HULL TELLS HIS STORY

MANNER IN WHICH SCHOONOVER MET HIS DEATH.

Witness Said the Scranton Man Grabbed Him by the Throat and Choked Him and Struck Him in the Face with a Club—Took the Watch and Chain for Safe Keeping—Evidence That Was Heard on Part of the Commonwealth—Hull's Statements Offered.

Winans Hull's story of the killing of Edwin Schoonover was the feature of yesterday's trial at Honesdale, where Hull is battling to save his neck from the hangman's noose.

The commonwealth rested at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and after Attorney James O'Malley had opened the case to the jury for the defense, Hull was called on the stand and after being sworn, gave his version of the crime.

Hull stated that his age is 24. On June 26 he went to Lake Lodore in company with Mathew Degan, of Carbondale, with the intention of running the game called "Sambo's head" and took with him a box of cigars to be used as prizes. He had also $6 which his brother had paid him for services rendered. Not being able to get the game started, he entered into a base ball game with some men and in talking with them he said he was from Carbondale and they said he must be a scab player, but no blows were struck.

He went back to the picnic grounds with some of the men and from there to Gruver's hotel at Waymart where he met Schoonover. Both were drinking heavily, Hull having already drank a pint of whiskey. Schoonover wanted to get something to eat but Gruver said the dinner hour was past. Hull offered to take him to his cousin, Mrs. Getz, where they could get dinner. Schoonover bought drinks several times for the crowd and then went to Getz's and ate and there Hull suggested they go back to the picnic.

HULL'S SUGGESTION.

On the way back a short distance from the crossing on the Delaware and Hudson tracks Schoonover said he was too tired to go further. Hull suggested they go in the brush and lie down. After walking on and talking about it for a short distance they went in at the spot where Schoonover was afterward found. Hull went first. Schoonover hesitated and Hull called, "Come on! Come on! What's the matter with you?"

Hull then followed and they lay down in the brush to sleep. Hull said he was very drunk and fell asleep at once. He didn't remember whether Schoonover went to sleep or not. After being asleep for a time he became conscious that a hand was grasping him about the head. He awoke and found a man clutching him by the throat choking him. He partly raised himself and striking at the man forced him back with such force that the man tore a piece of flesh from his throat. The man struck him with a club he thought in the face, breaking his teeth and causing blood to flow copiously, at the same time grasping him again from behind and was overpowering him when Hull remembered his clasp knife in his pocket. He got it out while bent over and opened it between his legs. He remembers that he struck the man with it, but how he does not know. He then went out on the tracks with the blood dripping from his mouth over his shirt and hands.

TOOK WATCH AND CHAIN.

Then remembering that the man had a watch and chain and thinking that some one might come along and take them he went back and got them for safe keeping. On cross-examination by Mr. Searle he denied that he had robbed Schoonover or had left his pockets hanging out. After the examination of Hull was completed court adjourned.

A good deal of yesterday was spent by the commonwealth in presenting testimony that went to show that the defendant was not so drunk on the day of Schoonover's death as to put him out of possession of his senses. The defense gained a decisive point in the court excluding the sworn statement of Hull, covering the crime, and made by him on July 10 in the Wayne county jail to the district attorney and other counsel and county officials.

The court room was again thronged, more persons being crowded and squeezed into the place than any day during the trial. Hull was more intently interested and apparently anxious than any day of the proceedings.

Mrs. Rose Wood, who is a boarding house mistress, with residence at Waymart, gave the most important testimony for the commonwealth up to this point. It was the first evidence that brought Hull and another man, supposedly Schoonover, to the scene, almost, of the crime.

SAW TWO MEN.

She was on her way to the Lake Lodore station, and was walking along the Delaware and Hudson tracks from Waymart. It was about 2 o'clock. Near the switch, south of the Lodore station, close to where Schoonover's body was found, she saw two men, one of whom she identified later as Hull, the other a person answering the description of Schoonover. First they were arm in arm. Hull was swinging around and talking into the face of Schoonover. He was "sputtering" about something or somebody and was "swearing." A minute or so later, Hull went up on the bank on the opposite side of the railroad on which the body was found. Hull's companion stood on the railroad and called to Hull to know what he was doing up on the bank. "Oh, come up here; come on," Hull said, coaxingly.

Mr. Murphy made a severe test of Mrs. Wood's testimony in his cross examination, particularly her identification of Hull. She didn't know Hull, she admitted, on the day she met him; that is, she had no knowledge of his identity; neither did she know Schoonover. She identified Hull later, several weeks after, when she made a visit to Honesdale and went to the county jail for the express purpose of satisfying herself as to the identity of the prisoner. When she saw him, she said she was sure he was the one whom she met on the railroad track.

