

MORGAN'S ANGLO-AMERICAN BANK.

To Have a Capital of a Billion Dollars.

WORKING ON THE SCHEME.

World Have More Money Than Bank of England, Bank of France and Many Others Combined.

New York, June 8.—According to the London correspondent of the World it is reported there that J. P. Morgan is engaged in arranging for the establishment of a great Anglo-American bank with a capital of \$1,000,000,000.

It is said that it is proposed to absorb all of the principal financial institutions and banks already engaged in Anglo-American business. The proposed institution, it is said, is intended to be the principal agency for the already vast and rapidly growing banking transactions between Europe and America.

Mr. Morgan is understood to have associated with him in the stupendous undertaking not only the principal capitalists of the United States but also the Rothschilds.

Finally, the World says: Several days since the panic of May it has been reported in Wall street that Mr. Morgan intended to organize a bank with \$100,000,000 capital. These reports have been invariably denied at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The creation of a bank with a capitalization of a billion dollars is an undertaking of a nature so colossal that nothing approaching it has ever been attempted before.

The aggregate of the capitalizations of the sixty-four national banks in Greater New York is barely \$100,000,000. Two banks only are capitalized at \$100,000,000 each—the National City and the National Bank of Commerce. The greatest bank in the world—the Bank of England, has a capital of \$14,553,000, or about \$27,765,000. The Bank of France has a capital of \$12,500,000, or about \$25,000,000. The combined capitalizations of the Bank of France, the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, the Bank of Spain, the Bank of England, and the Banque Impériale Ottomane, the government bank of Turkey, fall far short of \$100,000,000.

CONCESSIONS IN PALAWAN.

Chains Are Referred to Philippine Commission.

Washington, June 8.—Secy. Root has referred to the Philippine commission the claims made by certain natives to the islands of Palawan. This concession is alleged to have been granted by the sultan of Sulu. The commission has been instructed to make a full report to the secretary of war.

ELKS' CARNIVAL.

That at Tacoma to Have a Great Indian Gathering.

Tacoma, Wash., June 7.—The largest and most representative gathering of the Elks' carnival is held in the northwest will be a feature of the Elks' carnival to be held at Tacoma in August. Representatives from thirty Indian tribes, scattered over the territory between Alaska and California and west of the Dakotas, are to be present. Practically all of the famous Indian chiefs who participated in the bloody fights of the earlier days will attend and they are to bring their warlike warriors. Efforts are now being made to secure the Indians who are preparing the Passion Play in British Columbia.

An Indian village will be constructed and inhabited by 6,000 of the red men. Buildings for the ghost, sun and other deities are being built and will be transferred in pieces from their old sites. The Indians will be given a big pot-luck during the carnival.

TO SUPERVISE ATHLETICS.

Chicago City Council Proposes to Undertake the Matter.

Chicago, June 8.—Municipal supervision and encouragement of athletic sports is proposed in Chicago, "in order to create a sound moral tone and enhance the general health of the community."

The council committee on license recommended ordinances based on the governmental theories of ancient Sparta. Under the plan athletics is to be taken seriously, like the traction question. Sports in public places and on the streets are to be strictly controlled. A commission of aldermen devoted to athletic interests. Prize fighting will be tolerated. Other sport will be fostered and a tax laid on the prize fights for the support of athletics in general.

In the resolution the council is asked to withdraw its disapproval of prize fighting and to instruct the mayor and the superintendent of police not to interfere with prize contests given by any regularly organized athletic association.

Before such a contest can be held it will be necessary for the promoters to appear before the athletic commission from which permits for the fight must be secured. The commission will have the power to place the limits of rounds and make other regulations to govern the contest. The mayor must sign the permit and the fight may be held. Ten per cent of the gate receipts must be turned over to the athletic fund to be used only for the promotion of athletic sports, for the equipment of gymnasiums and play grounds, athletic fields, swimming tanks and lake grounds.

TO CAPTURE CHICAGO.

