

EMRESS ARMED THE BOXERS.
Address by a Chinaman For Whose Head She Offers \$45,000.

Monotinu Republican.
There was quite a large turnout of Chinese reformers at Progress Hall last night to listen to an address by Leung Chi-tao, the Chinese reformer, whose head is said to be worth \$45,000, if delivered in China before the dismemberment of the empire takes place. In the audience there were a few Europeans who relieved somewhat the brunette complexion of the hall.
Leung Chi-tao is a pleasing Mongolian, of medium height and rather intelligent countenance. He spoke in Chinese, his remarks being interpreted. "Foreign nations," said the speaker, "believe that the empress dowager is in sympathy with the Boxers. I can easily prove that the empress dowager is in sympathy with the Boxers. The Boxers formerly fought with their hands; they had no arms. Where did they get the weapons that they are fighting with now? From the empress dowager. The rifles and arms which the Boxers are now using were given to them by the government."
"On the 21st of May and the 1st of June the empress dowager issued three proclamations. They showed conclusively that she was in sympathy with the Boxers. The proclamations read that the Boxers must protect themselves. In order to protect themselves they must fight. General Yang To Fung has killed several Boxers. He was degraded for doing so. A few days ago I received word from China that Prince Truong had taken several of the Boxers into his service. These Boxers were under eight flags, and these flags were united into one by order of the Prince.
"The empress dowager has indirectly, through the Boxers' movement, caused so many foreigners to be killed. You all know that the cause of China cannot go on very long because the empress dowager is ruling China with a strong hand.
"The people of China are a good people. The bad people of China are the official class. If the people have turned bad it is because they have been instructed in wickedness by the officials.
"The province of Po Yung is the most conservative in China. Not long ago no telegraph lines or steamboats were allowed there. The people would cut the telegraph lines and stone and demolish the steamboats. About three years ago a new governor, a good man, was appointed to the province, and things have changed since then. People do not now oppose foreigners when they go into that province.
"If the Chinese oppose foreigners it is due to the official class, who teach them to oppose foreigners. If we have a good government and good officials, we shall let the foreigners in, and then we can learn much from them. Those now in power in China wish to close the doors and not let any foreigners in. The Chinese always follow the official class. When the official class does wrong the people do wrong."
"Now that there is so much trouble between China and the foreigners the remedy would be to have a new government for China. It is my intention and the intention of my party to have a new government. If China keeps well up with the world, other nations will be benefited by our advancement. It is the wish of all the powers that China should have a stable government. If the government is not stable there will be much trouble with other powers. If China displays weakness other powers will take advantage of her.
"For years the empress dowager has had full sway over China's commerce. That is why her commerce is in such a deplorable condition.
"The Chinese government is not able to protect her subjects and that is the reason of all these rebellions and revolutions of late years.
"It wouldn't be safe to have an open door policy because it wouldn't be safe for foreigners to go into China. Almost every European nation has concessions in China, yet they are afraid to go and take possession of these concessions.
"Everyone knows that China is a wealthy country, yet foreigners are afraid to invest there. It is a pity.
"In the Hawaiian Islands during the last two years you have had prosperity. Why? Because you have had a stable government; that is what China wants."

CHINESE HOUSES IN PEKIN.
In the four cities which make up the capital, and particularly in the Imperial city, live most of the leading and opulent classes, and, therefore, the houses are of a more important and solid appearance than in the rule elsewhere. High brick walls, with a single stone entrance, surrounded a multitude of courts, flanked by the roofed dwelling rooms. It is a curious custom among the Chinese to put up immediately facing the outer door a stone or brick screen, bearing tablets or painted scrolls, inscribed with the names of ancestors or classical texts. The object, according to time-honored superstition, is to ward off evil spirits, for the demon on entering knocks his head against the obstacle, and, being devoid of all sense but an elementary hatred of mankind, is repulsed and goes away sorrowful.
There is no attempt at ornamentation, or even of decent comfort, about these dwelling places. Within they are mere ramshackle bungalows, with stone-floored floors and paper windows, fantastically cut up by wooden partitions, and papered without taste or cleanliness. The furniture is polished wood

made in the stiff, square style that is not unfamiliar. Ornaments are few, and of the commonest foreign make, while the bronze vessels to be seen are all modern and coarse in workmanship.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH AGAIN.

