THE PORTO RICANS

Asks Them What Rights They do Not Enjoy That an Amer-

ican Does.

QUESTION OF CITIZENSHIP.

The Secretary of War Wants to Know

If it is Not More Nominal

Than Substantial.

Ponce, P. R., April 17 .- Secy, Taft and

his party, Gov. Winthrop and the insu-

tar officials accompanying them, arrived

here yesterday afternoon. A banquet

in honor of the secretary was given by

the city last night. The speech of wel-

come was delivered by Augusto Gautier,

on the excellent work done during

his tenure of office.

TAFT ADDRESSES



Quotes Some of His Objections to Universal Arbitration and Then Answers Them Seriatim.

TO THE PRESIDENT

PEACE CONFERENCE CLOSES

CARNEGIE REPLIES

Adopted Resolutions Favoring General Arbitration to be Signed by All the Nations

New York, April 17 .- The first an nual convention of the national peace and arbitration-congress ended tonight after a three days' session, after two large banquets, one at the Hotel Astor and the other at the Waldorf-Astoria. The event of greatest interest was the decoration of Andrew Carnegie with the cross of the Legion of Honor by the French government, represented by

the French government, represented by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, in appreciation of his work for peace and his gift of the palace at The Hague. Mr. Carnegie, who is president of the ongress, touight gave out a statement as to the results of the congress. Al-though not so designated by Mr. Car-negie the statement constitutes a rophy to some of the suggestions contained in the letter which President Roosevelt addressed to the congress on the open-ing day. Mr. Carnegie quotes these statements as "objections," and an-swers them as follows: MR CARNEGLE'S ANSWERS.

MR. CARNEGIE'S ANSWERS.

"Our peace conference has brought three objections clearly before us. First, nations cannot submit all questions to arbitration 'Answer-Six of them have recently

done so by treaty-Denmark and The Netherlands, Chile and Argentina, Norway and Sweden. cond-Justice is higher than

"Answer-The first principle of nat-

"Answer-The first principle of nat-ural justice forbids men to be judges when they are parties to the issue. All haw rests upon this throughout the civ-lized world. Were a judge known to 'sit on a case in which he was secretly interested he would be at once dishon-ored and expelled from his high office. If any individual refused to submit his dispute with a neighbor to disinterest-ed parties and insisted upon being his own judge, he would violate-the first principles of justice. If he resorted to force 'un defener' of his right to judge, he would be dishonored as a breaker of law. Thus peace with justice is se-cured through arbitration; never by one of the parties sitting as judge in his fown cause. "Nations being only aggregates of redividuels they will not reach justice

own cause. "Nations being only aggregates of individuals, they will not reach justice in their judgment until the same rule holds good, viz: That they. If the indi-viduals, shall not sit as judges in their own cause. What is unjust for individ-uals is unjust for nations. "Third—It is neither peace nor jus-tice, but righteousness that shall exalt the nation.

the nation. "Answer-Righteousness that shall exact the nation. "Answer-Righteousness is simply do-ing what is right. What is just is al-ways right; what is unjust is always wrong. It being the first principle of justice that men shall not be judges in their own cause, to refuse to submit to judge or arbitrator is unjust, hence not that for the scance of righteousness judge or arbitrator is unjust, hence not right; for the exence of righteousness is justice. Therefore, man who place justice or righteousness above peace practically proclaim that they will com-mit injustice and discard righteousness by constituting themselves sole judges of their own cause, in violation of law, justice and right.

justice and right. "Civilized man has reached the con-clusion that he meets the claims of jus-tice and right only by upholding the present reign of law. What is right for each individual must be right for the nation. The demand that inter-ested parties shall sit in judgment is the wickedest that degrades a nation."



congress;

"Resolved, That we thank the prime minister of Great Britain, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, for the stand that he has taken in favor of a set-tled policy of peace among the na-dions, and of a limitation and reduc-tion of the military and naval burdens now weighing upon the world; "Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent by a committee of this congress, to be chosen by the president of the congress, to Presi-dent Roosevelt, to Seey, Root, and to cach of the United States delegates to the forthcoming Hagtie confer-ence."

nce.

THE DINNERS.