Pottawatomies Going Down to Locate on Lake Front and Claim Rights.

St. Joseph, Mich., June 8.—The tribe of Pottawatomie Indians living in Van Buren county, Ind., have been told at Hartford to listen to a report of a treaty to be made with the United States. The tribe decided to sail for Chicago. June 22, under the leadership of Chief Lone Gulgo, the youngest and most daring full-blooded Indian of the tribe, Chief Charles Pokagon, son of the late Simon Pokagon, was deputed to go with his council of advisers, because of their lukewarm attitude.

The Pottawatomies purpose to invest

the lake front of Chicago and then proceed to prove their claims to the land, which they believe will be sustained. If the Chicago claim is established they will squat on all the lake front from Indiana line to Grand Haven, Mich., which they say is their land by virtue of the same treaty upon which they base their Chicago claim.

EXCLUSION OF CONSUMPTIVES.

New York Physicians Think It May Bring Retaliatory Legislation.

New York, June 8.—The Tribune says that some of the leading physicians of this city think that the order issued by T. V. Powderly, commissioner general of immigration, debaring immigrants with tuberculosis of the lungs from entering this country, may result in some countries adopting retaliatory measures. They further think that these probable measures may be of such a nature that consumptives, who might be benefited by a trip abroad, may be compelled to stay here, and that the stand taken by this government in dealing with immigrants having tuberculosis may, moreover, lead to action on the part of municipalities which would practically keep consumptives at home.

KOREAN COMMERCE.

American Consul at Seoul Submits Report to State Department.

Washington, June 8.—No reports up to the trade of Korea have been published for the last seven years, according to Consul-General Allen at Seoul, in a communication to the state department. Mr. Allen therefore submits a report compiled by himself, which sets forth the principal facts relating to Korea and its trade with the rest of the world and estimates of the value of America's trade with that empire.

The total trade of Korea for 1900, including native imports and goods re-exported, is set down at \$13,600,225. The total imports were valued at \$6,550,925. The chief item of American imports was kerosene, which was valued last year at \$266,815. Next in order, in this connection, comes mining supplies, of which at least \$150,000 worth was imported from the United States last year. American imports into Korea, the consul-general states, have more than doubled in the past year, and the trade is growing. Korea's total exportation of 1900 amounted to \$21,001,064.

Americans are shown to be prominent in the trade and development of Korea, especially in regard to the railroad and mining enterprise. Relative to the currency of the empire, Mr. Allen says: "Korea is greatly in need of money, yet no encouragement is given to the people to develop their excellent natural resources."

IN NORTHERN LUZON.

Maj. Rutherford Makes Report on Sub-

sistence Department.

Washington, June 7.—Maj. G. W. Rutherford, of the Philippine commission, department of Northern Luzon, in a letter to Com.-Gen. Weston, dated April 15th, says there are 338 stations in that department, with about 25,000 troops, and that the supplying of an army of this size, divided into many stations, is much more difficult than if it was an army of one body. Besides the troops, there were at that time several thousand prisoners, who were being fed by the government. The substance department, he says, is in a superb condition, and many gratifying statements and reports are received from all the officers. Gen. Wheaton, in command of the department, has taken occasion several times to speak in the highest terms of the commissary department.

Maj. Rutherford devoted considerable space in his letter to the subject of beef supply. For the most part the meat ration served the troops is the refrigerated or frozen beef, although at some of the interior stations, where there is neither rail nor water transportation, this supply is necessarily curtailed. He had sent beef sixty miles into the interior in bull carts. He notes as a remarkable fact that this beef was transported through a country infested with ladrones and small bands of insurgents, yet the cart-drivers and supplies were not molested. He says they must have paid toll to the tribal chiefs, for had the supplies been accompanied by escorts there would have been a daily ambush.

He says there is need of more water transportation, and if he had it he would use more frozen beef, as the influence on the sick report is quite marked; the more fresh beef used the better the health of the troops. The native beef, from which the animal heat is not entirely departed, is not healthy.

