MESSAGE AND PEACE TREATY.

Brevity is the Chief Feature of Document Accompanying Treaty.

PHILIPPINE ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Volume of Correspondence Forms a Printed Book of Absorbing Interest.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The following is the President's message and the letter of the secretary of state transmitting to the Senate the treaty of peace concluded at Paris between the United States and Spain:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith with a view to its ratification a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, signed at the city of Paris, on December 10, 1898, together with the protocols and papers indicated in the list accompanying the report of the secretary of state.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., January 4, 1899.

To the President:

The undersigned, secretary of state, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to its submission to the Senate if deemed proper, a treaty of peace concluded at Paris, on December 10, 1898, between the United States and Spain. Accompanying the treaty are the protocols of the conferences of the peace commissions at Paris, together with copies of statements made before the United States commissioners and other papers indicated in the inclosed list.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN HAY.

Department of State, Washington, D. C., January 3, 1899.

Accompanying the message and the secretary's letter is the official text of the treaty. It follows:

TREATY OF PEACE.

The United States of America and her majesty the queen regent of Spain in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII, desiring to end the state of war now existing between these two countries, have for the purpose appointed plenipotentiaries, the President of the United States, William R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, George Gray and Whitelaw Reid, citizens of the United States, and her majesty, the queen regent of Spain, Don Eugenio Montero Rios, president of the senate, Don Buenaventura de Abarzuza, senator of the kingdom, and ex-minister of the crown; Don Jose de Garnica, deputy to the cortes, and associate justice of the supreme court; Don Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa-Urrutia, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Brussels, and Don Rafael Cerero, general of division, who having assembled in Paris, and having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have, after discussion of the matters before them, agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba. And, as the island is now in fact evacuated by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as she shall hold it, assume and discharge the obligations that may under international law result in the fact of its occupation for the protection of life and property.

ARTICLE II.

Spain cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies and the island of Guam in the Marianos, or Ladrones.

ARTICLE III.

Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine islands, and comprehending the islands lying within the following line:

The line running from west to east along or near the twentieth parallel of north latitude and through the middle of the navigable channel of Bashi, from the 118th to the 127th degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence along the 127 degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the parallel of 4 degrees and forty-five minutes north latitude, thence along the parallel of 4 degrees and 45 minutes north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude 119 degrees and 35 minutes east of Greenwich to the parallel of latitude 7 degrees 40 minutes north, thence along the parallel of latitude 7 degrees and 40 minutes north to its intersection with the 116th degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich; thence by direct line to the intersection of the 10th degree parallel of north latitude and the 118th degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the point of beginning.

The United States will pay to Spain the sum of $20,000,000 within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

ARTICLE IV.

The United States will, for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States.

ARTICLE V.

The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, send back to Spain, at its own cost, the Spanish soldiers taken prisoners of war on the capture of Manila by the American forces. The arms of the soldiers in question shall be restored to them.

Spain will, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, proceed to evacuate the Philippines, as well as the island of Guam, on terms similar to those agreed upon by the commissioners appointed to arrange for the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, under the protocol of August 12, 1898, which is to continue in force till its provisions are completely executed. The time within which the evacuation of the Philippine islands and Guam shall be completed shall be fixed by the two governments.

Stands of colors, uncaptured war vessels, small arms, guns, ammunition, live stock and materials and supplies of all kinds, belonging to the land and naval forces of Spain in the Philippines and Guam, remain the property of Spain. Pieces of heavy ordnance, exclusive of field artillery in the fortifications and coast defenses, shall remain in their emplacements for the term of six months, to be reckoned from the exchange of ratifications of the treaty, and the United States may in the meantime purchase such material from Spain, if satisfactory agreement between the two governments on the subject shall be reached.

ARTICLE VI.

Spain will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war and all persons detained or imprisoned for political offenses in connection with the insurrection in Cuba and the Philippines and the war with the United States.

Reciprocally, the United States will release all persons made prisoners of war by the American forces, and will undertake to obtain the release of all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines.

The government of the United States will at its own cost return to Spain and the government of Spain will at its own cost return to the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, according to the situation of their respective forces, prisoners released or caused to be released by them respectively, under this article.

ARTICLE VII.

The United States and Spain mutually relinquish all claims for indemnity, national or individual, of every kind, of either government, or of its citizens or subjects, against the other government, that may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba prior to the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, including all claims for indemnity for the cost of the war. The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain, relinquished in this article.

ARTICLE VIII.