"Whereas, the nations, through the application of scientific invention and discovery to intercommunication and About 600 guests were present at the Waldorf dinner. Seth Low presided and announced messages from the kings or Norway and Italy, the presi-dent of Switzerland and the Nobel peace committee of the orwegian parlianext. All complimented the peace con-erence and expressed wishes for the uccess of the work. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant other parts, and undisturbed peace has become the necessary condition of the proposed well-being and orderly pro-stess of human society; and, "Whereas, The Hague conference of 1898 made a great and unexpected ad-vance toward the establishment of peace by the creation of a permanent court of arbitration for the judicial settlement of international disputes; and,

spoke of the importance of worldwide peace. Prof. Hugo Francks of Harvard, spoke for the university and in a meas-

lany. William J. Bryan in his address ofwhitam J. sryan in his address of-ered as a substitute for the historic cords "liberty and death," the cry of liberty and life." This sentiment was he keynote of his address. The cost f human life he wanted counted and winnered. imated.

"Let us measure the value of those hat war has not taken, and then we an obtain some estimate of the value f those lives that are gone." Life, he held was sacred and precious, o be guarded sacredly, because created y God as something worthy and lastthat

Whereas, the said court of arbitra-tion, having adjusted four controver-sies, in which nearly all the prominent powers were participants, has become a fixed and well-recognized means of settling international disputes, though its conception is only voluntees, and Settling international disputes, though its operation is only voluntary; and, "Whereas, the principle of interna-tional commissions of inquiry, provid-ed for in The Hague convention, has proved itself one of great practical efficiency, as illustrated in the Anglo-Russian North Sea crisis; and, "Whereas, more than 40 treaties of obligatory arbitration between nations two and two, have been concluded, stipulating reference to The Hague court for five years of all disputes of a judicial order, and those arising in the interpretation of treaties; and "Whereas, public opinion in favor of the pacific settlement of controversies has made extraordinary advance since

The attainment of peace as seen from the view point of the clergy was pre-sented by Archbishop Ireland. Greater than all other names to consider in the onception he held, was the divine name Christ Rev. Lyman Abbott in his address exhorted for concerted action of the

exhorted for concerted action of the world to attain the ideal of eternal

peace. Andrew Carnegie presided over the Hotel Astor dinner. Earl Grey, gover-nor-general of Canada, was the first speaker. He read a telegram from the president of the Canadian senate ex-tending greetings to the congress. Enrique C. Creel, the Mexican ambas-saior, expressed the regrets of Presi-dent Diaz at not being present, but assured his hearers that the Mexican president favored the peace movement, Ambassador Creel proposed a toast to President Roosevelt, which was drunk standing and amid cheers. Whereas, public opinion in favor of the pacific settlement of controversies has made extraordinary advance since the first Hague conference, and, as re-cently declared by the British prime minister, has attained a practical po-tency and a moral superiority un-dreamed of in 1899; and, "Whereas, the states of the western hemisphere, through the action of the third pan-American congress and the reorganization of the bureau of Amer-ican republics, have reached what is virtually a permanent union, destined to wield a mighty influence in behalf of permanent peace; and, "Whereas, the first Hague confer-ence, though it failed to solve the question of reduction of armaments, for which it was primarily called, unanimously recommended to the powers the serious study of the prob-lem, with the view of relieving the people of the rast burdens imposed on them by rivativy of armaments; "Resolved, by the national arbitra-tion and peace congress, composed of delegates from 36 states, that the roy-Ambassador Bryce of England fol-

lowed. Baron Constant was introduced as bringing a message from France. He announced the bestowal of the Legion of Honor cross on Mr. Carnegie, and tied about the ironmaster's neck the ribbon from which hung the cross. The dimers cheered for several minutes, and then Mr. Carnegie expressed his unbounded appreciation of the honor. "That this honor comes from France," he said, "makes it doubly welcome. I remember what France did for this country in her days of need. I know what France has done for the world of art. I know what the Legion of Honor means.

the second Hague conference, to urgo upon that body the formation of a more permanent and more comprehen-"This honor does not exalt, but humbles me when I compare it to the small service I have rendered. It is another bond binding me still more strictly so to live my life that France, who besive international union for the pur-pose of insuring the efficient co-opera-tion of the nations in the development and application of international law and the maintenance of the peace of stowed it upon me, may never have cause to regret her action in embracing me in the circle of men who have won and the maintenance of the peace of the world; "Resolved, That to this end it is the judgment of this congress that the government should provide that The Hague conference shall be hereafter made a permanent institution, with representative nations meeting period-ically for the regular and externation her august approval.

ago averred

Edward Everett Hale was intro-Dr. Edward Everett Hale was intro-duced by Mr. Carnegie as the "grand old man of our republic." "The grand old man," said Dr. Hale, "has lived long enough to know how to hold his tongue on occasions. I am not

Bryan said in part; "I want to leave with you a thought

n the undying commandment. "I built love thy neighbor as thyself.

