

News and Comment
Written by Experts

STAR-BULLETIN SPORTS

Edited By
L. REDINGTON

MADEIROS AND TEAM-MATES TOO MUCH FOR HILO

J. A. C.'s Pitcher in Grand Form and Backed Up by Fast Fielding

"Smiling Tony" Madeiros was very much to the front and center of the stage yesterday afternoon at Athletic park, and a combination of his effective pitching, some timely thwacking of the horsehide and error by the opposition gave the J. A. C.'s an easy victory over Hilo by a score of 6 to 0.

Madeiros was in as good form as any twirler has shown at Athletic park this year, in fact, he looked better yesterday afternoon than any other pitcher of the season. He doesn't need bluff and bluster to get away with his games. He used the best of judgment in mixing 'em up, a grand speed ball that went over the plate like a shot, and he struck out fourteen and gave but one hit. That hit was a lucky one. It was a high fly to right field off Brickwood's bat that would have been easy to right field, but Zerbe lost it in the sun, and the ball dropped back of him. It was a scratch pure and simple. Although Hilo couldn't get another hit, Madeiros was given stizzing support, several hard drives being knocked down by his fielders and turned into outs. In fact, the J. A. C.'s put up one of the prettiest games of the season, and after four runs were rung up in the sixth inning, the visitors looked outclassed.

Kekoa started pitching, and wasn't hit hard, but was unlucky, and after a poor return of a short left field fly hit allowed a J. A. C. runner to score, he was sent to shortstop and Eddie Desha went from behind the bat out to the mound. Desha wasn't any more lucky than Kekoa had been. Neither pitcher was hard hit, but the Hilo boys were off balance in their fielding and couldn't bat hard enough to get any confidence. In the third inning they got two men on and none out, but Madeiros struck out two men following this up by retiring the side on strikes in the next inning, this setting 'em up in a row. Later in the game he struck out four in a row.

Many fast plays were pulled in the field. Alec Desha took a terrific line drive high over third in the seventh inning, kicking up his glove hand desperately at the flying sphere. The ball struck, in the fifth Brito ran from deep center into left center for a long high drive, and belittled with Ross, who was coming in from left for the same ball. Brito crashed into while Ross went end over end.

G. Desha made a hard attempt to save a thutout in the ninth. He was the last man up and swung like a

FISHER HAS CHALLENGED KUHIO TO BATTLE ON; NOT IN COURTS.

"All work and no play makes a dull boy." So evidently thinks Hon. Walter L. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior of the United States, for he has challenged Delegate Kuhio to a match game of tennis. The Secretary is anxious to try conclusions with the Delegate on top of the courts as well as inside of them, and the defl is the result.

The Prince has a sprained hand just at present, but he has given a provisional acceptance, declaring that he will meet the Secretary before the latter leaves Hawaii.

Wagner, but he failed to connect, for Madeiros shot three strikes over with the speed of lightning.

This gives Hilo an even break in the series, winning two and losing two. The attendance was small yesterday, and the game started so late that it was dusk before the last man was retired. The score:

HILO	ABR	BHSB	POA	E		
Brickwood, ss	3	0	1	0	2	1
Kekoa, p	2	0	0	0	1	2
W. Desha, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0
A. Desha, 3b	4	0	0	0	3	0
Easton, lb	2	0	0	5	1	1
Makanaul, lb	1	0	0	1	0	0
Watson, 2b	3	0	0	4	3	1
Todd, cf	2	0	0	1	0	0
Ed Desha, c-p	3	0	0	5	1	0
Hisanaga, c	1	0	0	2	1	0
Total	30	0	1	24	12	6

J. A. C.	ABR	BHSB	POA	E		
Chillingworth, ss	3	0	2	2	2	1
Guall, 2b	3	0	1	2	0	0
Markham, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	0
Bruno, lb	4	1	1	0	8	0
Walker, cf	3	1	1	0	0	0
Brito, cf	3	1	0	0	0	0
Ross, cf	4	1	0	0	0	0
Loman, c	4	0	0	12	0	0
Madeiros, p	4	1	0	0	4	0
Zerbe, rf	3	2	1	0	0	0
Total	33	6	7	4	27	7

