# HISTORIANS FAIL TO AGREE THAT THE PRUSSIANS SAVED WATERLOO.

Commenting on Emperor William's Claim of Supreme Credit for | correctly placed credit for the victory in waterloo would have had to be pean history at the University of Penn. Kaiser Right so Far as He Goes Is the General View-Princeton sylvania, and the author of many not. Timely Aid, but Award Palm to Wellington.

HAT toast to the Hanoverian Legion, in the course of which the kaiser said the Hanoverlans and Prussians saved the British army from destruction at Waterloo has roused criticism and dissent wherever the emperor's words have been carried, says the New York Herald. The wraith of history has been raised from its grave and the grand

"Saved the English!" exclaim certain professors of history, "Abone, and there are some who, while admitting that the Duke of Wellington was in a bad way, say the the credit for the victory over Napoleon should be equally divided, as the British commander accepted battle only on the promise

might better have been left undisturbed for the preservation of the friendly relations between two great nations, was made on December 19, at Hanover, during the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the organization of the former Hanoverian regiments. His majesty had commanded that a medal be struck in commemoration of the incidnt, and his speech was made

sians, rescued the British army from destruction at Waterloo,"

# Prof. Dunning, of Columbia, Would

This is a matter," said Professor W. A. Dunning, of the department of history of Columbia university, "con-cerning which there is still a differinaccurate in his statement.

struction is extravagant and inaccuwhen he should have prevented Prussians from ever getting to Wa-

Only two days before the battle the French had defeated the forces of Blucher and Lingy with great loss, and Napoleon did not think the Prussians would be able to recover from their defeat in time to reinforce the British The action of the Prussians was a part of the game as mapped out by Welling-ton. It is difficult for any man to say as to what would have been the outome of the battle had it not been for he arrival of Blucher. The British had just repulsed the Imperial Guard, and although the Euglish were in poor condition, it is not at all likely that the French would have been able to ave destroyed them had Blucher failed them. In his reports Wellington never sought in any way to belittle the time-

## Wellington Held His Own.

on from the field.

The arryal of Blucher was what he battle. British and Prussians were al-Both were trying to accomplish same task. There is nothing to ustify the assertion that Blucher saved Wellington from destruction."

army is again marshalled. The battle is laid out on library tables with the aid of pins blue and pins red stuck into long suffering maps.

Other students of the past declare that the question is still an open that Blucher should go to his aid.

This address, which many declare opens up a line of discussion which

"With hearty thanks," said the kaiser, "I raise my glass, and I hope that will follow my example. To the health of the German legion, in memory its incomparable deeds, which, in conjunction with Blucher and the Prus-

### THINKS THE KAISER IN ERROR | THINKS THE KAISER RIGHT. Prof. Wheeler, of Yale, Says Two Not Call Either the Victor. Armies Won the Victory.

opinion. When the kaiser says wever, that the Prussians saved the British from destruction at Waterloo responsibility lay with Wellington. He accepted battle only after the assurance had been given to him by Blucher that the Prussians would sup-He might otherwise have rereated and avoided an engagement until he was reinforced. The credit for me of the battle belongs no nore to Blucher alone than it does to Wellington alone. They were allies. Their cause was a common one and the battle was fought on a definite plan

upon which they had agreed.
That the arrival of Blucher was opportune no one will deny, but to say the Blucher saved Wellington from derate. The battle hung upon the fact that Wellington knew that the Prussians were moving to his aid, which Napoleon did not know. Napoleon, had he the knowledge of the same facts that Weilington had, might have had Grouchy within striking distance. As was, Grouchy with 33,000 French troops was going away from Blucher

ly aid which the Prussians gave."

"Absurd," said Professor J./H. Robason, also of Columbia university, in mmenting upon the kaiser's toast. Wellington was in a bad way at Waerloo, but he was holding his own. He ad repeatedly repulsed the French. and he might have made an orderly etreat, even though he did not have the strength to drive the forces of Napo-

expected, and in his belief that Prussian aid would come he had accepted

Professor Robinson said that one of the greatest authorities on the strategy of the Waterloo campaign was the late hn Codman Ropes.