The Louisville Courier-Journal finds "an interesting coincidence" in the fact that American and British soldiers are again lined up together for a fight with the Chinese on the very spot where Commodore Tainall backed the British so effectively in 1859. It says: "Tainall was a Georgian, the son of a revolutionary soldier, governor and United States senator. When he was made flag-officer at the Asiatic station in 1857, he had served in the war of 1812, in the Algerian war, against the West Indian pirates, and in the Mexican war. For hours he stood on a Chinese junk, watching the Chinese forts in Pei-Ho river pour a heavy fire on the British gunboats. At last he could stand it no longer. 'Blood is thicker than water,' he said, and, flinging out the stars and stripes, he gave the signal for action. He rowed to the British flagship, and, with his crew, took active part in the battle, which ended in defeat for the Chinese. Tainall's conduct was in violation of the laws of neutrality, but it was heartily sustained by public opinion in the United States and by the government at Washington." The gallant commander was afterwards captain of the Confederate iron-clad Virginia at Norfolk, but he was not sustained by the same public opinion and government in that position.

SHOCKED AT CANTON.

The Chairman—Mr. President, to make a long story short, we have come down here to tell you that you're ill! The President (greatly staggered)—What! Again?
The Chairman—For the second time, sir.
The President (faintly)—A glass of water, please.
The Chairman—We are sorry we startled you, sir.
The President (slowly recovering)—Don't mention it. The only thing that grieves me is that I seem to have failed to have a friend on the committee who might have proved faithful enough to prepare me for the shock.
The Chairman—We wanted to surprise you, sir.
The President (quite recovered)—Well, it's all right, boys, come in.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HOW CABLES ARE JOINED.

A new method of making joints in heavy wires and cables is explained as follows: Sleeves of soft copper long enough to receive the two cable ends for a distance about twice their diameter are provided, the walls of the sleeves being sufficiently thick, so that the sleeve contains as much metal to the running inch as the cable, or more. The two ends are butted in the sleeve and the jaws of a hydraulic press of considerable power, but lighter weight and small size, are set on the joint. One squeeze at a pressure of about forty tons to the square inch welds the sleeve and the cable into a solid mass, so that if the joint is sawed apart it is impossible to tell where the metal of the sleeve ends and that of the cable begins.

NOT EVERY ONE A WINNER.

Baltimore American.
The story of Nome seems to be about the same as that of all wealth-seekers. The few find success; the many, failure, suffering and death. And yet, despite the warning that the government cannot take care of the adventurers, the golden ignis fatuus will probably continue to lure the reckless on to lingering poverty and death.

HOW CROKER BROKE HIS LEG.

Louisville Courier-Journal.
The richest thing that has appeared in print for some time is the Hon. Richard Croker's exposition of economic problems. There has been some mystery heretofore as to how Mr. Croker broke his leg. Surely it is a mystery no longer. He broke his leg when he went to work in dead earnest to think out the economic problems.

TAMMANY'S NEW SLOGAN.

New York Evening Sun.
For the present the Tammany slogan is: "Get Into the Twenty Per Cent, or You'll Be a Slave."

UNCLE ALLEN.

"The trouble about onions," philosophized Uncle Allen Sparks, "is that when you eat them you have to take so many into your confidence about it."—From the Chicago Tribune.

THE GANG PLANK IS OUT.

New York Mail and Express.
If there are many more Webster Davises in the republican party now's their time for disappearing.

NO DOOR AT ALL.

The "open-door" question is gravitating toward a proposition to take the door off its hinges.—From the Chicago Journal.
Blooming will not have been in vain if the new woman can successfully compete with the old man in a match striking contest.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the committee on platform, at the democratic national convention at Kansas City, succeeded in securing the insertion of a plank denouncing the ship subsidy bill. Senator Jones is known to prefer the purchase of British rather than the construction of American ships for the carrying of our exports and imports.

We pledge the democratic party against private monopoly in every form—Democratic platform.
Then why did the democratic national chairman, Senator Jones, and the democratic leader in the house of representatives, Hon. Slim Jim Richardson, both propose legislation that would give millions of dollars to the sugar trust?

