

PREACHER OF CULT
NEED FOR DUPING
DOTING CHILDREN

Evelyn Arthur See, Preaching
"Absolute Life," Deludes
Young "Priestesses"; Mothers
Consent to Abomination.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Chicago, Jan. 7.—Interrupted by the
police, Evelyn Arthur See, leader of the
Absolute Life cult, from which, according
to his professed purpose, he sought
"to provide the mothers of the coming
race," answered in court today charges
of improper relations with girls. The
latter were his pupils and were being
educated as "priestesses" of the cult.

Mona Rees and Mildred Bridges, each
16 years of age, confirmed See's ad-
mission that the relations between them
had been stronger than religious asso-
ciation.

Mrs. Felicia Rees and Mrs. Stephen
Bridges, mothers of the girls, deposed
their daughters were living in See's
"school," with their full permission.

"We have absolute life and cannot
sin," the mothers explained.

The girls' contention was similar to
that of their mothers.

"Nobody in the absolute life can sin,"
they explained. "We believe such things
as Mr. See believes. We cannot under-
stand why the law should interfere."

Mildred's father has not been won
over by these arguments and was angry
when he learned where his daughter
was and threatened to kill the leader
of the cult. He alleges that See has
hypnotized his wife and daughter.

See is separated from his wife. In
his school, which he called the "Junior
Commonwealth," he had a score of boys
and girls ranging in age from 3 to 25
years. He is teaching them the prin-
ciples of the absolute life, which he says
was shown him in a revelation.

The children, he says, are being pur-
ified and eventually will be beyond the
power of sin.

Mona Rees is well known in Portland,
having attended the Holiday school
here, and afterwards having been for
six months a copy clerk in the local
office of the Western Union. This was
six years ago. Miss Rees was then 16,
so that she would be 22 years old now.
Miss Rees had a large following of ad-
mirers. She was noted as being a beau-
tiful girl.

She is a niece of Major Rees, formerly
paymaster in the government service at
Vancouver barracks for many years.

FRANK R. GOODING
MADE PRESIDENT
OF WOOL GROWERS

(Continued from Page One.)
state association which he is to repre-
sent.

The executive committee will elect
the secretary-treasurer.

A number of papers were to have been
read today, but owing to the lateness of
the hour it was decided to dispense with
their reading and instead have them
printed with all the proceedings of the
convention and placed in the hands of
the members. Dr. J. M. Wilson was
prevalent upon at the morning session
to deliver his address this afternoon.

Omaha Is Probable Winner.
The selection of a place for the next
convention will be made this afternoon,
and it is now practically certain that
Omaha will have the honor, although
Boise, Idaho; Denver, Colo., and Phoe-
nix, Ariz., were actively in the race
until this morning. It has been decided
to make Denver the permanent place of
holding future conventions of the asso-
ciation, that being regarded the most
centrally located, and Omaha has there-
fore been putting up a strong fight for
the meeting next year. The Oregon dele-
gation, the strongest in attendance, will
go solid for Omaha.

The report of the resolution commit-
tee is being discussed this afternoon.
Its most essential features are:
Indorsement of Schedule K.
Urging cessation of tariff agitation
till tariff commission reports its find-
ings.

Recommending appointment of com-
mittee by president of association to
represent association in matters per-
taining to tariff legislation, and to pre-
sent data to tariff board, with a view
of demonstrating that the wool indus-
try is in need of protection.

Indorsement of closer cooperation
with the forest service.

Protest against enactment of Parson
bill, which provides that congress shall
surrender to the president of the United
States the power which congress alone
now has of creating additional forest
reserves.

Indorsing speed limit law, proposed
for enactment.

Recommending investigation of exist-
ing freight tariffs on wool and sheep
shipments.

Urging the establishment by the gov-
ernment of a botanical experiment sta-
tion.

Indorsing the American sheep and
wool fair to be held in Chicago next
August.

Convention Ends Tonight.
Strong arguments in behalf of these
resolutions were advanced this morning
by various speakers in behalf of the
various nominees for officers. C. B.
Stewart, particularly, called attention
to the need of a better understanding be-
tween the forest service and the sheep
and wool men, saying that hundreds of
thousands of acres are now lying idle,
wasted desert, whereas they should sup-
port thousands of head of sheep and
thus be made wealth producing.

The convention will close this even-
ing.