Kaiser Wilhelm is perfectly correct se far as he goes, but he does not go

far enough in his remarks.
"The flury in Great Britain is ab Anybody who is familiar with the historical documents knows that it the historical documents knows that it was equally a Prussian and English victory that Wellington's ailied army won at Waterloo. I did not suppose that anybody who is familiar with the subject did not admit that. There is no question whatever in my mind. "Emperor Napoleon fought the battle with his right hand tied behind him, He had to fight in an abnormal way. He had to send 17,000 of his best troops against the Prussian that

troops against the Prussians—that tells the whole story. If he had waited five hours Wellington could not have stood up under the attack.

"Perhaps Emperor Wilhelm meant to cover the ground when he speaks of the rescue of the English army from de-struction at Waterloo. Without that help the English army would have been undoubtedly destroyed. About 50,000 Prussians were on the field before the battle was over. They lost half as many men as the English lost, although they did not open fire until half past four o'clock. Wellington, in a high state of excitement, was sending mesages with the state of excitement. sages hither and you for help. Although was a cool general he had chance whatever and he made stupid mistakes. He let many of his troops stand there because he thought Napoleon was going to attack him on the

"If Weilington had done his duty two days before the battle took place the battle of Waterloo would not have been fought. Wellington did not do as he had agreed with Blucher. They had agreed to co-operate—if one was attacked the other was to go to his help. If such a plan had been carried out at Ligny | Professor Cheney, professor of Euro.

of that. There is much to be said in such a controversial matter as this, and one must be careful to have proof for statements.

"It was a very curious document with which Wellington made his report to Parliament after the battle. He fought the battle like a good soldier that he was, but he made his report like a politician and diplomat. But the Germans always have taken the view that Weilington would have been defeated if Blucher had not helped him. Wellington's army was not concentrated, but was strung out 35 miles. What could not Napoleon have done if the could not Napoleon have done if the Prussians and allies had not got together in sufficient numbers to stand

# ENGLISH NEVER IN DANGER.

Prot. McMaster Thinks the Kaiser Was Seeking Notoriety.

Philadelphia, Pa., Saturday. Professor John Bach McMaster, head of the historical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and one of the most eminent historical authorties in the United States, thinks the kaiser was talking to gain notoriety. He said:
"Wellington had the English forces drawn up in a hollow square upon which Napoleon had rushed all day.

only to be repulsed every time. The English forces were never in danger, and had Blucher not arrived doubtless would have defeated the French. 'Of course the arrival of fresh troops was very acceptable, but I have no doubt the English were entirely capable of fighting the battle alone. kaiser certainly has been misinformed or is following his custom of giving the world something to talk about."

'I think the supper must have been a little too strong for the kalser and he allowed his natural enthusiasm to run away with him. It must be remembered that the French were the attacking force, the English holding an invulner-able position on a hill. The arrival of Blucher turned a defeat for the French into an utter rout, but it is absurd to think Wellington was ever in any serious danger.

## WELLINGTON WAS GENEROUS Prof. Van Dyke Says Prussian Services Were Very Great.

Professor Paul Van Dyke, head of the history department in Princeton university, expressed himself in regard to the statement of Emperor William that Blucher and the Prussians saved the North Research English army from defeat at the bat-tle of Waterloo by saying:

"There is a natural tendency on the part of German and English historians to emphasize the pervices of their own armies in the final defeat of Napoleon." I would not criticise very much the re-marks of Emperor William at the Han-over banquet, because it is true that if Blucher and the Prussian had not come to the English army's assistance Waterloo would not have been at least the sweeping victory that it was, "Whether the English army would

have been destroyed had this assistance not been forthcoming is hypothetical history. The genius of the battle was unquestionably the Duke of Wellington, but the great service of the Prussians ought not to be underestimated. It was not overlooked by generous minded Englishmen, and least of all by the Duke of Wellington.