We condemn the Dingy tariff.—Democratic platform.
Yes. But the democratic party was not honest enough to come out and openly favor free trade "in the interest of American labor."
We oppose the accumulation of a surplus.—Democratic platform.
The democratic party has always been a debt creator, even in time of peace.
The democratic party is the tail to the populist kite this year.
If the ship subsidy bill were passed, American workmen in the mines, the mills and in the shipyards would be employed in building the ships our foreign commerce employs. If it is defeated, foreigners (chiefly British) will continue to build ships and do our carrying for us. Naturally, then, the democrats favor the defeat of the ship subsidy bill.

NO DANGER OF "MILITARISM."

New York Commercial.
Now that the duty of protecting our citizens in China, both in their persons and in the trade interests that they have acquired there, makes apparent the necessity for a larger army, we observe that some of our newspaper neighbors are beginning to be uneasy with regard to the liberties of the people. They apparently believe that a larger standing army will threaten some day to subvert the republic by what they call "militarism."
Such forebodings, however, under any condition now in sight for this country appear to be entirely unnecessary and calculated to do more harm than good by their expression. These prophets of disaster do not take into account the strong commercial nature of the American people, nor do they recognize the fact that by any army drawn from the citizenship of this country, having all the relationship and ties that are inevitable and infrangible united to such citizenship, anything like the subversion of our civil government is utterly out of the question. Officers and privates alike are, through their families, far more deeply interested in the commercial and industrial stability of the country than they possibly could be in any movement to place militarism on top. There is no natural antagonism between an American army, thus drawn from our own citizenship, and our civil government, and there is no likelihood, under any conceivable American circumstances, of the army subverting the government than of courts-martial supplanting courts of law, with their jury trials and safe-guards for the rights of an accused party. American intelligence is too broad to permit a reasonable apprehension of such a thing.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

There is at least one man in these United States, says the New York Commercial, who isn't a warm advocate of municipal ownership. Very naturally, he is a man interested in public service utilities. He is president of the Citizens' Gas & Electric Co., of Jacksonville, Fla., which up to 1895 represented several corporate purchasers, reorganizations and consolidations. His name is Samuel B. Hubbard, and the general hardware company which bears his name and of which he is president—a company well known in the hardware trade here in New York—is the source and foundation of all his other investments.
"There is an effort," said President Hubbard, in the lobby of the Murray Hill Hotel the other night, "to make it appear that the municipal lighting plant in Jacksonville has been a great success. Now, I can tell you something quite to the contrary. That municipal plant, in my opinion, isn't yielding any profit itself and it has prevented my company from earning any dividend for the past four years. Up to 1895 we had been paying eight per cent and thereabouts, and we had meantime reduced the price of gas voluntarily and regularly from \$4 per thousand to about \$2.25 net. Then came the municipal electric light plant, representing nobody's investment for profits. It slaughtered prices, drove us out of the electric light business, and forced us to reduce gas to about \$1.52 net. We have not paid a dividend in four years. Increased consumption of gas might bring the plant up to the profit-producing point. Our output now is about 20,600,000 cubic feet annually, and increasing—but there is nothing in it at \$1.52.
A position of trust and an aching tooth are always hard to fill.
Some men grieve two dollars' worth over every dollar they lose.
The republicans have no party per-

dy and dishonor to hamper them in their victorious campaign.
Within two years this republican administration has realized in cash or its equivalent the sum of \$124,421,671 on account of the Pacific Railroad indebtedness to the United States government. More than one-half the money collected was for accrued interest that had not been paid.
The passage of the ship subsidy bill means work for the Americans. Its defeat means work for foreigners. Naturally the democrats at Kansas City who prefer cheap foreign labor to American labor oppose the ship subsidy bill. Of course they believe in buying foreign (chiefly British) ships with which to build up an American (?) merchant marine, rather than the construction of American-built ships for that purpose.
On June 1, 1896, the total circulation of money in the United States was \$1,521,584,283, a little less than \$50,000,000 being in the form of gold and gold certificates. On July 1, 1890, the volume of money in the country was \$2,341,859,184, of which \$2,092,425,494 was in circulation. In four years the enormous sum of half a billion dollars gold has been added to the people's money. This is in excess of all the silver mined in the United States at a ratio of 16 to 1—since 1894.
Since Mr. Bryan began to tell the people four years ago that what they wanted was more money, they have added at the rate of \$11,267,500 per month, or about \$433,365 for every working day.
Every dollar circulating in the United States is what Mr. Bryan calls a "cent" dollar. This is better than the 50-cent dollar that he wants to give the people.

