

THE MAYORALTY CONTEST CASE

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The defendant's demurrer in the mayoralty contest was argued at length yesterday morning before the Supreme Court with Judge De Bolt sitting in the place of Justice Ballou, who is absent from the Territory. In taking up the case the Court entered a rule applicable to all election contests, and during the hearing another one applicable to this case. These two rules are as follows:

"A rule of court will be made that in election contests the court will set the case for hearing upon the defendant's filing his demurrer, plea or answer, which he will be at liberty to do at any time before the return day; that no replication or rejoinder in demurrer will be filed.

"It is ordered upon the court's motion that the plaintiff's affidavits be struck from the files, together with the defendant's motion to strike them off and the plaintiff's joinder in demurrer and motion to set the case for hearing."

E. M. Watson and W. W. Thayer appeared for Mayor-elect Fern, and George A. Davis and A. G. M. Robertson appeared for the petitioners Kuli and others.

One of the two principal points involved in the demurrer was that the provision of the statute that thirty qualified electors of "any election district" might begin a contest means—that is, what is the meaning of the words "any election district." The importance of the question lies in the fact that of the thirty-six petitioners twelve are from the Fourth Representative District and twenty-four are from the Fifth, but the recount asked for is only of certain precincts, one in the Fourth District and the others in the Fifth, and there are not thirty voters from any one election precinct. Davis contended that as the senatorial district was coterminous with the city and county that it is the district meant by the law in this case.

The other point is that the petition only claims that 2188 votes were legally cast for Lane, while the election returns give Fern 2220.

The case was taken under advisement. At 10 o'clock this morning the court will take up the auditor contest from Kauai.

Title Quiet.

Judge De Bolt has given judgment in the action to quiet title brought by Gustave Rose and Helene Kruger against Rosina Rose, Bertha Rumbel and Maud Kaikilani Chapman. The land in question is on Adams Lane. The court finds that the plaintiffs are each entitled to an undivided one-third of the property and that one of the defendants, Maud Kaikilani Chapman is entitled to the other undivided one-third, and that the other two defendants have no right, title or interest in the property. Judgment is given accordingly.

CURE YOUR KIDNEYS.

Do Not Endanger Life When a Honolulu Citizen Shows You the Cure.

Why will people continue to suffer the agonies of kidney complaint, backache, headache, languor, why allow themselves to become chronic invalids, when a certain cure is offered them?

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills is the remedy to use, because it gives to the kidneys the help they need to perform their work.

If you have any, even one, of the symptoms of kidney diseases, cure yourself now, before diabetes, dropsy or Bright's disease sets in. Read this Honolulu testimony:

Jurgen Walter of Honolulu, Hawaii, says: "I suffered from a lame back for years, and as my age was well past the ordinary span of life, I did not have much hope for relief. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, procured at the Hollister Drug Co., however, benefited me greatly, and for that reason I heartily endorse them."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

HAWAII IS RATED A MERE POSSESSION

NOTICE.

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Division of Foreign Mails.

To the Postmaster, Honolulu, Hawaii: Relative to the agreement recently concluded between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States providing for a reduction in the letter rate of postage between the two countries, I have to inform you that it has been determined that the term "United States" in the agreement in question embraces only the States themselves and the Territories, including Alaska, on the continent of North America, and does not embrace Hawaii, Porto Rico, and other possessions of the United States.

JOSEPH STEWART,
Second Assistant Postmaster-General,
October 7, 1908.

According to the ruling of the Post-office Department, Hawaii is not a part of the United States. The foregoing is a delayed response to a request made by Postmaster Pratt for a ruling under the recent postal agreement between Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Pratt has been proceeding on the theory that these islands being a Territory of the United States were a part of it. The Postmaster-General or the "Government" appears to think otherwise. The subject is one that will probably be taken up by the public organizations of the city.

BABBITT PLANS NEW BUILDINGS

Superintendent of Public Instruction Babbitt intends to ask the Legislature for appropriations for three reinforced concrete school houses to be built during the coming biennial period. One of these is a building for the Hilo Union school. Another is for the Hanapepe district, and the third is for Honolulu. The building for Hilo will be the largest and most expensive.

