

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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No local inserted for less than 75 cents per week.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher. Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Adulteration Checked.

Connecticut has a food adulteration law under the provisions of which the presence of any antiseptic or preservative not evident and not known to the purchaser or consumer marks the article as adulterated and unfit for sale. The state maintains an experimental station for analyses of suspected food products, whence information of cases of adulteration is promptly sent to the proper prosecuting officers. This simple machinery has proved quite effective in limiting the vagaries of food sophisticators in Connecticut, since the publicity given to the analyses of the experimental station usually results in driving the depreciated article out of the market. In a recent instance the state chemist found "pure fruit jelly" to consist solely of "starch paste sweetened with glucose, artificially flavored, colored with coal tar dye and preserved with salicylic acid." This is excellent public work which should be undertaken on an enlarged and liberal scale in every populous state in the union.

The American Hay Fever association, so far as known, is the only society in the United States bound together by the ties of disease. There is no diphtheria club or pneumonia circle, or independent order of rheumatics, or other organizations where a common malady forms a bond of union. Only members of the American Hay Fever association, says the Kansas City Star, blow their noses and wipe their eyes in union. The Hay Fever association was first heard of a good many years ago, when Henry Ward Beecher was a leading spirit, and the gathering ground of the organization was said to be the White Mountains in New Hampshire. Later New Mexico was proclaimed the sneezer's Mecca, and Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. A., appeared as chief scribe. Now it is given out that Marquette, Mich., is the head center in place of Petoskey, originally selected, and it is said that the fall meeting of the association will see a thousand members in attendance.

What is called the kissing bug is found to be an old acquaintance, not a newcomer from the Philippines. Scientists at Amherst confirm its imposing name of *Melanolestes triceps*, but it belongs to the squash bug family, and is widely distributed in the United States, especially in the south and west. It is black, tinged with red, with shining wings, is somewhat hairy, and over half an inch long. Unless roughly handled it is not likely to attack a person, and then it pierces and sucks, for it cannot bite. Usually it lives under stones and logs, preying upon subterranean insects. Its stinging when aroused is severe, but as far as mankind is concerned it acts in self-defense. The theory that it seeks the lips before plunging in its weapon is not accepted by the scientific.

While a young lady of Hickman county, Ky., was cloping with her sweetheart recently, the buggy upset and one of her arms was broken and a wrist dislocated. Nevertheless, after her injuries had received the attention of a physician she insisted that the marriage should not be postponed and the ceremony was performed, although both of the bride's arms were incased in splints.

A volume of clippings valued at \$2,500 is to be presented to Admiral Dewey upon his arrival. The book contains between its solid silver covers a wealth of printed matter, from profound editorials on the admiral to humorous poetry regarding him, and from the comments of the president and cabinet down to the jokes of street gamins.

If the Pennsylvania professor who has discovered that asphalt can be made out of red herrings would now turn the process end for end and show how red herrings can be made out of asphalt the process would possess an enhanced commercial value.

The latest test of sobriety is a word of 23 letters. It is electrophotomicrography, and the meaning as there given is "photographing by electric light objects magnified by the microscope."

The absorption of soda water and ice cream during the summer season diminishes the consumption of candy 10 per cent.

DEMORALIZED HOPELESSLY.

The Democracy is a Crumbling Party with a Self-Destroying Policy.

Hon. James H. Eckels, of Chicago, who was comptroller of the currency in the second Cleveland administration, has been giving the New York Times his views of the democratic party of today. Mr. Eckels was one of the oracles of his party a few years ago, and his views will be of interest not only because they are justified by the apparent facts, but because he speaks the opinion of many who once did not hesitate to avow their membership in the democratic party. The former comptroller calls attention to the fact that in the present leadership of the democratic party there is not a name that commands national respect. The party is in the hands of an aggregation of little men of small repute. He might have added that not a democrat who in past years has given fame to his party would have consented to be allied with such lightweights as now usurp the control of that party. Of the democratic party of to-day Mr. Eckels says:

"It has not now, and it cannot gain, the confidence of any considerable part of the conservative elements of the country as long as it has a leadership preaching discontent and engendering class hatred. With the present leadership no matter how wise a platform might be adopted, nothing could be accomplished. No party can command power, on analysis, shows the leaders of it in every local community almost lacking the confidence of all who make up the business part of such community. It is found on investigation that from national politics down to local no one is taking an interest in democratic affairs who is making a living outside of the pale of politics. Of course, no party will be entrusted with the conduct of important governmental affairs which commands the services of party politicians only. It must be willing now and then at least to pay attention to the advice of those who have some property interests at stake, and must be able to have their respect and confidence. The struggle which democracy is now making seems to have as its sole object the driving away of all who own property, no matter whether the amount be large or small. Those who map out its policy are making the serious mistake of counting the number of discontented of the country to be larger than that of the contented. This is the basis and the blunder of demagogism always."