REPORT OF R. N. CARNAHAN, Deputy Road Supervisor.
Districts, Numbers One to Nineteen, and City of Astoria.
To the Honorable County Court of Clatsop County, Oregon:
In compliance with the request of Judge Gray, I herewith submit my report as Deputy Road Supervisor, Districts, Numbers One to Nineteen, and City of Astoria, and respectfully make the following report to July 1, 1899. Said report is made from the reports received from the District Supervisors, and from collections made by me as Deputy and deposited with the County Treasurer to their credit.
I notice in checking up their receipt stubs that the tax payers in the County Road Districts have done a great many more days' work on the roads than the taxes amounted to, and the Poll Tax is being paid promptly. The Supervisors bills for services rendered appear to be reasonable. The Poll Tax and Property Road Tax of one and one-half mills as levied by the Supervisors of the several Road Districts of Clatsop County under Section 4085 of the Statutes of Oregon amounts to \$4,922.78. Apportioned to nineteen County Districts, \$1,322.74.

City of Astoria	Total Amt.	Coll'd	Still Due	Poll Tax Coll'd
District No. 1, Warrenton.....	\$2,200.00	\$15.90	\$7.75	\$6.15
District No. 2, Clatsop.....	82.23	29.12	53.11	38.00
District No. 3, Seaside.....	172.40	135.00	37.40	33.30
District No. 4, Meville.....	35.49	9.41	26.08	23.00
District No. 5, Chadwell.....	49.79	30.98	18.81	17.50
District No. 6, Young's River.....	66.68	28.33	38.35	25.00
District No. 7, Olney.....	68.83	32.17	36.66	34.00
District No. 8, Waldwick.....	99.23	15.56	83.67	5.90
District No. 9, Stevens.....	34.99	9.68	25.31	23.00
District No. 10, Kaappa.....	110.68	58.24	52.44	41.75
District No. 11, Westport.....	31.65	32.15	48.33	31.00
District No. 12, Youngs.....	21.74	15.32	57.22	2.90
District No. 13, Blaine.....	77.70	41.91	35.79	29.00
District No. 14, Puh.....	37.79	5.11	32.68	2.00
District No. 15, Jewell.....	61.22	21.17	40.05	54.75
District No. 16, Blind Slough.....	79.94	40.52	39.42	30.00
District No. 17, John Days.....	85.12	28.20	56.92	59.00
District No. 18, New Astoria.....	147.72	111.51	38.21	89.00
District No. 19, Mishawaka.....	44.82	23.48	21.16	44.00

Totals..... \$4,922.78 \$1,468.24 \$2,454.54 \$167.60
Sam E. Harris donated to District No. 8..... 2.41
John Wallin donated to District No. 6—8 days' work..... 12.00
\$181.61
There are three Supervisors Reports not in. They will increase the Poll Tax collected to something over \$500.
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Dogs are addicted to short pants on a hot day, but bloomers never. The objection of scenery old friends to bloomers is only a matter of form. Any woman looks as well in bloomers as she does in skirts—from her waist up.
Some people never realize how well off they are until they try to ride a wheel.
The man who tries to teach a pretty girl to ride a wheel has a steady job.
Hiding a wheel strengthens the muscles almost as much as dodging one does.
Love is blind. That is one thing in favor of the bloomer girl who wants a husband.
If the bicycle succeeds in displacing the horse, it may also do away with the night-mare.
The woman doesn't live who is opposed to a bifurcated garment—with a man in it.
Of all who wear a woman's pet, the wisest are those—leave pants to the men.
It is the desire on the part of the cyclist to ride easy that makes the bicycle pneumatically tired.
Bloomers do not add to the charms of a woman. The women who wear them seldom have any charms to add to.
Everything is pneumatic nowadays. Even pneumatic pocket-books are quite common.
Poets sing of the bloom upon the peach but the modern bicycle girl is a peach in bloomers.
Few men work hard after they get old enough to know better.

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For the Baby

The fifty-cent size is just right for the baby. A little of it in the bottle three or four times a day will supply precisely the fat all thin babies need. If your baby does not gain in weight as fast as you would like, try
Scott's Emulsion

The result will please you. If the baby nurses, the mother should take the emulsion. It makes the baby's food richer and more abundant; only buy the collar size—it's more economical.
Both mother and child will feel at once its strengthening, upbuilding and fat-producing properties.
At all drug stores. Price 50¢ per bottle. SCOTT & BOWEN, Chemists, New York.

