# CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square,

Legal and official subsequent inser-

begin and or less, 12 each subsequent insertien be cents per square.
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sepsecutive insertion.
Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per
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Business cards, five lines or less, 85 per year;
ever five lines, at the regular rates of advertising. ever five lines, at the read-tising. No local inserted for less than 75 cents per No

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the Press is complete as a flord's facilities for doing the best class of work. Particular ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued null arrearges are paid, except at the option of the publical section. Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

#### Pleasures of the Past.

A writer in the Washington Post says: "I happened to be in the diningroom of one of the large hotels the other day when a certain senator came in. Evidently he was waiting for somebody, and as he waited he stood by the window, looking out. The snow lay on the window ledge, white and feathery and soft, and, seeing it, the senator smiled whimsically. Presently he turned and spoke to a waiter, and a moment later a saucer full of snow was brought to the table at which the great man had taken a seat. His face still wore its whimsical smile as he stirred sugar into the snow and poured cream over it. 'It's 40 years and more,' said he to me, 'since I ate snow. Snow cream we used to call it, fixed this way. Ice cream was something we. didn't taste twice a year, and we used to "make believe" with snow.' Here he laughed softly to himself. 'Snowcream!' he said. 'Snow-cream! My! my! It's 40 years since I've tasted it. It makes me feel like a boy again. I think I'll leave an apple out to-night to freeze and scrape it to-morrow the way we used to do when I was a boy. Snow-cream! My! my! Forty years!"

It is gratifying to note that congress has begun to consider the noncombatantheroes of the war, and that it has chosen for its first marks of distinction three women who justly deserve them: Clara Barton, Helen M. Gould, and the daughter of the universally popular general, "Joe" Wheeler. The case of Miss Gould is exceptional in that she had had thanks voted her by the municipal assembly of New York and by both houses of the state legislature. The bestowal of special gold medals upon her and Miss Wheeler by order of congress will be the highest honor that our government is in the habit of awarding upon anyone. When that ubiquitous, indefatigable little body, Clara Barton, pockets the congressional reso lution of thanks, she becomes the first lady in the land in possessing the life right to a seat on the floor of congress whenever that body is in session

Sometimes the grave and stately United States senate is the scene of wild merriment. The other day Mr. Allison, of Iowa, was making a speech, when Mr. Gorman arose and began to speak, and then Mr. Platt, all three addressing the chair at one time. Mr. Allison said: "Mr. President!" in a loud voice, but was not noticed. Then he changed his tactics, and declared his desire to make a parliamentary inquiry. This, of course, had to be no-"The gentleman from Iowa will state it," said the vice president. "I believe I was addressing the senate and had the floor," said Mr. Allison, "but it seems that I have no longer got it. business men of the nation, of the Em If I can't get it in any other way I rise to a parliamentary inquiry to find out may well address themselves. Folhow I lost it." There was a ripple of laughter in the chamber; Mr. Gorman and Mr. Platt apologized, and Mr. Allison went on with his speech.

A resident of a New Jersey town with an interesting family of little ones lately promised them a "party," but just as all plans had been perfected for the event the whooping cough broke out among them. That caused a postponement of the festival. The cough became almost epidemic. The disappointment of the children was so keen that the mother finally suggested a "whooping cough party." She called together a number of the children's little friends who had the malady and all had a good time between coughs.

This is how the Chippewa Indians petiton congress: "Oh, men, we come to you because you are the source of all power. You have a commission sitting among us who take \$13 of our money, and every evening when night falls \$13 are dead. Abolish that commission and every evening \$13 will be made alive to us. We do not want to he short and left sitting naked on the sands of the lake shore.

Welington, Kan., built a new jail last year, and the authorities determined to name it after the first prisoner who might be confined in it. This prisoner proved to be a woman, Mrs. Horton, and the institution was promptly named "Horton Jail." Now it has been proven that the woman was innocent. proven that the woman was innocent, and she proposes to sue the Wellington through.—Chicago Inter Ocean. authorities for damages,

### PROSPERITY CONTINUOUS.

Business Under Republican Legislation Is Constantly Improving.