Score by innings:
Hilo Runs. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Hilo Hits. 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
J. A. C. Runs. 6 0 3 0 1 4 0 0 0
Hilo Hits. 0 0 1 0 1 3 1 1 7

Summary—Two-base hits, Brickwood, Kuali; sacrifice hit, Chillingworth; sacrifice fly, Kuali; left on bases, Hilo 4, J. A. C. 5; first base on error, Hilo 3, J. A. C. 5; struck out by Madeiros 14, by Kekoa 3, by Desha 2; bases on called balls, off Madeiros 1, Kekoa 1, Desha 0; passed balls, 1; Innings pitched by Kekoa 5, E. Desha 3; off Kekoa 2, off E. Desha 5. Umpire, Bert Bower; scorer, Ra? poso. Time of game, 1 hour 18 minutes.

Coat vests are having a revival; so are collar and cuff sets.
Leather collars and cuffs are coming in, of white or colors, finished with woe straps and pearl buckles.

Breast Stroke Acquired Easily And Is One Of The Oldest Known To Man

Practice Should Start Out of the Water if You Are Unable to Swim

Of all forms of swimming, the breast stroke is probably the oldest known to man.

The breast stroke is a great developer of the shoulders, back and chest. If used correctly it gives a much opportunity for relaxation—which is the secret of good swimming—as any of the more complicated strokes.

The fault found with the vast majority of swimmers using this stroke is that they invariably hold the head too high out of the water, thereby causing the feet to sink, which naturally creates resistance and impedes their progress through the water.

This fault can be remedied very easily by allowing the chin to rest in the water, and as the hands are sent forward exhale forcibly through the mouth, or as a well-known authority has said, "blow your hands away from you." Inhale through the mouth as the arms are brought back. This is for the purpose of getting the movements fixed firmly in the mind.

Stand with the heels together, and at the count of one, bring the hands in front of the chest, palms down, thumbs together, elbows against the sides of the body. At the count of two, push the hands forward at a level with the shoulders and turn the palms outward. At three, bring the arms back to right angles with the body, keeping the elbows stiff, then drop the elbows to the sides, bringing the hands to the original starting position. This completes the arm movement.

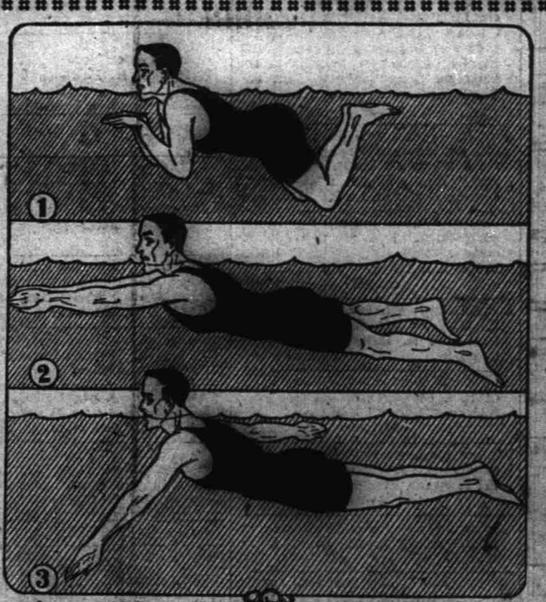
The leg movement of the breast stroke can be acquired by getting into the water, grasping the side of the pool, or a ladder, extend the limbs backward as far as possible. On the count of one, draw the legs up, heels together, knees turned outward. On the two count, kick the legs outward and back until the heels are together again.

