was at near the top and steady, with the nearer positions 57 to 75 points up and the later months 2 to 48 points net higher. The sales of the day were estimated at 400,000 bales.

MARKET AT LIVERPOOL.

Opening Is Quiet, but Prices Are Soon in State of Demoralization.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.—Cotton opened quiet and steady at 14 to 15 points lower and gained slightly 1 to 1 1/2 higher. Later the market became excited and demoralized, with prices advancing rapidly. At times there was a difference of about 5 points between buyer and seller. The excitement continued throughout the morning, April and May going from 51 to 77 at one jump. There was an occasional lull, but it was followed by renewed excitement until the close.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET IS WILD

Covering by Traders Sends Market Beyond All Records.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—The biggest surprise of this season was sprung in the cotton market today, when Liverpool, instead of coming at a decline of 15 points, as was expected, showed advances of from 15 to 31 points. Covering by traders who had sold the market yesterday for an expected break sent prices to record-breaking figures. May went to 17 cents on a single jump of 45 points over 12 a bale. July went over the 17-cent mark.

Unofficial announcement was made on the floor of the Cotton Exchange today of the closing of the house of A. B. Baxter & Co., one of the largest commission houses here. The violent fluctuations in the cotton market are said to be responsible.

It is not supposed that the firm has lost much money, but through the Middle South it is estimated that they have been losing \$100,000 a day for some time past against the long side of the cotton market.

GEORGIA CONCERN FAILS.

Branch of New York Firm Is Ordered to Make Assignment.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 30.—The Atlanta office of A. B. Baxter & Co., of New York, made an assignment today as a result of an order from New York. The capitalization of the company is estimated at \$200,000. The company controls offices in the principal cities of the South. It is stated here that notices were today sent out by the New York office to each of the 15 offices of the concern throughout the South, ordering the assignment. No reason is known here for the action further than the heavy break in cotton yesterday.

It was stated by the Atlanta management that all trades made for the day and those pending would be settled at the close of the market today. Baxter & Co. had only recently bought out C. S. Murphy & Co., of New York, the largest stock brokerage companies in the country, and had a capitalization of \$300,000. The notice of the failure caused a sensation. The defunct company controlled a chain of 125 offices from New York to New Orleans.

History of the Baxter Concern.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—A. B. Baxter & Co., incorporated, have offices in this city and did a general brokerage business in stocks, bonds and cotton. An assignment was made today for the benefit of the corporation's creditors. The company, of which A. B. Baxter was president, was incorporated in 1892.

Birmingham Office Closes.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 30.—The Birmingham office of Baxter & Co., which was closed today by orders from headquarters, did a large business here.

Kills Elk Outside Park Limits.

LIVINGSTON, Mont., Jan. 30.—Wells Hague, W. H. Henning and N. G. Weiss, who were arrested last week on a charge of killing elk in the National Park, were tried yesterday before United States Commissioner Davis. The defendants admitted killing elk, but contended that they killed them outside the park limits. After hearing the testimony of several witnesses, Commissioner Davis discharged the defendants. All three are prominent cattlemen of the Upper Yellowstone, and are well known throughout Montana.

Commission a Court of Record.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 30.—With more extensive powers the Canadian Railway Commission comes into force Monday. The railway committee of the privy council is abolished and its place is taken by the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada. The commission is to be a court of record in the ordinary legal sense.

Firebug Busy at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 30.—A firebug has been at work in Los Angeles for nearly two weeks, and has caused the burning of six fires, the losses from which will aggregate \$300,000. The authorities believe the fires are the work of some one who has a mania for setting big fires and starts them just to see buildings burn.

Endless and California Cases

By direct wires. We accept commissions for actions from all parties at Portland Club, 135 1/2 street.



THE most successful Clearance Sale in our history has just closed, leaving in its train Broken Lots in every department. These have been still further reduced until every vestige of profit, and in many cases even more, has been wiped out. This affords bargain inducements that will appeal to everyone who is in need of dependable merchandise at a great saving. It pays others who take advantage of our sales. Why not you?

BEN SELLING LEADING CLOTHIER

WILL BE OPEN ON SUNDAY

(Continued from First Page.)

of opposition to the opening of the Exposition has been heard. The rectors of the various churches of this denomination are generally in favor of a partial opening, and Rev. A. A. Morrison, rector of Trinity Church, said yesterday:

"I am in favor of keeping the gates of the Fair open on Sunday. I think the Midway attractions should be closed, and those places which are devoted entirely to amusement. But I can see no reason why the grounds, buildings and galleries of the Fair should be closed to the public any more than City Park."

Unitarians Take Liberal View.

"I think the Fair should be open on Sunday," said Dr. George C. Cressey, of the Unitarian Church. "The exhibits, buildings and grounds, everything that is educational, instructive or edifying, should, in my opinion, be open to the public every day. But on Sunday the Midway attractions and similar enterprises should be closed."

OPEN, SAY PROMINENT WOMEN

They Are Opposed to Closing Exposition on Sunday.