Maj. Rutherford says the beef stew with vegetables is the finest component of the ration ever put into the hands of troops, and is highly praised by them. He also says that the standard emergency ration has given very good satisfaction. At the same time he adds:

"A ration of rice and vegetables, one pound of hard bread in a tin and a tablet of chocolate, I would put against any so-called emergency ration ever manufactured, and it would not cause intestinal irritation, of which some complaint is made."

In this connection he mentions the demand for sauerkraut. Without an abundance of nutritious food, he says, the health of Americans cannot be maintained in the Luzon climate. The health of the Philippine living on American foods, he says, is much better than those living on native foods.

CHINESE GRAVES DESECRATED.

Those in the Congressional Cemetery, Washington.

New York, June 8.—Chinamen in Washington are stirred up over the discovery that graves in the Chinese plot in the Congressional cemetery have been desecrated. Nelson H. Adams has written to the district commissioners calling their attention to the affair, according to a Washington special. Mr. Adams in his letter says: "My attention has been called by Chinese friends to the desecration of the graves and tombstones of their deceased countrymen in their purchased lot in the Congressional cemetery, which a recent visit by my wife to the cemetery proved to be more than fully verified. It was found that the tombstones had been daubed with axle grease or similar substance and that the graves were desecrated in a most indecent manner. The Chinese people have a fervent veneration for their dead and are unable to account for such dastardly and sacrilegious acts in a land of boasted Christianity, civilization and enlightenment. I ask that the matter be investigated."

GAS OUT.

Right Food (Grape Nuts) Does Not Generate It.

School Ma'ams have troubles of their own. Their work is of a nerve destroying character and frequently the question of food is a serious one with them.

The right selection of food will cure dyspepsia and many other disorders of the body.

Sadie Cromer, 191 Olney Ave., Marion, O., says that after she had suffered from stomach trouble for years and without being able to find food that would agree with her, she finally was induced to try Grape-Nuts. The trouble with gas and nervousness coming from indigestion, disappeared, and her own testimony says, "I gained in flesh so much that now I am heavier and better than I have ever been during the eight years I have taught school here."

My stomach does not cause me the least trouble. I can eat anything I wish, but still continue to eat Grape-Nuts Food, for I like it and know of its value."

CANADIANS JUMP CLAIMS.

Mines in Mount Baker District Scene of Operations.

AMERICANS MAKE PROTEST.

Trouble Caused by U. S. Boundary Line Survey, Throwing It 3,840 Feet Further South.

Vancouver, B. C., June 8.—Trouble occurred yesterday at the international boundary line, in the Mount Baker mining district, and as a result American owners of mines who are suffering are protesting to the Canadian government authorities.

On Wednesday the American government boundary line surveyor, Mr. Sinclair, finished determining the line in this district and found that it was 3,840 feet farther south than it was supposed to have been for the last three years. Two thousand feet of two of the most valuable mines in the district—the Golden Chariot and the Golden Star—owned by Seattle and New York people were moved over into Canada. Canadians jumped all this ground, which had not been staked according to Canadian regulations and was not recorded on this side of the line. An appeal was wired to the authorities at Ottawa by the American owners. The claim jumpers are still busy, some of the claims running very rich.

DOUBTED IN OTTAWA.

New York, June 8.—A special to the Times from Ottawa, Ont., says: The authorities at Ottawa are doubtful regarding the truth of the report sent out from Whistler, Wash., that the United States and Canadian commissions now surveying the international line on the western mountains have completed their work throughout the Mount Baker mining district and that the line turns three-fifths of a mile further south than the United States commissioners are willing to admit. It is not thought the work has yet been completed.

Surveyor McArthur, in charge of one of the Canadian parties, left here about the middle of May and on the 21st he had reached Chilliwack, B. C., the last point of civilization on the mountain slopes. From there to the Mount Baker mining district the survey would have to proceed very slowly owing to the dense bush. It is thought that if the work in that particular district has been completed Mr. McArthur would have so informed the department at Ottawa.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES.