After these preliminary movements are mastered, the beginner should get a pair of water wings, place them around the waist, relax the body—they will keep the heaviest afloat—and try to propel oneself through the water, using the movements practiced. The kick and the arm movement can be worked together, if one will remember to kick back as the arms are sent forward. The breathing will be simplified if the method suggested in this article is used.

If you have any fear of the water, you must try and overcome it before you can be a really good swimmer.

Some of the heavy lace tunics to the new white satin gowns are edged with ermine and veiled with chiffon.

When there is a beam of love in a girl's eye it's up to a young man to remove the mote from his own.



1—Start of Stroke. 2—Second Motion. 3—The Finish.

LOCAL ROWING CREWS ARE UNDERGOING BIG SHAKEUP

Four Healan Juniors Placed in Senior Boat After They Twice Defeat Senior Crew—Myrtles Said To Be Having Internal Difficulties—Club House Atmosphere Tinged with Indigo

With Regatta Day only about ten days distant, it is no secret that at least one of the local boat clubs is suffering a serious shakeup in crews while there are rumors on the streets of more dissatisfaction among the members of the other club.

The first-mentioned is the Healan, and the seriousness of the situation confronting that organization may be guessed from the fact that Senior Coach Jim Lloyd, after a race between the junior and senior crews last evening that proved disastrous to the latter, administered a shakeup that resulted in casting out of the senior boat all of that crew save the two men at the bow, Dick Sullivan, rowing No. 2, and Grace, bow, and installing all save the two bow men of the junior crew.

Whether this change is merely temporary cannot be told. Probably the two coaches, Lloyd and Paul Jarrett, do not themselves know the final outcome of the shift. One thing seems apparent, if this last shift is held up to the day of the race, and that is that the Healan senior crew which appears against the Myrtles, Pauene and the much-touted, powerful Alamedas, will display an entirely different form from the Healan senior crew of a fortnight ago. The time is all too short for the oarsmen to acquire thorough knowledge of each other and the form, and as a result, an indigo hue fills the atmosphere around that particular clubhouse.

For the last two weeks Paul Jarrett has had his junior crew organized and working together steadily. Most of these were fellows who had been discarded as not strong enough for the senior squad. But the senior bunch has been undergoing a shake-

WILL TAKE \$1000 TO FINANCE THIS YEAR'S ROWING MEET

It will take nearly \$1000 to swing the Regatta Day meeting, in addition to the \$300-odd already raised by the Hawaiian Rowing Association to go toward the expenses of the Alameda crew's trip here. This is the estimate of J. B. Lightfoot, secretary of the association, the amount being based on the value of the prizes for the seventeen races, and for necessary expenses of luncheon for judges and polishing the courses.

"This sum we hope to raise by popular subscription," said Mr. Lightfoot. "Regatta Day is a big thing for Honolulu, and this year it means publicity on the Coast as well, for there is a lot of interest over the coming visit of the Alameda oarsmen."

In addition to the regular prizes, we should be able to raise money for a perpetual challenge cup for the six-oared barge championship of the Coast. The Alameda men are coming down here to row for the title, and there should be some tangible reminder to be held by the winning crew. Regatta Day is only ten days away now, and everyone who is interested in its success should get on the job.

ALAMEDA CREW PRACTICES HARD

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 2.—The Alameda Boat Club's crew that leaves here on September 10 to row in Honolulu put in a hard day practicing on the Oakland estuary yesterday. The men are in fine trim and they will continue their work during the present week, having their final trial next Sunday. They sail on Tuesday of the Sierra, and their boat will be created and put aboard the steamer on Monday next.

While the Alameda boys are on the way to the islands they will keep in trim by using a rowing machine which the club has purchased and put aboard the steamer. They will also work with medicine balls and punching bags, and they expect to retain their fine condition while they are on the ocean and unable to take their places in the barge.

In order that there may be no chance of the water in the islands affecting the oarsmen, the club has shipped a supply of distilled water on the Sierra, which the men will use before the race. E. B. Thorning, who is in charge of the crew on the trip, does not care to take any chance of the water in Honolulu not suiting his men.