The question of opening the coming Fair on Sundays has been discussed pro and con by all sorts of boards and committees, and by many Portland citizens, but it seems not to have occurred to any of them to consult the women on this question. Women nowadays play an important role in the conduct of public affairs. Organized into clubs, they are everywhere, and it is their duty to have the enforcement of laws. Not a few public movements have matured in this city through the efforts of the women of Portland, and no one is more interested in the topic of the day.

The women interviewed were selected from a list of club members without previous knowledge of their sentiment on this subject, and as shown by their remarks they are all in favor of the masses having access to the grounds and exhibits on Sunday.

Mrs. Rose Hoyt, president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, expressed herself as having two fires on this subject. As a church member she has voted for the closing of the Fair on Sundays, and she feels that pastors, who cannot consistently take any other view of the matter, should be supported by their congregations. At the same time Mrs. Hoyt feels that the laboring classes should not be deprived of the enjoyment and great benefits to be derived from hours spent in the Exposition grounds.

"One of the things against the opening of the Fair on Sunday is the question of the employees working seven days of the week. If the management would arrange to employ substitutes, and the amusement places were closed and the machinery stopped, I feel that it would not be exactly improper to keep it open. The art gallery in particular appeals to me. Appreciation of art is something intuitive with us all, and it is surprising how many of the laborers are interested in it. This can work nothing but good, for the educational feature is evident to us all."

"The question has not come up before the City Federation yet, so I am not prepared to speak for the clubs."

"I believe in the greatest good to the greatest number," promptly responded Mrs. Sara Evans, the president of the Woman's Club of Portland, when asked for her opinion about the Sunday closing.

"I am emphatically in favor of keeping the gates open on Sunday, and I also think the machinery should not be shut down. There is nothing which delights the laboring man and farmer more than the working of intricate machinery. They love to watch it and figure out the principles involved in its mechanism, and

surely this is instructive to them. The amusement concessions I think should be closed, but all other parts of the grounds and exhibits will prove instructive to the class of people who are compelled to select Sunday to attend. With such people Sunday is a day of recreation, and if they do not obtain it one place they will find it somewhere else, and surely it cannot be themselves with something beautiful and instructive and productive of interest in home institutions."

"Many years ago I entertained different views on such questions, but I was forced to observe the evil effects of Sunday closing at the Centennial, and it caused me to change my opinion."

Mrs. Grace Watt Ross, a prominent member of the Woman's Club, also expressed her views quite fearlessly.

"I am not orthodox, you know, and I can see no reason why the gates of the Exposition should not be kept open on Sunday. Amusement? Why should they not be open? Surely the amusements furnished within the grounds will be respectable, and why should not people, who cannot attend during the week have the benefit of the exhibits and amusements on Sunday? It is my opinion that a Sunday afternoon spent at a well-organized exposition is less detrimental than steamboat excursions, and surely it cannot be called breaking the Sabbath any more than taking car rides into the country for personal enjoyment."

"You can put me down in favor of keeping the grounds open, and the amusements closed," stated Mrs. S. M. Blumauer. "I have not given the subject any thought, but my idea is that the people should be deprived of the privileges of the Exposition on Sunday. They will enjoy the music and the exhibits, and when it comes to amusements I think they should wait until week days to enjoy them."

Mrs. Arthur Newell entertains in part the opinion of the other ladies interviewed, but seems to have to have the grounds open only on Sunday afternoon. "Anything as instructive and beautiful as our Exposition will be, surely cannot do spectators any harm, and if I were put in a position to decide a question of the kind I should say open the grounds, at least during Sunday afternoon. Amusements, I think, should be closed, but the rest of the exhibits ought not to be any more harmful than the views in our parks and suburbs, which are indulged in by all."

Mrs. Henry Waldo Coe is emphatic in her expression in favor of Sunday opening.

"I am decidedly in favor of having the gates open on Sunday. To attend an ex-

"77" Breaks up Grip and COLDS

To stop the Grip or Influenza, to break up a Cold, to prevent Pneumonia, perspiration must be induced. The use of Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" with some form of gentle exercise, will bring the beads of sweat to the brow and break up the Cold.

"77" cures Coughs, Grip, Influenza, Catarrh, Sore Throat, and Colds that hang on.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Streets, New York.

position of the kind we will have is no worse than taking drives and spending afternoons in the parks of the city, and many who cry out against Sunday opening spend their Sabbaths that way.

"Amusements could be closed, and the day conducted quietly and with dignity. It would give so many people a chance to enjoy the Exposition who otherwise would be entirely deprived of its benefits. I am a member of the Congregational Church, and I think the sentiment for Sunday opening is very general among the members of the congregation."

HARRIS COMPLETES HIS NINE.

San Francisco Manager Has Signed Heavy-Hitting Crew.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—(Special.)—With the capture of Andy Anderson to play second base Henry Harris has completed his baseball team. The San Francisco impresario has collected a crew that will average over .25 with the stick.