"If we as a nation should spend each

country, we would do more to protect the United States from attack than by all the Dreadnaughts we could put up-

on the water. America is more altru-istic and is doing more for mankind than any other nation on the globe."

NEWSPAPER FARMERS.

Colony of Them to be Established in

Routt Co., Colorado.

Denver, April 17 .- A colony of news-

aper men is to be established in the Little Snake river valley, in Routt county, Colorado, where the state of

istic and

"Thou

garding the law points involved in the prosecution.
The statute under which Mr. Hormann is being tried was enacted if February, 1853. Only one other case was ever brought under it, and as this case resulted in acquittal, the law has never received the construction of the supreme court of the United States. The first case under the statute was tried in Michigan in 1857. The defendant in this case sold to a junk dealer certain records of the internal revenue service which were stored in an old bart. The acquittal resulted because of the failure of the prosecution to show, as the statute requires, a "wilful and fraudulent intent" to deprive the government of the court today brought out the insistence of the prosecution that the jury must believe Mr. Hermann considered his private letter books as public records and that he destroyed them with uland fraudulent intent to deprive the government of the government of the the transment of the the prosecution that the insistence of the government of the court today brought out the insistence of the prosecution that the insistence of the government of the court today brought out the transitience of the prosecution that the insistence of the prosecution that the insistence of the prosecution that the insistence of the prosecution that the function of the state of the model of them. garding the law points involved in the prosecution.

The testimony today was unimport-nt, except to clear up several minor ant, matters.

CHICAGO POLICE FEAR THE "MAN HIGHER UP."

Chicago, April 17 .- Fear of the man 'higher up'' "higher up" has always ruled the po-lee department of Chicago, the civil service commission was told today in the investigation of charges that forthe investigation of charges that for-mer Chief of Police Collins had made a levy on the police for Democratic campaign purposes during the recent mayorality election. Capt. O'Brien, of the detective bu-reau, testified today. "A short time before the primaries," said O'Brien, "Chief Collins called me into his office and said he was trying to raise money to assist Mayor Dunne. He wanted me to beh him. He said ihose president of the city council, Senor Gautier complimented Gov. Winthrop

Gov. Winthrop expressed gratitude for the confidence of the people and promised always to lend his aid in matinto his office and said he was trying to raise money to assist Mayor Dunne. He wanted me to help him. He said those opposing Dunne had pleuty of money, while the mayor himself had but little I did not say anythiff, but when I reached my office I spoke to my lieu-tenants about it. I told them I was not in favor of it, but I would leave the matter to them and they could do as they pleased. A few dafs later \$445 in envelopes was handed to me and I gave it to the chief. There was a certain fear that exists among members of the department that makes a man hesitate promised always to lend his aid in mat-ters affecting the island. Herminio Dias of the executive coun-cil made a long speech, in which he in-troduced Secy. Taft. He made a strong plea for citizenship and expressed the hope that Secy. Taft would unite with President Roosevelt against Speaker Cannon, who, when here re-cently, gave the Porto Ricans little hope in the matter of citizenship. Secy. Taft then spoke vigorously in reply, saying in part: ply, saying in part: "Again I am urged to make a full and secific declaration regarding the policy the United States toward the people department that makes a man hesitate in matters of this kind and they think of Porto Rico. I am only a humble member of President Roosevelt's cab-net. Whatever I may think or what-ever I may do are matters of little imthe best way is to do the way other officers do-contribute."

"Do you think that fear reaches down to the lowest officers?' Yes.

"Do you think, then," asked Commis-sioner Wenter, "that fear stamps the whole department as a machine, which works according to the wishes of the man who has charge of it, without regard to the civil service law? "Yes, I do."

