

THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

Published every Tuesday and Friday by the STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO. 266 Commercial St., Salem, Or. R. J. HENDRICKS, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One year, in advance, \$1.00 Six months, in advance, \$0.50

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Pay your bicycle tax. Prepare to help push Salem Day at the State Fair.

The brick trust has gone to smash, like a card house. One by one the roses fall.

Mr. Sheldon can scarcely learn it all in a week, remarked the Hartford Post, whereupon a paragraph rejoined, "Mr. Sheldon had the advantage of knowing it all to start with."

The Loud hill in the house, to regulate the mailing of second class matter (newspapers), was smothered on Thursday, by being re-committed. It had some good features, and it should have been judiciously amended and passed.

The supervising architect at the treasury department promises to push the plans for the Salem postoffice along, so the contract may be let in the early summer. It should be let in the early spring, so that the work may progress through the early summer and the late summer, too.

Salem is soon to have one of the best equipped hospitals in the Northwest. This city would scarcely know how to do without a hospital, so useful a place does it occupy in the community—although Salem was without such a public convenience up to a few years ago.

The republicans of Spokane county, Wash., to the number of a thousand, ate a dollar dinner at Spokane on Thursday evening, and, at this distance, everything appears lovely and serene in the ranks up there. While it was a dollar dinner in name, it cost \$2 to \$2.50 a plate. They do things lavishly up in the mining regions.

Mr. Townsend, of the new Salem creamery, which will be in operation about April 1st, says the great problem is in regard to proper food for the cows, which the farmers must provide. They will soon become accustomed to the requirements, when there will be no trouble. We hope the farmers in the country around Salem will take hold of the matter promptly, and not put off the providing of succulent food for their cows until next year.

An economy of \$25,000,000 a year in freight charges on our foreign commerce is one of the immediate benefits which Senator Frye predicts would follow the adoption of the bill for the encouragement of the merchant marine of the United States. No man in this country has given this subject a closer study than Senator Frye, and his accuracy of judgment and absolute candor in his statements render this prediction of his especially interesting. The expenditures under the proposed shipping bill will be about \$9,000,000 a year, and if by its adoption \$25,000,000 a year can be saved in freights, it would be an economy of just \$16,000,000 per annum, all of which would be distributed among the people of the United States. The bill as it stands now is

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION. I had been a sufferer for many years from nervousness with all its symptoms and complications, writes Mrs. O. N. Fisher, 1861 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. "I was constantly going to see a physician or purchasing medicine. In the spring of 1897 my husband induced me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. After taking one bottle and following your advice I was so encouraged that I took five more bottles, and then stopped for several weeks as I felt so much better, but still I was not completely cured. I commenced taking it again and felt that I was improving faster than at first. I am not now cross and irritable, and I have a good color in my face; have also gained about ten pounds in weight and one thousand pounds of comfort, for I am a new woman once more and your advice and your 'Favorite Prescription' is the cause of it, coupled with the 'Pleasant Pellets' which are not to be dispensed with. I took eight bottles of the 'Prescription' the last time, making fourteen in all, and will not take any more unless you so advise, for I do not see as I need it."

devoid of its objectionable features, and it should be speedily passed. The Statesman has all along favored a discriminatory tariff in favor of goods shipped in American bottoms, but a subsidy act is preferable to no legislation at all, and the one now proposed is as good a measure of the kind as could be devised. We hope, therefore, to see it passed and at this session of congress.

A Massachusetts judge holds that a Sunday night contract of marriage is not void under the general Sunday law. "In that part of the country where my youth was passed," says this very human and sagacious judge, "we used to think that such engagements were among the things that Sunday, and especially Sunday evening, was instituted for." The better the day, the better the deed. The supreme court of Massachusetts has yet to pass upon this ruling however. If it is sustained, there will be deep satisfaction among millions. We have the authority of a wise New York newspaper paragrapher that Sunday night is certain night in wide regions.

This paragraph from the New York Sun calls attention to a dangerous nuisance from with the people of Oregon happily have immunity, as dogs do not go mad here—though the nuisance of dogs that are not mad is quite a prevalent one: "In the Yorkville police court yesterday Magistrate Fanner held that policemen have no legal right to shoot and kill dogs in the streets. If this decision is correct, a new safeguard is given to human life in this town. A big policeman shooting at a small dog supposed to be mad because a hundred idiots have been badgering it will usually miss the dog. But he is liable to bring down larger game."