From 132 to 180 lbs.
Wonderfully Built Up at Small Cost.
The number of cases of general de-
bility in which Hood's Sarsaparilla
has proved to be the medicine that was
needed is very great. Mr. E. S. Fry,
Ivanhoe, Va., writes: "I was all run
down and weighed only 132 pounds. I
took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before
the first bottle was finished began to
improve, and when I had taken six
bottles was wonderfully built up and
weighed 180 pounds."

Get it today in usual liquid form or
chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs.



J. M. WILSON,
OF OREGON WOOL
GROWERS ASSOC.

S. A. LOWELL GIVES
NEW WESTERN IDEA
OF CONSERVATION

Judge Stephen A. Lowell, of Pendle-
ton, was unable to attend the National
Woolgrowers' convention, owing to ill-
ness of his mother, and the able paper
prepared by him on the "Forests and
Flockmasters" was read yesterday after-
noon before the convention by S. W.
McClure, of the Bureau of Animal In-
dustry, with headquarters at Pendleton.
In part Judge Lowell's paper read:

"I hold no retainer for any interests
of any individual, and for the views
which I here express neither your or-
ganization nor any other is responsible.
I speak as an advocate of all reason-
able preservation of both state and na-
tional resources, and my interest in
the questions here discussed is that of
a citizen only. The brief which I hold
is for the public, for this generation
and the next, and for those to follow.
Conservation, however, as the nation
now interprets it, must be regarded as
a manifestation of the natural
protest of society against long con-
tinued lawlessness. The desire on the
part of the people to terminate the
dominion of manufacturers in the pub-
lic lands has caused the pendulum of
public sentiment to swing so far the
other way that honesty is obscured and
retardation triumphant.

"The movement has resulted, accord-
ing to the figures of the general land
office, in closing to homesteaders nearly
200,000,000 acres of the national do-
main, an area more than twice as great
as is comprised in the German empire,
or nearly four times as large as the
whole expanse of Great Britain. It is
true that all this territory is not in-
cluded within the national forests, but
it is included within reserves of various
kinds, and the forests themselves cover
approximately one-half of the total
area.

Country Will Need Every Acre.
"Such a situation menaces the de-
velopment of the western states and
withholds from settlement lands which
are needed to assure a symmetrical
growth of the country. We are now a
nation of more than 100,000,000 peo-
ple, and if the increase of population
shall continue relatively, another gen-
eration will witness upon American soil
150,000,000 of people, and if we escape
the curse of the unnatural and danger-
ous growth of the cities, every available
acre of land must be put to use as the
home builder. It is urged, of course,
that there are vast tracts withdrawn
which are incapable of settlement and
cultivation, but except in the case of
high mountains, river brakes and un-
derlying rocks, it is safe to predict
that it will be ultimately found that
substantially all the lands now with-
held from settlement will yield crops
in greater variety and abundance than
the hills farms of New England produced
in their palmy days.

"The sentiment of unselfish senti-
ment of the western country, as well as
that of the east, is behind the conserva-
tion idea so far as it is reasonable.
We desire to see the coal, oil and gas
withheld from exploitation, and the
scenic splendors of nature preserved
in the national parks. We shall wel-
come the time when the selfish grasp
of great corporations upon the national
resources shall be broken, and when
the unshared and granitic of the trans-
portation companies shall be returned
to the general government. We believe
implicitly in the idea that the remain-
ing water power upon the public do-
main should be retained for the people
and, if necessary, developed by the
government for the people's benefit,
and we favor the maintenance of the
national forests, not for the purposes
for which they have apparently been
created, or because we accept all the
theories which are being advanced,
but rather that the timber areas may
not pass into the hands of monopolis-
tic interests, but may be used by the
common people and may be preserved
for coming generations.

Man's Conservation Idea.
"The west differs from the east upon
this momentous question only upon the
problem presented by administration,
to wit: the west would invite home-
builders; the east demands a protected
wilderness. The west would encourage
immediate use and occupation of all
these reservations so far as they can
be used and occupied; the east would
enclose them in a fence of unconsol-
able regulations and discourage both
use and settlement.

"The sentiment of the older portions
of the country seems to be based upon
a belief that the population of the
western states is composed largely of
land grabbers and timber thieves, and
that the obtaining seems to be to
withhold the public lands until some
vague, uncertain, tenuous time in the
distant future when all men become
honest.