The crew that will represent Alameda and their weights are: Bow, Al Hampton, 147 pounds; No. 2, Oscar Summers, 172 pounds; No. 3, C. E. Kiser, 180 pounds; No. 4, Henry G. Nelson, 168 pounds; No. 5, John Lewis, 167 pounds; stroke, Henry Hess, 182 pounds; coxswain, Doble Kihn, 138 pounds.

PINCH PITCHERS ARE THE VERY LATEST

Managers Will Carry Statistics for a Couple of Innings. Johnson and Walsh Samples

The pinch hitter has his opposite in baseball. The pinch pitcher is becoming a big factor in the big league races and it may not be a long time before teams will have to carry great 1- and 2-inning pitchers — men that can hurl shut-out ball for a couple of rounds. They will rank with Cobb, Crawford, Baker and Meyers, who are just naturally passed with men on.

Right now the two greatest pinch pitchers in baseball are the two greatest in the game. Walter Johnson and Ed Walsh can make a game absolutely safe for the Nationals and Sox.

When Big Ed swings an onto the diamond, his face bulges out with a cut to supply juice for his splitter, the budding rally dies "a-horsing". One look at his contorted, confident figure is enough to start most batters thinking about the dugout.

Callahan kept the White Sox in first place by using Walsh as a club to beat down opposition. The apitball king worked faithfully and well, but the pinches came too often—Callahan used him up.

When Johnson comes, Walter Johnson, cumbering in from the field, in up-lens eye-inspiring than Walsh. He hasn't the look of a champion. He isn't graceful. But he looks big, and there is no doubt in the league that does not know that if Johnson wants to take the chance of starting a private graveyard of his own, a base hit is impossible.

Pitching in a game in which he has started, Johnson is dangerous but not deadly. Going into the box in a pinch, with men on and the game turning against Washington, he is going to unscorch everything he has. It is the hospital for a batter, who stops the ball with his body, the undercar for the man who stops it with his head.

It is a foot in the water around around when the big swade shows them through. Every player knows he can't hit him, and they enter wreaths for the rally when Griffith waves Johnson in from the field.

Brigadier General M. M. Macomb, commanding the Department makes an official visit to the Post on Saturday last and was received by the regulation salute. The General did not make an inspection of the entire camp, but confined his inquiries to the hospital and matters of personal of the institution.

The visiting officers from Fort Ruger were entertained at dinner on Friday by the 5th Cavalry mess.

PERTINENT DISCUSSION OF GOVERNMENT'S POLICY ON HOMESTEADS AND DISCRETION FOR GOVERNOR

Some of Yesterday's Testimony at Hearing Before Fisher

Some of yesterday's testimony at the Fisher hearing was of unusual interest and is published below. It includes some ideas advanced on the Territory's homestead policy by Land Agent Alken of Maui, and a discussion as to the advisability of giving the Governor discretion in handling homesteads, or making the law cover certain points by express provision. The most interesting parts are as follows:

Attorney Olson: Mr. Alken, referring to the Heiau homesteading, will you explain what the applicants are now doing?

Alken: In my opinion it is about the first in recent years that you could call real bona fide homesteading. There are about ten very substantial homes going up. The most

of the lots are being cleared now and prepared for pineapples.

Olson: When you say that they are being cleared and being prepared for pineapples, what does that involve?

Alken: The lands are covered with guava and high grass, and this has to be cleared off before they can plant the pineapples. It costs anywhere from \$10 to \$40 an acre to clear the lands.

To what extent is that clearing going on?

The majority of the lots are being cleared.

How recently have these lots been taken up on Maui?

Alken: As late as February.

Were they all taken up in February?

No, three were taken up last July, or the first part of August.

Olson: Of this year?

Alken: No; last year.

None have been taken up since February?

No; none since February.

You say that there are ten houses that you can see being built there. What do you consider the least value of these houses?