"The emperor of the German nation | day won the fight for the Confederate

Professor Calls Attention to Wellington's Acknowledg-

ment of Prussians' Aid.

great conflict that broke the tyranny of BLUCHER JUST IN TIME so Thinks Sen. Morgan, Who Re-

calls the Battle of Manassas. Washington, D. C., Saturday.-Sena er John T. Morgan of Alabama, who gave distinguished service in the Conederate army during the Civil war, was much interested in the kaiser's state ment that General Blucher's timely arrival saved the British army from de-feat at the battle of Watertoo,

"I am inclined to think," said Sena-or Morgan to a Herald correspondent, That the battle of Waterloo would bave been won by the British whether Blucher arrived or not. It would not have been at that moment, however and the fighting might have gone on for several days. The British army was not ready to give up by any means. It was standing its ground, and so was the French. Blucher's arrival was at a ital moment and turned the scale which at the time was about evenly balanced. It was one of those times that come in almost every battle when moments count, and the action must be

timely or it is lost.
"I remember that we had almost the same situation in the battle of Manas. sas. Many historians say that the arrival of Johnston on that memorable

has every right to speak with pride of army. Now Johnston undoubtedly did the heroism shown by Germans in the arrive at the critical memort, and ble arrive at the critical moment, and his coming caused a decisive turn in the flood of the battle, but there are many of us who do not forget that 'Stonewall' Jackson was down there in the thick fighting all this time and rather think that the fight would have been won by the Confederate army anyway. How-ever, as I said of the battle of Waterloo, the fighting might have gone on for a day or two longer before the end came.

After all, we cannot tell anything about such occasions. Who can know what might have happened if those gen-erals had not arrived just when they did. It takes a debating society to decide such matters. In fact, they are good material for debate; they can be argued from either standpoint, and both sides can find good ground to stand up-

Mr. Ropes, who went to original sources for his information and devoted years of study to the Napoleonic wars,

"Wellington felt," declared Mr. Ropes, "that he could rely on Blucher's promise, and he took his chance that Bluchr would be able to fulfil that promise,

fling, a Prussian officer attached to the staff of Weilington, who took a promi-nent part in the battle of Waterloo.

"The delke," said the baron, "when his practised eye perceived that the French army was no longer dangerous, was equally aware that with his infantry so diminished he could achieve nothing more of importance, but if he stood still and resigned the pursuit to the cided and won the battle."

was due, said that he agreed with Ken-nedy, who said that the Iron Duke accepted the gage of battle only on the promise that he would be supported by Blucher.

# BLUCHER'S GUNS HEARD.

Napoelonic period is Professor William M. Sloane, the head of the department mistory in Columbia university. The professor is at present in Paris on a leave of absence. That he had therleave of absence. That he had thoroughly considered the question as to whom the credit for the victory of Wa. terloo was due appears in Book IV of his history, entitled "Napoleon Bona-

Though the dramatic stories of the

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and

# The Iroquois' Fiery Chain of Death.

is necessary to understand how it hap.

New Haven, Conn., Saturday.-Pro-fessor Arthur M. Wheeler, LL. D., head

of the history department in Yale uni-versity, when asked if the kaiser had

After comparing the statements of survivors who were on the stage and in various parts of the house, and of persons who were at the doors on the out. side at the time, and of firemen who entered the building while it was burning, the circumstances are found to be

The matinee of "Mr. Bluebeard" was a scene with which theater goers are familiar and which adds to the enjoyment of a show, namely, a house sold

out and with standing room only. The splendid Iroquois was jammed to the doors. The back of the main, or ground floor, was filled with men standing. The places of vantage in the balcony (called in the east the "dress cirele") were also crowded with persons

standing. The gallery was packed.
The seating capacity of the noblest temple of Thespis in Chicago was 720 in the parquet, witht 24 box seats; 465 in the balcony, with 16 box seats, and 475 in the gallery—all told, 1,700. But fully persons had passed the doors. About 300 men, 900 women and 900 children were enjoying the beautiful scene,

'In the Pale Moonlight" at 3:12 o'clock. All theater goers have been in such audiences and sat or crowded uncon-sciously cheek by jowl with death in its most ghastly form.