The superintendent has designed plans for the school for Honolulu, and believes he has a design that will give the maximum of room and other facilities and requirements for the minimum of money. It is to be a two-story and basement building and will contain fourteen recreation rooms large enough to be provided with single seats, together with an assembly room large enough for that sized school, besides rooms for domestic science, sewing and manual training for boys.

The general plan is a building with a hall down the longitudinal axis of the building with a transept hall and a portico entrance. There will be four recreation rooms on either side of the transept hall each well lighted and well ventilated. In the basement will be cloak rooms and toilets for boys and for girls and on one side a sewing room and on the other a manual training room. The building will be high enough from the ground to give good light and ventilation to the basement.

The general plan of the second floor will be much the same as that of the first except that the longitudinal hall will not extend clear through but will lead to the assembly hall which will occupy the entire end of the building. An office for the principal and a library building will occupy a part of the space corresponding to the transept hall on the first floor, but will extend out over the portico. There will be six recreation rooms on this floor.

SEVENTY MEN NOW AT WORK

More than seventy workmen are engaged in raising the structures to house the two squadrons of the Fifth Cavalry—troopers and mounts—at Lilehua. Lumber is being shipped out and cars full of other building materials are on the siding at Lilehua on the main line of the Wahiawa branch of the O. R. & L. Company. From the siding the materials are teamed across the Lilehua plain to the present temporary site about a mile and a quarter beyond the Lilehua ranch, between the ranch-house and the Waiwaine gap.

Work is being rushed, but as the orders were issued to Captain Castner to build a cavalry cantonment and the two squadrons of the Fifth are due here on January 13, it is needless to say that the cantonment will be ready on that date.

It is understood that when the matter of the cantonment and the future brigade post at Lilehua was being discussed at Washington, the statement was made by those high in authority on military questions, that the Lilehua post is to be the model encampment of the United States Army.

SURGEON CAPT. MORSE COMING TO HONOLULU

The following military and naval items of interest to Honolulu are taken from the Army and Navy Journal:

Captain Charles F. Morse of the Medical Corps, U. S. A., who has been stationed at Fort Howard for some time, has been detailed to duty on the Island of Oahu, at the entrance to Pearl Harbor. Captain Morse will go with the 1st Squadron of the 5th Cavalry to San Francisco and then to Honolulu on the transport sailing January 5. He will be the medical officer for the military camp at Oahu, which is made up for the most part of engineers engaged on the fortifications.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: Captain Wilson B. Burt from the 18th Infantry to the 20th Infantry; Captain Arthur S. Cowan from the 20th Infantry to the 18th Infantry. The officers named will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders, and Captain Burt will join the company to which he may be assigned. (Nov. 19, W. D.)

Sergeant 1st Class William C. Livingston, H. C., Fort Riley, Kas., will be sent to Fort Huachuca, for duty with the 1st and 3rd Squadrons, 5th Cavalry, en route to the Hawaiian Islands. Upon arrival of these squadrons at their station in those islands, Sergeant 1st Class Livingston will report to the C. O. of the camp for duty. (Nov. 21, W. D.)

First Lieutenant John P. Kelly, M. R. C., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Shafter, H. T., and at Fort Miley, Cal., upon return of 1st Lieutenant Francis M. McCallum, M. R. C., to Fort Shafter, and will then report to C. O. of camp on Island of Oahu, H. T., for duty. (Nov. 24, W. D.)

Miss Eleanor Terry, daughter of Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry, U. S. N., entertained at a tea on November 24, in honor of two of the season's debutantes, Miss Hatcher and Miss Dorothy Williams, daughter of Colonel John R. Williams, U. S. A.

Colds Are Dangerous.

If more people would make an attempt to get rid of the colds from which they are suffering, as a result of this changeable weather, there would be a decided decrease in the number of cases of pneumonia. A few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure your cold and all danger of its hanging on until spring and resulting in pneumonia may be avoided. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN TO ADVANCE EAST-BOUND RATES BY TRAFFIC DEAL

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—Alarm reigned in business circles yesterday when it was persistently reported that E. H. Harriman had obtained control of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, and that an immediate advance of ocean rates on East-bound commodities would be made in pursuance of the policy of the transcontinental railroads to put in effect, January 1st, a horizontal increase of freight rates affecting California terminals.