Alken: Well, I should say nothing costing under \$600 or \$700.

Here Mr. Olson asked Mr. Alken several questions relative to what is known as subsistence farming, and if such a thing were being done by the Portuguese in the Kaunakalua tract.

Olson: This man Nelson Koloa, where does he reside?

Alken: Below Heiau.

What kind of a community lives there?

Just a little village.

What is he doing there?

Well, his chief occupation seems to be a walking delegate for the Democratic party lately.

Olson: That is all, Mr. Alken.

Alken's ideas.

Alken: I would like to say, Mr. Secretary, that at the time the proposition was made to change the land law, the commission came around getting opinions from the people. I was very much opposed to the change proposed in the Organic Act. I feel that our land proposition in the Hawaiian Islands is absolutely different from anything that you have in the States. Take Maui, for instance. Look at

the map; look at the list—the exact area comes up into the thousands of acres, and on paper it looks very nice. But when you see the land right on the ground you will find out that a great deal of the land is way up on the top of a mountain some 3000 feet above sea level, where nothing could be raised successfully. A great deal of our area of government land there is in just such strips as that. Take the question of placing what you call the "white" farmer, and I don't believe that outside of this 1200 acres which we have acquired from the plantation—I don't think there are more than a few hundred acres in addition on which a white farmer could make a living. I believe on the other lands the conditions, perhaps, are a little different. My idea has been that the change in the Organic Act has not been of advantage, for under the old law the government was allowed to use a little discretion as to who should have the lands, which was the only safety the Territory had to secure the kind of settlers it desired. Now that little power of discretion has been taken away and the government forced to open up the lands to homesteaders when 25 people, of whatever kind, make application, whether they be desirable or not.

Fisher: You are in favor of a certain amount of discretion?

Alken: I most certainly am. If we had a land board, where the applicant for the land must appear before the board and satisfy them that he is going to make a success of the venture before he can get it, it would give us more assurance that we were going to get the best success out of our land. I think the lands, regardless of whom they belong to, should be put to their best use. There are thousands of acres belonging to plantations, and lying above the sugar line, that are going to waste—cattle are running over them. I think these lands should be homesteaded.

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Fisher: I understand, then, that you would favor a modification of Mr. Fairchild's scheme?

Alken: Yes.

Fisher: You would divide it into three classes: the cane lands proper; then you would say that the high-

er lands (the uncultivated lands that have never been cultivated at all) ought to be in some way adapted to other conditions, for instance, grazing lands; all other lands susceptible to cultivation, other than sugar, ought to be turned over to homesteaders or small holders?

Alken: That is exactly the way I have always felt.

Fisher: You say that these houses that are going up now on these particular homestead experiments are costing from \$600 to \$4000 apiece. Where do the homesteaders get that money? Do they have it or borrow it?

Most of them borrow it.

Where do they borrow it?

Some from banks. But the banks have not given proper consideration to the bona fide homesteaders. Our pineapple company is financing the homesteaders to a great extent.

What security do you get?

Simply the growing crop.

What is the largest loan which you have made?

Well, we are just starting in; have not loaned over \$700 or \$800 to any one person.

Fisher: Some of these people who are putting up the \$4000 home must be borrowing more money than that.

Alken: Some of them have capital of their own.

Fisher: Where does the man who is borrowing a couple of thousand of dollars—where are they getting the money?

Alken: From the banks, usually.

Governor Frear: Under the old law in certain places only, when a homesteader threw up his lot he might go over to the other side of the world and then the government in readvertising that land would have the improvements appraised separately; and the incoming homesteader would have to pay the entire value of those improvements at the outset; and the government would then have to deposit the amount paid for those improvements in a special fund and keep it there until the old homesteader turned up. Under the amendments to this law, a man when he wants to get back the value of his improvements has to find another purchaser himself. When a man surrenders his lot another man applies for it and purchases it. That is my construction of the land laws, except contracts made under the old laws—we are still carrying those on.