The hearing will be resumed tomor-

inet. Whatever I may think or what-ever I may do are matters of little im-portance to the people of this island. I can only invoke your attention to the fact that President Roosevelt has visit-ed Porto Rico and the island has been visited by Mr. Root, the secretary of state, and by Mr. Cannon, speaker of the house of representatives, and in some respects the most powerful man in the republic. What those visits in-dicate is ehis: that the people of the United States have a deep affection for the people of Porto Rico and feel more kindly toward them and have a greater interest in them than in the people of Cuba or the Philippines. The United States has gathered Porto Rico to her bosom and given her that which means the material progress of the island--the benefit of the markets of the United States. She has given her the markets and the prosperity she enjoys today. She has given every Porto Rican the same liberty enjoyed by the people of the United States. "PNEUMONIA'S DEADLY WORK had so seriously affected my right lung," writes Mrs. Fannie Connor, of had so seriously affected my right lung," writes Mrs. Fannie Connor, of Rural Route I, Georgetown, Tenn., "that I coughed continuously night and day and the neighbors' prediction— consumption—seemed inevitable, un-til my husband brought home a bot-tle of Dr. King's New Discovery, which in my case proved to be the only real cough cure and restorer of weak, sore lungs." When all other remedies ut-terly fail, you may still win in the batcough cure and restorer of weak, sore lungs." When all other remedies ut-terly fail, you may still win in the bat-tle against lung and throat trouble with New Discovery, the real remedy. Guaranteed by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, druggists. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bot-tle free. You say you have not been given citizenship. President Roosevelt has recommended that citizenship be given, but there have been congressional diffi-culties with reference to this matter. I am not dealing, however, with gen-eralities, but with the concrete facts. I ask what is if that a Porto Rican does

A DISTINGUISHED JAPANESE.

ask what is it that a Porto Rican does not enjoy that an American enjoys, You have every guarantee and security which a citizen of the United States has under the Constitution. You have the writ of habeas corpus and the trial by jury, and when you are in a foreign country the same flag protects you that protects a citizen of the United States. Therefore, while President Roosevelt urges citizenship, he urges it on the ground of gratifying the sentiment of the people of this island. But when you come to examine the facts of what you ask, the question is whether it is not nominal rather than substantial." Secy. Taft was cheered at the close of his remarks. Prince Fushimi is one of the most prominent and influential men in Japan. He is related to the royal family and is on especially good terms with the present mikado. He is also a cultured man and a great traveler. The prince is now on a visit to Europe. He



RHEUMATISM BREAKS THE STRONGEST CONSTITUTION

Rheumatism is caused by a sour, acid condition of the blood, brought Rheumatism is caused by a sour, acid condition of the blood, brought on by chronic constipation, weak kidneys, poor digestion and a general sluggish condition of the system. Because of these irregularities the refuse and waste matters of the body are not promptly expelled, but are left to sour and ferment, producing irritating acids which are taken up by the blood and distributed to all parts of the system. This acrid mat-ter weakens and discusses the blood so that instead of supplying the bedy into undefiner healthful properties it deposits the poison with which is is with nourishing, healthful properties it deposits the poison with which it is loaded into the muscles, nerves, bones and joints, and Rheumatism gets complete control of the system. Some suffer almost constantly with the disease, while others have intervals of freedom, during which they live in constant dread of the next attack, when an exposure to cold or dampuess or some other irregularity will cause the symp-toms to return. If the cause is not removed

Rheumatism will progress and reach a point where it becomes incurable, and the strongest constitution will break down. S. S. S. has been oning Rheumatism for more than forty years. It attacks the disease at its head by going down into the blood and removing every particle of the acrid matter and build-

ing up the weak, sour blood to a state of purity and richness. S. S. S. is the King of blood purifiers, just what is needed for the cure of Rheumatism. Book on Rheumatism and any medical advice sent free

PURELY VEGETABLE

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FEBD. T. HOPKINS, Prop., 37 Great Jones Street, New York.

series of resolutions. She urged that no nation should be allowed to break the peace of the world. Finally Dr. Ernst Richard was al-

lowed to say a few words, and devoted the time to a defense of "the militar-ism of Germany."