"The men of the west who have been
brought in contact with the actual con-
ditions know better than anyone else
can know that abundant fraud has col-
ored public land affairs for a genera-
tion. It is a misfortune for the western
country, especially as touching the im-
promise of its future, that the statute of
limitations has through its protective arm
overseen who ought to be in the peni-
tentiary, and that the doctrine of im-
plicated purchasers guarantees to present
owners title to illegal land entries, but
such is the law, and the past is a closed
book. The law abiding men of the west
are ready to strike hands with those of
the east for a cleaner future and for
just conservation of every resource, but
in doing this we have a right to ask
that our brethren shall not be blind de-
voted of a system which locks the

doors of progress and assures that kind
of honesty only which is represented by
the time lock.

"The west accepts the scheme of con-
servation, indeed welcomes it, but it
demands and has a right to demand,
such conservation as shall encourage
and not retard the development of the
country; that there shall be the fullest
possible use of public lands, of forests,
of mines and water power, immediate
and actual, and such legislation as will
give the people such rights without un-
due restrictions and without the cease-
less unwinding of red tape.

"In the administration of the forest
areas we demand the most use, not the
least.

"The old idea that forests are neces-
sary to assure rainfall has been ex-
cluded by more thorough investigation.
I have to confess to a change of view
myself.

"A complete and scientific examina-
tion of all the public lands ought to be
made by practical men under the
joint direction of state and nation, and
the data made available to homestead
entrymen.

How to Administer Reserves.
"In my judgment a first requirement
is that there shall be appointed a
public land state a federal superintendent
who shall have charge of the national
resources therein and of the use there-
of, and that he shall be clothed
with full authority to bind the govern-
ment by mortgage, and act promptly,
upon every application for power,
mining, timber, grazing and homestead
privileges, without the delay and theo-
retical technicalities incident to refer-
ence to the department at Washington;
and to avoid errors or favoritism upon
his part there should be created an
appellate tribunal of citizens of the
state who, in case of dissatisfaction
with any decision of such superintendent,
either by interested parties or the
general public, shall have authority to
go upon the ground, take evidence and
determine the issue finally and
promptly."

Secretary-Treasurer George R. Walker,
in presenting his annual report to the
National Wool Growers' association
yesterday afternoon, made a number of
highly important recommendations to be
followed in shaping the future policy of
the association. Principal among these
is an educational campaign to set be-
fore the public the true facts asso-
ciated with the wool industry. It has
been found that the general public
knows little concerning the lot of
the woolgrower.

"The situation last year is the situa-
tion now, except that there is a loud-
cry for free wool than ever before,"
said Secretary Walker. "I recommend
that this association organize a tariff
commission of its own, together with
a tariff publicly bureau, and in pro-
viding for this commission, I would
suggest that its members be selected
with a view to their special fitness for
the work in hand. There are promi-
nent members of this association who
I have made a study of the wool tariff,
and many of them should serve on this
woolgrowers' association tariff board.
Then give to the board authority to
employ publicity writers, in much the
same manner as the association con-
ducted a publicity bureau against the
land leasing movement a few years ago.

Actual Grower Gets Little.
"You all know that the minds of the
people have become prejudiced—that a
flock of sheep that the owner of a
piece of sheep a ton of some sort,
who is especially favored by the gov-
ernment. It believes too, that the high
price of clothing is due to the tariff
on wool, when we know that the wool
in the average suit of clothes does not
cost more than 60 cents to the pro-
ducer of that wool. We know, too,
that the entire cost of the cloth in-
cludes the average suit of clothes, in-
cluding the cost of growing the wool,
with a small profit to the grower, the
expense of shearing, freight to the east-
ern market, expense of scouring, card-
ing, combing, spinning into yarn and
weaving into cloth, does not exceed \$4.50,
and never more than \$5, and in nine
cases out of ten, this price will in-
clude the linings, buttons, thread, etc.
This sum also includes the profits to
the contractor, the manufacturer, the
retailer, the wholesaler, the importer,
the spinner, and the weaver. By giving
these facts alone to the public, the
effect would be wonderful. The need
for this publicity is most urgent at
this time.

Will Affect Meat Production.
"Then there is the inevitable cur-
tailment of the meat food supply
through the annihilation of the sheep
and wool business, and the people
should be informed as to the probable
effects in this direction. They are now
clamoring for cheaper meat, and yet
they are also clamoring for free wool,
which if granted them would, as you
and I know, increase the price of meat
through the destruction of our business.
Our publicity bureau could go into these
matters and enlighten the public.