Such a policy already has proved itself self-destructive. Mr. Eckels need not say great claim to prophecy to be able to say safely that the disaster of 1896 will be repeated in 1900. Of the demagogism and its sure result Mr. Eckels says:

"The very fact that 'free coinage of silver' is announced as again to be the chief democratic issue of 1900, despite the defeat of it, and the fact that every thoughtful democrat of the sham and pretense of those who lead the party. These leaders must know that they cannot even command a respectful hearing upon that phase of the Chicago platform, much less win the election. They hold to it simply because it is the most convenient rallying cry to bring together the elements of discontent to which they pander. They have turned the party over to socialism, and made it helpless for public good."

The crumbling of the party speaks for itself in the loss of political prestige. The democratic critic of the democratic party says:

"Since the advent of the sentimental rhetoric of Mr. Bryan and the cunning and perverted intellect of Mr. Altgeld as controlling forces in the party's councils democrats have seen every democratic United States senator in the north but one, and in the state of Montana, last, and in addition two senators from West Virginia, two from Maryland and one from Kentucky and Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin, Connecticut and Delaware have all been driven from the party. There is not a single democratic governor north of Mason and Dixon's line. The governors of Minnesota and Montana are populists."

The result of the freak performance at Chicago, when Bryan broke loose and the democratic party tendered him a quietism deed, is expressed in forcible contrast by Mr. Eckels. The party got Bryan, who is described as follows:

"Mr. Bryan, with his too apparent eagerness to gain the presidential office, and his want of any employment outside of politics, coupled with his lack of profound thought and surface knowledge of public questions; Mr. Bryan, with his delight in preaching discontent, arraying class against class, no matter how honest he may be with it all, can never commend himself to a people whose common sense always at the critical time asserts itself."

But this is what the party lost:

"The result of the leadership of the democratic party as to-day constituted and the principles advocated in the platform to the party. I think, may very properly be summed up as follows:

"First—The party given over to socialism in principles, leadership and following, with the consequent result of loss in both leadership and following of all the business and independent elements of the country.

"Second—The falling away of the organization as a national one, and the making of it almost wholly a local one bent only on obtaining local standing and local offices.

"Third—The elimination of it as a force in the north and the lessening of its importance in the south.

"Fourth—The repudiation by it of all democratic principles, history and teaching, concerning the money question, the tariff, the country and the making possible for political bastardy to claim democratic parentage.

"Sixth—The depriving of the country of the beneficent effects of a strong, intellectual, conservative opposition party at a time when grave questions of public policy, far-reaching in their effects, are being dealt with by the party in power, without the restraining influence that would follow if the democratic party stood for something more than mere agitation and opposition."

Democrats who are loyal to the traditions of democracy once had a party. Where is the party now? As Mr. Eckels predicts, the election of 1900 will answer that question.—Troy Times.

ALGER'S RETIREMENT.

"Potato" Pingree the Cause of Contention Between the President and Secretary.

While Gov. Pingree tries to make it appear that President McKinley forced Secretary Alger out of the cabinet to put a stop to the unfriendly criticism of his administration, it is apparent that the effusion of spleen which the "potato patch" reformer gave off recently was due to his certain knowledge that Mr. Alger's retirement was directly due to the Pingree-Alger political alliance.

Pingree gives the lie to his own statement by saying that Secretary Alger had frequently offered to resign if his remaining in the cabinet was an embarrassment to the president, and that the president had "protested emphatically" that he had the utmost confidence in the secretary and his conduct of the war department, and that the country could not afford to lose his services.