When civic societies and social orga-nizations give entertainments, and when grand bazars and bails are held for which persons not in the theatrical business are responsible, it is usual to unload the burden of risk on the fire department. Everybody has seen the fire company in the side street on oc-casions when thousands of women and

children were out. But theatrical men are used to the risk which alarms others when they realize what a crush they will have and sends them to the fire department for

relief from anxiety.
As this study of the Chicago disaster will presently disclose, a fire company at the stage entrance would have re-duced the death list to those trampled in the always possible panic.
Of course, a request from a theatrical

manager, whose house is crowded with children, for a fire company and a pla-toon of police, would be regarded as infinitely cheeky The first link in the chain of circum.

stance that imprisoned several hundred

light song

Whether the next flery link was the "spot light" or the group of calcium mimicing the moonbeams, doesn't mat-ter. Anyway, caused by one or the other, a wisp of flame appeared in the flies overhead. Many persons in reading the stories thought of the flies as the wings. The fire did not begin on the stage, but over the stage. It should be remembered that the

scenery in modern theaters is let down and hauled up, and high above the stage floor is the rigging loft where painted landscapes and streets and canvas walls and curtains and gauzes await their cue.

For a few heart beats only a few of the people on the stage saw the wisp of flame. The audience observed some of them falter in the song and the evolutions and look up to the moon. They were looking anxiously for the stage hands in the flies to smother the fire. But, like a mischievious devil, the yellow wisp eluded the perhaps tream-ling hands of the man closest to it. Doubtles every old player in the cast

had seen such accidents-most of them never known to the audience. For priceless moments the people on the stage tried to go on; the flame escaped from the man in the flies overhead, who gave it up; and in those second was the time when two or three fire men running a line of hose across the stage would have drowned the flames. Panic there might have been, but it would not have been a scampering in a white and gold oven.

Many have wondered how the 350 people on the stage could every one escape, while 600 of the audience perished when it was the stage that was burning. The reason was that the fire was overhead. The proscenium wall of

At this point the chief actor in the tragedy was that flend all theatrical men fear above anything else, the flend panic. The one thought of every brave man connected with "Mr. Bluebeard" or the Iroquois theater was to stop the panic. In their desparts, so to the panic. panic. In their desperate zeal to pre-vent a stampede they formed another link in the red chain of death for hun-

Was not the house fireproof? Wasn't it perfectly safe if the people would not squeeze and trample each other to th? The ushers believed that the would be extinguished. At least

only the rigging loft-really a separate building-would burn. There were plenty of bold fellows on the stage to run a line of hose-but

Study of the Iroquois theater disaster | persons in a gilded iron oven was when | there was no hose. There were plenty | the house was darkened for the moon | of eager hands to turn on a sprinkler | opparatus to deluge the scenery-but

there was no sprinkler. Only the theater fireman tried to hit the burning spot with a hand gren-ade: some lost their heads, some didn't, but those who didn't were filled with the mistakeen zeal of holding the audience to prevent panic

The man who ran to give a fire alarm turned in a "still" for the Iroquois, not realizing that it was too late for even general alarm to break the chain of But the ingrained training of the theatrical men to avoid panic, to avoid the alarm of fire engines thundering to

the door; to avoid the firight of firemen rushing across the stage, undoubtedly held back that fire alarm. The lack of anything on the stage to

reach the fire was a circumstance that could not be overcome. Eddie Foy called for the fire curtain. All they could do was to let down the asbestos shield and fiee for their lives.