In the outfield Pat Meaney will present the only familiar face, doing his old right field duty. A stranger to the Coast will chase flies around the center field. His name is E. J. Waldron, and his last abiding place was Kansas City, where he has performed for two seasons, hitting .328 in 1903 and .322 in 1902. The year previous Waldron was with Washington in the American League. "Home Run" Marshall will be stationed at left. Big Bill Massey, of the Eastern League, will do all that is asked of him at first base. Anderson was with the Portland club last Summer. He played good ball, but not the kind he is capable of, owing to numerous injuries.

The three-star special of Uncle Henry's announcement will be found at short in the person of J. C. Cochnauer, late of the Cleveland American League. Captain Martin will be found at third. He turned his back on a \$4000 offer from Detroit after a long talk with Harris and has given his word to stay.

ASTORIA BOWLERS DEFEATED.

Commercial Club Wins by Score of 1000 to 950.

The Portland Commercial Club bowlers successfully defended the Fidenhelm trophy from the invading Astorians last night. It was a close run from the start, and it was very uncertain up to the middle of the last game whether the local team would be able to keep the meager lead they had, but Killingsworth came out with seven straight strikes and the hearts of his fellow clubmen warmed as these came up one after another until it was certain that the Astoria team had left its chances somewhere down where the river is salty. The final totals show the score to be 1000 to 950.

The complete scores are as follows:

Portland Commercial Club:			
Graham	(1) (2) (3) (4)	48	41
Wheeler	(1) (2) (3) (4)	48	40
Howard	(1) (2) (3) (4)	45	45
McKenberger	(1) (2) (3) (4)	44	47
Total		225	233

Astoria Commercial Club:

Astoria Commercial Club:			
Pye	(1) (2) (3) (4)	38	44
Peterson	(1) (2) (3) (4)	38	45
Wheeler	(1) (2) (3) (4)	37	43
Law	(1) (2) (3) (4)	41	45
Sorey	(1) (2) (3) (4)	37	41
Total		217	258

SPORTS GET GOOD TIP.

Broad-Hanlon Fight Said to Have Ended as Scheduled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—(Special.)—Many sports who were on the inside last night received a tip that Kid Broad, if he wasn't knocked out, or if he didn't land a lucky blow on Hanlon, would stop inside of 15 rounds, as they bet on the proposition that the fight would end within 15 rounds. As Broad threw up the sponge in the 14th round they raked in a good

many thousands. Most of those who figured on qualities of the two men sized it up that without a knockout blow the fight would go to the limit.

WREATHS ON HIS STATUE.

London Pays Honor to the Memory of Charles I.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Wreaths and other floral tributes today bedecked the statue of Charles I. in Trafalgar Square, in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of his execution. The Royal Oak Club of Edinburgh, and the White Cockade Club and other Jacobite societies sent their usual wreaths. The statue was visited by large crowds during the day.

Boston Observes the Day.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—The anniversary of the execution of King Charles I. January 30, 1649, was observed today by several Episcopal Churches in Boston and vicinity.

THEY ACTUALLY DO THE WORK

Food Eaten Is Worthless Unless Digested—Some Stomachs Must.

Food taken into the stomach which, from the nature of the food or the condition of the stomach, is not digested, is worse than no food at all. This is a true statement as far as it goes and a great many dyspeptics go only this far with their reasoning. They argue with themselves that because their stomachs do not do the work given them, they must be given less work. They think that by eating less they will be just as sensible for a business man who is unable to do all his own work to cut down his business to his own capacity as it is for a man to starve his stomach. The sensible business man employs help and goes forward with his business. Likewise the sensible dyspeptic will employ help for his stomach and give his body proper nourishment.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets actually do the work assigned to them. They relieve weak and overburdened stomachs of a great portion of digestive action. Their component parts are identical with those of the digestive fluids and secretions of the stomach and they simply take up the grind and carry on the work just the same as a good, strong, healthy stomach would do it.

On this account Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are perfectly natural in their action and effects. They do not cause any unnatural or violent disturbance in the stomach or bowels. They themselves digest the food and supply the system with all the nourishment contained in what is eaten and carry out Nature's plans for the sustenance and maintenance of the body.

How much more sensible is this method than that employed by many sufferers from weak stomachs. By this means the body and brain get all the good, nutritious food they need and the man is properly nourished and equipped to carry on his work and perform his duties. He could not possibly be in proper working condition by starving himself or employing some new fangled, insufficient food that does not contain enough nutriment for a year-old baby. A strong man, doing strong work, must be properly fed and this applies to the brain as well as the body.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, by relieving the stomach of its work, enable it to recuperate and regain its normal health and strength. Nature repairs the worn and wasted tissues just as she heals and knits the bones of a broken limb, which is, of course, not used during the process of repair.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a box and they are the one article that the strongest does not try to sell something in the place of that's "just as good." Their unequalled merit and success and the universal demand for them has placed them within the reach of every one.