Alba Johnson of Baldwin Works Cannot Affirm or Deny English Charges.

New York, June 8.—The Times quotes Alba B. Johnson of the Baldwin locomotive works, Philadelphia, as saying in reply to the recent charges of Standard W. Johnson, locomotive superintendent of the Midland railway of England, that the extra working cost of American locomotives over the British under the same conditions is from 20 to 25 per cent in fuel, 10 per cent in oil and 60 per cent in repairs. "It is impossible for me to supply any data, either in corroboration or denial of Mr. Johnson's statement."

"Efforts have repeatedly been made to obtain from the Midland railway information respecting the relative performance of English and American locomotives working under similar conditions, but up to this time all such information has been withheld. Had such information been furnished and had it been found unfavorable to the American locomotives, measures would immediately have been taken to ascertain the reason and provide the proper remedy."

"It is obvious that in locomotives of the same weight, general dimensions, heating surface and power and constructed from similar materials throughout there cannot be so wide a variation in operation as is claimed by Mr. Johnson's figures indicate. One of the locomotives under consideration is in a condition unfit for comparison. If, therefore, it is true that the American locomotives are showing the unfavorable results indicated, it is abundant reason for the locomotive department of the Midland railway to investigate and correct the trouble."

It Will Soon Be Gov. Taft.

Washington, June 8.—When Judge Taft of the Philippine commission becomes head of the civil government in the Philippine islands, he will have the title of governor. While it is expected that he will become governor of the Philippines about the first of July, there may be some delay as the civil government machinery may not be ready at that date. Both Judge Taft and Gen. MacArthur have informed the secretary of war that July 1 was as early as the proposed civil government could be put in operation, and as neither has made any modification of his views, it is presumed that they still are of that opinion.

Mrs. Louis Botha in England.

London, June 8.—Mrs. Louis Botha, wife of the Boer commandant general, arrived at Southampton this morning, on board the British steamer Dunvegan Castle from South Africa. She was to grant an interview to Lord and Lady Secretary of State Fischer, who accompanied her, informed a representative of the Associated Press that Mrs. Botha was going straight to London and later would proceed to Holland and Belgium, but that the date of her departure for the continent had not been fixed. Mr. Fischer was unable to confirm or deny the report that Mrs. Botha had come to Europe on a peace mission. He was released on parole in order that he might accompany her.

Judge W. P. Beck Dies Suddenly.

Fueblo, Colo., June 8.—Judge W. P. Beck, an old-time attorney of Pueblo, while addressing the county court in a law suit, citing points from a law book held in his hand as he stood before the judge, fell to the floor and shortly became unconscious. He was taken home and shortly afterwards died.

Judge Beck was a pioneer of Colorado. He was educated at Heidelberg university, Germany.

Rice Will Case.

New York, June 8.—Representatives of four law firms interested in the Rice will contest have again visited the West Forty-fourth street where Jones is to give his testimony, under an order of the surrogates court. He was too ill to testify.

Fear has arisen that the very measures adopted to prevent Jones from taking his own life may result in a fatal attack of nervous prostration, complicated with other ailments.

His removal several weeks ago from the house of detention to his present location did not result in the hoped for improvement in his health and he declares that the constant presence of

detectives is responsible for his condition. He says he cannot sleep with a man watching at his bedside.

YERKES' LONDON RAILWAY.

Will Take Two Years to Substitute Electricity for Steam.

New York, June 8.—The Tribune's London correspondent, writing of Mr. Yerkes' success in obtaining his own terms from the Metropolitan District railway, says that the work of substituting electricity for steam cannot be completed for two years, even if the necessary legislation be secured before August. The engineers are not prepared to do anything until a definite solution of the problem of vibrations has been reached. Lord Hailsham and his colleagues reached certain tentative conclusions, but did not succeed in convincing the engineers of the Central London and other electric railways that the vibrations could be obviated. Experiments are in progress with sections of the railway and also with improved motors. An important one will be tried in a few days with a central London engine on the Waterloo and district line. The greatest problem cannot be worked out until adequate measures are provided for the vibrations have been avoided.