That is the truth. We are confident that Mr. McKinley would never have demanded the resignation of Secretary Alger as a means of putting a stop to the criticism of his administration by the yellow press. There was never any serious talk of Gen. Alger's retirement until Pingree announced that he and the secretary had formed a political alliance for the purpose of retiring from the senate Senator McMillan, who has been a firm friend of the administration's. A political partnership between Secretary Alger and the president's bitterest opponent in Michigan was more than the friends of the president could tolerate, and the matter was brought to an issue. That is why the secretary resigned.

The president showed clearly in his letter accepting the secretary's resignation that he approved the latter's official course, for he thanked him for the "faithful service" he had rendered the country at a most exacting period.

Naturally Pingree desires to obscure the fact that he is responsible for the retirement of Secretary Alger, but he will hardly succeed in his attempt to convince the people of Michigan that Gen. Alger was sacrificed on the administration altar. The people will know better.—Cleveland Leader.

ANYTHING TO WIN.

The Tide Against Bryan Is Casting Him to Cast About for Help.

William Jennings Bryan is making suspicious clutches at straws, which certainly justify the belief that he finds the tide against which he is striving to swim too strong. When he was in Indianapolis he said that he expected that his anti-expansion talk would bring to the democratic party many German voters who left it in 1896 because of the free silver plank in its platform. He expressed the belief that they are more opposed to expansion than they are to free silver.

Mr. Bryan offered no argument to sustain his belief; he presented no evidence upon which it could be based; he merely makes the statement, just as he makes a multitude of other statements which are not substantiated by evidence, and which cannot be sustained by argument.

It has always been thus. Whenever the democracy has found itself in sore straits, and threatened with defeat, it has sought to keep up its courage with a statement that the German vote was going against the republicans. It will be remembered that in this state last fall the German voters were about to accomplish the defeat of Theodore Roosevelt, according to the stories put in circulation by the democrats before election.—Albany Journal.

DRIFT OF OPINION.

"Good health to McKinley; I hope he will be our next president."—Admiral Dewey.

"Mr. Bryan's efforts to pose on the Philippine question as a superior statesman and advocate of higher law are not very successful. The lion's skin has to be pieced out with too much of the fox's."

"As another evidence of the direful effects of the brutal policy pursued by the republican party in relation to home industries it is mentioned in the dispatches that the Joliet mills cannot find men enough to run the furnaces full time.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

"The resignation of Secretary Alger will be a good thing for the administration and a good thing for Alger himself. It will relieve the administration of the largely unmerited odium of the widespread popular feeling against Mr. Alger, while the public at large will feel far better disposed to give Alger the justice which is his due when he is out of office than while persisting in holding it in face of a hostile public opinion.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

"The outlook for strikes is promising, if not altogether pleasing; but there is an aspect of the situation which makes the prospect less forbidding than it would be otherwise. Such strikes as are likely to occur will not be against reductions of wages made necessary by a falling market, but will be for increased wages, making a belief in the return of prosperity. In other words, the strikes that may occur will not be manifestations of discouragement, but expressions of hope of better things.—Chicago Record (Ind.).

"And, furthermore, 'the democratic party, while declaring its unalterable fealty to the Heavenly-ordained ratio of sixteen to one and its unchangeable devotion to the peerless leader, William Jennings Bryan, views with alarm the sickening tendency everywhere manifested by the owners of protected industries in this country to advance the wages of their employes, as shown, for instance, by the increase of 10 per cent. in the pay of employes of the Republic Iron and steel works in St. Louis.'—Chicago Inter Ocean

FOUGHT IN THE MUD.

Gen. MacArthur's Soldiers Attack and Defeat a Large Portion of the Filipino Army.

Manila, Aug. 10.—Details of Gen. MacArthur's advance beyond San Fernando yesterday show that the Americans covered five miles in the first five hours and at 2 o'clock had advanced six miles along the railway, stretching on each side of it for two miles and resting at night three miles from Angeles, which will be made the northern base of operations, instead of San Fernando, where a garrison of 600 men has been left. The casualties are between 30 and 40. The Filipinos were surprised, expecting American forces to move against Teio. They followed their usual tactics of holding their trenches until they became too warm and then retreating in disorder.

The Twelfth and Seventeenth regiments had the sharpest engagements. The country our troops passed over is covered with rice fields and bamboo thickets, the hardest possible ground for marching. The mud, in places, was knee deep.