NOT A MOSES.

The Philippines need a Moses to lead them to the promised land.—Boston Globe. Perhaps the Hon. Billy Mason will undertake the job. As for the Hon. Emilio Aguinaldo, he is a Moses who will never get out of the burushes, as Thad Stevens said of Andrew Johnson.—New York Sun.

It is not a Moses they need. They are already in a "promised land," flowing with milk and honey, or that would abound in good things if they were taught lessons of intelligent and industrious application. What the Philippines need is education—and a training out of "that tired feeling" which possesses its slothful inhabitants. More work and less of laziness is what they need.

THE BEST THING.

In spite of the war in the Philippines the national income is exceeding the national expenditures, and we are fast coming face to face with another old-time problem—viz., what to do with the surplus. We have had that problem to meet before, when the country has been under a protective tariff regime. In fact, that was the question most frequently asked during the Presidential campaign of 1888.—Exchange.

The very best thing that can be done with a part of it is to spend it in constructing the Nicaragua canal. Then do away with some of the stamp taxes that are an annoyance and nuisance in the transaction of business.

LE GALLIENNE ACKNOWLEDGES MARKHAM.

Mr. Edwin Markham is having more than his fill of fame. He is wandering about the country like an ancient rhapsodist, repeating and commenting on his "Man with the Hoe." No public dinner, no sociological discussion, we might say scarcely a sewing circle, is considered complete without the presence of the California poet, reciting himself. Seldom does a poet garner so much glory in his lifetime, and we are glad to be able to say heartily that Mr. Markham deserves much of it. Most of his product smacks of the lamp, and a man ought to be content to be something of a poet without being regarded as a philosopher or reformer; but since Victor Hugo thought he was everybody, an all-round genius, there is no reason why Mr. Markham should not think himself somebody. He has written some verses of distinction and imagination.

Now fortune has given Mr. Markham a new happiness. Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, who is remembered by his hair more than by his works, has written an appreciation of the Californian and wishes gratefully to acknowledge that Mr. Markham is a poet. To be sure, Mr. Markham has not "rhythmic power" and rhythmic life, and the want of the latter is "the most fundamental disability from which a poet can suffer." From how many most fundamental disabilities a writer can suffer and still be a poet, Mr. Le Gallienne fails to tell us; but he does tell us, with a graceful dive into mythology, that "all living poetry, like the walls of Thebes, is built of music." It scarcely needed a critic from London to remind Mr. Markham, who has evidently been student of his craft, of that. In the line "Rothschild would give his gold for this," Mr. Le Gallienne objects to "Rothschild," "Midas or Phixus if you must," but never Rothschild. Mr. Le Gallienne will be classical or nothing. "Rothschild" is less hackneyed than the proposed substitutes, although it is hackneyed enough, and breathes of Bryanism and sociology, which are dear to Mr. Markham's heart.

But it is useless to follow Mr. Le Gallienne in detail. It is enough that he has graciously accepted Mr. Markham as a poet. Mr. Markham should as graciously accept him. We suggest something beginning thus: "Bowed by the burden of his locks he leans Before the glass and gazes at himself. The emptiness of pages in his face And on his back the burden of his name."

Give the English Man with the Pen due acknowledgment of favors received.—New York Herald.

TELLS OF TRIP IN AFRICA.

Bishop Grant Advises American Negroes Not to Emigrate. "Turn a deaf ear to the man who tells you that the negro will improve his condition when he emigrates to Africa," was the advice given to the congregation of the Bethel church by Bishop A. Grant, who recently made a tour of the Dark Continent. The bishop declared that he had made an investigation of the opportunities offered to the American negro in Africa and he had arrived at the conclusion that the most humble colored man in the South would fail to improve his condition in any portion of Africa. The native negroes, he said, were very ignorant, although missionaries of the African Methodist Episcopal church were doing good work among them. Bishop Grant visited half a dozen countries along the western coast of Africa, starting at Cape Town. He also made a trip into the interior and spent considerable time, studying the country and the native Africans.