A TEXAS SHOOTING.

An Indictment Charging Hog Stealing Causes Two Men's Death.

Houston, Tex., June 7.—An indictment charging hog stealing resulted in a shooting affray in the street here today, in which Thomas Payne and L. G. Nichols were killed. J. B. Perkins was fatally shot and Dave Echoles badly wounded. Every bullet fired struck the mark, with the exception of one which young Payne fired and which struck his father, but he was probably dead at the time.

REPORT ON BANKRUPTCY.

Number of Petitions Filed in Last Six Months About an Average.

Law Meets With General Approval—No Guarantee Against Fraud.

Washington, June 7.—The summary of the semi-annual reports of the operation of the bankruptcy law for the period ending March 31, 1901, recently submitted to the attorney general by E. C. Brandenburg, in charge of bankruptcy matters in the department of justice, shows that during this period 9,561 voluntary petitions were filed, as against 8,000 for the preceding six months, 12,120 for the six months ending March 31, 1900; 10,124 for the six months ending September 30, 1900, and 9,025 for the six months ending March 31, 1899, thus showing no appreciable variation from the average number of petitions filed each year. The law being in operation, though it is over 2,600 less than for the corresponding period of last year. For the same period 1,073 petitions in involuntary bankruptcy were filed, this being slightly in excess of the average for the past two years and a half.

The report shows that a large percentage of those taking advantage of the voluntary feature of the law are old insolvents seeking this means of re-establishing themselves in the business world. During the past six months of the voluntary cases 7,057 have been closed. In these the total liabilities, direct and contingent, have been \$44,835,097, while the net assets realized for payment as dividends have been \$3,567,447.

The total liabilities in 760 cases were less than \$500; in 840 cases between \$500 and \$1,000, and in 5,000 cases between \$1,000 and \$5,000, the balance being for larger sums in varying amounts.

It also appears that 745 who filed petitions were farmers, 3,848 were earners, 1,277 merchants, 123 manufacturers, 143 professional men and the balance had occupations of a miscellaneous character.

Of the involuntary cases 325 were closed during the year, in which the total liabilities were \$4,628,948, while the total assets realized were \$789,537. In Hawaii three petitions have been filed, two for involuntary bankruptcy and one for involuntary liquidation.

Mr. Brandenburg says it may be safely said that, with one or two exceptions, for which Congress has provided, the law is meeting with almost universal approval. As time passes its superiority over many of the state insolvency and assignment laws in reducing the expense of administration and in obtaining a result of maximum dividends, together with the disappearance of preferences either through legal proceedings or fraud, he says, is redounding to the advantage of the business world.

The experience gained by the commercial interests under the present law, he says, has offered a keener insight into its practical advantages than was expected or could have been anticipated, and while the existence of the present law is no guarantee against fraud, or that the dishonest debtor will not endeavor to use its machinery to his advantage and to the detriment of the creditors, whenever possible, yet the opportunities under the various state assignment and insolvency laws were so much greater, and the frauds frequently so much more flagrant, that the federal law has come to be looked upon as one of the most beneficent and advantageous to the business world that has been placed on our statute books for many years.

The states showing the greatest number of voluntary petitions filed during the last six months are Illinois 1,312; New York 1,262; Massachusetts, 1,090; Iowa 439, and Alabama 422. The lowest numbers are shown by the state of Nevada, where none was filed; Arizona and Hawaii 2 each; Delaware, 5; New Mexico, 3; Idaho, 16.

Of the involuntary petitions the greatest number were filed in the following states: New York 230; Pennsylvania 122; Illinois 70; Massachusetts 52; Kentucky 26; and Georgia and Texas 48 each, while in the states of Kansas and Nevada no petitions were filed, in Hawaii and New Mexico one each, in Delaware, Indian Territory, North Dakota and Oregon, two each.