But, alas! that not one of the electricians had the inspiration to open the losed switches and give the audience the boon of friendly electric lights. The fire curtain jammed; the players and the stage staff gave way to their next natural impulse of saving women and children on the stage audience had been the first thought of every brave man behind the footlights, but the fire curtain was

opelessly stuck.
The fact that every woman and every child-many of them in the dressing rooms unconscious of danger-many of them in the lofty rooms from which they could escape only by the noiseless stage elevator—the fact that all got out proves that there was no lack of gallant fellows behind the foot-

The lad who brought the women down in the elevator from the fifth and seventh tier of dressing rooms, they sald, was white as a sheet and trembling—he was pliffully scared—but the lad went after them A scared boy who can do that is a hero!

If somebody had only thought to turn

on the lights in the house! Meantime the great audience which had been held in check by the appeals from the stage started for the doors where it saw the daylight in the grand foyer. Not only were many persons thinking of the proverbial warning to keep cool and avoid a panic, but the fact that the flames licked the proscen-

ium arch, high up, reassured them. It

was like the man in a hotel who feels ! relieved when he sees that fire is on the floor above him, not below him. The Iroquois had many exits. But

some of them were draped with cur tains for beauty's sake. In the gloon was horribly streaked with the yellow of the flame that seemed to stoop under the arch and look at its victims, the emergency exits became a mockery.

to stop panic were heroic but foolish, like the Roman sentinel who stood his st at Pompell while Vesuvius enguifed him. Some of them refused to open the emergency exits. They knew that, in case of fire on the stage, a strong draught would be the death of They held the doors and said: "Wait until the fire curtain is sent

At this moment of the tragedy of a death-chain of circumstances, perhaps ten minutes had elapsed from the time the wisp of flame escaped from the men

in the files over the stage.

The people were excited and struggling, but the madness of fear had not yet fallen upon them. In the doors to the big white fover the ushers and one or two policemen fought savagely with the crowd to hold it back. The entire row of swinging doors was not opened.

Now comes the worst of it all. The balcony and gallery rails were not fifty feet from the burning stage. Those who, previous to this time, had hurried down the nine-foot stairs to the foyer had escaped. But the largest number, remembering the injunction against panic and waiting for the lights to be turned up, remained in their seats. The flames, sucked by a draught-some say from the open doors, some say the ventilators in the dome-now

leaped from under the partly lowered fire curtain upon the women and the children in the balcony and the gallery. Instantly the madness was on them and the first rush in the gloom and the smoke-yellow glare of the fire was the inevitable catastrophe of the human cataract on the stairs. In a few seconds the main exits of both the balcony and the gallery were piled high with unfortunates whose bodies ade two living and dying barricades from which

those still behind recoiled. Explosions-possibly the failing of the mass of burning scenery to the stage-shot out what seemed an avalanche of flame. Blistered by the murderous heat and burned by sparks, those who were cut off by the human barricade, sought other exits. They hunted for the doors that led to the fire

escapes. Six three-foot doors there opening upon six three-foot zigzag iron stairs, on the outside of the building.

These doors were hasped, or they opened inwards-just what the circumstances were is not clear-and for a horrid while women and children were piled up in a suffocating mass. At least one of the doors was opened by men from the outside who mounted the fire

The rush of the released victims hurl-ed some of them from the landings. Others fell in a stream from the un finished ends of the fire-escapes.

The explosions of gas or the thun-dering fall of the mass of scenery drove those who remained in the theater be-side themselves. With the fire reaching for them, those who were still trying to get out through the ground floor emer gency exits rushed so madly as to wedge the doors. Persons who were outside saw people edged immovably in the doors like the

stones of an arch. They got out by spurts as fast as the outsiders pulled a human keystone out of the jam. That was in the parquet. If that happened at the emergency exits on the street level, it was un-speakably worse in the three-foot fire

where they were licked by the final By this time some firemen had tually battled their way through the mad mob at the main entrance fleeing with the fire at its heels. As the last of the audience in the parquet shot out the firemen went in. In the light of the flames that rose from the stage and towered over upon the gallery and balcony, the firemen saw the shriveled re-mains of that grand audience imprisoned between the barricade of dead at the main exits and the barrier of bodies at the fire escapes. The firemen

heard their cries for help. Some were jumping into the parquet. The firemen dropped the hose which they were about to direct on the stage and managed-God only knows how they managed-to run two or three ladders to the gallery and balcony and take down a few blistered victims of man's carelessness about man.