That 1898 was a record-breaking year in the domestic and foreign trade of the United States has been shown so conclusively that to repeat it now seems trite and superfluous. What is of more importance at the present time is the fact that conditions are favorable to a still more remarkable showing in 1899. The New York Herald has done excellent service to the public in securing the views of leading business men and the grounds on which they rest their confidence as to the immediate future. It is authority for the statement that the wholesale dealers of that city, who are in close touch with all currents of trade, believe that 1899 will be the most prosperous business year the country has ever known. In interviews these representatives of the commercial world base their opinions on these causes: The ratification of the peace treaty. The return of business confidence, which set in as soon as the war with Spain was practically over. Better times among farmers beause of good crops in 1898.

The merchants interviewed declare that as results of these causes the following effects may be enumerated: owing effects may be enumerated:
"Farmers and other classes who have
een spending little for several years
gain are spending money freely with the
coal merchants.
"Merchants who have carried only small
tacks, mainter for affairs to style down.

"Merchants who have carried only small stocks, waiting for affairs to settle down, are buying heavily and early. They intend to restore their stocks to the condition in which they were before the business depression of 1893.
"All classes of buyers who have been in New York recently are ordering a better quality of goods than formerly."
The trade improvement noted is not

The trade improvement noted is not confined to special sections, but extends to the entire country. In the west and south especially, where the former depression was most severely felt, there is a marked revival of prosperity, the orders for goods are more numerous than ever before, and the people seem to have plenty of money and are ready to spend it freely.

Much is anticipated from the expan

sion of American trade at home and abroad as a natural result of the war with Spain, the enlargement of Amer ican territory, the enhancement of the national prestige and the new political importance to which the United States has attained. In order to reap the full benefit of the opportunities now before us, however, there is much work to be done. William F. King, president of the Merchants' association, who is quoted by the Herald, puts some of these duties clearly and forcibly before the pub

lie when he says:

"We need the freest possible communication from the interior with the ports
whence the products of interior factorie
and farms must be sent to all parts of the
world.

whence the products of interior factories and farms must be sent to all parts of the world.

"We need steamship lines under the American flag, owned by American capital and governed by American laws.

"We need business agents for this government in all the principal cities of the world who shall know something about business and the conditions that foster it—that is to say, we need consuls who are capable business men.

"These things, we may depend upon it, the nation will look to, but we here in New York need to look to certain details for ourselves if we intend to share as we should in this coming tide of prosperity. The highways of commerce between this nation and others now pass through this city. We have got to keep these highways open and improve them if we want to keep the current going through New York.

"We must fight for the very best harbor facilities, and must break down the restrictions that now harass the commerce of this port, the charges of terminal rings, of dock rings and of warehouse rings.

"We must defend our canal system, the great artery upon which the life of our commerce depends against the interests that seek to destroy it.

"We must cultivate friendlier relations with other cities, must assist the great manufacturing interests of the interior in

"We must cultivate friendlier relations with other cities, must assist the great manufacturing interests of the interior in obtaining new outlets and, above all, must defend the great business and financial interests of this city against the continual assaults of ignorant and venal legislation, which otherwise will make it impossible for men with money to continue business in this state.
"No nation was ever so favored by natural and political conditions as this. No city was ever so favored as the natural center of all these beneficial influences as is this city, but we should see to it that we do not throw a way the good gifts that for tune is showering upon us."

That is a programme to which the

That is a programme to which the lowed with the energy, honesty and ability which are American character istics, it will make not only 1899, but every succeeding year phenomenal for equitable division of its benefits .- Troy

## Logically Lame.

Col. Bryan, in his recent address at Ann Arbor on "Imperialism," said:
"Our forefathers fought for independance under a banner upon which was inscribed the motto 'Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute.' And so those who to-day not only desire American independence, but are willing to encourage the idea of independence and self-government in other races, can fight under a banner upon which is inscribed a similar motto: Millors for Adfense, but not one cent for conwhich is inscribed a similar motto: Millions for defense, but not one cent for con

This is historically inaccurate as well as logically lame. Our forefathers who fought for independence never heard the expression "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." That expression was first used by Charles Cotesworth Pinckney during his mis sion to France in 1796. It had no rela tion to the revolutionary war. As for the paraphrase "Millions for defense but not one cent for conquest," it was repudiated by Americans at the end of the Mexican war, when they paid ico \$15,000,000 for territory already practically conquered. In that case th \$15,000,000 was a salve to Mexican pride just as the \$20,000,000 is in this case to

Spanish.-Indianapolis Journal. Gen. Alger has never been a man to retire under fire. He will not be driven from the cabinet by the center-ing of all the abuse meant for the administration upon him. He intends to

### ACHIEVED BY M'KINLEY.

Satisfactory Handling of Railway Business by the Present Administration.

