

EXPLOITED HIS PROVINCE.

Governor Whitmarsh of Henguet Ordered to Go to Manila.

HE MUST ANSWER CHARGES

Accused of Using His Position to Acquire Lands and Mining Rights From Igorrotes.

Manila, July 8.—The United States Philippine commission has ordered H. P. Whitmarsh, the governor of Henguet province, to come to Manila and submit to an investigation, owing to the allegation that he has been using his position to his personal advantage in acquiring land and mining rights from the natives. He is at present charged with violation of his instructions. The commission particularly instructed Gov. Whitmarsh to cultivate the friendship and protect the interests of the Igorrotes, who suffered from Spanish extortions and exploitations. Col. Duval of the Forty-eighth regiment, who formerly occupied the province of Union and Henguet, and Dr. Kieffer, the regimental surgeon, who was prominent in civil service of the province, complained of Gov. Whitmarsh's method of administering his office.

The commission is inclined to attribute the feeling existing to military opposition to civilian authority in Henguet. Voluntary statements made by natives to the commission, formed the basis of the investigation. Gen. Bell has forwarded similar allegations to Manila.

Two friars who were invited to Calasiao, province of Paganian, to celebrate a holiday, were mobbed. A native priest denounced the action of the people, whereupon they attacked the priest. The friars fled. The natives have since renewed their attacks on the friars.

Gens. Chaffee and Wade are at Batangas. The removal of the military headquarters in southern Luzon from Manila to Lipa in Batangas province, is contemplated.

Pardo de Tavera, who has been announced as a future member of the civil commission, and Gen. Calles, the insurgent leader who recently surrendered in Laguna province, are going to that province tomorrow in order to organize municipalities.

BRITISH MILITARY MEN.

Shake Their Heads Over Boer War Disclosures.

New York, July 8.—British military men, says the Tribune's London correspondent, have been shaking their heads ominously over the disclosures made by a special correspondent of the Daily Mail, respecting the conduct of the Boer war and the arbitrary suppression of facts by the press censors. They find evidence of what they have been expecting for a long time, namely that Lord Kitchener is not allowed to be as thorough and as ruthless as they think he ought to be, and that the government insists upon interfering with him for political reasons.

The radicals, on the other hand, assert that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's indictment of the government for conducting a barbarous warfare is fully sustained and that Boer atrocities are the natural sequel to Lord Kitchener's drastic measures. There will be a heavy cross fire of questions in the house of commons in consequence of all these painful revelations, but Mr. Brodie has a safe refuge in silence.

A parliamentary paper issued last night relating to the peace negotiations demonstrates that the Boer forces are in a very perilous state and that the burghers are only kept in the field by unflinching perversions of Lord Kitchener's terms and extravagant fables of Boer success. The most notable feature of the latter is Dewet's statement that Cape Colony has risen to a man against the British and that in proceeding to invade the colony he killed Gen. Knox.

Veracious statements are that the car had received a Boer deputé introduced by Mr. Leyds, and that France was ready to land troops in England on November 1. The assurance given by Mr. Kruger that he had made arrangements for Europe by which the safety and comfort of the women and children in the refugee camps would be assured had considerable influence with the Boer leaders in deciding to continue the fight.

A Prince Fills a Pauper's Grave.

New York, July 8.—Prince Alexander Galitzin, descendant of a long line of Russian nobles, and once well known in New York society, who died at Bloomsdale last season, while a pauper and paralytic, has been buried in the Catholic cemetery in White Plains, the Russian consul making the arrangements.

Prince Galitzin was only 23 years old. Eleven years ago he arrived in New York and went to Washington where he became an attaché of the Russian embassy. At the national capital he was presented to President Harrison and represented the Russian embassy at many social functions. He made frequent visits to this city. He lived on a small allowance sent to him by a sister in Moscow.

In December, 1894, a sale of the Galitzin family heirlooms and treasures was advertised. The young prince explained that he had decided to dispose of valuables left by his mother. The collection was shown at an auction room up town and police were detailed to keep in line the people who gathered while the articles were in view.

On the day of the sale every seat in the auction room was taken. Competition among society folk for the Galitzin heirlooms was keen.

The first day's sale was a success, and the bidders were departing when a detective served on Prince Alexander a supreme court summons and complaint. Henry De Genné, a Parisian dealer, had brought suit for \$25,000 francs, the value of diamonds bought by the young Russian nobleman and not paid for. Then the charge was made that the Galitzin collection then on sale was bogus. The sale on the second day fell flat.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS
It indicates an Unusually High Degree of Prosperity.