The resolutions adopted by the con-

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

, have become members of on closely united, and interdevelop

with common commercial, indus-

trial, intellectual and moral interests, and war in any part of the world af-fects, both materially and morally, all other parts, and undisturbed peace has

Whereas, the said court of arbitra-

gress follow

ravel, have become

PLATFORM ADOPTED.

PLATFORM ADOPTED. The national arbitration and peace congress today adopted its platform of resolutions, recommending, among other things, that The Hague conference shall hereafter be a permanent insti-tution; that The Hague court shall be open to all nations of the world; that a general treaty of arbitration for natification by all the nations shall be drafted by the coming conference providing for the reference to The Hague court of international disputes which cannot be adjusted by diplomacy; that the United States government ing to the limitation of armament; that the conference extend to private proper-ty at sea innunrity from capture in war.

The resolutions speak highly in raise of President Roosevelt, Secy. praise of President Roosevelt, Secy, Roo; and the prime minister of Great Britain for the stand they have taken In favor of a settled policy of peace among the nations, The resolutions were

among the nations. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, with a few minor changes. Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood declared that the speakers on the platform were trying to have it all their own way. Dr. B. F. Trusblood, chairman of the committee on resolutions, declared it had been impossible to incorporate in the brief expression of the sentiment of the congress all the thousand and one sugestions and ideas which had come from various sections of the country. He said the committee had tried to strictly adhere to the purposes for which the congress was called, and to practical ideas on the propaganda of peace.

peace. Several speakers were interrupted from time to time by other delegates who wished to be heard, and who thought the speakers were taking too much time. The debate finally was limited as to time, and when the vote was taken several delegates were en-deavoring to be recognized.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

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cally for the regular and systematic going to speak a word of peace-I am soing to speak of justice. Give us jus-tice and peace will follow." Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"I come to you with the credentials of the latest declaration of the organized labor movement in America, which, in the convention of the Ameri-can Federation of Labor a few weeks ized

resolved, by the national arbitra-tion and peace congress, composed of delegates from 36 states, that the gov-ernment of the United States be re-quested, through its representatives to

Tepresentative nations meeting periodically for the regular and systematic consideration of the international problems constantly arising in the intercourse of the nations, and that we invite our government to instruct its delegates to the coming conference to secure action in this direction: "Resolved, That as a logical sequence of the first peace conference, The Hague court should be open to all the nations of the world; "Resolved, That a general treaty of arbitration for ratification by all the nations should be drafted by the coming conference, providing for the reference to The Hague court of international disputes which may hereafter arise, which cannot be adjusted by diplomacy; "Resolved, That the congress records its endorsement of the resolutions adopted by the interpartiamentary union at its conference in London last July, that in case of disputes arising between nations, which it may not be possible to embrace within the terms of an arbitration convention, the disputing parties before resorting to force, shall always invoke the services of an international committee of inquiry, or the mediation of one or more friendly powers: "Resolved, That our government be requested to urge upon the coming Hague conference the adoption of the proposition to extend to private property at sea the same immunity from capture in war as now shelters private property on Ind;" "Resolved, That the time has arruel barbarism of war." President Charles W. Eliot of Har-vard declared: "Passion and misguided sentiment are frequent causes of war. We need." he said, "to give up this barbarous notion of wiping out stains on national honor by spilling human blood." After President Eliot had concluded there were read a number of messages of greeting and congratulation, includ-ing one from Grover Cleveland and one from Vice President Fairbanks. The last speaker was William J. Bry-an, who had already spoken at length at the Waldorf-Astoria dinner. Mr.

from capture in war as now shelters private property on land; "Resolved, That the time has ar-rived for decided action toward the limitation of the burden of arma-ments, which have enormously in-creased since 1899, and the govern-ment of the United States is respect-fully requested and urged to instruct the decretes in the comment. in closing this congress. On a hearth-stone in England the word 'Others' is inscribed. I have thought much of that word lately, and it grows and grows upon me. It is not until one begins to learn that there are others that he has been lifted out of himself and brought into contact with society. We may measure a man's advancement by his delegates to the coming Hague ference to support with the full ght of our national influence the position of the British government, announced by the prime minister, have, if possible, the subject of numents considered by the confer-

lesolved. That the congress highly appreciates the eminent services of President Roosevelt in bringing The Hagne court into successful operation,



County, Colorado, where the state of Colorado will throw open for settlement this summer, under the Carey act, 50,-60 acres of land. This land is under the Little Snake river canal system. The plan is to make this colony at up-to-date farming community, where, cach man will own his own farm and improvements, the only connection in which the community idea will prevail, if at all, being in regard to labor. Under the Carey act, any citizen of the United States may select 160 acres, the price of land and perpetual water right in the canal system being fixed by the state at \$22.50 per acre. Warren R. Given, a former nowspa-per man, has taken options on 40 selec-tions of 160 acres cach for the news-paper men. paper men.