In conformity with the provisions of Articles I, II and III of this treaty, Spain relinquishes in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and other islands in the West Indies, in the island of Guam and in the Philippine archipelago, all buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, structures, public highways and other immovable property which in view of territory with law, belong to the public domain, and as such belong to the crown of Spain.

And, it is hereby declared that the relinquishment, or cession, as the case may be, in the preceding paragraph refers, cannot in any respect impair the property or rights, which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds, of provinces, municipalities, public or private establishments, ecclesiastical or civil bodies or any other association having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the aforesaid territories renounced or ceded, or of private individuals of whichever nationality individuals may be.

The aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, includes all documents exclusively referring to the sovereignty relinquished or ceded, that may exist in the archives of the peninsula. Where any documents in such archives in only part relate to such sovereignty a copy of such part will be furnished whenever it shall be requested. Like rules shall be reciprocally observed in favor of Spain in respect to documents in the archives of the island above referred to.

In the aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, are included such rights as the crown of Spain and its authorities possess, in respect of the property of public works and records, executive as well as judicial, in the islands above referred to, which belong to the municipalities and the property of their inhabitants. Such archives and records shall be carefully preserved, and private persons shall, without distinction, have the right to request, in accordance with law, authenticated copies of the contracts, wills and other instruments forming part of notarial protocols or files, or which may be entered in the executive or judicial archives, be the latter in Spain or in the islands aforesaid.

ARTICLE IX.

Spanish subjects, natives of the peninsula residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds; and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce and professions, being subject in respect thereto to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners. In case they remain in the territory, they may preserve their allegiance to the crown of Spain by making, before a court of record, within a year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance; default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which may be their residence.

The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be determined by the Congress.

ARTICLE X.

The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion.

ARTICLE XI.

The Spaniards residing in the territories over which Spain, by this treaty, cedes or relinquishes her sovereignty shall be subject in matters civil as well as criminal, to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country wherein they reside, pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same, and they shall have the right to appear before such courts, and to pursue the same course as citizens of the country to which the courts belong.

ARTICLE XII.

Judicial proceedings pending at the time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty in the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be determined according to the following rules:

First—Judgments rendered either in civil suits between private individuals, or in criminal matters, before the date mentioned, and with respect to which there no longer exists the right of review under the Spanish law, shall be deemed to be final and shall be executed in due form by competent authority in the territory within which such judgment should be carried out.

Second—Civil suits between private individuals which may, on the date mentioned, be undetermined, shall be prosecuted to judgment before the court in which they may then be pending or in the court that may be substituted therefor.

Third—Criminal actions pending on the date mentioned, in the supreme court of Spain against citizens of the territories over which by this treaty cease to be Spanish, shall continue in that jurisdiction until final judgment; but, such judgment having been rendered, the execution of the sentence shall immediately be the competent authority of the place in which the case arose.

ARTICLE XIII.

The rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Spaniards in the island of Cuba and in Porto Rico, the Philippines and other ceded territories, at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, shall continue to be respected. Spanish scientific, literary and artistic works, not subversive of power to the territories in question, shall continue to be admitted free of duty into such territories for the period of ten years, to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

ARTICLE XIV.

Spain will have the power to establish consular offices in the ports and places of the territories, the sovereignty of over which has been either relinquished or ceded by the present treaty.

ARTICLE XV.

The government of each country will, for the term of ten years, accord to the merchant vessels of the country the same treatment in respect of all port charges, including entrance and clearance dues, light dues and tonnage dues as it accords to its own merchant vessels, not engaged in the coastwise trade. This article may at any time be terminated on six months' notice given by either government to the other.

ARTICLE XVI.

It is understood that any obligations assumed in this treaty by the United States with respect to Cuba, are limited to the time of its occupancy thereof; but it will, upon the termination of such occupancy, advise any government establishing in the island to assume the obligations.

ARTICLE XVII.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof and by her majesty, the queen regent of Spain; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date thereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Paris the 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1898. William R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, George Gray, Whitelaw Reid. Eugenio Montero Rios. D. Abarzuza, J. de Garnica, W. R. de Villa-Urrutia, Rafael Cerero.

Accompanying the treaty is a great mass of correspondence, including a printed volume of 675 pages. This includes, among other things, all of the credentials of the American commissioners to Paris and the protocols, which are the records of the daily proceedings of the commissioners that lead up to the final signing of peace, embodying, necessarily, all of the propositions and counter-propositions of the peace, printed in both languages, English and Spanish. From an inspection of these it appears that the peace repeats literally during the proceedings set these out with a remarkable degree of accuracy, considering the secrecy which was supposed to envelop the proceedings.

FRENCH CORRESPONDENCE.