Among the important events of the McKinley administration is the almost complete repayment of the government debt of the subsidized Pacific railroads principal and interest. Such a result was not considered possible until a few months ago. The people had concluded that repayment from the roads in full was hardly to be hoped for, and con-gress discussed various concessions to bring about a settlement. But the main line, consisting of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific, the first of the overland railways, have either paid or arranged to pay every cent of their obligations to the government. The sum received from the Union Pacific is \$58,-448,223, and the adjustment with the Central Pacific calls for \$58,812,715. Thus the stem road pays in full. The Kansas Pacific paid the principal of its government debt, amounting to \$6,303,-Nothing was lost but the interest on this fragmentary line. In all, the cash repayments of the Pacific rail-roads to the national treasury will foot up \$123,653,939, or enough to meet estimates for the construction of the Nica ragua canal.

Thirty years have passed since the first railroad across the continent was opened for traffic. In 1868 there was still nearly a thousand miles of stage coaching in the overland journey, but in 1869 the long talked of Pacific railroad was an accomplished fact. Its indirect value to the government has been enormous. Its success multiplied the number of interoceanic railways states have arisen through their facilities and added hundreds of milions to the wealth of the people. That the money advanced by the government should be returned to it, with almost full interest, is a gratifying fact, and surprise in view of the belief two years ago that the roads would not disharge more than half their obliga-There would have been a large shrinkage but for the firm attitude ident and the cabinet. The general prosperity which came in with McKin-ley enabled the roads to command the aid of capital to the extent required by these transactions. The credit, therefore, doubly belongs to the present administration .- St. Louis Globe-Demo-

#### WAGES ADVANCED.

Workingmen in Many Trades Have Been Benefited by Republican Prosperity.

The last bulletin sent out by the Massachusetts bureau of labor presents in tabulated form the rate of wages aid in 1870 and 1898, taking the average or 12 cities scattered through United States. The following is the

	1870.	1898.
Blacksmiths	.\$2 48	\$2 43
Blacksmith's helpers	1 42	1 52
Boiler makers	2 35	2 56
Boiler makers' helpers	. 1 41	1 53
Bricklayers	3 15	3 51
Cabinet makers	2 14	2 29
Carpenters	2 36	2 52
Compositors	. 2 52	2.81
Hodearriers	1 75	2 00
Ironmolders	2 60	2.60
Ironmolders' helpers	. 1 53	1 58
Machinists	2 30	2 41
Machinists' helpers	. 1 34	1 35
Painters	. 2 22	2.60
Pattern makers		2 90
Plumbers		3 15
Stonecutters	3 07	3 23

In two or three trades the wages have been stationary. There has been an advance in all the others, an average of per cent., approximately

This is somewhat surprising, as good panic of '73. But these trades do not cover the entire field. Among rolling mill workers and among the cotton operatives we think a large decline would be shown, and, possibly, in other trades, but without regard to these the showing is flattering, as there has been an impression abroad that labor in the ast 20 years has suffered a great de-cline. These figures, though they are imited, do not establish that impres ion.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Col. W. J. Bryan appears to have acceeded Agoncillo as Ag resentative in the United States .-- Iowa State Register.

Col. Bryan is making some strong pleas for the independence of the Fil ipinos, but they would be more telling if anyone proposed to enslave those people.—Memphis Commercial Appeal. Itappears that Mr. Bryan is willing

to concede tent room to the imperial istic sideshow only on condition that it formance in the main tent .- Detroit Col. Bryan continues to shudder

over the horrors of militarism. But he chill never came on until the colonel had shed his shoulder straps and taken to more peaceful walks. — Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. Secretary Gage says that the gov

ernment expenses are well cared for and that no bond issue is under con sideration at present. The war has been ably handled financially as well other respects.-Indianapolis Journal.