Business men were later transported from a state of high alarm to utter stupefaction by the confirmation of the report that rates would be advanced by the steamship company.

From A. M. Sutton, general freight agent of the American-Hawaiian Company, was drawn an equivocal admission that an increase would be made, which, in most particulars, would correspond with the threatened advance of East-bound rail rates. There will be no West-bound advances, according to the freight agent.

Denies Traffic Agreement.

Sutton emphatically denied that the increase would be made under a traffic agreement with Harriman, asserting that any intelligence indicating that the railroad magnate had obtained control of the steamship line, or that he had succeeded in effecting a traffic arrangement, was entirely unfounded and absurd. H. A. Jones, general freight agent of the Southern Pacific Company, said he knew nothing of such an agreement and that he thought the report was unfounded.

It is the opinion of business men, however, that an arrangement of some sort has been made, if the control of the steamship line has not been actually transferred. In support of this opinion it is declared that the contemplated advance by the steamship company will correspond with the threatened increase of rail rates. Evidently, the traffic men knew what they were doing when it was first proposed to advance rail rates and knew also what to expect of the steamship line, it is said. The confirmation of the contemplated advance by the steamship line is commonly accepted as being indicative of the fact that the transcontinental railroads had no fear of increasing the differential in favor of the water route.

It is asserted, furthermore, that, like the threatened rail tariffs, the advance by the steamship line will affect only California and California products. This is regarded as conclusive evidence of a traffic agreement between the railroads and the steamship company.

Where Advance Applies.

As far as can be ascertained the contemplated advance of water rates will apply principally to several of California's most important commodities—dried fruit, canned fruit, canned salmon and leather. It is the claim of the officers of the steamship company that but few commodities are shipped eastward and that not more than three exportations of leather have been made.

Notwithstanding, there is great anxiety in business circles, inasmuch as it had been hoped to find relief from the threatened advance of rail rates by diverting all commodities which would stand water transportation to the American-Hawaiian Company. The news yesterday fell like a bomb and it will be some time before shippers recover their shattered senses.

Business men have been facing a grave situation since the matter of freight rates was first discussed. It has become more and more, from day to day, a common topic.

Looming through the clouds of trouble and apprehension, however, has been the ray of hope radiating from the ocean and the American-Hawaiian line, the freight patronage of which, it is said, has been increased gradually and consistently. There has been a great feeling of confidence in the steamship company and all shippers have believed that if denied relief by the railroads or the courts, they still might find an outlet for the bulk of their products through the steamship line. Now, they seem to think that their last hope has been blighted, as what is described as a small advance will keep shippers relatively in the position they have hitherto occupied.

Effort has been made to establish the authenticity of these reports, which, it is said, first emanated from an officer of the Southern Pacific Company two weeks ago.

Many Reports Circulated.

Subsequently a report was started to the effect that the control of the Tehuantepec railroad, which conveys the freight of the American-Hawaiian line to the Gulf of Mexico, had, too, passed to Harriman. This, and other reports, were circulated freely. An effort was made a week ago to confirm them at the offices of the steamship company and elsewhere.

PLANTERS THREATENED WITH CURSE OF GOD

"Strike or be lazy," is the way the editor of the Nippu Jiji advises his countrymen in an editorial of last Wednesday, translated for the English editor of the Hawaii Shippo yesterday.

"Higher wages for the Japanese is regarded as a foregone conclusion with our laborers. They are believing that it is coming by the order of the Government. That is not so but it tends to show how they believe in it. 'The voice of the people is the voice of God,' says a proverb. Let us say therefore that this demand for higher wages is the voice of God.

"If the planters turn a deaf ear to our opinion, which is an echo of the voice of God, the curse of a just God will be upon them.

"But the laborers need not wait for any curse of God that may fall upon the planters. They have within their power the way to revenge themselves. If their just demand is denied to them they can force it either by quitting work or by working less. Strikes are the weapon of labor and are justified by President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft.