LESHER'S TESTIMONY.

Damaging testimony, which at the same time will act to sustain the theory of self-defense, was from the next witness, C. W. Lesher, of Carbondale, professor of the business department of the High school of that city. Lesher was on his way from Waymart to the Lake Lodore station on the afternoon of June 26. He met Hull on the railroad track, going towards Waymart. Hull, taking him for a Carbondale physician, exclaimed: "For God's sake, doctor, take out this tooth!" at the same time exhibiting his jaw, which was badly swollen and noticeably red. "I had a fight with a scab," Hull continued, according to the witness. "He called me a scab and I knocked him down, but he hit me on the jaw with a club."

There was no abrasion on the jaw, Mr. Lesher explained, as he noticed after an examination. Hull opened his mouth, and in the upper left jaw there was one tooth missing. The spot was sore-looking, though no blood was noticeable.

Hull continued with his story about the quarrel. "I knocked him down," he said, and then, pulling out his knife, he wildly cried, "My God, I don't know whether I used this knife on him!"

Hull went on with talk about his mother and his wife, and broke out again with, "My God," referring to his mother, "she might hear in the morning that I've been arrested for murder."

The witness explained how he persuaded Hull to come home with him to Carbondale, offering to pay his fare, but Hull said no, that he would go home in the morning and had money to pay his fare, pulling it out of his pocket as proof of the statement.

SHIRT WAS BLOODY.

Hull's collar was dilapidated, Lesher said; his shirt was very bloody, and to hide the sight of the blood the witness buttoned the defendant's coat. Hull showed a temperance pledge to the witness, when the latter spoke to him about sobering up. Hull then went on towards Waymart. Before his going, Hull told two different stories about his fight, but how he was injured was the same in each instance.

The cross-examination by Mr. Murphy was brief. The witness' testimony was regarded as favorable to quite a degree by the defense, inasmuch as it laid the foundation for the stand of self-defense. Certain of the admissions, coming from so important a witness for the commonwealth as this one, made it valuable for Hull's side.

The witness saw no blood on the nose of Hull, nor did that organ indicate that he had been struck there. His face was badly swollen, that is, his jaw, and it looked as if the blow that produced the swelling came from a club, as claimed by Hull. As to Hull's condition, Mr. Lesher said he couldn't walk straight; he was nervous and excited, but was not helplessly drunk.

The knife was shown Mr. Lesher by the district attorney and, like the witnesses before him, he declared "that looks like the knife."

Fred Ogleby, of Carbondale, a Delaware and Hudson fireman, who was at Lake Lodore, June 26, passed Hull on the railroad track, between Waymart and where the body was found, about one hundred yards from the latter place. The side of his face was swollen and it was of a reddish hue. He wore a pair of goggles at the time.

TOOK MEASUREMENTS.

George Ross, reporter on the Wayne Independent, testified to measurements he made of the distance between the different meeting places between where the body was found and Waymart station.

Charles Moylan, William Moylan, blacksmiths, of Waymart, and J. H. Stevens and his sister, also of Waymart, were called to prove that blood was on Hull's shirt front after his leaving Schoonover, and that he was not so drunk that he did not know what he was doing. Evidence from the witnesses to prove this was that he came to pay Moylan for repairing his wheel some time before, and Miss Stevens for the loan of a bicycle pump. All of the witnesses saw a watch with Hull and a roll of bills.

Lieutenant of Police John Davis, of the West Scranton precinct, detailed the arrest of Hull on the Rodney farm at Maple Lake, near Moscow, and of his finding the knife the next day on the spot where he arrested the defendant; also of having received the watch and chain from Mrs. Rodney.

Sheriff Armbruster repeated statements made to him by Hull on the day of the preliminary hearing, when he was about to be locked in his cell. He said, "The worst thing against me is the knife." Later, he said it belonged to his brother, Charlie.

In the afternoon, S. Radin, a Scranton pawnbroker, identified the chain in evidence as one attached to a watch he repaired for Edwin Schoonover, whom he knew for eight years.

Dr. F. L. McGraw, of Scranton, identified a receipt found on the dead body as one he gave Edwin Schoonover.

HULL'S STATEMENTS.