New York, July 8.—Comptroller of the Currency Throres, quoted by the Washington correspondent of the Press, is saying relative to the condition of the national banks of the country: "The latest detailed reports received from the national banks of the United States indicate an unusually high degree of prosperity. The condition of the national banking system can be taken as a practical barometer of the industrial and commercial condition of the country generally and therefore the

remarkable showing now being made by these institutions indicates clearly that every branch of American trade and industry is flushed to a correspondingly high degree. The resources of the banks are greater than ever before in the history of the national system, and the condition of the banks generally is satisfactory."

The present condition of the banks stands out in strong contrast against the dark background of the condition that prevailed some seven or eight years ago. In 1893, for instance, the record for bank failures was reached, when 38 of the national banks went permanently into the hands of receivers. During the first six months of the present year only seven banks have failed, while during the entire year of 1900 only five went under.

INSURANCE LIABILITY DECISION

Royal Insurance Co. Responsible for Chinatown, Honolulu, Fire Losses.

Honolulu, July 2. (via San Francisco).—In the case just decided before Judge Gear and a jury it has been held that the Royal Insurance company of London is responsible on a policy for \$2,000 for buildings destroyed in the great Chinatown fire of January, 1900. This is the first time that a policy of insurance has been held to cover a fire which resulted from the action of the board of health to destroy block No. 15, of the plague infected district. The policy of the company contained a clause that insurance should not be paid for losses caused directly or indirectly by an order of a civil authority and the supreme court recently gave a decision that in such cases the insurance companies were not responsible. This resulted in a withdrawal of a number of cases.

In the case just tried, however, that of Choy Look See against the Royal Insurance company, the plaintiffs brought forward a new issue. They contended that the real cause of the destruction of property, outside of that actually ordered destroyed by the board of health, was a sudden rise in the wind, which caused the fire to spread into Chinatown. Under this contention the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiffs. If the decision is sustained it will mean that many insurance companies which have been supposed to be exempt from the former supreme court decision will have to pay the amounts for which they gave policies.

FRED D. WHITE SUICIDES.

Only Son of U. S. Ambassador A. D. White Shoots Himself.

Ill Health and Nervous Afflictions Assigned as the Cause for the Deed.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 8.—Frederick D. White, son of Andrew D. White, United States ambassador to Germany, committed suicide at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon at his home in this city. Prolonged ill health and a persistent and exhausting nervous disease is given as the only possible explanation of his act. Mr. White had appeared to be in usual health during the day and had attended to matters of business of the management of the White estate. He was alone in the house with the servants during a part of the afternoon. Mrs. White returned shortly after 5 o'clock and found Mr. White dead in the bathroom. A bullet from a rifle had passed through his brain and death had been instantaneous. No one heard the shot.

Some eighteen years ago, on completing his course at Columbia Law college, Mr. White had a severe attack of typhoid fever, from which he never recovered. Stomach and intestinal troubles resulted. Later his nervous system became weakened and within a few years neurasthenia developed.

About a year ago he suffered a severe attack of the complaint. During the recent hot spell another attack of the disease came on, leaving him in a state of acute nervous prostration.

Mr. White had been about town during the forenoon and appeared bright and hopeful, and it is believed that he did not meditate suicide. From the appearance of the body it was evident that he had placed the muzzle of the rifle in his mouth and fired it with his feet. Coroner Matthews made an examination of the body and it was at first given out that death was due to cerebral hemorrhage.

The announcement of Mr. White's death was received with great sorrow by his family. He had occupied a prominent position in social circles. A cablegram announcing his death was sent to Ambassador White at Berlin tonight. As yet no arrangements for the funeral have been made.

Frederick D. White was the only son of Ambassador White and was 42 years old. He was a lawyer. Much of his time in late years has been devoted to the management of property owned by his father and himself.

JACOB ROGERS' WILL.

A Codicil to it May be the Means of Nullifying it.

New York, July 8.—The Journal and Advertiser will say tomorrow. All the precautions to disinherit his relatives may go to naught by reason of an error, intentional or otherwise—which he made in his will, but which, according to lawyers, must stand as it reads. The error appears in a social codicil, dated October 2, 1900. The codicil reads:

"I hereby will and bequeath to my nephew, Theodore B. Rogers, Jr., son of my brother, Theodore B. Rogers, the sum of seven thousand thousand dollars. Signed, Jacob S. Rogers."