There is also included all the correspondence that passed between the French embassy here and the state department which led up to the signature of the protocol, but the interesting feature, namely, the effort of the Spanish minister of foreign affairs to withdraw the sovereignty of the Philippines from question, has already been published in detail.

Included in this correspondence is a letter from M. Thiebaut, the French charge d'affaires, protesting against the continuance of the operations of the insurgents in the Philippines, which he assumed was with the knowledge and consent of the American commander, and suggesting that the Spanish troops captured at Manila be allowed to fight the Filipinos.

To this Mr. Moore replied on September 5th that, upon investigation, he had found that most of the statements were groundless.

There was a sort of suggestion from the first charge to the effect that the families of the Spanish officers who were captured at Guam were suffering. There is included in all of the correspondence that passed between the department of state and the United States consuls at Manila, Hongkong and Singapore relative to the Philippines.

SPIES IN HIS OFFICE.

Consul Williams at Manila, before the actual outbreak of war, reported a series of most horrible outrages by Spaniards upon the Filipinos. He declared that 5 per cent of the latter are loyal to Spain. He complains of being surrounded by spies everywhere, saying that even in his consular office he is not safe from them.

Consul Wildman at Hongkong on November 3rd telegraphed that Gen. Aguinaldo was coming to Washington. He said: "He has power to make treaties with foreign governments and has promised an offensive and defensive alliance with the United States." Agoncillo asked for arms to aid the refugees.

Acting Secretary Cridler, December 15th, replied, telling Wildman to advise Agoncillo that the United States does not negotiate treaties, and it is not possible to forward arms. "You should not encourage any tendency on the part of Agoncillo to communicate with the department."

A month later dated July 16th, from Consul Wildman, defends Agoncillo as a man who has been systematically blackened. He says: "According to his own statement, he has been approached by Spain and Germany and has tempting offers from the Catholic church."

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

April 9th Consul Pratt telegraphed from Singapore: "Aguinaldo has gone at my instance to Hongkong to arrange with Dewey for cooperation of insurgents in Philippines."

June 28th Secretary Day telegraphed Pratt, saying that he (Pratt) "avoid any negotiations with Philippine insurgents."

Pratt replied that he had no intention of negotiating. Says he: "Left that to Dewey, who desires Aguinaldo to come."

Secretary Day again admonished Pratt to be cautious to create no impression that might embarrass the government and lead to misunderstanding in its future action.

July 2nd Pratt reported to the department that the action of the Zulu islands were negotiating at Singapore for the concession of his arms to British Borneo, which he said should be watched.

GEN. MERRITT'S STATEMENTS.

All of the statements made by Gen. Merritt before the American commission at Paris appear in the documents. In substance, he said the insurgents would fight if the attempt was made to surrender Luzon to Spain. Spain could not subdue the islands against Asked whether the insurgents were capable of government, he replied that it would take time; they would have to be educated up to it. Senator Frye asked if the native would be conferred the American flag and if Aguinaldo could be made a command. He replied in the affirmative to both questions. Further, he said that May, Hoff's report showed that the insurgents had 24,000 stands of arms, Aguinaldo had $200,000 in bank in Hongkong and $20,000 in public funds in Bacoor. Maj. Bell expressed the opinion that if the Philippines should govern the islands for a year Aguinaldo would have no army left.

AGUINALDO'S RESOURCES.

Gen. Greene's estimate is also reproduced. He said there were 12,000 Spanish prisoners in the Philippines, including 400 officers, with 23,000 stands of arms and 22,000,000 rounds of ammunition. He described Aguinaldo's character, and said much tact would be required in dealing with Aguinaldo. In his opinion, that chieftain did not command the support of a large body of Filipinos. Then, it must be remembered that the insurgents were all Tagalos, only one of thirty or more tribes in the archipelago. At the time he spoke none of the 7,000,000 Visayas, a people of equal ability, had taken any part. He was asked what chance there would be for a native government to which he replied:

"No native government can maintain itself without the active support of a strong foreign government. It is difficult to see how any foreign government can give this support, without taking such an active part in the management of affairs as is practically equivalent to the old orders."

There is a vast amount of other matter included in the papers—extracts from consular reports, reports of Gen. Greene on the mineral and other resources of the islands, historical treatises, statistical statements, lists of imports and exports, and, in fact, they compose an encyclopedia of the Philippines.

THAT BEARDED BEEF AGAIN

It Had Green Mould on Surface, but Underneath it Was Prime.

Col. Osgood Cites Our Instance Regarding the Refrigerator Meat Used in Camp.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Col. Henry H. Osgood, commissary of subsistence, who served at Tampa and at Camp Thomas and Santiago, was before the war investigation commission today. Gen. Beaver asked many questions as to the quality of the rations issued during the recent war.