"Only two countries, Liberia and Abyssinia, are ruled by natives," he said, "and the rest of the countries are under the control of England, Germany, France, and other European nations. I found that wherever I encountered the English flag the conditions of the natives was much better than where Germany and France ruled the countries. England has been a friend to the native Africans and to humanity at the same time. But looking at the condition of our native brethren in the most favorable light, there is nothing to attract the negro of America. In most of the African countries the negro receives but a shilling a day for his labor. He is forced to live on native fruits which would not sustain the American negro. You or I could not live a month as our African brethren live. We would starve to death in a very short time and the shilling a day would not purchase enough food to sustain a healthy man or woman."

"The native African is advancing, but slowly, I fear. In one of the countries that I visited I was told that when one of the native chieftains died six of the best young men of the tribe were buried with him in order to assist him to the golden seat in the great beyond. These young men considered it an honor to die in this fashion. In other countries the natives are cannibalistic. I was told that a missionary had died and had been buried, but before the earth had settled over his body the natives dug it up and cut it into pieces, dividing it among themselves."

The bishop told his audience that a small insect known as jigger made life a burden for the people of the Dark Continent. "The jiggers are little insects which dig into the flesh and cause great pain," he said. "The natives say that the only way to get rid of them is to have them dug out with needles or to bathe the feet in rum. All the ships reaching Africa have three things in their cargoes—missionaries, gunpowder, and rum. The rum is sometimes used to kill the jiggers. I saw a native suffering from jiggers and some Englishmen gave him some rum to use in ridding himself of them. The native drank the rum and the Englishmen remonstrated with him. He insisted that he had done right. He said that he had seen some Englishmen drink rum and that a few hours afterward their feet were shaking so violently that the jiggers were shaken off. This but illustrates the character of the African negro. He imitates every one and if directed in the right line he goes forward. All this talk of sending the negro back to Africa is wrong. The negro will return when the Frenchman returns to France, the German to Germany, the Chinaman to China, the Englishman to England, and the Irishman to Ireland."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

WEALTH AT ANY PRICE.

George Beesley, of Patterson, N. J., swore he would make \$200,000. He was then a blacksmith in the Rogers Locomotive Works. He amassed \$25,000 before he died, but determined as he was that his fortune should reach the figure he set originally, he tied it up, giving the merest pittance to his children until the estate becomes worth \$200,000. Now they are preparing to break the will and are likely to succeed. The heirs are a son and two daughters. The son is only nineteen and the youngest girl is thirteen. The will provides that the son shall have one-third of the family estate for life and \$400 a year out of the estate. It further provides that the two girls shall receive \$300 a year until the youngest shall have attained the age of twenty-five, which means that the estate is to be tied up in the hands of executors and trustees for twelve years. The children are backed up by the trustees in their effort to break the will.—St. Louis Republic.

TO GROW EARTH WORMS; CUT 'EM IN TWO.

At a meeting of the Zoological club Mrs. W. H. Pinney read an interesting paper on earthworms: "I saw stated in a natural history volume that if a worm should be divided the anterior part would grow a tail and the posterior part would grow a head. I took twelve worms and divided them, placing the divided parts of each worm in a separate glass. In less than a month I had twenty-two worms, losing only two tail parts. The head parts had grown tails and the tail parts had grown heads. Two weeks ago I divided two worms into halves and put the four parts into a glass, into which I placed earth, but no food, and the head parts at the tail parts."—Springfield Union.

LIME IN WOOD ASHES.

When wood ashes are applied lime is unnecessary, as every 100 pounds of wood ashes contain about 40 pounds of lime. Ashes vary greatly, as they are produced from different sources, and easily absorb moisture, and their composition cannot be determined without careful examination. The most valuable ingredient in ashes is potash, in proportion being about six per cent to every 100 of wood ashes. Ashes also contain about two per cent of phosphoric acid and about three per cent of magnesia. Coal ashes are of but little value. Wood ashes give excellent results on all kinds of crops, especially grass.

THE BILL SIGNED.

Washington, March 24.—The Puerto Rican appropriation bill was signed by the president this afternoon.

OLD ROMAN COOKERY.