SKIN CHAPPING PREVENTED . By Cuticura Soap, purest and sweet-est of emollients.

AMERICAN MURDERERS IN MEXICO MUST DIE

Monterey, Mex., April 17.-Informa-tion has been received here that the supreme court of Mexico has affirmed "We reaffirm the doctrine of inter-national brotherhood and urge the trade unionists of America to join in the decision of the lower court in the cases of Hulbert, Mitchell and Harle, promoting all movements having for their purpose the elimination of the the three Americans convicted of poi-soning two other Americans for their insurance money in Chihuahua, and that the three men have been sentenced

o death. The only recourse for the condemned ner lies in a pardon or commutation of sentence by President Diaz.

Their crime is alleged to have been committed three years ago, and the vic-tims to have been J. Mitchell and Wil-liam Dewers. J. Mitchell was a brother of Mitchell, the prisoner, and a brother-in-law to Hulbert.

JOHN P. DUNNING DEAD.

Well Known Newspaper Man, Once Working on Herald of This City.

Philadelphia, April 17 .-- John P. Dunning, well known in newspaper circles throughout the country, died today in a hospital here of tumor in the brain, He was 44 years of age. John P. Dunning first came into no-

John P. Dunning first came into no-tice as a newspaper writer of excep-tional ability in 1889. He had been sent to Samoa by the Associated Press to watch for developments in the Sa-moan difficulties, the naval squadrons of the United States, Great Britain and Germany having gathered at that place. On March 15, 1889, a great hur-ricane swept over the islands and 15 merchant vessels and six men of war were piled up on the shores of Apia bay, and 142 officers and men of the American and German warships lost their lives. Dunning was upon the scene throughout the hurricane, which lasted 36 hours, and assisted the natives in saving many lives. Af-terward he wrote a 30,000 word story of the tree metaconception of the meaning of the word others.' To me, my friends, one of the noblest principles of humanity is found rear to per cent of what is annually ap-propriated for our army and our navy in establishing here several great uni-versities to which the young of all the nations might be invited and educated at our expense, if after a term of years we could send these young menule back we could send these young people back to their homes, impressed by American ideals and imbused with a love for our terward he wrote a 30,000 word story of the storm, the wrecking of the war-ships and the rescue of the sailors, which has ever been considered a model

Mr. Dunning acted as war corres-pondent of the Associated Press in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, He landed with Col. Roosevelt's rough riders in Cuba, and his was the first story sent out of the ambuscade of Las Guaymas in which Hamilton Fish mea Guaymas in which Hamilton Fisk w

BORAH MADE NO APPEAL.

Roise, Idaho, April 17.-Senator Bo-ah is out of town, but his closest clends authorize the statement that he has made no appeal whatever to the president or Atty.-Gen. Bonaparte in connection with his indictment on a charge of conspiracy in alleged timber frauds. His friends are at entire loss to understand how such a report orig-mated inated.



Washington, April 17.—The last wit-ness was heard today in the trial of Binger Herniann for destroying public records, and the government fusished presenting to the court suggestions re-

was generally believed at the time that he was intrusted with a delicate secre He was quite a social lion during his visit.



DOING BUSINESS AGAIN. "When my friends thought I was about to take leave of this world, on account of indigestion, nervousness and general debility." writes A. A. Chisholm, Treadwell, N. Y., "and when it looked as if there was no hope left. I was persuaded to try Electric Bitters, and I rejoice to say that they are curing me. I am now doing business again as of old, and am still gaining daily." Best of all tonic medicines. Guaranteed by Z. C. M. L. Drug Store. 50c.



Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying-does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York







All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children-Experience against Experiment.



Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea-The Mother's Friend.