In brief, Col. Osgood said the rations throughout the war were as good if not better than those usually found in the regular army. The beef, he said, was particularly good and better than any he had ever eaten at an army post. It was the first time, he explained, that he had ever had refrigerated beef issued to him in the army, and it was far better than the contract beef he had generally had at various posts. He said he had had under him a butcher of twenty-two years' experience who cut and issued the beef, and this man was under strict orders not to issue a pound of bad beef.

The government, he said, had a very good contract with Armour & Co., by which they kept a supply of beef on hand in refrigerator cars and ships. Each day witness called for what beef he wanted and the contractor put it out on the block. They were responsible for it till the meat got to the troops, and if meat was bad when delivered it went back to the contractor. The contract for meat made good whatever meat was rejected.

Col. Osgood explained that there was nothing compulsory in the appearance of the meat. It had the green mould or "beard" on the surface, as had been described by other witnesses. This was regulation cooking, the witness said, but the meat underneath was perfectly good and was really prime beef, much better, in fact, than any beef killed on the spot.

Witness corroborated the testimony of Maj. Duncan Harrison that after the men who disliked the appearance of the refrigerated beef had had a short experience with meat on the hoof they were glad to get back to the American meat.

Col. Osgood cited one instance where a board of survey of the Second United States volunteers had condemned a lot of beef and rejected it. Potlon, the contractor, protested to Col. Osgood that the refrigerated beef was good and brought a steak out from one of the condemned quarters. The steak was kept twenty-four hours longer of the ice and then served to the members of the board that had condemned it. They did not know the antecedents of the meat, and ate it with relish.

Gen. Beaver said: "Col. Osgood, it has been alleged before this commission, not in every instance, and not in a way, perhaps, to demand any great attention, but still it has been stated that beef sent to Santiago was prepared in some way with chemicals to preserve it. Can you tell us anything on that head, or why any one should use chemicals on meat when it was apparently so easy to preserve it in refrigerators?"

"Yes. I can tell a good deal about that. The meat treated in that way was not the property of the government or any of our contractors. I was aboard the Comal one day and Col. Weston, chief commissary, showed me four quarters of beef hanging in the sun, which he said was 'process beef.' It was prepared by a chemical inventor named Powell, who claimed that he had discovered a chemical preparation that would keep meat in a hot climate without ice. It was purely a private experiment, and was not issued to the troops. I looked at it and it seemed to be perfectly good. There was no mould on it, as on the refrigerator beef, and it had no smell. I believe Col. Watson tasted some of it. So far as I know, he was the only officer who tested it."

Witness did not say what Col. Watson thought of the process beef. He continued: "I think Col. Daly saw this meat and probably the fact that this beef was there gave the start to all this talk of chemically prepared beef. It was purely a private experiment, and the government had nothing to do with it."

In connection with Col. Osgood's explanation of the "process" beef experiment, it can be stated that the inventor of the chemical preservative brought the matter to the attention of the war department before the outbreak of the war and offered to sell the formula and process to the government. It was considered by the commanding general, the secretary and the commissary department and the war department declined to accept the scheme.

STEAMERS WILL BE LOST.

Several Fine Vessels in the North Will be Wrecked by Ice.

They Were Caught in Unprotected Places—Thirty Men Indicted for Perjury.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 5.—News from Dawson states that a number of Yukon river steamers will be lost when the ice breaks up in the spring. Some were caught in very unprotected places and can scarcely escape being wrecked. The Robert Kerr of the Moran fleet is stuck fast on a bar 40 miles below Circle City. The fine steamer Arnold of the Alaskan Exploration company's fleet, was caught by the ice while fast on a bar some thirty miles below Fort Mile.

A crack boat of the Empire line, the Seattle, is stuck 12 miles below Circle City. She is on a bar and ice was jammed up all around her. The Tacoma and John C. Barr are also fast in dangerous positions.

Thirty citizens of Dawson have been indicted by the grand jury there for with a recent stampede to Kentucky creek, a short distance below Dawson. Swearing to false statements regarding claims is the charge against them.

GEN. BROOKE COMMANDS.