"The editor, however, does not advise the laborers to resort to strikes right away, for he says 'it might be equally detrimental to the interests of both employers and employees.' He advises laborers to work less, until better wages be paid by the planters. He says: 'Japanese are paid only a third of the wages paid to Portuguese and Porto Ricans and should not be expected to do more than a third of the work done by the other races. If the Japanese work more they are nothing but d—m fools.'

C. W. Cook, Pacific Coast manager, and Freight Agent Sutton both made positive denials. The two are stockholders in the company, and asserted that if the control of the line had passed to new hands they would have been aware of it. They said, moreover, that the American-Hawaiian Company was a close corporation, rather a family affair, and that it would be impossible for any one to obtain a majority of the stock or to perfect an agreement under which the rates would be dictated.

Sutton, at that time, said there would be slight advances of the rates on specific commodities, but he expressly and emphatically denied knowledge of an increase of rates that in any particular would correspond to the threatened rail tariffs. He said specifically that no general or horizontal advance was contemplated.

When asked to specify on which commodities he thought the rates would be advanced, Sutton said he did not know, as he had not received advices from the New York office of the company. He was then informed by his inquirer that the rate upon leather would be advanced and that he should have been aware of the fact, as the information had emanated from his own office.

He admitted finally that the rate on leather would be increased, saying, however, that within his knowledge only two shipments, certainly not more than three, had been made over his line. Sutton endeavored to create the impression that the leather rate was of minor importance, arguing that the greater market for California tanners was in the Middle West. Consequently, he said, the element of water competition did not enter into the question, as high local rates from the seaboard to a competitive market would preclude advantage in shipping the product by the American-Hawaiian Company.

Careful questioning failed to elicit any further information from Sutton concerning what he termed contemplated advances of the rates on certain commodities. He frequently reiterated his assertion that there would be no general advance of rates, and qualified this, saying that, as a stockholder, he ought to know. In this he was supported by Cook. The interview occurred in Cook's office in the presence of his secretary.

Sutton Makes Admissions.

Sutton yesterday said the advance probably would not be more than five cents on a hundred pounds. He admitted, however, that it will be the equivalent of the 10 per cent. general advance threatened by the transcontinental lines, as ocean tariffs are about 50 per cent. less than rail tariffs.

Moreover, Sutton admitted, somewhat equivocally, that the increase would apply proportionately to all eastbound commodities upon which the transcontinental lines have advanced rates.

"There will be no increase of the rates on hops or wines or wool, absolutely none," he said. "As I understand it, the rail lines have not advanced the rates on these commodities, and our rates under these circumstances, of course, will not be increased. Our advance will be very small, as compared to that proposed by the rail lines, I should say not more than five cents on a hundred pounds."

"That is a 10 per cent. advance, is it not?"

"Yes."

"And it will meet or correspond to the advance by the rail lines, will it not?"

"Well, yes; but proportionately."

"Your advance will include all commodities on which the railroads have advanced rates, will it not?"

"I would not say that. There will be a slight advance, I think, on dried fruits, canned fruits and canned salmon. Our rates now on these commodities are: Dried fruit, 50 cents in cases and 60 cents in sacks; on canned fruit, 50 cents, and on canned salmon, 55 cents. The advance will not be more than five cents on the hundred pounds."

"On what other commodities will you advance rates?"

"I don't know."

"Would it not be safe to say that you will follow whatever advances have been made by the transcontinental lines?"

"I suppose that we will make a small advance on the commodities included in the proposed rail lines' tariffs."

"Or, in other words, you propose a horizontal increase of 10 per cent. corresponding to the threatened advance of rail rates?"

"No, I do not say that. It is very difficult for any one not familiar with the steamship business to understand our method of establishing rates. When we receive bulky shipments like hops, we sometimes have to adjust our rates. You understand that a steamship is not a train, and it is impossible to add a car whenever necessary. The capacity of our steamers and the character of the shipments govern the making of rates."