Thus, the codicil gives to his nephew \$75,000,000, or about ten times the amount of the estate. Necessarily it leaves no residue for the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The paragraph, as is the entire will, is in the handwriting of the testator.

The error—if an error it be—is unexplained and unchanged. Lawyers say it must stand as it is.

FIG PRUNE Cereal

The scientific blending of California figs and prunes with carefully selected grain makes

A perfect cereal coffee of delicate flavor and fragrant aroma.

A delicious beverage having all the satisfying qualities of coffee and tea.

Boil from 5 to 10 minutes only.

ALL GROCERS.

COMEZ AND CUBAN ANNEXATION.

General's Utterances Are Criticized in Havana.

VARIOUSLY INTERPRETED.

Constitutional Convention Wants Constitution Promulgated Before Framing an Electoral Law.

New York, July 8.—According to the Herald's Havana correspondent the utterances of Gen. Maximo Gomez and T. Estrada Palma in the United States concerning the annexation of Cuba to the United States are criticized by many persons at the Cuban capital. The general understanding seems to be that the speakers referred to the distant future after the establishment of an independent government and after the people of Cuba have had a free opportunity to exercise their desire for annexation.

Much of the speeches of the two men is laid to the ordinary courtesy of guests of Americans and to the speakers' desire to smooth over the recent difficulties when Americans charged ingratitude and Cubans charged violation of promises and the use of force. Rumors current in Washington, says a Tribune dispatch from Havana, The delegates think that it is useless to frame an electoral law until the constitution has been promulgated. Merchants, planters and newspaper editors, all of whom are in favor of the speedy establishment of a new government. Some of the delegates say that the military authorities intimate that the constitution will not be promulgated at present.

WANT CONSTITUTION PROMULGATED.

New York, July 8.—The Cuban constitutional convention desires the promulgation of the Cuban constitution as the next logical step in the formation of a new government, says a Tribune dispatch from Havana. The delegates think that it is useless to frame an electoral law until the constitution has been promulgated. Merchants, planters and newspaper editors, all of whom are in favor of the speedy establishment of a new government. Some of the delegates say that the military authorities intimate that the constitution will not be promulgated at present.

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SOLDIERS PAY THEMSELVES.

Turkish Garrisons at Kilkish and Voden Loat the Palace Treasury.

Volo, Greece, July 8.—The Turkish garrisons at Kilkish and Voden, in Macedonia, not having been paid by the government in a long time, succeeded in effecting a forcible entrance to the government treasury in the palace where they were stationed, and partitioned among themselves the money in the treasury building. A similar attempt on the part of the troops stationed at Salonica, Macedonia, was frustrated.

MUST RECOUNT CASH.

That is the Task Now Before San Francisco Mint Officials.

San Francisco, July 8.—The federal officials who are investigating the shortage of \$30,000 in the mint have employed an expert accountant to go over the books, and are also to order a recount of the \$4,000,000 in the vault. When the shortage was discovered the gold was counted by sacks, but every sack is now to be opened and the gold counted by weighing. This cannot be done in less than a week. No arrests have yet been made in connection with the affair.

A MOST HORRIBLE CRIME.

A Little Girl in Denver Is Outraged in a Terrible Manner.

Denver, Colo., July 8.—Jessie Kinport, a girl 14 years of age, was dragged from her room at her home on West Ninth avenue tonight, and taken to a vacant lot nearby and ravished. When found her body was horribly mutilated and she was in a semi-conscious condition. The police did not learn of the affair until late and details are not known at this time. However, Chris Jensen was arrested by Officer Lambert and is held at the station pending an investigation.

His arrest occurred in a peculiar way. Officer Lambert was returning to headquarters with some stray stock when he noticed a man standing on a corner of South Fifteenth street. His strange actions attracted the officer, who approached him. As he did so Jensen whipped out a knife, and declared he would not be taken. Lambert disarmed him and brought him to the station. The knife that was taken from Jensen was covered with blood. As the way to the station he kept speaking of trouble he had had with a woman, which necessitated his cutting her up pretty badly.

Jensen's actions are those of an insane man, and the police believe that he is the person who assaulted and cruelly butchered the little Kinport girl. At a late hour tonight the girl was in a dangerous condition, but may recover.