Angeles is one of the richest towns north of Manila and is considered a better base of operations than San Fernando.

The American position had long been unpleasant. The rebels almost surrounded the town and fired nearly nightly into it, the Americans not replying, except on extreme provocation. It was necessary to keep 500 to 600 men on outpost duty constantly.

The attack was opened at 5 o'clock in the morning, a battery of the First artillery shelling Bacolor, on the left. Simultaneously Bell's Thirty-sixth infantry struck Bacolor from the rear and drove the rebels out. Armored cars, each with a six-pounder and two Gatling revolving cannon on board, then moved out on the railroad track in the center of our lines. Soon afterwards these guns did sharp execution. Battery M, of the Third artillery, and 100 men of the Iowa regiment made a feint towards Mexico, while the main body of troops, consisting of the Iowa regiment, the Seventeenth regiment and a battalion of the Twenty-second, under Gen. Wheaton on the right, and the Ninth regiment, Twelfth regiment and Bell's regiment, under Gen. Liscum, on the left, advanced steadily, pouring their fire into the rebels and receiving a heavy fire in return.

The rebels were well protected by trenches and seemed not to lack ammunition. But they were unable to withstand for any length of time the hail of shots our artillery and infantry poured in on them and retreated, leaving many dead and wounded on the field. A dozen prisoners were captured by our troops. The weather was extremely hot and our troops suffered greatly.

Capt. Deems, with a provost guard, has captured a noted Filipino fakir, who, by means of ventriloquism, has persuaded the natives that he has supernatural powers. He raised money, ostensibly for the insurrection, which he kept for himself. Our soldiers surrounded his house and cornered 30 Filipinos. Many others escaped. The troops also captured \$1,000.

Immanuel, the fakir is generally known, has been predicting the fall of Manila. His "prophecies" have created excitement among the natives who believe them.

Reports from rebel sources say 150 Filipinos were killed in Gen. Hall's engagement at Calamba and in the subsequent skirmishes.

FATAL SHOCK FOR FOUR.

Omaha Firemen Come in Contact with an Electric Current and are Killed.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 10.—Four firemen lost their lives last night in a blaze on an upper floor of the Mercer Chemical Co.'s building. The fire in itself was insignificant, the fatalities resulting from contact with a live wire. The dead firemen are: Joseph Adams, lieutenant; Otto Geike, tillerman; George Benson, pipeman; Charles Hopper, relief driver.

Fireman George Farmer and Albert Livingston, of the chemical company, also suffered severely from shock.

When the fire had been brought under control the firemen set to work to lower the big extension truck upon which they had been working. Suddenly there was a spluttering and succession of flashes such as occur when a connection is made with a live wire carrying a high voltage of electric current. The men who were working at the crank lowering the ladder writhed in agony a moment then fell to the pavement, limp and apparently lifeless. In lowering the ladder it had come in contact with a live electric light wire, carrying a current of 2,000 volts.

The injured men were at once carried into an adjoining building and doctors who were present used every known means to revive them. Hopper revived in a few minutes and, saying he was all right, started to walk away. He had gone about 50 feet when he dropped dead. Geike showed signs of reviving, but when only partially revived fell back dead. The other two at no time showed signs of animation and were doubtless dead when picked up.

Walter Gearhart, an employe of the firm, was knocked down a flight of stairs while working in the building during the fire and was not noticed for some time. When found he was unconscious from inhaling the smoke and was revived with difficulty.

Seven People Killed.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 10.—The Ottawa express which left Montreal Wednesday morning for this city on the Canada Atlantic railroad was wrecked near Coteau Junction, while running at a fast rate. The engine left the track, taking with it the baggage car and a second class coach. The first class coach and two Pullman cars did not leave the track. Seven people were killed. A number were injured, but none of them seriously. It is not positively known what caused the accident, but it is believed that the rails spread.

SWEEP BY A HURRICANE.

A Fierce Storm Causes Great Loss of Life and Property in the West Indies.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Mengre details of the West Indian cyclone began to reach the war department late Wednesday afternoon in the shape of the following messages:

"San Juan de Porto Rico, Aug. 9.—Terrible hurricane; cavalry barracks destroyed; storehouses and other buildings damaged; iron roofing and lumber required. Clem."