It Was Rich and Costly as Well as Indigestible. "What curiosities those old Romans must have been!" was the remark made by a man in a story, as he rose from a table where he and his friends had, by way of experiment, been regaling themselves with a meal of the antique. One agrees with the remark, for Roman dishes, with the exception of a few, would hardly appeal to the modern palate. No doubt a "salicacaly" tasted nice to the diners out, but one doubts it.

Salicacaly sauce, as prepared in the time of Tiberius, may have suited the fastidious taste of the gourmets of that emperor's court, though at present it might possibly raise a storm of well-merited protest. The first of the above-named dishes was, so far as can be gathered, the invention of a certain Apicius Coelius. He was suffered to live during the reign of the Emperor Tiberius and held the position of concocter of new dishes to the court. He was the Beeon of the Romans, and wrote a cookery book, the manuscript of which is still extant, its title being "De Re Coquinaria."

Apicius finished up his career by committing suicide, after he had managed to run through a fortune equivalent to many millions, which he spent entirely upon the pleasures of the table. Evidently such eating had made him mad. And such eating, too! The following is a recipe for a "salicacaly": Bring in a mortar parsley seed, dried mint, dried pennyroyal, ginger, rue, coriander, stoned raisins, mustard seed and a few boned anchovies. Pound them well and add salt, oil, wine, pepper, vinegar and honey, the Roman equivalent for sugar. Stir these until they are thoroughly mixed. This is the liquid part of it—the dressing, so to speak. To continue: In another dish put three crusts of Pycnime bread, the flesh of two pullets, four goats' kidneys and one goat's tongue. Put the mixture, dressing and all, into a cacabulum and throw in some Vesuvine cheese, minced onions, garlic, cucumbers, filberts and pine kernels. Stir the mixture well, and set the vessel aside in a warm place for three days. At the end of this time pour a soup over it, garnish with snow, and serve it up in the cacabulum. Apicius's talents, however, did not end here.

Almost any dish which had to recommend its rarity, costliness, indigestibility, and, to our way of thinking, repulsiveness, was sure to take with the Roman epicure. And, if he were unable to make it costly any other way, he would add powdered precious stones or gold dust. Nero dined on one occasion from a peacock which was sprinkled with diamond dust and specimens of that bird dressed with gold or with crushed pearls were by no means a rarity at the triclinia of the rich Romans.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. J. C. HENNEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A BUSINESS WOMAN.

"But if I fail," said the young man, as he started to ask the girl's father for her. "Well," she replied promptly, "you can make an assignment, and I'll become your assignee."—Detroit Free Press.

Fine printing. Statesman Job Office.

Be brief, for it is with words as with sunbeams, the more they are condensed the deeper they burn.—Southey.

GREEN SICKNESS

Is rather a common disease and is met with amongst young women. It is caused from an impoverished condition of the blood. Being a blood disease Chlorosis can be cured by HUDYAN, the great vegetable remedy for the blood and nerves. HUDYAN will enrich the blood and give it back its healthy, red color. The blood being in a poor condition, none of the organs of the body are properly nourished. HUDYAN will cause the blood to become pure. HUDYAN will restore the organs to a healthy condition. HUDYAN will bring back the bloom to the cheeks and cause the green tinge to disappear. If you have the symptoms, take HUDYAN now, and they will leave you.

THE PRINCIPAL SYMPTOMS ARE:

- 1. CONSTANT HEADACHE.—HUDYAN will make the blood pure and nutritious and the headache will disappear.
2. GREENISH, OR YELLOWISH GREEN COMPLEXION.—HUDYAN will make the complexion red and rosy.
3. PULSATION IN THE NECK.—This is due to the watery condition of the blood, and will disappear shortly after the use of HUDYAN is commenced.
4. WEAKNESS AND PALPITATION OF THE HEART.—HUDYAN will strengthen the heart and make the beats full, strong and regular.

HUDYAN is the remedy that you want. The color will return to your cheeks. Your headache will disappear and you will no longer appear weak and miserable. HUDYAN will restore the functions of nature. Remember that HUDYAN is for men and women. Go to your druggist and get HUDYAN and follow the directions as given in the circular. HUDYAN is sold at 50 cents per package, or 4 packages for \$2.00. If your druggist does not keep it, send direct to the HUDYAN REMEDY COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal. Remember that you can consult the HUDYAN DOCTORS FREE. Call and see the doctors. You may call and see them or write, as you desire. Address

Hudyan Remedy Company Corner Stockton, Market and Ellis Streets, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years.