IIIn the closing months of Cleveland's second administration the balance of trade in favor of the United States averaged less than \$7,000,000 a month. The present average is over \$54,000,000 a month. Foreign trade and a republican tariff get along handsome-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If Mr. Sherman thinks McKinley could not carry Ohio at this time his political acumen of other days has de-parted. The president would have a bigger majority just now than he had when he broke the record. And, more than that, any good republican will have a majority almost phenomenal this coming fall. This state has not wavered in its devotion to the president.-Cincinnati Commercial Tribune

### COLD WAVE HELPS.

Cheeks the Flood at Cincinnati-Grea Distress in West Virginia, Kentucky and Georgia.

Cincinnati, March 8 .- The end of the ig flood here is in sight, thanks to the cold weather prevailing throughout the Ohio valley. It has cut off from one and half to two feet of what would have een the maximum flood at Cincinnati had the weather prevailed warm. At nine o'clock Tuesday night the stage here was 56 feet and 8 inches, rising at the rate of one inch and a quarter ourly. At all points above Marietta the river is falling. Between Marietta and Point Pleasant it is rising. From Point Pleasant to Cincinnati it is falling at intermediate points except at Manchester, 60 miles above here, where it is rising slowly. The swell between Marietta and Point Pleasant is from the outpour of the Monongahela at Pittsburgh. Unless the weather changes hat rise will never catch the flood this point. On the same condition the river will reach its maximum of about

Huntington, W. Va., reports great uffering on the Guyan river from peoole living in the lowlands who were pie living in the lowlands who were driven from their homes. A steamboat loaded with provisions left Hunting-ton for the relief of those people Tues-day. Central City, a small place above Huntington, is a great sufferer from

At Newport, Ky., opposite here, one treet car line has been flooded so as to top the running of cars. Fifty families have been driven from their homes and have taken refuge in public buildngs or with their friends, and should he riger rise to 571/2 feet 25 more fam-lies will be driven out of their homes. No business houses in Newport have een affected. Covington is more forunate and has escaped almost entirely.

In Cincinnati all business affected by flooding of cellars has been amply protected from any probable future danger. Dwellings, except the low tenements in Rat Row and Sausage Row, have not been touched. There is practically no interruption to railroad traffic of any sort in Cincinnati. No trains however, can now enter the Grand Cen tral depot. A few gardens in Mill Creek valley have been flooded, but most of them are so much farther up that stream than formerly as to be clear out of danger.

Lexington, Ky., March 8. — An almost unprecedented loss follows the breaking of booms in Kentucky river. It is estimated that fully \$1,000,000 worth of logs have been lost in this way at Jackson, Beattyville, Valley View and other points. The Lexington & Eastern railway has been a heavy loser. Above Clay City its tracks were submerged in some places to the depth of five feet, while in some places the tracks were washed

Atlanta, Ga., March 8 .- The heavy rain of Saturday and the cold wave and snow in many parts of the state At Monroe the depot was unroofed and quantities of goods blown away. The roofing on the buildings of the Monroe Oil company was torn off, damaging the machinery. A number of smaller dwelling houses were blown down. Rome and Quitman, Ga., were visited by heavy snows, and farmers report the complete destruction of crops. Live stock was killed near Opelika, Ala., and all fruit which was not killed by the cold wave three weeks ago was lost Monday night.

Louisville, Ky., March 8. — Two strange fatalities occasioned by the flood and cold occurred in Kentucky Tuesday. Hiram James, a young farmer, started for Frankfort to secure a marriage license for a friend. ng across a swollen stream his horse slipped and he was drowned. Seven persons were drowned by high water fuesday and the damage in the south will reach \$2,000,000. The cotton crop according to specials from the south is a total failure, and the floods will ruin three-fourths of the planters along the Mississippi.

## WILL GO SOUTH.

President and Mrs. McKinley Decide to Take a Short Trip for Recuperation.

Washington, March 8 .- The dent has definitely decided to take a short trip south for rest, his destina-tion being Thomasville, Ga., where he will be the guest of Senator Hanna. The president will be accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and some of their rela tives who are at present stopping at the white house. It is the purpose of the president to make this trip one exclusively for rest, so he will make no speeches and hopes to be relieved of public attentions as much as possible.