An investigation of the footprints at the scene of the crime show that the shoes worn by Jensen fit the marks exactly. The police are sure that Jensen is the guilty person and that he committed the murder as a result of an unprovoked assault on the victim of last night's assault is still alive but in a dangerous condition.

TRANSVAAL MINING CLAIMS.

British Government Issues a Blue Book Defining Their Status.

Washington, July 2.—The position of the British government relative to the various mining and other concessions in the Transvaal is fully disclosed in a blue book covering the subject which has just reached Washington. The subject is of the very first importance to the state and the war departments, as some of the most troublesome and weighty problems now confronting them is a result of claims from various concessionaries in the Philippines. Porto Rico and Cuba. Claims of vast amounts based on telegraph and railroad franchises granted by the Spanish government prior to the Spanish-American war have been made, and from Great Britain's course may establish a valuable precedent. Moreover, the most important of the concessions in our insular possessions and in Cuba are claimed by English subjects. The issue was made last September, when Sir Alfred Milner, the South African commissioner, promulgated the

famous order giving notice that the British government reserved the right to recognize or modify any concession made by the late South African republic, "without proper legal authority, or contrary to law, or the conditions of which have not been duly complied with, or which appear to affect prejudicially the interest of the republic."

This clause was of the most sweeping character, and the British government appointed a commission to pass on the whole subject. This commission has made an exhaustive report set out in the blue book. It lays down some important principles. One interesting statement in the beginning is this:

"On the first of September, 1900, her late majesty annexed the territories and obliterated the sovereignty of the South African republic. It is clear that a state which has annexed another is not legally bound by any contracts made by the state which has ceased to exist and that no court of law has jurisdiction to enforce such contracts if the annexing state refuses to recognize them."

The commission also asserts the right to "examine whether the franchises which it is asked to recognize have in fact been duly acquired." A point of interest in the blue book is the controversy. It also accepts Sir Alfred Milner's most important suggestion in the declaration that the new government is justified in cancelling or modifying a concession when the maintenance of it is injurious to the public interest.

MORE FILIPINOS SURRENDER.

Col. Wint Continues to Receive Their Submission.

Manila, July 8.—There have been a number of additional surrenders to Col. Wint. In all 59 officers and 475 men, with 238 rifles and 45 revolvers, have surrendered to him. Of the Ninth cavalry deserters Duhose and Russell have surrendered and Hunter and Victor were brought in by Bellarmine.

Posthumous Honors for Chinese.

London, July 8.—A dispatch from Peking says: Posthumous honors have been bestowed upon a large number of citizens and soldiers who were killed in the last logical step in the formation of a new government, says a Tribune dispatch from Havana. The delegates think that it is useless to frame an electoral law until the constitution has been promulgated. Merchants, planters and newspaper editors, all of whom are in favor of the speedy establishment of a new government. Some of the delegates say that the military authorities intimate that the constitution will not be promulgated at present.

Reform Club Supports Bannerman.

New York, July 8.—At the Reform club conference of the liberal party today, unanimously in support of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman seems assured. The club's London correspondent thinks. Efforts will be made to heal the cleavage in the party by formulating peace terms in South Africa, which the whole party can support. It is understood that Lord Rosebery will not attend the Asquith dinner, but will probably issue a letter indorsing his views.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION.

Matter Comes Up in the Lords and Causes Much Discussion.

New York, July 8.—In consideration of the committee's report on the transubstantiation declaration in the house of lords last night, says the Tribune's London correspondent, the archbishop of Canterbury complained that the episcopal bench had no voice in mending the declaration and moved its reference back to the committee and the appointment of two additional members. Earl Grey declared that the revised form was even more offensive than the original. The lord chancellor denied this, his opinion being that everything desirable had been done. Lord Lansdowne thought that the committee missed a great opportunity of removing an ancient grievance. Lord Spencer, Lord Rosebery and the archbishop of York supported the reference to the committee. Lord Salisbury contended that it was unprecedented to refer back a unanimous report without a single dissenting voice. The correction wanted. He advised allowing the bill to read a second time so that it could be discussed in committee. This course was eventually adopted.

It was owing to the wide royal declaration expressed in the house of lords last night the government will not try to pass the bill this year.

In the house of commons the education bill met with vigorous opposition, members of both sides condemning it as cumbersome, insufficient and unwelcome.

GT. NORTHERN TRAIN ROBBERIES.

All Hope of Capturing Them Has Been Abandoned.