"It is all right for us to meet in
annual convention and pass strong res-
olutions protesting against any change
in the duties on our work, but our
work does not end there. Our enemies have
greatly misrepresented us in the news-
papers and magazines, and the general
public has erroneous ideas regarding
the cost of growing wool and its manu-
facture, and the necessity for and the
application of the tariff. It is our duty
we owe not only to ourselves, but to
the general public, to clear away these
misunderstandings and erroneous ideas
and give the people the facts. There
is only one way to do it and that is
through publicity methods, and now
I believe the time has arrived when this
association should have a strong com-
mittee on transportation, this com-
mittee to have charge of the work of
securing lower rates on sheep and wool,
better transportation service, lower
minimum weights, etc. It is several
years this association has been cooper-
ating with the American Humane so-
ciety and live stock organizations, in
an effort to secure a federal law to
compel the railroads to transport live
stock at an average minimum speed of
15 miles per hour. A bill is now pend-
ing in congress which has been agreed
upon by all concerned and a deter-
mined effort should be made to secure

PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN
ON WOOL ISSUES IS
ADVISED BY WALKER

PILES CURED AT HOME BY
NEW ABSORPTION METHOD

If you suffer from bleeding, itching,
burning, or protruding piles, send for
yourself at home by the new ab-
sorption treatment; and will also send
you some of the most reliable medi-
cine, with references from your own
locality if requested. Immediate relief
guaranteed. Write to Mrs. K. Summers, Box
P, Notre Dame, Ind.

CURE NERVOUS ILLS BY ROLLING IN SNOWBANKS



Snow rollers at Dr. E. C. Lane's Sanitarium, at Evanston, Ill. The sanitarium yard is divided by an eight foot fence. In one section the women deport themselves while the other side is for the use of the men. After rolling in the snow for ten minutes they are given a snow burr down. The patients say that, after the first experience, they do not mind the cold, and some of them insist on burying themselves complete. There has been some protest against this practice, but Dr. Lane, who is an Austrian, defends his treatment as being strictly scientific. He said it is recognized by the best European medical authorities as highly effective in treating stomach and nervous troubles.

The enactment of this speed minimum
bill into law, at an early date.

SMYTHE SAYS SHEEP
REALLY DO NOT EAT
BIG FIRS OF FOREST

That sheep do no harm to the grow-
ing trees in a forest was the contention
of Dan P. Smythe in his address before
the national woolgrowers' convention
yesterday afternoon. On the other hand,
he explained, sheep flocks are of great
value in the forests, in that by devour-
ing the grass and underbrush they re-
move the food for devastating forest
fire. Mr. Smythe is secretary-treasurer
of the Oregon Woolgrowers' association,
and lives at Pendleton.

"Thank God for the enlightenment
given the people by a few years of ex-
perience," exclaimed Mr. Smythe. "They
now do not believe our sheep eat and
devour the giants of the forest, but they
do believe that the sheep and cattlemen
should not be permitted to graze on
less than five feet high becomes the prey
of an ordinary band of sheep; first, by
eating the young pines, and second, by
trampling and cutting them out with
their feet in passing over the forest
area.

"It is a poor rule that won't work both
ways, therefore, if it can be shown that
grazing does not materially damage the
growing timber, but on the other hand
is a potent factor in aiding and protect-
ing our forests from destruction by fire,
why should not the sheep and cattlemen
not only be permitted, but be en-
couraged, to graze the national forests
to the maximum capacity where stock
can fairly exist?"

"I understand the definition of the
term 'national forest protection' to apply
to the trees being preserved for posterity,
not to the grass and underbrush, the life
history of which covers a very short
period. From the data I have been able
to gather, I make the emphatic assertion
that livestock grazing during the summer
months on our western forests does not do
material damage, but is the best protection
and a safeguard thrown around the trees
against the ravages of destructive and
terrible forest fires, and that in order
to save the forests, they should be kept
for posterity, sheep grazing should
be encouraged to its full capacity."

New York, Jan. 7.—The closing of the
Carnegie Trust company was reflected
at the opening of the stock market to-
day. Fractional losses occurred, which,
however, were quickly recovered. At the
end of the first 15 minutes some stocks
showed gains. The market received
strong backing as soon as the closing
of the Carnegie Trust company be-
came generally known and supporting
orders, quickly distributed, stopped the
decline. Reading gained 1/2, as did Con-
solidated Gas, United Railroads and
Investment company gained 4 points and
the Canadian Pacific declined 1/2. Union Pa-
cific lost 1. The market closed strong.
Bonds were firm.

