

BUILDERS TAKE FIRM STAND.

REJECT NEW OFFER MADE BY THE BRICKLAYERS' UNION.

Refuse to Promise to Hire Only Members of the Laborers' Union Pending Arbitration—The Whole Fight an Effort to Restore the Old Conditions.

A committee of the bricklayers' unions made a new proposition to the officers of the Mason Builders' Association early yesterday morning.

This proposition, submitted to Otto M. Edlitz, president of the association, was that if the employers would guarantee that none but members of the Laborers' Protective Union be hired by the Mason Builders' Association the strikers would return to work pending arbitration of their demands.

The committee was told that the arbitration board of employers and bricklayers had agreed to give on a fair proposition which the laborers had rejected.

The new proposition was refused flatly. Later the striking laborers met in Curry's Hall, 229 East Forty-seventh street, where a good deal of warlike talk was indulged in.

Delegate Patrick J. O'Neill said after the meeting: "The fight is now on to the finish. We have done our utmost to make peace, but our offer was refused. All we want is recognition of our union pending arbitration, and that they did not grant our request."

Unless the bricklayers make some new move the board of governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association will take no action until Wednesday, when the result of further negotiations between the mason builders and the bricklayers will be known. L. K. Prince, first vice-president of the employers' association, said yesterday afternoon:

"The whole matter rests with the bricklayers, who must reconsider their action in calling their strike. The matter of the laborers will not be taken up until they return to work. The employers are unanimous on this point."

"In the meantime the mason builders will continue negotiations with the bricklayers until next Wednesday. We do not want to have another big building war, but the employers think that the bricklayers are weakening it is a grave mistake."

The following statement was made yesterday on behalf of the Mason Builders' Association:

"Up to the present the bricklayers have been working with the members of the Laborers' Protective Union, Knights of Labor and non-union laborers indiscriminately. They have been doing this for some time."

"Seven or eight years ago, long before the arbitration agreement was thought of, the Mason Builders' Association agreed to employ only members of the Laborers' Protective Society and at union rates, but found very soon that they were cutting their own throats, for non-association contractors were getting laborers at all sorts of prices. Then the old conditions were resumed."

"Independent of the violation of the arbitration agreement the bricklayers broke the agreement with the Mason Builders' Association which provides that the unions shall not order any strike against any member of the Mason Builders' Association."

"The whole fight is in effect a partial resumption of the fight last year which resulted in the general shutdown of building work, while the arbitration agreement of the Building Trades Employers' Association was generally accepted. It is a fight for recognition by the employers of a union of unskilled workers."

"The fight of last year was directed against the domination of the unskilled trades. By checking this the employers figure that they were removing the cause of nine-tenths of the strikes which took place every building season. Through the once powerful Board of Building Trades, representing unions both of mechanics and of laborers and helpers, the wages of the latter were forced up to a point higher than the wages of skilled mechanics in cities outside of New York."

"If the plasterers' laborers made demands in the beginning of a busy season, a strike of all the other trades followed and the employers were forced to submit."

"Since the signing of the arbitration agreement all the unions of skilled labor have been under its provisions, and the strike of the bricklayers is looked upon by the employers as an attempt to swing matters into the old groove."

FIRE OF MARCH AGREEMENT.

New Haven Employees Will Ask for 16 Hours as a Maximum.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 19.—The New Haven members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen employed by the New Haven road, met to-night to ask the executive committee of the order to ask President Mellen to change the agreement adopted last March. The freight men say they are being overworked on the through runs from New York to Providence and Boston.

The present rule is that train or yard men who have worked more than sixteen hours consecutively shall have eight hours rest before they are again called for service, except in case of wrecks, snow storms and other emergencies. Under this rule the men have been worked anywhere from eighteen to thirty consecutive hours without the railroad violating the agreement.

The men will ask that the wages "more than" be stricken out, which will put a maximum limit to the number of hours and days they are being overworked on the through runs, so ordinarily they cannot be made in that time.

The executive committee will ask also along the present eight hour day in the railroad shops will be continued and what betterment in the hours of work and wages can be secured for these employees.

Labor Conflict Averted.

PITTSBURGH, March 19.—Through concessions made by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company a bitter conflict between a principal underlying concern of the United States Steel Corporation and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers has been averted. Officers of the Sheet and Tin Plate Trust appeared before the executive board of the association and announced their willingness to withdraw the 20 per cent. demand and to substitute an 18 per cent. reduction.

Say Chicago Lithographers Have Won.

The General Executive Board of the lithographers' unions held a meeting last evening at 25 Third avenue. At its close President William F. Long of the Lithographers' Subordinate Association No. 1 of New York announced that all the Chicago firms had withdrawn from the Employers' Association and made peace with their employees.

April 1 a Miners' Holiday.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 19.—Orders were issued to the Anthracite Mine Workers to-day to remain away from work on April 1 to join in the celebration of the soft coal workers over gaining the eight hour day. They are discreetly and matters of advantage to the union.