AUSTRIA AND ENGLAND.

Former Declines to Offer Mediation in the Boer Trouble.

Vienna, June 7.—Count Goluchewsky, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, informed an Austrian deputations today that the government could not entertain a suggestion of mediation between England and the Boers, because "no serious government would care to undertake mediation after the British government declared that it would not accept mediation, and that the offer to mediate would be regarded by Great Britain as an unfriendly act."

Brazilian Officers Call on President.

Washington, June 7.—A number of officers of the Brazilian navy, in full uniform, accompanied by the Brazilian minister, Mr. Assis-Brasil, called at the White House today and had a pleasant exchange with the President. The White House today had a pleasant exchange of courtesies with the President. Later they called on Secy. Long at the navy department and on the cabinet officers. They also visited the United States when President Campos-Saies was inaugurated, in having the Iowa and Oregon in Brazilian waters.

Tornado Kills a Boy.

Opelika, Ala., June 7.—A tornado passed across the northwestern corner of this town at 4:15 o'clock today and almost completely demolished the extensive buildings of the St. Landry cotton oil mill, killed a white boy, aged 14, and seriously injured John Zoder, a young white man, both of whom were employed in the mill; completely demolished the residence of W. D. Lewis, William C. Lewis and Steven Melanec, and damaged a portion of the office building of the Opelika ice and bottling works. The path of the cyclone was 400 yards wide.

FREE ANOTHER WEEK.

Drs. Shores' Free Expert Examination as a test of Drs. Shores' Skill Extended Another Week to All Who Apply. Come Today, Come Monday, Come Any Day Before June 15th, if You Are a Sufferer from Catarrh or Any Obscure, Nervous or Chronic Disease, and Learn Free What Your Ailment Really is, and if You Can Be Permanently Cured. Come and Bring Your Friends.

The Chance of a Lifetime for Chronic Invalids.

Drs. Shores have arranged to examine free of charge all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever, Deafness or any obscure chronic affection of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, who apply at their parlors before Saturday night, June 15th.

You Can Test Drs. Shores' Skill at Drs. Shores' Expense.

Drs. Shores are Chronic Disease Experts and have at their command the latest and most approved instruments and appliances known to science with which to conduct their expert examinations, thus enabling them to make an absolute correct diagnosis, without which no doctor can cure. The doctors extend a cordial invitation to all sufferers, and especially those who have suffered so long they have almost lost faith in doctors, to come to their parlors any day next week and be examined thoroughly and learn what their trouble really is and what can be done for them.

You Will Not be Asked to Pay One Cent, Nor Will You Have to Take Treatment.

This examination being a purely business proposition to demonstrate the value of correct diagnosis, and to illustrate how far ahead of the times Drs. Shores are.

Drs. Shores will diagnose your case, describe your trouble better than you can tell it, and will advise you absolutely free regarding it. IF YOUR CASE IS CURABLE, DRs. SHORES WILL TELL YOU SO, AND IF INCURABLE, DRs. SHORES WILL TELL YOU WHY.

Don't Let This Opportunity Pass.

Come before Saturday night, June 15th, and be examined free of charge and set your mind at rest. DRs. SHORES WILL POINT OUT THE SORE SPOTS and tell you exactly what your disease is, how you suffer and if you suffer, and give you free of charge expert advice that will be worth many dollars to you.



DR. G. W. SHORES.



DR. A. J. SHORES.

HOW IS IT CURED?

Many doctors have spent their lives and fortunes solving this question, and Drs. Shores & Shores are among the very first to fully answer this question.

It is not cured by local treatment alone. But by both together, when PROPERLY ADMINISTERED.

Drs. Shores' new treatment cures Catarrh by forcing their gentle, but powerful oils and balsams into the diseased parts in the form of vapor, causing a pleasant and soothing sensation and healing as it goes. This stop the advance of the disease, and then, and then only, can constitutional treatment eradicate the poisons from the system.

Remember you can get free examination any day this week at Drs. Shores' parlors.