WATER SUPPLY IS DIMINISHING

In spite of all the rain which has fallen in the city and lower Nuuanu valley during the past two weeks there is now on tap in the Nuuanu reservoirs just a little less than on the first of the month. What rain has found its way into the reservoirs has been less in amount than the water used in the city, even under the restrictions imposed on its use for irrigation. Contractor Whitehouse, who is waiting for water to recommence his contract work, is patiently watching for better times, but confesses now that his patience is wearing to a thin edge.

During the months of October and November just past, according to the weather reports issued by the local Weather Bureau, the rainfall has been less than in any months of October and November for the past twenty-three years, not only less than the average for that length of time, but less than the lowest. The drought so far this winter has been phenomenal, while all through the spring and summer months the water supply has been extremely limited. If the ordinary weather conditions, such as the engineers had figured on from the reports of the past ten years, had prevailed the big Nuuanu dam would have been completed. Now, no one will venture to guess when the contractor can call it "pass."

The sluicing plant now lying idle at reservoir number 4 was ready to start pumping on May 13 last, two hundred and ten days ago. Had the conditions been such that work could have gone on uninterrupted, the work of sluicing in the earth fill would have taken one hundred and fifty days, or until about October 15 last. Instead, the pumps have had water to operate on just thirty-four days since May.

Apparently the rains are blown completely past the dam site. Day after day of late the big clouds have rolled in from Waimanalo way, torn along on the semi-gales that have been prevalent until they strike the mountain, from there to be shot high into the air into a condensing airbelt. The rain comes down and is caught up by the winds and slanted off to reach the ground just about where the dam work stops down the valley. The other day, for instance, when it was raining heavily in town, the rain gauge on the dam showed two inches of wetness; at Lulumahu, a few yards below the dam the rainfall was registered at three inches; at a gauge in the center of the reservoir site not a drop was caught.

Across the pall the drought is making itself felt very severely and it is reported that at some spots on the Waimanalo plantation the cane is dying for want of water.

RECEPTION AT MOCHIZUKI FOR NEW BANK MANAGER

A large number of the leading business and professional men of the city, including Americans, Japanese, Chinese and Hawaiians, attended the reception and banquet given last night at the Mochizuki Club, Waikiki, in honor of M. Tokieda, the new manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank. The affair was marked by the greatest cordiality between the representatives of the different races, the theme of the majority of the speeches made during the evening being along the lines of the ancient Japanese-American friendship recently reemphasized.

Mochizuki was gay with banners and flags, lanterns and other illuminations, while on the lawn a large marquee had been pitched, beneath the canvas roof of which were set the tables for the two hundred guests. At one end had been built a stage, on which, during the progress of the banquet, geishas, jugglers and musicians appeared.

The reception was held in the receiving-room of the club, the guests being presented to Mr. Tokieda by Mr. Otsuka, who was assisted in the introductions by Mr. H. P. Wood. Among those who welcomed Mr. Tokieda to Honolulu were C. M. Cooke, L. T. Peck, J. F. Hackfeld, John Waterhouse, A. L. C. Atkinson, W. L. Whitney, F. L. Waldron, E. R. Stackable, Judge Mathewman, J. A. McCandless, Professor Scott, Dr. Katsunuma, Dr. Mitamura, Consul General Ueno, Vice Consul Abe, R. H. Trent,

LIKELIKE GOES OUT LADEN WITH CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

All the big Christmas mail for the Coast left Honolulu yesterday afternoon aboard the Inter-Island steamer Likelike for Kaanapali, and early this morning will be transferred to the American-Hawaiian freighter Arizona and will reach San Francisco on December 21.

It was all the mail, save one wee letter directed to Seattle. As the last bag of mail was thrown aboard the Likelike a young man ran down the wharf and threw a couple of letters over the rail. As the steamer was swinging away from the wharf a Japanese mess boy ran forward and held a letter over to Wharfinger Fern.

"No can take this letter, Missa Fern," he shouted. "This letter not right kind of envelope. This fellow he put two one-cent stamp on. That not-a-right; no can take."

The Japanese messboy was right. The envelope, had it been a stamped covering, would have been taken and carried on to its destination, but two detachable stamps on an envelope which is sent aboard to be placed in the steamer's pouch, is not in conformity with the postoffice regulations.