"San Juan de Porto Rico, Aug. 9.—Cyclone just passing over island prostrated telegraph and telephone lines; several killed; my quarters wrecked and signal barracks partially demolished; many other public buildings likewise; hundreds of native houses destroyed; center and south probably fared worse. Glassford."

The navy department received a cable from Capt. Snow, in command of the naval station at San Juan, announcing that the hurricane had destroyed about \$2,000 worth of property at the station there.

Puerto Plata, Aug. 10.—A hurricane has swept the north coast of Hayti since Tuesday and increases in violence. Shipping in the port is in peril, but no vessels have been damaged. The destruction on land will probably be considerable.

St. Thomas, West Indies, Aug. 10.—Advices from St. Kitts state that on Monday a very severe hurricane with a velocity of 72 miles an hour destroyed about 200 small houses in the town and did considerable damage to the estates. No fatalities were reported. Antigua also suffered severely in damage to estates and buildings in the towns. There were few fatalities.

Later reports from St. Croix increase the amount of damage done there. Nearly every estate has been wrecked, large buildings in the towns have been unroofed, stock has been killed and 11 deaths occurred among the laborers.

Valparaiso, Aug. 10.—A tidal wave burst in the bay Tuesday evening, tearing down the embankment and sweeping off a number of cars, locomotives and tons of merchandise. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000.

THE MARCH OF THE PLAGUE.

It Is Slowly but Surely Moving Westward Towards Europe.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The steady westward advance of the plague and the conditions prevailing at its latest point of attack in Alexandria, Egypt, are discussed in reports made to the state department by Consul Robert C. Skinner at Marseilles. He says that the appearance of the disease at Alexandria shows a constant movement westward and from its location there it is a menace to the great Mediterranean ports of Europe, most of which have adopted rigid quarantine measures.

The state of affairs in Alexandria is set forth in a letter to the commercial authorities at Marseilles. It says the epidemic neither increases nor diminishes, but that about two new cases appear daily. The municipality and the sanitary service of the city display tireless zeal in adopting measures of prevention. All suspects are immediately removed to a lazaret. A premium of two francs (38 cents) is given to any individual who will inform the authorities of a case of plague and a premium of one franc (19 cents) is offered for the head of every rat dead of the plague.

HE CONDEMNS OTIS.

Commander of a British Cruiser Says that the General Is Utterly Incompetent.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 10.—Commander St. John, of the British cruiser Peacock, who has arrived here from Manila, declares that Gen. Otis is "utterly ignorant of the necessities or responsibilities of a campaign in the tropics." He has 5,000 dead to his account, the British officer declares, and his hesitation has already shown his forces that he has no grasp of the situation.

Otis' field transport service is declared to be wretchedly insufficient and his hospital corps a farce; and his plan of campaign calculated to advance the enemy's interests as no other could. A serious breach is declared to exist between the United States army and navy at the front and St. John says the "first thing the United States government should do is to recall this man. It is pitiful to see the sacrifice of the splendid men of his army."

Commander St. John says that the press censorship is carried to the extreme in Manila to save Otis from being swept down in a flood of popular indignation.

Discontent Among Miners.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 10.—There is much discontent among miners of the anthracite regions and strikes are an every day occurrence. Organizer James, of the United Mine Workers, says there are 10,000 miners in the anthracite region now out on strike and unless the companies show a more liberal spirit dealing with the men there will be more. John Mitchell, national president of the United Mine Workers, has called a convention of miners to be held in this city August 25. Delegates will be present from Luzerne, Lackawanna, Schuylkill and Carbon counties. The convention will discuss the various grievances of the miners.

Duluth Leads in Lumber Shipments.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 10.—Thirty-two lumber vessels were loaded in Duluth harbor during the past two days, and the two week's shipments will be the greatest on record. Last week they were 21,600,000 feet and no preceding week had come within 2,000,000 feet of that amount. Eleven lumber ships loaded Tuesday at one mill here. The rate on cargoes has advanced to \$2.50 per thousand feet. A year ago it was \$1.37 1/2. Mills in the Duluth district will saw 750,000,000 feet this season, making this the leading lumber manufacturing center of the world.

"Honor is Purchased by Deeds We Do."