Malta, Mont., July 8.—All hope of capturing the Great Northern train robbers has been abandoned. One by one the men who accompanied the authorities on the chase to the southward have returned and the general opinion appears to be that the robbers have made good their escape.

The men composing the sheriff's posse sent out from Glasgow have despaired of capturing the men, and the case has been given up from this end of the line. Hopes are entertained that the robbers may be apprehended while on their way out of the state by the authorities of the southern counties of Montana. Experienced trappers are firm in the belief that the robbers scattered as soon as they were near the southern boundary of the state and reached the Hole-in-the-Wall by circuitous routes.

KING EDWARD'S TITLE.

Agreement Concerning It Arrived at With British Colonies.

New York, July 8.—An agreement has been arrived at with the British colonies as to the alteration in King Edward's title, says the London correspondent of the Tribune but the ministers are unlikely to introduce a bill unless there is prospect of its being treated as an unopposed measure.

Got Best Eclipse Photographs.

San Francisco, July 8.—F. W. Dyson, an astronomer from the Greenwich observatory, England, who went to Sumatra to take views and make observations of the eclipse there in May, has arrived here being the first member of the various eclipse parties to reach this country. He says the best photographs of the eclipse were obtained by American astronomers. He will make a tour of the observatories of this country.

California Wines Menaced.

San Francisco, July 8.—P. C. Rossi, president of the Italian-Swiss colony, who has just returned from an extended trip to all the principal eastern cities, brings a surprisingly gloomy report of adverse conditions for California wines in the markets of the East. Mr. Rossi says that our wines have reached a selling price which makes imitation profitable and this is being extensively done in the form of French wines. Their product is mixed with California wines and sold as coming from this state. A national pure wine law, in Mr. Rossi's opinion, is the only remedy for this condition of affairs.

VENEZUELAN FILIBUSTERS.

Indications That They Are Preparing an Expedition.

ANDRADE IN NEW YORK.

Other Leading Revolutionists Are There—Gen. Juan Píetri May Be Made the Leader.

New York, July 8.—Consul General E. Gonzalez Esteves believes that former President Andrade of Venezuela came to this city about three days ago incognito, having shaved off his beard. He also believes that Andrade came here from Havana by rail from Florida. Taking this in connection with the presence in the city of Nicholas Hernandez, a son of Gen. Jose Manuel Hernandez, who is now in jail in Maracaibo for having been one of the leaders in a revolution against President Castro, and Andreas Píetri, a nephew of Gen. Juan Píetri, also a revolutionist and a friend of Andrade, and Engel Fernandez, who is said to be here to buy arms for the Venezuelan revolutionary party, Consul General Esteves thinks that a filibustering expedition has been started for Venezuela.

Píetri came here about two weeks ago and is living at Harlem. Hernandez has just reached here on the steamer "Hercules" and is at the office of the consul general and said he was looking for work. Senor Esteves promised to help him in his search. In the meantime detectives have been employed to keep the young man who went to live at the Hotel de Ville, where Píetri is. Consul General Esteves says that he has detectives watching Andrade and Fernandez also, and that a sharp watch will be kept for filibustering parties.

Both Hernandez and Píetri deny that they have any intention of taking part in any expedition to Venezuela. When asked if they would join a filibustering expedition if one were started they said they were not in politics.

Gen. Juan Píetri is mentioned as the leader of the revolution in Venezuela if one is started.

COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

Commissioner of Pensions Evans May Be Appointed.

New York, July 8.—According to a dispatch to the World there is a general feeling official circles in Washington that the resignation of Comptroller Dawes has presented a solution of the controversy regarding the continuance of Commissioner Evans at the head of the pension bureau.

An impression prevails, the dispatch says, that the President has already determined to appoint Mr. Evans to be comptroller of the currency. This would be in the nature of a promotion for the salary is more and the term of office longer.

HATZFELDT'S WILL NOT SUE.

No Action to be Brought to Set Aside Huntington's Will.

New York, July 8.—The Evening World says: Fritz von Hatzfeldt said today there was no truth in the reports that he and the princess were going to contest the will of the late C. P. Huntington. The prince and Princess von Hatzfeldt are at the Holland house in this city. In an interview today the prince said:

"The princess is quite satisfied with the terms of her father's will. I can say that never at any time has she wished to push any claim against the will. She was most generous to her and she has never thought of demanding a daughter's portion. I cannot imagine Hatzfeldt's attitude at all. It has caused great amusement to the princess."