Eighty-one sacks of mail were sent from here, a bulky mass weighing 2904 pounds. It looked to be much more, as much of the mail was composed of large packages, presumably Christmas gifts.

DECISION IN MAYORALTY FIGHT

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

The Supreme Court yesterday overruled the demurrer in the Mayoralty contest, and Monday, December 21, was set for the petitioners to present their evidence to show that there is ground for a recount.

The court was unanimous in overruling the demurrer, but differed as to the grounds for it. Chief Justice Hartwell and Judge De Bolt held that the election district mentioned in the statute, in this case meant the whole city and county, that being the district that elected the mayor. Justice Wilder held that it meant one of the six deputy sheriff districts into which the city and county is divided.

The question of whether there shall be a recount of the votes or not is yet to be decided. It will depend on whether the petitioners are able to present evidence leading to the belief that there has been error in the count of the election officials.

The demurrer in the Kauai case was argued by George A. Davis and E. C. Peters for the respondent and E. M. Watson and W. W. Thayer for the petitioner. The case was taken under advisement.

MOONSHINE BREWERY RAIDED NEAR WAIMEA

Walter Doyle of the Internal Revenue Department had other experiences than not getting the lunch put up for him by Mine Host Bigood of Haleiwa, the day he went down the Oahu railway.

He raided and broke up a moonshine brewery in the mountains between Waiulua and Waimea. That was what he went out there for. It has been suspected for some time that an illicit mountain dew establishment was being conducted by Japanese there, but all efforts in the past to locate the concern have failed.

Doyle went out ostensibly dove shooting. He wandered around in the mountains and gulches as though he had a bad attack of the wanderlust. But he found the brewery.

The stuff is made out of rice, taro and some kind of a seaweed and is a sort of combination of sake and swipes—a hybrid mixture that is as effective as either. It is a fermented liquor, not a distilled one. Doyle found a quantity of it in preparation though this batch had not yet got into the fermentation stage.

RECEPTION AT MOCHIZUKI FOR NEW BANK MANAGER

Joseph G. Pratt, Chu Gem, Fred Makino, Dr. Kojima, T. Iwanaga, W. Motohige, S. Nakamura, Secretary Tsuchiya, S. Sheba, J. Kawano, Chun Ming, Tong Kau, Marshal Hendry, Charles F. Chillingworth, W. T. Lucas, D. Yonekura, K. Yamamoto, K. Isoshima and many others.

Mr. Tokieda, in a neat speech of welcome to the guests during the banquet, stated that he had become acquainted with the royal palms and tropical climate while stationed at Bombay; had made friends with the American people and grown to admire them while stationed in New York. Now, in Hawaii he was glad to be, to find royal palms and tropics and American vigor together.

C. M. Cooke, on behalf of the Americans of Honolulu, responded, in a short speech referring to the happy settlement of all questions that might have been between America and Japan and advising everyone who had a chance to go to Japan for a visit, a trip which was worth while in every way. Mr. Cooke then gave the international yell, as follows:

Rah! Rah! Rah!
America!
Nippon! Nippon!
Banzai! Rah!

Deputy Attorney General Whitney, Judge Mathewman and others spoke for the Americans, each speech being responded to by one or another of the Japanese speakers, while between the speeches were many, banzais and cheers.

LIKELIKE GOES OUT LADEN WITH CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

George W. Carr, railway mail inspector, watched the delivery of the mail aboard, and then accompanied by a postoffice clerk went aboard to attend personally to the transfer to the Arizona. The despatch of this lot of mail to the Arizona is a somewhat unusual procedure, and as Mr. Carr is responsible he felt it his duty to go along with it.

Mr. Carr is liable to be a little ill by the time he reaches Kaanapali, unless he is a particularly good sailor," said Captain Haglund as the Likelike started. The wind was blowing hard and the sea outside was rough, and the Likelike drew but two feet forward, so that her bow stood high up above the water.

Mr. Carr had only praise for President Kennedy of the Inter-Island Company for the free offer of the services of the Likelike, for it not only helped the postoffice people but relieved the minds of many Honoluluans by getting their gifts well on the way to the remembered ones on the mainland before Christmas Day arrives.

TO CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.