REYNOLDS AND
M'KINNEY RETIRE
FORM CONTEST

(Continued from Page One.)
ally quit the field, but in view of the
developments of the past 24 hours he
will probably work for Rusk, who is

Secretary Robert Morehead of the trust
company, regarding a loan of \$1,000,000
to P. J. Keiran, president of the Fidelity
Funding company, which had been put
partly in the name of the Kleybolte
company in order to avoid having such
a large loan booked under Keiran's
name.

Dickinson's Strange Demise.
Dickinson died before the examina-
tion was made. His death, it was
stated, was due to pneumonia and kid-
ney disease, complicated by the inha-
lation of poisonous gases in the labo-
ratory of F. W. Lange at Scranton. It
was reported that Dickinson and oth-
ers were watching an experiment in a
non-corrosive metal, and that an acci-
dent occurred, Dickinson inhaling gases
from the crucible used in the experi-
ment.

Another story told was that Lange
alleged he could make gold and silver,
and that Dickinson was called in to
watch the experiment. It was reported
that Lange sought the backing of the
banker in the establishment of a "gold
manufacturing" concern. According to
reports, he was successful, but the in-
haled gases caused Dickinson's death.
Lange denied that any accident oc-
curred and that Dickinson's death was
caused by a visit to his laboratory.

Reports that Dickinson ended his life
were denied by his friends and rela-
tives. The mystery was never com-
pletely solved.

A short time before this Dickinson
had been thrown from a horse in Cen-
tral Park and his skull fractured.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The news of
the closing of the Carnegie Trust com-
pany today caused a run on the
Ninth Ward bank here today. It is an
affiliated concern.

Joseph has passed a dog muzzling or-
dinance.

WOOL GROWERS HEAR
"GIRLS" AND LAUGH

It was a large, appreciative audience
of woolgrowers that witnessed the
Baker Stock company's production of
Clyde Fitch's comedy "Girls." The
house was given over entirely to the
sheepmen and their families as the
guests of the Portland Commercial club.
Laughter and applause were frequent
during the play especially when any of
the actors made a reference to the wool-
growers. Just before the last act C.
C. Chapman, publicity manager of the
Commercial club, appeared before the
curtain and announced the gearheart
that will take place today to gearheart
that will take place today to gearheart.
It was apparently a well satisfied au-
dience that filed out of the theatre.

CARNEGIE TRUST
COMPANY CLOSED;
CONDITION SHAKY

(Continued from Page One.)
ness of the Carnegie Trust company,"
said Cheney, "after an examination of
the affairs of the company which caused
the superintendent to conclude that it
was not a prudent business to trans-
act business and that it was unsafe
for it to continue. As the examination
is not yet completed, no further state-
ment will be issued at this time."

Over \$11,000,000 was involved in the
closing of the bank. The last report,
made November 10, showed assets of
\$11,170,000.

City Funds Involved.
A statement in which he accused City
Chamberlain Hyde of showing favorit-
ism, toward the Carnegie company was
issued by Comptroller William Pender-
gast. Pendergast charged that Hyde
kept a large deposit in the institution
in spite of the fact that he knew of the
unfavorable stories in circulation con-
cerning the company.

Pendergast declared that last July he
warned Deputy Chamberlain Walsh that
the city's deposit of a million dollars
in the institution was too large for that
bank. A few withdrawals were made, he
said, but these ceased when the depo-
sit had been increased to \$300,000.

Career of Institution's Founder.
The principal organizer of the Car-
negie Trust company was Charles O.
Dickinson, whose mysterious death from
gas poisoning, which occurred May 24,
at Scranton, Pa., has never been fully
explained.

The bank opened first in 1907. A
few months later Dickinson resigned the
presidency to which he was elected, in
favor of Leslie M. Shaw, former sec-
retary of the treasury. Dickinson be-
came vice president and retained the
virtual management of the concern.
After a few months Shaw resigned.
It is reported that he quit because of
politics. Dickinson at that time
charged that Shaw was "desert with a
bee to become president of the United
States."