Walter Morley. Dealer in all kinds of Woven Wire Fencing. Send for circulars. GET OUR PRICES ON TOP WIRE. NO. 59 STATE STREET, SALEM, OREGON.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The New York Evening Post has this to say of a novel treatment of the text book question. It will be of interest in this part of the country where the text book problem is engaging public thought: "A substitute for the free-text-book system, in operation in Yankton, S. D., has many advantages to recommend its adoption elsewhere. There the children rent the books, the yearly charge ranging from twenty cents in the first grade to eighty-five cents in the eighth grade. The fee entitles the pupil to all the books available for his grade. In this way, in most grades, the pupils at some time during the year have the use of from two to three times as many books as they would under the private ownership or free-text-book system. Cost to the parents is nominal, as compared with the private-ownership system, while the objection raised to the free-book system, that it is socialistic, is obviated. Other advantages are that the best books in the market can be had without ground for opposition on the part of the tax-payers, and that a practically unlimited supply of books can be furnished at no additional expense except that of interest on the money invested. Yankton adopted the plan in the fall of 1895. Since that time 6,415 books have been purchased to meet the needs of a total enrollment of 850 pupils. A total expense, including first cost, freight, preparing the books for use, and recovering and repairing for this period, was \$3,875.74. The total amount received as book rent during this period was \$1,818.39. Up to the present time less than two dozen books have been discarded because of wear. When the plan was adopted it was thought the average length of time during which the books would last would be from three to four years, but experience has shown that most of them will last from five to seven years."—Mobile Register.

MY COMFORT.

God holds the key of all unknown, And I am glad, If other hands should hold the key, Or if he trusted it to me, I might be sad. What if tomorrow's care were here, Without the rest? 'Tis better to unlock the day, And, as the hours swing open, say: "Thy will is best."

The very dimness of my sight Makes me secure, For, groping in my misty way, I feel his hand, I hear his say: "My help is sure."

I cannot read his future plan, But this I know; I have the smiling of his face, And all the refuge of his grace, While here below.

Enough, This covers all my want, And so I rest, For what I cannot, he can see, And in his care I sure shall be, Forever blest.

BABY TELEPHONES TO HEAVEN.

Tires of Waiting for Mamma to Hear Her Prayers and Tries the Wire.

Sycamore, Ill., March 7.—The Rev. Case Davis, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Warren, Ill., has a daughter nearly 3 years of age who is very particular about saying her prayers before retiring each night. One evening last week her mother was detained from hearing her prayers at the usual hour, and little Louise waited patiently some time. Finally patience ceased to be a virtue with her, and she climbed upon a chair, and, taking down the receiver of the telephone, shouted into it: "Hello Central, dive me heaven. I want to say my prayers." She struck the keynote, for immediately her mamma heard the little one's prayers without the use of a telephone, and the sleepy little one was snuggled into bed.—Inter Ocean.

HONORS AMERICAN COMPOSER

London Academy of Music Awards the Goldberg Prize to a New Yorker. London, March 7.—The Goldberg prize of the Royal Academy of Music has been awarded to W. R. Maxwell of New York.—Inter Ocean.

WAS DISCHARGED.

Wallace, Ida., March 24.—Peter Bernier, charged with complicity in the murder of Fred Whitney two years ago, was discharged today, the prosecuting witness failing to appear. Continued intelligent labor wins success.

BOILED TRAIN ROBBERS.

According to the Railway and Engineering Review there is blistering trouble in store for those train robbers who, not keeping up with the developments in their profession, try to rob a train with the time-honored preliminaries of boarding the blind baggage, climbing over the tender and covering engineer and fireman with revolvers or Winchester.

The new engines of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway have iron pipes extending along the roof of the cab connecting with the boiler. "Through this pipe, without making a perceptible motion, either the engineer or the fireman can send, under 200 pounds pressure, a jet of steam and boiling water that would effectively cook anything living that happened to be on the tender or the front end of the baggage car. The blow-off cock thus arranged is expected to prevent train robbers from climbing over the tender."