"Deeds, not words, count in battles of peace as well as in war. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. It has won many remarkable victories over the arch enemy of mankind—impure blood. It is the best medicine money can buy. Be sure to get only Hood's, because



POINT IN THE CASE.

Jack Didn't Mind the Charge Against Him, He Wanted to Know Something.

How a greater trouble overshadows a lesser was aptly illustrated in one of the minor courts the other day. The accused was a big, strong, honest German, greatly excited and disposed to do more talking than is permissible under such circumstances. The court distinctly said that the big man was charged with disturbing the peace and asked him whether he was guilty or not guilty.

"Dot vos not'ing, shudge," came the response. "Der prewy I heired me ter drive dot vagon. Tony Velters, he say: 'Shake, it vos better and you join der union,' und den he say why I don't wait a dleece an see how vos it. So I wait."

"Purdy quick der boss he say: 'Shake, you can get your money und give up your deam. We vos a union prewy.' I say I would see Tony und ask him vot der reason him dit he advise me out of a job. When I find Tony he say dit I had some sense, und I told him he vos schmarder und I vos und he dit dit not'ing."

"But they say you argued with a club and that Tony's strongest proposition was a bribe."

"Dot vos not der point, shudge. Vot I vander find out is, how do I stand on der union labor question?"—Detroit Free Press.

A Lucky Young Son.

The case of a younger son is usually pitied in England, but there was a notable exception in the case of the family of the late earl of Mansfield, who died worth some \$5,700,000. Viscount Stormont, the father of the earl of Mansfield, the great judge, was one of the poorest lads in Scotland, and "as poor as a Scottish lord" has long been a by-word in England. This younger son, William Murray, born in 1705, one of a family of 12 penniless children, rode off to London on his pony, to attend Westminster school, and never, it is said, saw his native land again, but he left an earldom and a vast fortune to his oldest brother's heir. The earl who recently died was the fifth of the title, and the sixth earl is his brother.—N. Y. Sun.

Texas' Old Name.

Probably the fact is not generally known that Texas was at one time and for many years called the "New Philippines." The first settlement in what is now Texas was made by French emigrants in 1685. During the next 25 years there was an intermittent struggle for supremacy, resulting in favor of the latter, and in 1714 the name of the New Philippines was given to the country. This was its official name in Spanish records for many years, and until the name of Texas, from a tribe of Indians, gradually came into vogue.

She Was Pleased.

Smirks—I'll never regret the way I spent this evening; the hours have simply flown. Miss Sharp—I am also happy to know that they have passed.—Cleveland Leader.

"The completion of the million and a half dollar terminals of the Burlington Railroad at Quincy, Ill., marks an important stage in the development of that system. It was only five years ago that the road built into St. Louis, and established there an enormous freight yard, with a capacity of 3,000 cars. Elsewhere, at Chicago, St. Paul, Kansas City and Denver, the Burlington has facilities for handling freight and passengers that are unexcelled."

Wit without wisdom becomes wearisome.—Chicago Daily News.

NO REMEDY EQUALS PERUNA, SO THE WOMEN ALL SAY.



Miss Susan Wymar, teacher in the Richmond school, Chicago, Ill., writes the following letter regarding Per-una. She says: "Only those who have suffered as I have, can know what a blessing it is to be able to find relief in Per-una. It has been my experience. A friend in need is a friend indeed, and every bottle of Per-una, I ever bought proved a good friend to me."—Susan Wymar.

Mrs. Margaretta Dauben, 1214 North Superior St., Racine City, Wis., writes: "I feel so well and good and happy now that I cannot describe it. Per-una is everything to me. I have taken several bottles of Per-una for female complaint. I am in the change of life and it does me good." Per-una has no equal in all of the irregularities and emergencies peculiar to women caused by pelvic catarrh.

Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., for a free book for women only.

Remember that cholera morbus, cholera infantum, summer complaint, bilious colic, diarrhoea and dysentery are each and all catarrh of the bowels. Catarrh is the only correct name for these affections. Per-una is an absolute specific for these ailments which are so common in summer. Dr. Hartman, in a practice of over forty years, never lost a single case of cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhoea, or cholera morbus, and his only remedy was Per-una. Those desiring further particulars should send for a free copy of "Summer Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.