ALL DISEASES.

Drs. Shores not only cure Catarrh, but they cure Nervous Diseases, Kidney Diseases, Bladder Troubles, Heart Disease, Disease of the Stomach and Bowels, Piles, Fistula, and Rectal Diseases, Female Complaints, Diseases of Women and Children, Rickets, Spinal Troubles, Skin Diseases, Deafness, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung Troubles, Consumption in the first stages, Ovarian Diseases, Gout (or Big Knee), La Grippe, Lost Manhood, Blood Diseases, Scrofula and all forms of Nervous and Chronic Diseases that are curable.

DRs. SHORES TAKE NO INCURABLE CASES. Diseases that have baffled the skill of other Doctors and Specialists and stubbornly refused to yield to the ordinary methods of treatment in most cases are quickly subdued and mastered by these noted doctors. Prices and terms within the reach of all. Everybody who has a symptom of disease should call and consult these noted Specialists free. CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE, whether you take treatment or not, for any disease.

Write if You Live Away From the City.

No one need be deprived of this FREE EXPERT EXAMINATION because of living away from the city. If you are a sufferer from CATARRH or ANY DEEP SEATED CHRONIC NERVOUS or PRIVATE DISEASE, and want to know EXACTLY what it is that ails you, ITS CAUSE and WHETHER OR NOT YOU CAN BE CURED, WRITE IF YOU CANNOT call, for Drs. Shores' new question list and symptom blanks. When you have answered these questions and returned them to Drs. Shores for the FREE EXAMINATION, by return mail you will receive a complete diagnosis of your ailment. Drs. Shores will tell you HOW you suffer and WHY you suffer, and WHETHER you can be cured or not, and EXACTLY WHAT it will cost you to be CURED. THIS EXPERT EXAMINATION IS ABSOLUTELY FREE TO ALL WHO APPLY THIS MONTH, WHETHER YOU TAKE TREATMENT OR NOT. WRITE TODAY if you can't call.

Drs. Shores & Shores, Office Hours:

EXPERT SPECIALISTS, HARMON BLOCK, Entrance, Room 210.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, 34 East Second South St.

Daily, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Every Evening, 7 to 8 o'clock. Sundays, 10 a. m. to noon.

Expectant Motherhood

McDonald, Ga., July 18, 1900.

I advise every suffering woman to take Wine of Cardui. While I was going with my other children I was compelled to stay in bed for days at a time but this time I have taken Wine of Cardui and Theodore's Black-Dragee and have been able to do all my household work without any trouble. I am expecting every day to be confined. My husband thinks Wine of Cardui is the best medicine in the world. He takes a dose of Theodore's Black-Dragee every night and gives some to the children. He has not lost a day from work this year. He tells his friends about your wonderful medicines and I tell my lady friends to use your Wine of Cardui.

Mrs. GEORGIA LEE.

There are thousands of women who shrink in terror at the thought of the baby's coming. But child-birth is one of the workings of Nature and it was not intended to imply torture and agony to the heroic mothers of the race. The woman who suffers torture during pregnancy and at child-birth has usually, by some indiscretion, injured the organs which make her a woman. Neglect of menstrual irregularities leads to ovarian pains, falling of the womb and leucorrhoea, and the period of pregnancy is necessarily distressing under these conditions.

WINE OF CARDUI

will regulate the menstrual function perfectly and eventually make the generative organs strong and healthy. Pregnancy and childbirth have no terrors for the woman who takes this pure Wine. A strong healthy womb will bring its precious burden to maturity with little or no pain. A healthy woman need not fear childbirth. Wine of Cardui completely cures all these troubles familiarly known as "female diseases" and equips the sensitive generative organs for pregnancy and childbirth. It will save any mother much pain and suffering. All druggists sell \$1.00 bottles.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Washington. The visits were expressive of the good will existing between Brazil and the United States and were in return for the courtesy shown by the United States when President Campos-Saies was inaugurated, in having the Iowa and Oregon in Brazilian waters.