#### NOMINATED FOR MAYOR. Zina R. Carter Named by Republican of Chicago to Head the City Ticket.

Chicago, March 8 .- Zina R. Carter, of the Tenth ward, was nominated for on the lenth ward, was nominated for mayor by the republican convention in Chicago. On the first ballot he received 810 votes, against 198 for Graeme Stewart, whose name was presented by the Verberidge was presented by the Verberidge. sented by the North siders. As soon as the vote was announced a motion was carried to make the nomination unanimous.

Victims Are Buried.

Toulon, March 8.—The funeral of the ictims of the explosion on Sunday morning last, of the powder magazin which was situated between this and La Seyne, took place Tuesday and was attended by enormous crowds o people, the funeral procession extend ng two kilometers. A dozen cars car ried the 51 coffins.

Vetoed by the Govern ena, Mont., March 8.—Go Helena, Mont., March 8.—Gov. Smith setoed the bill passed by the late legis lature legalizing boxing contests. Such contests are absolutely forbidden by the law in force.

## ROUT FOR REBELS.

The Yankee Soldiers Too Much for the Filipinos.

Americans Resist Attacks and Drive Insurgents Back - Natives Lose Heavily-They Employ Cow-ardly Tactics.

Manila, March 8.—The New York ournal correspondent cables: The inournal correspondent cables: surgent forces at San Juan del Monte which numbered thousands, were o Tuesday driven from their position, with great loss. Gen. Hale's brigade, which has been occupied with holding the waterworks against the repeated attacks by the rebels, advanced on San Juan del Monte at 6:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. A conference of the regi-mental and brigade commanders was held at daybreak, and the attack was then decided upon. In order that the entire rebel force might be encomassed and driven in retreat in a body the lines of Gen. Hale's brigade swep forward in the form of a V, with the open ends toward the Pasig river. The form of advance inclosed the rebel position completely and permitted a ter rible concentration of fire. The positions of the American forces were as follows: On the west, the Wyoming regiment, on the northwest, the Neraska and Twentieth infantry; on the riverside a gunboat was detailed for the action to shell the enemy in retreat. Brilliant Charge.

As soon as the lines were well under way in the massed advance the Wyoming regiment closed in, firing rapidly and effectively. Suddenly one of the companies of the regiment sprung from the line with a cheer, and, with an officer at its head, dashed toward the insurgent trenches. It was company C, and the action electrified the Ameri can lines. The other companies of the Wyoming regiment leaped to the front and the entire line swept down upor the Filipinos. Maintaining their fire for only a short time after the roaring charge, the rebels leaped from their earthworks and fled, closely pressed Retreat was cut off in all directions ave toward the Pasig river, and as the insurgents turned that way they were met by a pitiless shelling by the gun-boat. The infantry lines closed in at once from the east. The Nebraska regiment was led by Col. Stotzenberg, who carried his men forward with

In the woods the rebels were scattered into small bands and driven along the river front. The loss of the insurgents was very heavy, the accurate fire of the gunboat creating panic in the fleeing lines. The only casualty to the American forces was the wounding of Private Speach, of the Nebraska regi-

Skirmishing at the Outposts. There had been considerable skir-mishing along the outpost lines in the Pedro. The insurgents to the number of 250 had dragged two field piec eminence near San Pedro and had so set them up as to have a flank fire upon Gen. Wheaton's position. They were

attacked and their gunners routed. Cowardly Tactics.

Tuesday morning the enemy in front of Gen. Ovenshine's line sent out a flag of truce, but retired when Lieut. Kooh er, with two men, advanced to meet it In the afternoon they again showed a white flag, and a general, with two officers and an interpreter, advanced. When the Americans were within about 200 yards of the rebel party, the latter dragged rifles from behind their backs and opened fire upon them, but for tunately without effect. Hawthorne's battery fired two shells, killing several of the enemy.

The conditions in Negros island are said to be improving. Commerce is alive again. Business at Iloilo, howver, is dead. Skirmishing beyond the city continues at intervals.

Rebels Are Aggressive.

The rebels are busily preparing their defenses at various points and are most aggressive near San Pedro Macati, where their sharpshooters maintain a persistent annoyance. Scott's bat-tery on the hill top is the center of fire from both sides of the river. Gen. Hale withdrew his outposts from the left pank of the stream and is now occ ing his original position. Further trouble is probable in the vicinity of the waterworks when the rebels rally, but it would be almost an impossibility for them to interfere with the water supply, owing to the strength of our

position.
To Protect Foreigners.