Fisher: Do you understand it that way, Mr. Ashford?

Ashford: I have not given the amendments much attention.

Olson: Mr. Krauss, one of the Heiau homesteaders is in Honolulu now, and he might be able to throw some light on the subject.

Fisher: Is he in the room now?

Fisher: Do you know anything about his house?

Alken: He has a very nice little bungalow.

Fisher: Has he borrowed on it?

Yes he has borrowed from the Wailuku bank, about \$1500.

What security has the bank?

His crop and his land.

Helping the Homesteaders.

Frear: The question has arisen during the last two years, under the amendments to the Organic Act, how to assist the homesteader in financing his homesteads; consequently a good deal of attention has been given to that subject. For instance, the sugar plantations have to make advances to planters raising cane and pineapple canneries to pineapple raisers. And the banks, we hope, will advance money. Now we want to enable them to do this and secure them; and at the same time not run the risk of having the homestead go over to a corporation, so we do it in this way: we limit the amount of security which they can give. We might consent to the mortgage of a single crop or of one crop and a ration; then in some cases we allow them to mortgage their land also. Then in order to protect the mortgagee, he is allowed to enter and cultivate the crop if the homesteader does not. In the case of foreclosure of the land the sale shall not be made to any alien, any corporation or any private citizen who already has a large amount of land (including that which he obtains by foreclosure) amounting to more than 80 acres.

Ashford: Might I ask the Governor this point?

Fisher: Certainly.

Ashford: That is also a discretionary matter, is it not, whether the Commissioner will consent to any of these transactions of that kind?

Frear: Yes, certainly.

Fisher: Why should not that be given to the homesteader as an absolute right, Governor?

Frear: When I argued this bill before the House Committee in Washington I put it up as an alternate.

Fisher: Did you ever express any preference as to which plan they should adopt?

Frear: I think I did.

Fisher: Before what Committee of Congress did you make this statement?

Frear: Before the House Commit-

tee on Territories.

Fisher: Well, I guess it was unfortunate that you did not get before the Committee on Public Lands, who would have understood your question better.

Fisher: You did express a preference for the present method?

Frear: Yes, I did; a slight preference.

Fisher: What is the current rate of interest?

Ashford: 7 and 8 per cent.

Fisher: What is the legal rate of interest? Is there no limit beyond which interest cannot be contracted for?

Olson: Anything beyond 12 per cent is not allowable.

Fisher: Is there a banker present?

Olson: Mr. Tenny Peck is here.

Fisher: Mr. Peck, what is the legal rate of interest here?

Peck: I think the legal rate of interest is 5 per cent. I was in favor of 7 per cent when it was set.

Fisher: What is your limit—that is what is the usury rate?

Peck: Well, Mr. Secretary, I have never had any business approaching it in any way, so do not know what it is.

Fisher: What is the customary rate for commercial loans in your bank?

Peck: On well secured paper it is 6 per cent and 7 per cent. On an endorsed paper it is usually 7 per cent and 8 per cent, according to the size of the loan.

In both suits and dresses many sash effects are noticed.

1912 BASEBALL ON KAUAI SUCCESSFUL

At Kilauea last Sunday, the 1912 series of baseball was brought to a finale when the Kilaueas defeated the McBrydes to the ratio of 15 to 2. The winners of the series championship are to be congratulated on the class of ball they have put up and on their gentlemanly conduct throughout the season.

They are an aggregation of clever, gentlemanly players and well deserving of the general praise which is passed out to them from every direction. In getting up a team for the Inter-island contest which is to be pulled off in Honolulu, Kauai would have more than even chances should she send the Kilauea team instead of the mixed team. Manager Seaborn is a natural born manager which accounts in a large manner for the success of his team. However, the lack of dissent among his players also counted in their favor, and all in all, they have demonstrated their prowess as all-around good sports and the public in general shares the pride which Kilauea feels over the success of her team.

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