But even while the smoke-strangled firemen in the deserted parquet were fighting to run more ladders to the imprisond victims, their cries ceased and only the thump of the fire engines and the shouts of the crowd in the street and the hiss of water and flames on the stage were heard .- Paul Thieman in Denver Post.

FIGURES IN HIS ARGUMENT.

Mr. Ropes Discusses the Relative Strength of Contesting Armies.

placed the number of Wellington's troops at 67,661, of which there were 11,220 Hanoverlans. The French had 71,-

er would be able to fulfil that promise,
"What would have succeeded the repulse of the Imperial Guard (French)
had the Prussians not interposed no
one of course can tell, while the immense success which the English had
obtained in routing the Imperial Guard
was Instants, improved by Wellington obtained in routing the Imperial Guard was instantly improved by Wellington in ordering his remaining untouched cavalry brigades, those of Vivian and Vandeleur, to charge."

Mr. Ropes in his "History of the Waterloo Campaign" called attention to passages in the memoirs of Baron Muf-

Prussian army alone it might appear in the eyes of Europe as if the English army had defended themselves bravely indeed, but that the Prussians alone de-Mr. Ropes, in discussing the question is to whom the credit for the victory

Prof. Sloane Thinks Wellington Was Given Great Aid.

One of the foremost authorities on the

duke's mortal terror." writes the pro-fessor, "rest on small foundation, there is no doubt that he felt a great relief when the Prussians entered the combat, for immediately he turned his attention not to rest, but to the reforming of his line. Though Wellington's task of standing firm until Blucher's arrival was accomplished and though perhaps his soldiers heard the distant firing of the Prussian guns, yet nothing could be seen across the long interval, the noise attracted little attention and neither he nor they could know what was yet be-

Diarrhoea Remedy.

The uniform success of this remedy has made it the most popular prepara-ation in use for bowel complaints. It is everywhere recognized as the one remedy that can always be depended upon and that is pleasant to take. For sale by all Druggists.

## LITTLE FARMS widtharpoons THE DESERT

grammer announcement and a second and a second announcement and a second announcement and a second and a second announcement and a second announceme

he Colorado, in southeastern Califora marvelous work of reclamation in progress. Ultimately, half a milion acres of fertile but utterly arid soil will be converted into the most proletive agricultural land in the world.

The present tendency in this district

is toward a large farm unit-320 or 640

acres, since this portion of the public

domain is passing into private owner-

ship chiefly by means of the desert land

ual may take 320 acres, or a man and Washington.-On the great desert of his wife twice as much, which is a full square mile.

Is so much land reasonably necessary for a prosperous home on rich irrigated land, land, where crops never fail because insured by the flow of a great river, and in a climate where things grow every month in the year, and where that wonderful forage crop, alfalfa, may be harvested eight times in 12 months?

There are some good business men in the United States who answer this question in the nagative, and who even law. Under this law, a single individ- a settler of small means to try to subgo so far as to say it is unfortunate for

of these men is a Chicago manufactur-er who is deeply interested in the colonization problem. He declares that 20 acres are quite sufficient for a good home in that locality. He insists that alfalfa and cows are the surest moneymakers for the settler of small means. Each acre of alfalfa will support one cow. One good man will take care of 0 cows. Hence, the 20-acre farm is

The Chicago man has faith enough in his idea to advance money to numerous settlers so that they may get a start. They will repay him in labor applied to other lands which he will later sub-divide and sell to other small settlers. Creameries will be necessary to take the product of these small farms. The hicago man will build the creameries as fast as required.

the thing.