The series of statements which Hull made at various times, beginning with his arrest, were now introduced to be used for the purposes of contradiction. Clerk and Secretary Mark K. Edgar, to Recorder Connell, of Scranton, was the first of these witnesses. The statements he repeated were made by Hull to Superintendent of Police Robling while Hull was in the city hall station on July 8. Substantially, they were that Hull was at Lake Lodore on June 26; that he drank there with some men; that he and a tall man went to his aunt's for dinner, who left him after they ate; that a man called him a scab and he struck him; that he had no watch in Carbondale, nor chain, nor did he have a chain or give a chain to any body. Supposed the bloodstain on his coat sleeve, he explained, was caused by mud.

On cross examination, Mr. Edgar said he did not know whether the words "he struck him" referred to Hull himself or to the man who called him a scab.

Chief McAndrew had statements made to him on the day of the preliminary hearing, which varied with the others. The statements were made by Hull after being cautioned, the witness said.

The gist of the talks between them was that Hull was not guilty; it was another party who did the deed, but he would be produced at the right time. He also denied that he had a watch and chain, but that the other party had them and pawned the watch at Waymart. The only mistake he made was giving the knife over to the other man. The story of the fight with the scab tallied with the others.

The most important achievement of the day for the defense was at this juncture, when the court, of itself, excluded the statement made by Hull, signed and sworn in the Wayne county jail on July 10, to the district attorney, Mr. Searles, Sheriff Armbruster and Ernest Gammell, county commissioners' clerk.

READ TO HULL.

Hull made the statements to the party, who afterwards dictated them to a stenographer, who prepared a typewritten statement of them. This statement, according to the commonwealth, was read to Hull, who caused some alterations and interlineations to be made. Then he signed it, at least made his mark, and made affidavit to it. The defense had a long line of objections to its admission, covering every possible ground of attack. Judge Purdy, however, while not committing himself as to the merit of the objections, had one in mind that he gave a paramount place. This was that there was no evidence offered to show that the defendant was informed on the second visit to the jail that the statements had been reduced to typewriting to be used against him. On that ground the paper was excluded, thereby casting aside something on which the commonwealth placed great dependence.

The witnesses, Gammell and Sheriff Armbruster, were allowed, however, to go on the stand and repeat what they recollected he said to them in the jail.

The statements were almost identical with those made to Superintendent of Police Robling, of Scranton, differing only in detail.

Michael Hart, a Carbondale Traction company conductor, told of having heard Hull tell another man that the sheriff was likely to be after him. This was on June 28, while Hull was riding to Peckville.

After the calling of a few witnesses to prove that Hull's drunkenness did not affect his speech the commonwealth closed its case.

After a half hour's consultation with Hull, his counsel decided to open its side. At 5 o'clock Mr. O'Malley began his opening.

THEATRICAL NEWS.

TODAY'S ATTRACTIONS.

LYCEUM—"Winchester." Afternoon and night.
ACADEMY—Bennett & Moulton Repertoire company. Afternoon and night.
STAR—"The New York Stars." Afternoon and night.

"D'Arcy of the Guards."

Henry Miller appeared at the Lyceum last night in a delightful play written by Louis Evan Shipman and called "D'Arcy of the Guards."

It is a story of colonial life during the war of the revolution. The scene is laid in Philadelphia during the dark times of Valley Forge, when the patriotism of the women who were left in that city were sorely tried by having the British officers quartered upon them while their fathers, husbands and brothers were suffering for the necessities of life in the entrenched idleness of their desolate winter camp.

D'Arcy has been quartered at the house of a rebel in Philadelphia, the daughter of the house, Pamela Townshend, being a most attractive and ardent young patriot. He falls in love with her, but she, true to her own people, does not apparently return his love. Her brother, who is one of Washington's officers, comes home surreptitiously to see his people, and is about to be arrested as a spy, when D'Arcy, who thinks the young man Pamela's lover, saves him. When he learns the true relationship he is overjoyed, but later he is brought face to face with his duty by the discovery that Pamela has found the British plans of attack and is about to send them to Washington.

In the struggle which follows, Pamela accidentally discharges a pistol, and D'Arcy is wounded. The wound makes Pamela confess her love for D'Arcy, and, of course, love is triumphant, and without any great sacrifice of duty.

Major D'Arcy was the role that Mr. Miller presented, and a capital bit of work it was. The grace, the rollicking, the sentimental sides of the character of the noble and courteous young English officer and gentleman were shown with a beauty and finish that makes Major D'Arcy a stage creation that takes among the best of Mr. Miller's efforts.