In accordance with instructions to the land and naval forces a general order was issued Tuesday, directing the United States troops to give partic attention to the specific duty of furnishing full protection to the lives and prop-erty of all German, Austrian, Dutch Italian and Portuguese residents, and, with the cooperation of the resident German consul, to give aid and assistance wherever necessary.

Cervera Ordered to Prison. Madrid, March 8 .- The courts

Tuesday added two more names to the military and naval rolls of dishonor by ordering the imprisonment of Capt. Gen. Augusti, late governor-general of the Philippines, and Admiral Cervera. whose senatorial immunity came too late to save him.

Sent to Prison.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 8.—John Al-len, one of the three men recognized by Fergus Falls (Minn.) officers as train robbers wanted there, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment Tuesday for highway robbery. Harry main to be tried.

Many Drowned.

Vancouver, B. C., March 8.—Mail advices from Tien Tsin, China, report that 200 persons fell through the ice where three rivers meet outside the western and six were drowned.

# "Only the First Step is Difficult."

The first step in Spring should be to cleanse Nature's house from Winter's accumulations. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this work easily. It is America's Greatest Soring Medicine. It purifies the blood, as millons of people say.

It makes the weak strong, as nervous men and women gladly testify. It cures all blood diseases, as thousands of cured voluntarily write. It is just the medicine for you, as you will gladly say after you have given it a fair trial.

Bad Blood—"Although past 70 years of

age I am thoroughly well. It was three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla that made me so after spending over \$60 in medical attendance. My trouble was a raw sore on my ankle." Mrs. Louisa Mason, Court Street, Lowell, Mass.

Running Sores—"After worrying four months I gave my children Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured them of running sores. Hood's Pills cured me of dyspepsia and constipation." Mrs. Kate E. Thomas, 31 Governor St., Annapolis, Md.

Governor St., Annapolis, Md.

Consumptive Cough — "Five years ago I had a consumptive cough which reduced me to a skeleton. Was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and recovered normal health. I have been well ever since." MATILDA BRIDGEWATER, Cor. Pearl and Chestnut Sts., Jeffersonville, Ind.



His Peculiar View.

"Doesn't it sometimes make you gloomy o hear the wind howling about on a wild

to hear the wind howling about on a wild night?"
"No," answered the man with a careworn look. "I rather like to hear it. The wind doesn't come up and ring your door bell and ask how about that bill, or tell you you'll get arrested if you don't tag your dog. It doesn't sing 'I Won't Go Home "Till Morning" away off the key and disgrace the neighborhood. It howls because it enjoys it. But it never says anything to hurt anybody's feelings. I sometimes honestly wish that there was more wind in this life and less people."—Washington Post.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—Ralph Erieg, Wil-liamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1893.

It's difficult for men to check their expenses unless they have a bank balance.—Chicago Daily News.

## GOVERNOR M'CORD

Recommends Pe-ru-na to All Catarrh Victims.



HON. M. H. M'CORD.

Hon. Myron H. McCord, Ex-Governor of New Mexico, in a letter to Dr. Hart man, from Washington, D. C., says:

Gentlemen—At the suggestion of a friend I was advised to use Pe-ru-na for catarrh, and after using one bottle I be-gan to feel better in every way. It helped me in many respects. I was troubled with colds, coughs, sore throat, etc., but as soon as I had taken your medicine I began to improve and soon got well. I take pleasure in recommending your great remedy to all who are afflicted with catarrh.—M. H. Mc-Cord.

Thousands of cases of chronic catarrh have been cured by Pe-ru-na during the past winter. In spite of changeable weather, in spite of the natural setbacks from catching cold, and confinement to illy-ventilated rooms, the great catarrh remedy-Pe-ru-na-has effected these cures. But now spring is here. The days are longer, the sun is warmer, and the blizzard is gone for another year. This presents a much more favorable opportunity for the permanena cure of chronic catarrh, especially old, stubborn cases. Now is the time to begin treatment. Other things being equal, one month's treatment in the spring is worth two months' treatment during the inclement weather of winter. Insist upon having Pe-ru-na. There are no successful sub this remedy. Send to Dr. Hartman, Co