It is a most interesting experiment both in its economic and its sociological aspects. It will be interesting to com-

pare the prosperity of these small farm- | pare the prosperity of these small farmers with that of their neighbors who are trying to till from 15 to 30 times as much land, and it will be interesting again to see how these settlers are able to succeed with berrowed capital to be appeal by develop a part of their times. to succeed with borrowed capital to be repaid by devoting a part of their time to the cultivation of other land. Per-haps the experiment will furnish a good deal of light for the problem of making homes for poor men in the desert. The Chicago capitalist makes no pre-

tence to philanthropy. It is purely a business proposition with him. He thinks the enterprise offers good security and promises to return a reasonable profit, But in the meantime, the nation is squandering its land by permitting it to be taken up in big blocks by those who will later sell out to actual homemakers or to syndicates which are making great stock ranches. And so it will be until the present land laws are

provision. It is claimed that the desert land act can be enforced. Experlence in every western state has shown that it generally cannot; but even in those cases where it can be or where its reclamation provisions are complied with in good faith, an abnormal amount of land is allowed the entryman. If there has ever been a law which operated for years, with no legitimate excuss for existence, it is the desert land law but its repeal, even at this late date, would be a boon to American home-WILLIAM E. SMYTHE.

Mysterious Circumstance.

was pale and sallow and the squandering its land by permitting it to be taken up in big blocks by those who will later sell out to actual homemakers or to syndicates which are making great stock ranches. And so it will be until the present land laws are repealed in favor of a true homestead.

Only 25c, at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

A Prisoner in Her Own House. Mrs. W. H. Layha, of 1001 Agnes Ave., Kansas City, Mo., has for several years been troubled with severe hoarse-

ness and at times a hard cough, which she says, "Would keep me in doors for days. I was prescribed for by physicians with no noticeable results. A friend gave me a part of a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Part of the cough, which she says, "Would keep me in doors for days." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy with in-structions to closely follow the direcstructions to closely follow the direc-tions and I wish to state that after the first day I could notice a decided change for the better and at this time after using it for two weeks, have no hesitation in saying I realize that I am entirely cured." This remedy is for sale by all Druggists.

831.50

Portland and return Jan. 8th, 9th and 10th, via Oregon Short Line. Return limit Jan. 31. See

If Unwell, Try a 50c bottle of Herbine, notice

the improvement speedily effected in your Appetite, Energy, Strength and Vigor. Watch how it brightens the spirits, gives freedom from Indigestion and Debility!

Isaac Story, Ava, Mo., writes, Sept. 19th, 1906. "I was in bad health, I had stomach trouble for 12 months, also dumb chills. Dr. J. W. Mory prescribed Herbine, it cured me in two weeks. I cannot recommend it too highly it will do all you claim for it.' Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

## PORTLAND EXCURSIONS Jan. 8th, 9th and 10th. Via Oregon Short Line, Round trip \$31.50. Tickets good returning until

# THIS SHOE SALE IS NOW ON

2,000 PAIRS

MEN'S. WOMEN'S BOYS & CIRLS' SHOES

'PHONE 2191k

## A PRETTY SERIOUS AFFAIR--

That of the Substi-

tute druggist vs. the people. We started in the drug business with the idea of keeping faith with our customers, and somehow that system seems to have won out. There isn't much sentiment in business, but there's a heap of injury in poor drugs.

SCHRAMM'S. Where the cars stop.

Hulbert Bros. New Line of Wrist Bags instructive to 33 Main, adjoining Kenyon 1996

# Retiring From Business

Our Entire Stock of-PIANOS AND ORGANS Will Be Closed Out As Quickly As Possible . . . AT COST

# DAYNES MUSIC COMPANY,

74 Main Street.

Leading Music Dealers.

74 Main Street.