His Firm Attitude Shows the Cubans What

New York, Jan. 5.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says:

To the committee of bankers which waited on General Brooke and asked his concurrence in a plan for regulating the island currency he replied that no occasion existed for action on the part of the American military authorities. President McKinley had fixed the value of the Spanish silver and gold coins in American money when received for customs receipts and there was nothing further to do. The financial and commercial houses continue divided in their opinions regarding the future of the Treasury notes of the Cuban, which is in circulation. Importers have obtained enough American money to pay customs duties for the present and no disagreement of values has yet occurred. The payment of troops is paying American money in Cuban currency, but the complaint is made that small change is lacking in all business transactions. Witnesses are coming and French napoleons are accepted at their inflated value. Spanish silver, which had been advanced artificially, is falling in value very slowly. Between eight and nine millions of this Spanish silver are estimated to remain in Cuba. Prices are still measured in Spanish money and show no material variation.

The Cubans are divided over a proposition for the immediate removal or accept a place under Gen. Ludlow in the government of Havana. The majority appear to be against the proposition, but the minority is strong. Some of the insurgent commanders, in this region and in other places his policy is to recognize them as individuals. Gen. Lee wants to form a rural police under Menocal's command.

Gen. Brooke said that no appeals from the sentences of the Cubans who were formerly taken to Madrid, had been brought before him as military governor of Cuba, but that he could not cross that bridge until he came to it.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

The Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press is semi-officially advised that the government first hopes to reach a commercial agreement with the United States, before a regular reciprocity treaty is concluded.

A dispatch to the New York Tribune from Washington says: Gen. Corbin has issued preliminary orders with a view to mustering out the Second Michigan volunteers, now at Knoxville, Tenn., to garrison duty in the province of Santa Clara, Cuba.

The annual convention of the American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses will be held in Chicago February 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19th. The society has 140 members in the United States and Canada. It is estimated that 125 members will attend.

Major General Merriam has chartered the steamship City of Rome as a government transport. She will sail from San Francisco for the Philippines about February 15th and 20th of the month, in company with the Scandia. She will carry most of the remaining troops of the Tenth Pennsylvania.

A dispatch in the New York Herald today from Washington says: Secretary Alger will soon issue an order formally disbanding the twenty-two corps organized during the war. These corps are still in existence but the officers are not paid. The Porto Rico line has so reduced the force of several of them that only a few regiments represent a corps.

In order to supply the place of troops ordered for foreign service, companies of the Seventeenth infantry at Fort Wayne and Brady, Mich., have been ordered to take stations as follows: D, to Fort Sheridan; E to Jefferson barracks; F to Fort Thomas; G to Columbus barracks, Ohio; K to Sheridan; L, to Fort Custer, Mont. The remainder of the regiment will retain their present station in Michigan.

"No higher game of no pin ever recorded was played than the game wide American bowling congress alley has been made by Louis F. Ullrich of the Falstaffs club in a contest with John A. Bender of the Oakland club. Ullrich scored exactly 300 pins. The estimate is a least guess. The night previous he made an average of 233 in three games, said to be the world's record for the highest average in three games.

John H. Bardwell, a retired merchant of San Francisco, was found dead in his bed this morning. He had apparently expired from heart disease. He was a native of Springfield, Mass., aged 67 years. He was a prominent citizen of California, a member of the eighteen committee of 1856, a big planter in wheat and one of the most liberal contributors to the museum in Golden Gate Park.

COULD NOT SLEEP.

Mrs. Pinkham Relieved Her of All Her Troubles.

Mrs. Maude Barcock, 170 Second St., Grand Rapids, Mich., had female trouble with its attendant aches and pains, now she is well. Here are her own words:

"Your Vegetable Compound has made me feel like a new person. Before I began taking it I was all run down, felt tired and sleepy most of the time, had pains in my back and side and such terrible headaches I did not sleep well nights. I also had ovarian trouble. Through the advice of a friend I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and since taking it all troubles have gone. My monthly sickness seems to be so painless, but have not had the slightest pain since taking your medicine. I cannot praise your Vegetable Compound too much. My husband and friends see such a change in me. I look so much better and have some color in my face."

Mrs. Pinkham invites women who are ill to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice, which is freely offered.

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About Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

They Cure Stomach Troubles and Indigestion Anyway, Whether You Have Faith in Them or Not.

More faith will not digest your food, nor will it give you an appetite, nor will it increase your flesh and strengthen your nerves and heart, but Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do these things, because they are composed of the elements of digestion, they supply the stomach with pepsin and peptones necessary to the digestion and assimilation of all wholesome food.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest food if placed in a jar or bottle in water heated to 98 degrees, and they will do it quite as effectually if you eat them into the stomach after meals, whether you have faith that they will or not.

They invigorate the stomach, make pure blood and strong nerves, in the only way that nature can do it, and that is, from plenty of wholesome food well digested. It is not what we eat, but what we digest that does us good.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by nearly all druggists at 50 cents for full sized package, or by mail from the F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

AT COST.

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