Such a plan would go far toward relegating to uselessness the most popular practice of train robbers. The substitution of the cowcatcher for the blind baggage, with a hazardous climb over the running board of the flying engine, in the face of the engineer and fireman instead of at their back, would hardly be practicable. So long, however, as a red flag or a red lantern, together with a few well-placed track torpedoes, can stop a train, the reported innovation of the Denver and Rio Grande will not be a paramount agency in the prevention of train robberies.—St. Louis Republic.

THE BEST PRESCRIPTION FOR MALARIA.

Chills and Biliousness is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price 50 cents.

SLOW SUICIDE.

"Poor Alired! I'm afraid he won't live long." "Why? Has he the consumption?" "No; but he has decided to depend on his literary efforts for a living."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25-cents.

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE—To whom it may concern. Any one having any claim whatever against me or my estate are hereby requested to notify me or send their claim or claims to the county clerk of Marion county, Oregon, Henry Wacken, Salem, Oregon, 315-12d-1-m-w (1)

BIDS FOR WOOD—WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED COMMITTEE AT THE OFFICE OF H. A. JOHNSON, J. P., FOR WOOD, AS FOLLOWS TO WIT: Up to noon, of April 9, 1900, a deposit of 50c per cord for oak and 25c per cord for fir, will be required of the successful bidder as a guarantee of fulfillment of contract, which deposit must be made within 5 days of acceptance of bid. The wood to be delivered at the following named places: East school—fir, 125 cords; Park school—fir, 60 cords; North school—Oak to cords, fir 60 cords; Lincoln school—Oak, 5 cords; fir 60 cords; Central school—Oak, 5 cords; fir 10 cords. The oak, to be of good split body, or grub wood. The fir, to be of what is known as large body wood, not second growth. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Wm. M. Cherrington, H. A. Johnson, H. C. Fletcher, Supply Committee, School Dist. No. 24, Marion county, Oregon. d12-w 3w.

LADIES—Learn to cut your own dresses by the famous Stoyer Tailor System, for sale at Mrs. A. H. Farrar's, dressmaking parlors, over Cross's market. w1m.

THE CLEANSING AND HEALING CURE FOR CATARRH. Ely's Cream Balm. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE NOSE, THROAT AND LUNGS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE EYES. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE EARS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE BLADDER. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE UTERUS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE VAGINA. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE RECTUM. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE BLIND PASSAGES. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE GENITAL ORGANS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE URINARY TRACT. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE BILIBILIARY TRACT. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE PANCREAS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE SALIVARY GLANDS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE LACRIMAL GLANDS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE TEAR DUCTS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE MEIBOMIAN GLANDS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE SKIN. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE HAIR. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE NAILS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE TEETH. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE GUMS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE MOUTH. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE THROAT. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE LUNGS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE BRONCHI. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE TRACHEA. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE LARYNX. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE PHARYNX. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE ESOPHAGUS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE STOMACH. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE SMALL INTESTINE. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE LARGE INTESTINE. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE RECTUM. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE ANUS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE URETHRA. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE VAGINA. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE UTERUS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE OVARIUM. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE TESTIS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE EPIDIDYMIS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE SEMINAL VESICLE. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE PROSTATE GLAND. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE BLADDER. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE URETER. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE PYELIC TRACT. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE KIDNEY. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE PANCREAS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE SALIVARY GLANDS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE LACRIMAL GLANDS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE TEAR DUCTS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE MEIBOMIAN GLANDS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE SKIN. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE HAIR. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE NAILS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE TEETH. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE GUMS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE MOUTH. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE THROAT. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE LUNGS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE BRONCHI. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE TRACHEA. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE LARYNX. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE PHARYNX. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE ESOPHAGUS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE STOMACH. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE SMALL INTESTINE. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE LARGE INTESTINE. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE RECTUM. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE ANUS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE URETHRA. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE VAGINA. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE UTERUS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE OVARIUM. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE TESTIS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE EPIDIDYMIS. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE SEMINAL VESICLE. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE PROSTATE GLAND. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE BLADDER. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE URETER. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE PYELIC TRACT. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE KIDNEY.