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Columbia River and Puget Sound Navigation Company.
Balley Gatzert leaves Astoria daily except Sunday at 7 p. m. Leaves Port and daily except Sunday at 7 a. m.
White Collar Line tickets on O. R. & N. tickets interchangeable on Balley Gatzert and Hazhale.
A. J. TAYLOR, Astoria, Agt. U. B. SCOTT, Telephone 113, President.

Luxurious Travel

THE "Northwestern Limited" train, electric lighted throughout, both inside and out, and steam heated, are without exception, the finest trains in the world. They embody the latest, newest and best ideas for comfort, convenience and luxury ever offered the traveling public, and altogether are the most complete and splendid production of the car builders' art.
These Splendid Trains Connect With
The Great Northern
The Northern Pacific and
The Canadian Pacific
AT ST. PAUL FOR
CHICAGO and the EAST.

No extra charge for these superior accommodations and all classes of tickets are available for passage on the famous "Northwestern Limited." All trains on this line are protected by the Interlocking Block system.
W. H. MEAD, H. L. SHILIER, General Agent, Traveling Ag't. Portland, Ore.

A FEW INTERESTING FACTS

When people are contemplating a trip, whether on business or pleasure, they naturally want the best service obtainable as far as speed, comfort and safety is concerned. Employees of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINE are paid to serve the public and out trains are operated so as to make close connections with diverging lines at all junction points.
Fullman Palace Sleeping and Chair Cars on through trains.
Dining-car service unexcelled. Meals served à la carte.
In order to obtain the first-class service, ask the ticket agent to sell you a ticket over.....
The Wisconsin Central Lines
and you will make direct connections at St. Paul for Chicago, Milwaukee, and all points East.
For any further information call on any ticket agent, or correspond with JAS. C. FORD, Gen. Pass. Agt., or JAS. A. CROCK, Milwaukee, Wis., General Agent, 246 Stark St., Portland, Ore.

Skin-Tortured Babies

And Worn-out Worried Mothers Find Comfort in CUTICURA.

SOME MONTHS AGO OUR BABY'S HEAD GOT SORE. We took him to the doctor, who pronounced it poison and gave us some medicine which did no good. His head got so bad he would cry all night, and my wife could not sleep, and began to look ghastly. His head got so sore that we put a night cap on him, and folded a white cloth four thicknesses inside of it, and just through the night a kind of matter would ooze out from his head, soaked through the cloth and cap and on to the pillow. The top and back of his head was almost a solid sore, and looked so badly that words would not describe it. Almost in despair I told my wife I had read CUTICURA REMEDIES advertised and recommended very highly, and I was going to try them. I bought the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA OINTMENT. We gave him half of the Resolvent, used part of the cake of Soap, and before we had used the second box of CUTICURA Ointment he commenced to get better, and is now as well and hearty as anybody's boy. He is as merry as a lark, sleeps soundly all night, and his hair looks glossy, thick, and soft. While my wife looks like a different woman, I look at him and think I owe it to you and to suffering mankind to write and tell you of this almost wonderful cure.
W. W. & J. E. MYERS, Box 90, Monroe City, Ind.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of eruptions and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly relieve itching, inflammation, and sores, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE DIRT is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humbling skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. POTTS, DRUGS AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston.
Cuticura THE SET, \$1.25
"How to Cure Baby Humors," free.

NERVES DESTROYED BY CATARRH.



Mr. Robert B. Mantell, the Great Romantic Actor.
Dear Sir—The bottle of Per-na at hand. It is splendid and most invigorating; refreshing to the nerves and brain. It is one of the best tonics I have ever used. It makes me feel like a new man. Yours sincerely, R. B. Mantell.
Catarrh is one of the ways in which a depressed condition of the nervous system shows itself. Catarrhal people are soon made nervous. Any remedy to effect a radical cure of chronic catarrh must operate directly through the nerves, invigorating.
Mrs. C. G. Fuller, of 134 1/2 South Fourth street, Columbus, O., writes: "For ten or fifteen years I have been subject to nervous dyspepsia. I would have spells of quivering in my stomach, with smothering feelings. I was suffering from what is called nervous prostration. I consulted several physicians, who treated me without doing me any good. I had almost given up in despair when I heard of Per-na. I found it an immediate relief to all my disagreeable symptoms." Dr. Hartman's latest book