"D'Arcy of the Guards" is just a dainty love story between two young people, with a dozen or so other characters brought in to add color and something of variety to the stage. The interest in the play, however, never diverges for an instant from Major D'Arcy and Pamela Townsend, and the theatre-goers would not have it otherwise. There are quite enough of plays where happiness is dearly won after long battling with heartless villains, and it is something of a relief to find a drama founded purely and solely on a love affair between two young people in which no scheming villain obtrudes his unwelcomed presence.

Miss Florence Rockwell was sweet and girlish as Pamela Townsend and enacted the role with consummate art. She divided with Mr. Miller the honors of the evening.

The company surrounding these two artists was well nigh flawless and the garniture of the five acts of the drama in the way of scenery and staging was everything that could be desired.

"Winchester."

This afternoon and night the new Southern melodrama, "Winchester," will be presented at the Lyceum.

The play contains many strong dramatic situations, and the young author has handled them in the best possible manner. There are many excellent chances for clever acting, and the company interpreting the play is said to handle them effectively. The cast is headed by John J. Farrell and Miss Margaret May, who will introduce her famous jumping horse, "Mazeppa."

Today's Bill at the Academy.

The Bennett & Moulton company will present "The Orphans of New York" this afternoon, and "At the Hour of Nine" will be the bill for this evening. Last evening the company presented "The Count of Monte Cristo" in a highly creditable manner, Frank Linden being especially deserving of praise for his fine character work in the part of Edmond Dantes.

Next week will be the last of the company's engagement in this city for the season.

"The Dairy Farm."

One hundred nights in New York, 147 in Philadelphia and 125 in Chicago is the great record Eleanor Merton's beautiful play, "The Dairy Farm," is credited with. This successful drama will be presented at the Lyceum on Monday next by a fine company of artists, including many of the originals.

It is doubtful if any play ever produced in this country has met with the same amount of popularity as that credited to "The Dairy Farm." It will be staged here with all of the original scenery, costumes and realistic effects.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The beautiful and realistic picture which has made A. W. Martin's production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" world-famous, are the humble little cabin of Uncle Tom, an old Southern road, Skinner's tavern, the ice-gorged Ohio river by moonlight, the grand old home of Phineas Friend, the wild, rocky pass in Southern Ohio, St. Claire's home, showing a tropical garden with its fragrant magnolia and orange trees, among which nestles the typical Southern plantation residence, the home of Eva; corridor at St. Clair's, the great New Orleans levee and slave mart, a snow-covered road near Legree's, a street in New Orleans, Legree's plantation on the Red river, with the cotton in full bloom, and the transformation, entitled, "The Celestial City."

Mr. Martin's version involves thirty important characters and is told in six acts and twenty-eight scenes. Seventy negroes are carried to fill on the pictures and introduce their plantation pastimes. The production is transported by special train. The engagement will open at the Lyceum for matinee and night, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

The May Howard Company.

May Howard's company will be seen at the Star next week, commencing Monday matinee, and is sure to win immediate favor by the brightness and snap which characterizes the programme. Particularly noticeable features will be pretty girls of the chorus and the magnificent costumes.

There are two burlesques on the programme, both from the pen of Fred Solomon, the first entitled, "Always Something Doing," with Miss May Howard in the leading role, and the other a merry conceit called, "The Three Lost Brothers." In the company are thirty-five people, including John Lemmels, Vedder and Della, Amy Nelson, Sheridan and Flanigan, Garnold and Gilmore, May Belle, Barrett Brothers, Evans and Grant, and Frankie Emmett, the little girl with the big voice.

GREAT THRONG AT CONVENTION

INTEREST SHOWN IN KINDERGARTEN WORK.

Many of the Primary Teachers of the City Schools Attended the Afternoon Session—Miss Anna W. Williams, of Philadelphia, Was Unable to Be Present on Account of Illness—Several Fine Addresses Were Delivered—Other Features of the Afternoon Programme.

Guernsey hall was crowded to the doors yesterday at the closing session of the state kindergarten meeting. By the action of the board of control the primary teachers were allowed the afternoon for attendance at this meeting and they were out in full force. They listened to delightful addresses and must have received much benefit.

Owing to illness, Miss Anna W. Williams, superintendent of public kindergartens in Philadelphia, was unable to be present. Her place was filled most satisfactorily by Mrs. Wilson.