It is the intention of the prince and princess to remain about three months in America. They will be for a week or two in New York and later will visit at several country homes.

"I cannot say where we shall visit," said the prince. "People have been very kind and we have not settled our plans. We will return to Europe in September. The prince and princess will be in the trip was undertaken partly to benefit her and there will be no suit now or at any time."

"This report about our dissatisfaction with the will," he said, "has annoyed me far more than it has the princess. She has never taken the trouble to deny it and is simply much amused at what she hears about herself."

Money for Agricultural Colleges.

Washington, July 8.—The treasury department today drew warrants aggregating \$1,200,000, or \$25,000 each for forty-five states and two territories, being the maximum amount provided by Congress for the act of August 30, 1890, for the endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanical arts.

This act provided a minimum sum of \$15,000 for that year, with an annual increase of \$1,000 for ten years up to \$25,000. The maximum is now reached and hereafter each of the states and territories will receive annually this sum for its agricultural colleges. This money is the proceeds of the sale of public lands.

CATTLE IN OKLAHOMA.

Opening of Indian Lands Causes Cattlemen Much Anxiety.

Denver, Colo., July 8.—The action of the President in proclaiming the opening for settlement of the reservation lands in Oklahoma on August 6th is causing great uneasiness to the cattlemen. It is said that there are 200,000 head of cattle on ranges that have been leased by Texas and Oklahoma stockmen. These cattle are immature and unfit for the market at the present time. If the order is carried out, the cattle will have to be shipped immediately and sold for exorbitant prices in the eastern markets for what they will bring. The loss under such conditions would be hundreds of thousands of dollars.

It is said that a delay of ninety or even sixty days would enable the owners to put the cattle on the market in proper condition. To secure such a delay, if possible, the following telegram was sent to Secy. Hitchcock Saturday night:

"Hon. E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.—Live stock interest in West and Southwest will be seriously affected unless proclamation opening Kiowa and Comanche reservations can be delayed until herds of immature cattle can be shipped to market. On behalf of live stock industry I respectfully petition for such delay."

"JOHN W. SPRINGER, President National Live Stock Association."

The telegram evidently arrived too late to have any effect, but every pressure will be brought to bear on Secy. Hitchcock to prevent losses to the stockmen.

TIRED AND LANCUID.

Pe-ru-na an Invaluable Tonic for Women in the Summertime.

Miss Marie Coats, President of the Appleton Young Ladies' Club, writes the following concerning Peruna:

Appleton, Wis.
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen—"I find Peruna an excellent spring and summer medicine and am glad to call the attention of my



MARIE COATS.

friends to it. When that languid, tired feeling comes over you, and your food no longer tastes good, and small annoyances irritate you, Peruna will make you feel like another person inside of a week. I have now used it for three seasons and find it very reliable and efficacious."—Marie Coats.

Mrs. Emma A. Bell, Fort Pierce, Fla., writes:
"In June, 1898, I was taken very suddenly with what I thought to be acute dysentery and swelling of stomach and bowels which was both distressing and very painful. I began doctoring, and have had three doctors. They gave me relief, but I was growing worse. I could not eat anything. Everything soured

on my stomach. Before I could get away from the table my mouth and stomach was raw as a piece of beef. I was starving to death.

"One day I had almost despaired and had been crying. I picked up a paper and looking over it saw where Dr. Hartman's Peruna had been doing a lady so much good. I decided to try it, so I wrote the doctor and he pronounced my case catarrh of stomach and bowels. I began to take Peruna at once.

"After taking half of one bottle my mouth began to get better and my stomach was so I could eat several things. When I had taken two bottles I had got so I could stand up long enough to wash the dishes, and my bowels had given me but little trouble. The numbness left my limbs and I could walk quite a little way.

"I have taken only five bottles and can truthfully say that I am well, and can and will always praise Peruna."—Mrs. Emma A. Bell.

Summer Catarrh.

The exceedingly hot weather of the present summer is producing an alarming fatality from diarrhea, cholera infantum, cholera morbus and dysentery, and other catarrhal affections of the abdominal organs.

Every family and person ought to be provided with an effective preventive and cure for these diseases.

Peruna never fails when used in time, to cure the most severe cases of them. Thousands of lives are saved by this unfailing remedy in all catarrhal diseases of the stomach and bowels.

If you are not already acquainted with the wonderful virtues of Peruna in summer complaints, send for a free book written by Dr. Hartman, President Hart