The bank grew rapidly under Dick-
inson's management. Eventually the
management was criticized for un-
sound loans to George P. Sheldon of the
Phoenix Insurance company, who died
while under indictment. It was autho-
ritatively stated that the Sheldon loans
were insignificant and that the bank
pocketed the loss. Before Dickinson's
death the Louis Kleybolte company
obtained a court order for the exam-
ination of Dickinson, his brother and

IOWA FACTIONS IN
FIGHT ON SENATOR

Standpaters for Young; Four
Progressives Mentioned—
Sentiment for Primary.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 7.—A struggle
to select a man to succeed Senator Jon-
athan P. Dolliver will begin when the
legislature meets next Monday. Politi-
cians already at the capital for the
preliminary skirmish predict that the
fight will be bitter and they say they
cannot forecast the result. There are
three camps, the progressives, the Dem-
ocrats and the standpaters. The Dem-
ocrats back Daniel Hamilton. The stand-
paters are supporters of La Fayette
Young, who was appointed by the gov-
ernor temporarily to fill the place.

The progressives have not yet chosen
any definite candidate, but will prob-
ably decide to indorse W. H. Byers, A.
B. Funk, Warren Garret, W. E. Byers,
assistant United States attorney
general.

The progressives demand a Republi-
can caucus, but the standpaters refuse
to enter one.

A deadlock is predicted. The news-
papers of the state are demanding a
special primary to name a senator.

DIRECT VOTE ON
PRESIDENT MIGHT
SHELVE M. TAFT

(Continued from Page One.)
gates could now be constituted by the
administration's political machine.

Plan Likely to Become Popular.
Considerable sentiment is developing
in the northern states in favor of the
new plan and the southern states are
expected to be especially favorable to
it. Under present conditions the south-
ern Republican delegations are almost
certain to be favorable to the admin-
istration. The officeholders and refer-
ences, under a Republican president,
simply go out and select the delegates
at the bidding of whatever political
machine may have been designated by the
president to represent him.

At this time the Taft organization
counts on the southern delegates as
assured. Taft is depending on New
York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New
Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois,
voting with the south, to give him a
renomination.

The presidential preference plan has
been presented to Governor Woodrow
Wilson of New Jersey, who thinks favor-
ably of it.

FEDERAL RECLAMATION
PROJECT IN CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield, Cal., Jan. 7.—From a re-
liable source it was learned today that
a project to irrigate a large area on
the west side of the San Joaquin val-
ley is contemplated by the government.
Officials of the United States hydro-
graphic survey are here and it is said
they are gathering data. The officials
are reticent, but from other sources it
is learned that an irrigation system is
proposed.

Commercial Test of Aeroplanes.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Los Angeles, Jan. 7.—Carrying papers
for a local newspaper, Didier Masson, in
his biplane "Pegasus" left this city at
7 a. m. for San Bernardino. Hundreds
of persons watched his flight across the
city. He was making approximately 50
miles an hour when he called out of
sight. The purpose of the flight is to
show that aeroplanes can be used for
commercial purposes.

GAMMONS' INVENTORY
SHOWS \$58,592 ESTATE

The final inventory of the estate of
the late Attorney G. G. Gammons was
filed in the county court yesterday af-
ternoon, the three appraisers stating
its value at \$58,592. Real estate in
Multnomah county is appraised at \$49,-
688; real estate in Clatsop county at
\$1450, and personal property to the
amount of \$4500. Laura G. Gammons is
administratrix, and the appraisers are
E. H. Seabrook, C. J. Mahoney, and C.
Oble. Their report was accepted by the
county court.

Joseph has passed a dog muzzling or-
dinance.

Your Health Should Be Guarded
If you are fortunate enough to possess good health—guard it carefully—for it is a priceless treasure and hard to regain, once it is lost. In the majority of cases the first step towards poor health is a weak stomach, and if you will only use the friendly aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at the first sign of distress this weakness can be quickly overcome and your health preserved. Get a bottle of
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS
this very day and be on the safe side. You cannot tell at what moment some member of the family may need it, so it is a wise plan to keep it handy for such emergencies. You will find it the safest and best remedy you ever bought for ordinary family ills, and it is the one always preferred by the thousands who have tried it and who know from personal experience how good it is.
You will therefore make no mistake in taking Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in cases of Poor Appetite, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Cramps, Indigestion, Costiveness, Biliousness, Colds, Grippe, Malaria, Fever and Ague. It is backed by a 57 years' record, which is also positive proof of its efficacy. Insist on having the genuine Hostetter's Bitters if you want the best results. It is sold only in bottles and has our Private Stamp over the neck.

THE KEYSTONE TO HEALTH IS HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS