WALCHER IN MEXICO

According to One Well-Defined Theory.

LIKELY TO STAY THERE

On Account of the Terms of the Extradition Law.

Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 17.—Mr. Walker Buchner, of this city, who prior to the killing was counsel for Jim Walcher, the slayer of Colonel John F. Stone, is inclined to credit the report that Walcher is in custody in Mexico. At the same time, however, Mr. Buckner does not believe that Walcher will be brought back to Oklahoma for trial unless he should determine to come back of his own accord. Under the terms of the extradition treaty between Mexico and the United States two eye witnesses to the crime must be produced before the prisoner will be surrendered, or the prisoner must be under indictment. As there was but one eyewitness to the killing of Colonel Stone it is manifestly impractical to carry out the first requirement mentioned, and the procuring of an indictment cannot be realized until the meeting of the Kingfisher county grand jury, which will not occur until May, and it does not appear reasonable that the Mexican authorities will hod Walcher in custody for that period of time.

OKLAHOMA MASONS

Will Hold Their Next Grand Lodge at Kingfisher

Oklahoma City, O. T., Feb. 17.—The Grand Lodge of Masons, which has been in session at Oklahoma City for two days, elected the following Grand Lodge officers for the ensuing year, and decided to hold the next meeting at Kingfisher:

Grand Master—Wm. M. Anderson, Enid.

Grand Senior Warden—W. F. Stillwell, Gray Horse, Osage Nation.

Grand Junior Warden—F. P. Larsh, Tecumseh.

Grand Treasurer—H. H. Watkins, Enid.

Grand Secretary—J. S. Hunt, Stillwater.

Grand Lecturer—W. H. Brown, El Reno.

Grand Orator—J. H. Antrobus, Hennessey.

It Was Pretty Tough on the Cow

Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 17.—The Orlando Herald thus chronicles the untimely and violent demise of Mr. R. A. Dilley's cow at that place: "On last Saturday, about noon, a through freight train with two engines came through our town at a high rate of speed, and when it reached the north part of town it struck a cow belonging to R. A. Dilley, picking her up on the pilot and carrying her more than a half mile before the engineers could stop the train to remove the dead cow from the engine's pilot. Mr. Dilley valued the cow at $30.

Gov. and Mrs. Barnes Entertain

Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 17.—Governor and Mrs. C. M. Barnes entertained last evening Chief Justice and Mrs. John Burford, Mrs. O'Rourke and Mrs. an Ness of El Reno, Mrs. Harry Barnes and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Havingherst and Dr. Petty. After supper the company indulged in high five. Mrs. Burford and Dr. Petty won the chief prize and Mrs. O'Rourke and Judge Burford the booby.

New Bridges Across the Canadian

Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 17.—At a recent special meeting the county commissioners at Tecumseh let the contract for building two steel bridges across the North Canadian river—one on the road between Tecumseh and Shawnee and the other on the road leading east from Shawnee—at a cost of $4,700 for the two, which is to be paid in one, two and three years and draw 6 per cent interest.

Why the People of Seward Kick

Shawnee, O. T., Feb. 17.—The Democrat says: "The people of Seward are kicking because the Santa Fe refuses to stop passenger trains, and they are signing a long petition to be presented to headquarters, showing up the fact that Seward ships on more produce, stock and grain than any other place of its size along the road, and therefore they want their passenger rights respected.

Couldn't Stand Wood Alcohol

Butte, Mont., Feb. 17.—Some of a band of Crow Indians camped near town came to the city to get a quantity of alcohol. By mistake they were given wood alcohol. Three of the band, two bucks and a squaw, drank it. They all three died in great agony.

"I Thought I Would Never Be Well Again."

One of the saddest things that can happen to a woman is to fall into such a depth of despondency through unnatural weakness and disease as to imagine that she can never recover. "For two years," says Mrs. W. G. Day, of Trussville, Jefferson Co., Ala., "I had suffered with weakness, headache, pain in my back and side, which would become so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my hand on it. I had cold hands and feet and many other bad symptoms too numerous to mention. Home physicians' treatment did me no good. I had become very despondent and thought I would never be well again.

"But with a faint heart I wrote to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., and described my symptoms as best I could. He promptly answered by letter and sent me a treatise on 'Woman and Her Diseases'; he also outlined a treatment for me which I followed to the best of my ability, and after taking six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' I can truthfully say that I felt like a new woman. In a few months afterwards, when I was suffering with the many troubles due to pregnancy, I procured 'Favorite Prescription' again and took it through that time. I soon became very stout and felt well. I was in labor only a short time and got along well—better than I ever did before. My baby is a fine boy, now two months old and has never been sick any. I cannot find words sufficient to express my praise of Dr. Pierce's medicine. I never miss an opportunity to recommend it. I hope all suffering ladies will consult him, for they will be benefited by taking his medicine."

Letters to Dr. Pierce are treated in the most sacred confidence, and never published without permission, and the most careful, professional advice is given by return mail free of charge.

Women would understand their own mental and physical natures better; they would make better wives and mothers; they would be every way healthier, happier, and more capable, by reading and studying Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated book, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It is a veritable, complete family medical library in one magnificent volume. More than half a million copies have been sold at $1.50 each, but a free copy, paper-bound, will be sent to any woman on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps, to pay the cost of mailing only, or if a heavier, handsome cloth-bound book is preferred, send 31 stamps.

WHITER

Continued From First Page.

intimate, as was also his relation with Judge Brantley, and as he knew the relationship to be so between Martin and Brantley. He was questioned closely as to his recollection of the authorship of a letter written last October or November. He replied: "I may have written the letter to Dr. Martin to see Justice Brantley, but I certainly did not go to the extent of asking him to suggest to Judge Brantley that the proceedings against Wellcome should be stopped. I admit that I was greatly interested in Wellcome's case, being convinced, as the letter referred to says, that he is both a grand and a good man. I do not, however, wish to be understood, as I did write the letter, of suggesting any means of approaching him which was not perfectly legitimate. As to recollecting whether I wrote the letter, I repeat that I cannot say positively. My correspondence is probably as large as that of almost any other man in the United States. I write from fifty to 100 letters a day, and it is not probable that I would remember whether I had written this letter on a matter which I did not consider very important. If I did write I simply did so to have Dr. Martin to use his influence with Judge Brantley to see that justice was done with Mr. Wellcome."

Mr. Clark was still on the stand when the committee took a recess until 2:15 p. m.

When the committee re-assembled Mr. Faulkner continued his direct examination of Senator Clark. He asked Mr. Clark concerning his acquaintance with Rev. B. E. H. Warren, the Methodist minister, who testified for the prosecution. Mr. Clark said Mr. Warren had come to him during the senatorial contest, expressing great interest in his campaign and had told him that there was a member of the legislature, whose name he did not mention, whose vote could be had for Mr. Clark

"I told him," said Mr. Clark, "that that would be nice, and that I would like to have the vote. Mr. Warren then said that to get the vote would require some money.

"I told him," Mr. Clark went on, "that I did not expect to secure any votes as the result of a pecuniary consideration."

After that Mr. Warren had asked him for a contribution for his church and had asked him to send the check if he gave one at all, to him personally. He had promised to do this, and had afterward sent him a check for $100 for the church, making it payable to Mr. Warren personally. He had never had more conversation than this with Mr. Warren, and he pronounced as absolutely false the statement made by Warren that he (Clark) had urged him afterward to get him the vote of the member he had spoken of. Referring to Mr. Warren's statement that his sons had been discharged from employment at Clark's instance, Mr. Clark said he did not know that Warren had any sons.

Speaking of his relations with the witness, Cason, Mr. Clark said Cason had brought a letter if identification from his brother-in-law. Cason had told him that Representative Marcyes (Rep.) was a warm friend of his and that he (Cason) believed he could be of benefit to him in getting Mr. Marcys' vote. Mr. Clark said that afterward, when he found he could not be elected by Democratic votes, he sent for Cason and asked him to use his influence with Mr. Marcyes. After seeing Marcyes Cason told him he found that member very friendly to him (Clark.) He the ntold Mr. aCson to go to his s** or someone else and get money to pay his expenses to Helena and back. The next day he met Mr. Marcyes and told hinhim he was obliged to him. That was the extent of his conversation with Mr. Marcyes. "It is absolutely false that I held up my hands, indicating that Marcyes could have $10,000 for his vote as Cason testified, nor did I by any movement or word of lip indicate that I expected him to secure a vote for me for a corrupt consideration," said Mr. Clark.

Mr. Clark admitted that he had thought well of Mr. Cason, not only because of the letter of identification he brought, but because Cason had been with his friends in a combination of Democrats and Republicans in a campaign in Butte.

In reply to a suggestion from Senator Chandler, Mr. Clark said he had written a letter to the Republican caucus of the Montana legislature outlining his attitude on the tariff. The question had first arisen in the legislative campaign in Yellowstone county and he had at that early date written a letter to Mr. Foster, of that county. Writing to the chairman of the Republican caucus he had reiterated the views expressed in the Foster letter. He had not preserved a copy of the letter, but if one could be found he would be glad to produce it.

Senator Chandler insisted that the letter should be found, as it was evidence of the pledge he had made to secure Republican votes. Mr. Clark said he had sent the letter to Mr. Hobson, chairman of the Republican caucus. Mr. Clark stated the contents of the letter to the caucus. He said that he had taken the question that "in the distribution of the duties on various articles he thought that raw materials should be provided for and share in the advantage of the protective tariff tothe extent of materials produced in our own state, such as wool, lead, hides and barley."

Returning to Cason, Mr. Clark said he had sent him a check for $50 after the adjournment of the legislature. This he had done because Cason had complained to him of the condition of his finances and because of the good opinion he had of him.

Speaking ofthe Republican votes cast for him, Mr. Clark said he had told all Republican members of the legislature that he would not accept their votes if they would insure his election, unless he could get a majority of the Republican caucus. His reason was that to accept fewer than a majority of the caucus would subject them to accusation of accepting bribes. "There was so much scandal at the time," he said, "that I thought it right to protect them. I wanted to have the election beyond reproach and I did not want to compromise any of these people." He had meant to adhere to his position even if he had fallen only one short of a majority of the Republican caucuses.

The letters to and from Dr. Foster were the sticking up. Explaining one of his letters to the doctor, he said he thought the matter related to Representative Woods and that Mr. Bickford was looking after the matter, hence the expression in his letter that "that matter is left entirely in the hands of Mr. Bickford." He had not known that Mr. Woods was in debt, as that subject had never been brought to his attention. He had expected that Mr. Bickford would look after Mr. Woods' vote. He had no personal interview with Mr. Woods until after the legislative action. Mr. Clark said he was in the habit of turning matters of detail over to others having particular matters in hand. He had, he knew, spoken to Mr. Bickford on the subject and he thought it probable that he had turned the letter over to him. "Mr. Bickford," Mr. Clark said in reply to a question from Senator Hoar, "was the only one I knew well in Mr. Woods' locality and I would naturally turn the matter over to him. He had no authority to act for me except in a legitimate way. All I expected was that he should hold Woods in line and prevent the people by whom he was surrounded, who were unfriendly to me, from getting Woods away from me. He was authorized to use only persuasive means and was not authorized to use any money. I had nothing improper in my mind and I had no reason to suppose that Mr. Bickford had anything improper in his mind."

He knew nothing, he said, of the indebtedness on Woods' ranch, which it was supposed should be carried for him. "Nothing was said to me by any living person which would lead me to suspect or suppose that such a condition existed," he said.

It was a surprise to him when the details of the transaction for the relief of Woods' mortgage by his son and Mr. Bickford was brought out in the testimony. Questioned closely on Mr. Bickford's taking $7,000 to Missoula to lift Woods' mortgage, Mr. Clark repeated that he had not at the time known anything about it. He had not known that his son had given the money to Bickford until the matter was brought out in the testimony here.

"Did your son have access to your accounts so that he could have given Mr. Bickford that amount of money in your interest?" asked Mr. Hoar.

"The son is a man of wealth himself," said Mr. Faulkner.

"Let the witness answer," said Senator Chandler.

Mr. Clark said: "My son had drawn checks on my account, but he did not so in this case; he could have drawn this amount of money on his own account."

In reply to a question, he said his son had not, even since the facts of this transaction were brought out in this inquiry, explained to him. He had not paid Bickford anything for his services except his expenses and his regular salary.

Replying to a question by Mr. Faulkner concerning the relation to himself of his son, C. W. Clark, Wellcome, Bickford, A. J. Davidson, A. J. Steele, William McDermott, and others, Senator Clark said: "They stood to me in the relation of friends promoting my political interests, and some of them composed a committee which had undertaken to disburse funds in the campaign and who were authorized to look after matters generally."

"Had they any authority to do anything in a financial way more than to pay incidental expenses?"

"They had not, if I am to understand your question to be whether they had authority to pay out money for unlawful purposes. They had no authority to pay out money for any other than fair and legitimate purposes."

The examination-in-chief was concluded at 4:30 p. m.

In the executive session the committee decided not to receive Falk's testimony concerning Whiteside's reported effort at bribery as purely collateral testimony, but it is understood that notice has been given of a motion for re-consideration. The committee also discussed the question of the advisability of sending for witnesses for the purposes of impeaching the testimony of witnesses already heard, but reached no conclusion on this point. There were about thirty such witnesses wanted on each side and the expense of bringing them would be about $18,000 or $20,000.

Bulls in the Strawberry Market

Houston, Texas, Feb. 17.—A cold wave is doing considerable damage in the coast district to truck farming. The strawberry farmers have suffered the greatest as the plants were blooming. Shipments will be three weeks later and the crop cut in half. The cabbage crop is also affected disastrously, shipments having begun. One negro is reported frozen to death in Burleson county.

Train Robbers Reported Captured

Nogales, Ariz., Feb. 17.—Word was received this afternoon from Charles Hood, one of the sheriff's posse from Santa Cruz county, saying that the Owen brothers, two of the bandits who held up and robbed a Wells-Fargo & Co.'s express car at Fairbanks Thursday evening, had been captured near Pearce, Ariz., by the Tombstone and Arizona posse.

Kansas Corn for Starving India.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 17.—The farmers of Dickinson county, this state, who have been contributing to the relief of famine sufferers in India, today shipped the third car of corn to Bombay. Over $300 has been contributed in cash. Railroads carry the corn free and steamship lines at half rates, making it cost 20 cents a vushel freight from Abilene to Bombay.

Paris, Feb. 18.—The Trianon Music Hall was destroyed by fire last night.

Doctors Can't Cure It!

Contagious blood poison is absolutely beyond the skill of the doctors. They may dose a patient for years on their mercurial and potash remedies, but he will never be rid of the disease; on the other hand, his condition will grow steadily worse. S. S. S. is the only cure for this terrible affliction, because it is the only remedy which goes direct to the cause of the disease and forces it from the system.

I was afflicted with Blood Poison, and the best doctors did me no good, though I took their treatment faithfully. In fact, I seemed to get worse all the while. I took almost every so-called blood remedy, but they did not seem to reach the disease, and had no effect whatever. I was disheartened, for it seemed that I would never be cured. At the advice of a friend I then took S. S. S. and began to improve. I continued the medicine, and it cured me completely, building up my health and increasing my appetite. Although this was ten years ago, I have never yet had a sign of the disease to return.

W. R. NEWMAN,
Staunton, Va.

It is like self-destruction to continue to take potash and mercury; besides totally destroying the digestion, they dry up the marrow in the bones, producing a stiffness and swelling of the joints, causing the hair to fall out, and completely wrecking the system. S. S. S. is the only blood remedy free from these dangerous minerals. It is guaranteed

Purely Vegetable.

Book on self-treatment sent free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

ARMENIANS LOST OUT

Attention Diverted by Other Exciting Events.

RUSSIA'S MOVE EASTWARD

Likely to Again Bring Them Into Prominence.

Armenia and Armenians have remained in eclipse, though not entirely in peace, for the past few years. Succeeding the great massacre of Armenians at Sassoun in 1895, the nations of Christendom swelled over with indignation at the "unspeakable Turk." But political consideration kept their fingers off—they were all so busy watching each other—all, that is, except the United States. Popular clamor here was for interfering with the Turk and his cruelties, but the United States was then building up its navy.

It learned a whole lot about the strength of that navy in the late unpleasantness with Spain—so did the European nations, some of which would, in 1896, have scoffed at the idea of American interference in Turkey. Should there be another such massacre of Armenian Christians as that of 1895 it is safe to say that this country, having proved its war strength once more and having its martial spirit kindled, would likely dispatch a few warships in Turkey's direction. It would probably, too, be a case of "hands off" with all the other nations, if assured that we sought merely reparation from Turkey and had no territorial designs.

But no such massacre as that of Sassoun may be expected under present conditions. The pent-up anxiety of the European nations about Turkey and about what each other nation was grabbing for, there was let off, to some extent, when there was interference in Crete, in 1897. The nations have settled back for awhile. The Sultan, back in his lair, may be looking out with fiercer eye, but even he begins to realize his limitations. The "Sick Man" has a respite in which to enjoy convalescence before the fatal illness shall come. Russia is busy in China and Persia, and the eyes of the other European nations have been drawn further east also during the past two years. The Filipinos and the Boers are offering the Americans and the English quite enough to think about for the present without worry over the Armenians.

And yet Armenia may spring into international prominence again soon. It will hardly be through another great massacre; for, though there are continual abuses of taxation and individual disregard for liberty and life, the Turkish Empire knows well it must not let the Kurds break loose as they did before. Russia's moves in Southern Asia and Persia and her plans for a railroad and territory that shall give her an outlet on the Indian Ocean are what may bring Armenia once more into the middle of the international question.

Russia's Asiatic territory is the northern part of Armenia. Tiflis, from which it is reported 75,000 Russian troops set out for Persia, is not over seventy-five miles from the Armenian border. Baku, on the Caspian Sea, from which it was originally planned to run the new Russian railway to the Indian Ocean, and to the very gates of British possessions in India, is hardly more than 100 miles from Armenia's northeastern territorial limit The other proposed route for a Russian railroad to the southern ocean would run much closer to the Armenia than this—in fact, help to complete a Russian semi-circle about their land.

Filled with patriotic, eager subjects of the Sultan, this might prove a dangerous place for the Russians to infringe. But filled, as it is, with a native people whose church is Christian and more like the Greek church of Russia than like ours, and with savage Kurds ready to become furies and prey on the inhabitants whenever the Turk will let them, here may be a chance for the Czar to play peace-lover and territory-grabber all at once. Armenia would be a very large entering wedge to Asia Minor, where the German Emperor played his peaceful, territory-acquiring game a year and a half ago.

KINGFISHER'S WEEKLY BUDGET

News and Notes of Business and Pleasure in That Up-to-Date City.

T. B. Kelley is visiting in Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Art Kuntz of Hennessey was in town during the week.

Harry Pottinger, the photographer, is visiting in Oklahoma City.

J. E. Tincher, the druggist, will go to Cleago Monday or Tuesday.

Services at the Baptist church, Sunday, both morning and evening.

Guy Smith has left for Oklahoma City, where he will be at home hereafter.

The ladies of the city will give a dinner and supper on February 22, under the Masonic temple.

W. W. Works, representing the Denver Midland Building and Loan association, is here on business.

Ex-Governor A. J. Seay and Joe Kaufman have been in El Reno as delegates to the livestock association.

Judge Frank Dale, former chief justice of the Oklahoma supreme court, has been spending a few days in the city.

The Presbyterian social at Chas. W. Smith's last Friday was largely attended. Music and a general good time was had.

"Tekel" is the subject of the evening sermon at the Presbyterian church on Sunday. Morning theme: "Foundation of Consolation."

A corps of Rock Island and Santa Fe engineers are here making surveys preparatory to the work which is to follow them in a few days.

Seymour Foose, a prominent attorney of Watonga, came in this morning on business. He attended the free homes convention at El Reno Friday.

The weather has been extremely cold during the week, but it did not stop United States Marshal Harry Thompson from driving over from Guthrie.

C. F. Stephens has his printing office set up, and will issue the first number of the Pioneer next week. The politics of the paper will be Republican.

T. A. Vaughn and Abe Mehew, a member of the board of county commissioners of this county, have been in El Reno in attendance on the cattlemen's convention.

The Rev. Walter Spence of the Congregational church of Kingfisher, was called to the bedside of his mother, who resides in West Virginia. Mrs. Spence is dangerously ill.

The Scandinavians, in their concert at the Methodist Episcopal church on Friday night last, gave general satisfaction. The attraction is composed of four sisters, all of whom are elegant songstresses.

George H. Laing, deputy clerk of the district court of Kingfisher county, made a flying trip down to El Reno for personal communication with his chief, W. S. Hunter, whose principal office is in that city.

Ed Hockaday has shipped two car loads of very fine cattle. One of the cars was made up of extra fancy and fat three and four-year-olds. It is claimed that it was the best all-round lot of cattle ever shipped out of Kingfisher.

George B. Robberts, commissioner in bankruptcy for the Second judicial district, has been in El Reno this week, holding a bankruptcy court. The parties seeking the benefit of the bankrupt law were J. T. McCormick, a groceryman, and a hardware dealer named J. W. Hughes.

Mr. Wogan, of the St. Joe Construction company, of St. Joseph, Missouri, has arrived with a large amount of material for the building of the Rock Island and Santa Fe railway, running between this city and Guthrie. He brings with him a large force of men, teams, etc., and will begin with his work of construction on next Monday. A train will be put at work laying rails as soon as Mr. Wogan and his men get a little start ahead.

The Whist club met with Mr. and Mrs. William Grimes. The substitutes and guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Reason, Mrss. J. C. Poet, Messrs. Gully and Karl Berry. The ladies holding the highest scores were Mrs. J. V. Admire, Mrs. Harry Thompson and Mrs. Arthur Snow. The gentlemen holding the highest scores were Mr. F. A. Belt, Mr. Arthur Snow and Mr. J. W. Wilde. The victors in the final draw were Mrs. A. L. Snow and F. A. Belt.

The Misses Hattie Cross and Bess Reynolds gave a delightful party to their many friends last Friday evening at the residence of Mr. J. C. Cross. Progressive games were played during the evening, Clyde Slater and Lillian Pierce won the prize. The invited guests were: Misses Edith Wilson, Lillian Pierce, Bess Smith, Lulu Smith, Willa Albaugh, Blanch Vaughn, Jessie Nicholson, Bertha Quick, Messrs. Clyde Davis, Clyde Slater, Harry Slater, Earl Walton, Freeman Walton, Frank Piper, Frank Cunningham, Howard Way, Harry Staples, Charlie Spiece, Arthur Fegtly, Roy Benedict and Willie Cross; the Misses Ruby Kuykendall and Mabel Dill, Messrs. Walter Allen, and Fred Halladay; from Wichita, Kansas, Miss Lottie Kemper; from Hennessey, Miss Ruby Boyle.

L. H. Holt, educational missionary appointed by the American Baptist Home Mission society, among the colored people of the territory, is in the city holding an educational and ministerial meeting and institute at the First Baptist church. He is also the president of the board of regents of the Normal and Agricultural university, recently established by the legislature of the territory and located at Langston City for the education and general training of the colored youth of the territory. Rev. Holt was one of Governor Barnes' first selections. He is doing good work among them; so much so, that the colored Baptists in their last territorial convention petitioned the American Baptist Home Mission society of New York for his retention and re-appointment, which request it accordingly granted.

CATARRH ATTACKS ALL INTERNAL ORGANS.

Head, Throat, Lungs, Stomach, Kidneys, Bladder—Peruna Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.

HON. JOHN V. WRIGHT, OF TENNESSEE.

John V. Wright, Law Department, General Land Office of Tennessee, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says the following of Peruna for catarrh:

"I have used Peruna in my family and can cheerfully recommend it as being all you represent, and wish every one who is suffering with catarrh, general debility or prostration could know of it. I would advise all such to take it in time and forestall the terrible consequences. I regard it as a most valuable remedy, and most cheerfully recommend it."

Mr. Ed. Sheehan, 370 Avenue "D," Bayone, N. J., says:

"I am thirty-eight years old, a machinest, and have been troubled with my stomach for twenty years. I could not sleep well. My stomach always felt heavy after eating. I was very nervous; would jump if I heard anything fall. I have now taken four bottles of Peruna and have gained fifteen pounds in three months. I can eat anything I want now just as I could when a boy."

Many people think that catarrh is confined to the head, and perhaps occasional cases of catarrh of the stomach. This is very far from being the case. Every organ, duct and opening of the body is lined with mucous membrane and is liable to catarrh or inflammation. One man has catarrh of the eyes; another catarrh of the bronchial tubes; another catarrh of the kidneys; another catarrh of the bladder.

Mr. Hamilton Clark.

Mr. Hamilton Clark, 560 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I have taken one-third of a bottle of your valuable remedy and can honestly and truthfully assert on oath or affirmation that Peruna is one of the finest patent medicines I have ever taken. I feel in every way better than I have for years. You are at liberty to use my name to further the sale of your remedy."

A remedy to cure catarrh of these different organs must be a remedy that acts directly on the mucous membranes lining these organs. It must be an internal systemic remedy. It is claimed for Peruna that it cures catarrh wherever located. The following unsolicited words from the people indicate whether this is a true statement or not:

Mr. T. P. Falts, of Silverton, Va., writes the following:

"Peruna is just what you and others recommend it to be. I used your Peruna for catarrh of the eyes according to your directions, and I am now well. My eyes were red and I couldn't stand the sunlight. The lids of my eyes were thick, and some mornings I couldn't open them. At times I couldn't see out of one of them. I tried every remedy I could hear of and then failed.

"The first bottle of Peruna did me more good than all the rest of the medicines I had taken. I used only four bottles and now I am a well man. I am telling others what it has done for me."

Mrs. Bertha Ferguson, Superintendent Free Dispensary, of Brooklyn, writes the following letter from 136 Lawrence street, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Mrs. B. Ferguson.

"It is always a pleasure to speak a good word for an article of merit, and no medicine deserves higher praise as a curative agent in cases of catarrh in its various forms than Peruna. It is far above anything I have ever known or used in such cases and it therefore has my heartiest endorsement."

Mr. C. K. Cosby, Vale Mill, Tenn., writes:

"Five years ago I contracted a very bad case of kidney trouble and constipation. I was expected to die by all my friends, but to the surprise of all I still live, thanks to Peruna."

Mr. Samuel Sanders, of Blythdale, Mo., says:

"My disease was catarrh of the urethra and bladder. I got a bottle of Peruna and began taking it, and in a few days I was relieved and could sleep and rest all night. I think that Peruna is a valuable remedy.

A book on the different phases and complications of catarrh, written by Dr. Hartman, will be sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio.

OUTWORN

Continued From First Page.

gation. It gives to the United States the right to send its forces into Nicaragua to defend the citizens of the United States and their property, the property in contemplation being the Nicaraguan canal. The use of a military force always implies the right to establish fortifications for defensive purposes. Now, is it possible that the United States would at that early day, only seventeen years after the negotiation o fthe Clayton-Bulwer convention, have secured from Nicaragua the right thoe to use her military vforces if the United States had not believed that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was not abrogated. But again, at an earlier period, in 1860, Great Britain herself, concluded a treaty with the state of Nicaragua, in which there was an article almost identical with article 18 above quoted. This was eight years before our treaty with Nicaragua. Will it be contended that Great Britain had the right to secure from Nicaragua an agreement that she might enter with military forces the territory of Nicaragua and use her military forces for the defense of her people and her property, including the right to build such fortifications as might be needed for her military forces, and yet the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty be in force?

"It is doubtless true that in 1860 Great Britain and the United States contemplated the speedy completion of the Nicaragua canal. They proposed to have joint interests, by joint contributions to it; but the possibilities of a Suez canal, that followed years after 1869, dawned upon the maritime world and changed the interest of Great Britain. She no longer desired the Nicaraguan route for her own uses. She directed her conduct with reference to the new conditions yet still uses this ghost of a dead treaty to frighten the people of the United States from securing the great advantages certain to flow to us from the successful completion of this great undertaking."

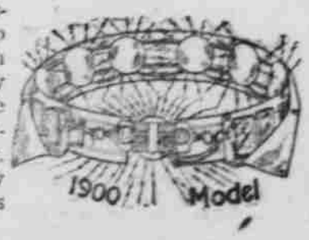
Bubonic Plague at Manila

Manila, Feb. 17.—Out of a total of fifty-one cases of suspected bubonic plague reported forty-two proved genuine and thirty-two deaths resulted, half of them being Chinamen. There were twelve cases during the past week, mostly within the walled city, and a hundred inspectors, under the superintendence of a health officer, Major Edie, are enforcing the sanitary regulations. Thirty of the inspectors are Chinamen, who have been furnished by the Chinese merchants. The health department census shows the population of Manila to be about 190,000, including 21,000 Chinese.

30 Days' Trial.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.

After 30 years of success in the treatment of disease by electricity I am pleased to be able to offer my famous Electric Belt on 30 days' trial to any one in any part of the world who is sincere and honest. All electrodes covered. No burning or blistering. Improved Aug. 15th last. New and scientific appliances. Cures without using drugs all



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I will give $1,000 for any Electric Belt superior to mine. With its new scientific suspensory attachment a pleasant current passes through the weakened parts all night. It cures while you sleep such disorders as result from youthful errors or later excesses. 7,000 CURES IN 1899. Used by women as well, for Rheumatism, Lame Back, Nervousness, etc. We are the oldest and largest makers of Electric appliances in the world.

CAUTION.—The new and improved Dr. Sanden Belt can be had only at my offices. Those sold by others are of old date, 20 years ago. Cure yourself and pay me afterwards. My little book, a guide to men, sent free sealed.

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