Miss Underwood, supervisor of kindergartens in this city, presided. Captain May, chairman of the teachers' committee, was unable to be present, and Superintendent George Howell made the address of welcome for the afternoon. Prof. Howell is greatly in sympathy with the kindergarten movement and his address was valuable from every point of view. He began most happily by quoting from George Eliot, as expressing a universal thought: "I like not only to be loved but I like to be told that I am loved." He not only welcomed the delegates of the State Kindergarten association, but told them that they were welcome to the homes and hearts of Scranton people. He believed that the best education was not always to be found in books, but to be gained by social and spiritual contact with cultured men and women, and that these delegates were not ordinary ones, but messengers of wisdom, who will leave with our schools the benefit of their experience and study.

HAS DONE GOOD WORK.

The Scranton kindergarten in connection with the public schools, have been in existence but ten years, but it is the concensus of opinion among the primary teachers that the children coming to them from the kindergarten are more obedient, more confident, less refractory and more alert than those coming from the nursery. The speaker said that he had full faith in the kindergarten system exemplifying the courage and wisdom of Froebel, the child emancipator. He particularly emphasized the importance, that it is a vital part of the school system and not a mere appendage, and that there should be no sudden transition, no gulf or chasm, between it and the primary school. He was most earnest in urging the teachers to advance the idea of co-ordination with the kindergartens and make their methods a common ground. In conclusion, he hoped that the visitors would go away carrying the news that we are doing in Scranton all that can be done for the best interests of the child.

Mrs. L. P. Wilson, the state president, made a pleasing response to the address of welcome, in which she gave a brief history of the state association. It began with less than a dozen members in 1897, and now numbers more than 700. Incidentally, she paid a high tribute to the Pennsylvania legislature of 1901, which has made free kindergartens a part of the public school system of the state.

A pleasing portion of the programme were two charming solos by Mrs. H. H. Brady, jr. She sang, "Sweet Lavender," and "Mavourneen." Miss Anna McLeod acting as accompanist.

MISS ALLISON'S ADDRESS.

Miss Georgia Allison was next introduced. She gave an excellent address, beautifully expressed and full of thought, on "Some Reasons Why the Kindergarten Should Have a Permanent Place in Education." It included a brief review of the kindergarten work in America. She divided it into four periods. Froebel started the first kindergarten in 1840. Eliza Peabody, a relative of both Nathaniel Hawthorne and Horace Mann, became interested in Froebel books, went to Germany and studied the system, returning to Boston, from which it has spread far and wide. Boston helped to define its workings. The next movement was in Florence, Mass., and was philanthropical in its tendency, looking toward redemptive plans. The national movement began in St. Louis, while the fourth movement was in Chicago, in the work among mothers. In Boston, the development of ideals was the mainspring. The expression of self, the respect of the rights of others, the best good for the family; the home and national life.

It was in Florence, Mass., that Mr. Hill gave the money to support the first kindergarten. His gift was followed by Miss Quincy Shaw's work in supporting thirty kindergartens in Boston for fourteen years.

Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst supported all the kindergartens in Washington, D. C., until congress made them a part of the public school system. Others who could not give so largely, formed themselves into clubs or associations and thus the work has gone on. There are now 115 kindergarten associations in the United States. The Golden Gate association, of California, has supported forty-one kindergartens and raised $500,000, caring for 30,000 children.

APPEALS TO PEOPLE.

The redemptive features of the work appeal to the greatest mass of people. Something has to be done to counteract the heredity and environment of the children of the criminal class. It has been discovered that the work must be begun early. There are 189 cities which now have permanent kindergartens in connection with the public schools. It is the greatest work of women of the future to reach the child. They must do it as mothers, teachers or relatives. We must all fall short of our ideals if we are not more sympathetic and do not better understand the little ones than we do today. It should be our aim to say, "I am a teacher and I shall make my character so that it shall show I am a teacher."

Mrs. Wilson spoke most eloquently on the theme which had been assigned to Miss Williams, "The Relation of the Kindergarten to the Primary School." Her address was devoted to a description of kindergarten work and its symbolic side, developing the creative side of the child's thought, educating his hands, his perceptions, his ideals. She referred to Pestalozzi's work as recognizing only the senses, while Froebel's appealed to forces unseen but more potent. In illustration, she read the fascinating little poem of Robert Louis Stevenson's, "Up in a Cherry Tree," as carrying the inner thought of the child of that land of ideality, where "All the playthings come alive."

The meeting closed with an expression of thanks, given by Miss Underwood to the board of control and also to the teachers for their attendance.

D., L. & W. Board for Today.

Following is the make-up of the D., L. & W. board for today:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11.

Wild Cats, East—5:30 a. m., J. J. Costello; 4 a. m., A. G. Hammitt; 5 a. m., F. L. Rogers; 8 a. m., G. W. Bush; 10 a. m., C. W. Dunn; 11 a. m., T. Fitzpatrick; 2 p. m., W. A. Bartholomew; 5 p. m., H. Bisbing; 6 p. m., B. Gilligan; Summits, Etc.—6 a. m., east, J. Hennigan; 8 a. m., west, G. Freundlicher; 1 p. m., west, Thompson; 6 p. m., east, J. Carrigg; 8 p. m., west, M. Golden; 7 p. m., Nay Aug., E. McAllister; 7 p. m., Cayuga, M. Conley.

Passes—6 a. m., Widner; 6:45 a. m., S. Fincenta; 8 a. m., Hunter; 11:20 a. m., Moran; 6 p. m., Gerity; 7 p. m., Mingle; 9 p. m., W. H. Bartholomew; 10 p. m., Langdon.

Passenger Engines—7 a. m., Gaffney; 7 a. m., Singer; 10 a. m., J. J. Murray; 10 a. m., F. L. Secor; 7 p. m., Stanton; 8:30 p. m., McGovern.

Wild Cats, West—5 a. m., J. H. McCann; 7 a. m., John Grainger; 10 a. m., J. Woodell, with Widner's crew; 11 a. m., C. Wall; 2 p. m., T. Donohoe; 3 p. m., M. Connolly; 4 p. m., A. E. Ketchum; 9 p. m., P. Cavanaugh.

NOTICE.

Brakeman Eugene Pollamus will call at trainmaster's office.

Brakemen Frank Sweeney and Tim Larkin will go on with A. G. Hammitt next trip in place of John Thompson and George Cassidy, and until further notice.

Brakeman P. W. Hammitt will go on with H. Doherty next trip in place of A. J. Hamlin and until further notice.

Brakemen John Boast and Miles Cronin will go on with D. Howley next trip in place of W. Carpenter and C. Clarke, and until further notice.

Ray Maroney will go on with Stevens next trip in L. A. Garrison's place, and until further notice.

Brakeman William Hughes will go on with O. W. Fitzgerald next trip in place of E. A. Mosier, and until further notice.

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Every Sufferer from Catarrh Knows That Salves, Lotions, Washes, Sprays, Douches Do Not Cure.

Powders, lotions, salves, sprays and inhalers cannot really cure Catarrh, because this disease is a blood disease, and local applications, if they accomplish anything, at all, simply give transient relief.

The catarrhal poison is in the blood and the mucous membrane of the nose, throat and trachea tries to relieve the

system by secreting large quantities of mucous, the discharge sometimes closing up the nostrils, dropping into the throat, causing deafness by closing the Eustachian tubes, and after a time causing catarrh of the stomach or serious throat and lung troubles.

A remedy to really cure catarrh must be an internal remedy which will cleanse the blood from catarrhal poison and remove the fever and congestion from the mucous membrane.

The best and most modern remedies for this purpose are antiseptics scientifically known as Eucalyptol, Guaiacol, Sanguinaria and Hydrastin, and while each of these have been successfully used separately, yet it has been difficult to get them all combined in one palatable, convenient and efficient form.

The manufacturers of the new catarrh cure, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, have succeeded admirably in accomplishing this result. They are large, pleasant tasting lozenges, to be dissolved in the mouth, thus reaching every part of the mucous membrane of the throat and finally the stomach.

Unlike many catarrh remedies, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets contain no cocaine, opiate or any injurious drug whatever and are equally beneficial for little children and adults.

Mr. C. R. Rembrandt, of Rochester, N. Y., says: "I know of few people who have suffered as much as I from Catarrh of the head, throat and stomach. I used sprays, inhalers and powders for months at a time with only slight relief, and had no hope of cure. I had but the means to make a change of climate, which seemed my only chance of cure.

"Last spring I read an account of some remarkable cures made by Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and promptly bought a fifty-cent box from my druggist and obtained such positive benefit from that one package that I continues to use them daily until I now consider myself entirely free from the disgusting annoyance of catarrh; my head is clear, my digestion all I could ask and my hearing, which had begun to fail as a result of the catarrh, has greatly improved until I feel I can hear as well as ever. They are a household necessity in my family."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold by druggists at 50 cents for complete treatment and for convenience, safety and prompt results they are undoubtedly the long looked for catarrh cure.

Sportsmen

Get ready foa the hunting season, which opens Tuesday, October 15

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