LABOR DISPUTE IN ROCHESTER.

The Federation Orders Brewery Employees to Separate From Their Union.

ROCHESTER, March 19.—As a result of the differences between labor unions, the Brewers' Exchange of Rochester, composed of all the employing brewers of the city, finds itself in an embarrassing position, and through no fault of its own.

The trouble is due to a question of jurisdiction between the unions of stationary engineers and firemen on the one hand, and the union organization known as the United Brewery Workers of America on the other. All employees of local breweries, including the engineers and firemen, are members of the United Brewery Workers' organization, which with the Brewers' Exchange has an agreement regulating wages and hours of labor.

For some years an effort has been made to compel the engineers and firemen to separate from the Brewery Workers' Union and join the unions of stationary engineers and firemen. To this the man have offered strenuous resistance. The question was considered at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, with the result that an emphatic order was sent to the engineers and firemen that they must join the other unions.

The engineers and firemen, as well as the other members of the brewery employees' union, objected to obeying the order and appealed to the national officers of the Brewery Workers. They investigated the situation and told the men to disregard the order from the Federation of Labor. Then the trouble began.

The agreement between the Brewers' Exchange and their employees expires on April 1 and a new one must be signed before that time. Agreements have been submitted by the Brewery Workers' Union and also by the individual unions of firemen and engineers, and instead of the unions settling their own disputes the exchange is now compelled to choose between them.

The quarrel places us in a most embarrassing position," said a member of the Brewers' Exchange. "If our engineers and firemen continue to refuse to join the unions of stationary engineers and firemen, and we retain them in our employ, we are in violation of the order of the Federation of Labor. On the other hand, our other employees say that if we insist on the engineers and firemen separating from their organization and joining others they will make trouble for us. So we have a choice of having our own employees strike, or if we keep them and the wages we will be boycotted by the Federation of Labor."

The brewery workers of Rochester joined the Federation with great reluctance some years ago, practically being forced into it. Previous to that time they were affiliated with the Knights of Labor. The change was brought about by the Federation threatening to boycott Rochester beer if the men did not renounce the Knights of Labor. The older employees have not forgotten the anti-union attitude of the Federation, and the old flame of antagonism to the Federation.

BLOCK ON THE BRIDGE.

Lost in Several Months—Effects Felt All the Forenoon.

One of the worst blocks that have occurred on the Brooklyn Bridge for months took place yesterday afternoon during the rush hour following the blowing out of a feed wire at the Park road end of the structure. The accident happened at 7:55 o'clock.

The power was cut off and the trains then on the Bridge, about ten, were stalled at various points, where the imprisoned passengers were compelled to stay for an hour and four minutes.

At the Brooklyn terminal the elevated train kept bringing in their loads of passengers, piling up trains until the lines were blocked for a long distance. The passengers in the stalled trains soon became impatient and began climbing to the top of the cars, making their way to the stations and thence to the street. After a time some official ordered the motorman to have the cars to close up the gaps between trains and thus allowed the imprisoned passengers to pass from car to car until a station platform was reached, without any violence.

Dense crowds soon blocked the stairways and approaches to the Bridge at the Brooklyn terminal. Many had their clothes torn in this way for the last thirty years.

At noon the effects of the block were still noticeable, the Bath Beach trains being from a half to three-quarters of an hour behind time.

FIREMEN DID THEIR BEST.

But Had No Appliances to Save Life at St. Patrick's Church Fire, L. I. City.

The coroner's jury which heard testimony yesterday relative to the fire at the rectory of St. Patrick's church in Long Island City on March 5, which resulted in the death of Father Herman Ernst, Mary McCue and Margaret Brady, rendered a verdict last night, exonerating the firemen from all blame, but severely censuring the city for failing to provide the firemen in Long Island City with scaling ladders, life nets, ropes and other apparatus carried by companies in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn.

The testimony showed that when the first alarm reached the building and entering it was out of the question. It was shown also that the firemen lacked the equipment needed for rescuing from the outside and that the possible individual effort at rescue was made.

Since then fire scaling ladders and jumping nets have been supplied to the Long Island City companies.

THOUGHT HE HAD A FORTUNE.

Cooperstown Man Gives Up His Job Only to Find It Was All a Mistake.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., March 19.—Frank Butler has returned to Cooperstown from Buffalo the most disappointed man in central New York. Some time ago he received word from the Buffalo office of his large property of perhaps \$200,000. Butler has been a coal heaver and teamster in the Buffalo district for many years. He threw up his job on the spot and sent word to his various children to give up their work and prepare themselves to go to school, for he was going to be rich.

On his arrival in Buffalo the next morning he was told by the attorney that a mistake had been made and that the property was not his. He was still enjoying the possession of his property. As a result of the reaction, Butler has been taken to the Thanksgiving Hospital in this village. His children have returned to work.

WOMEN FIGHT NEAR SIDE RIDE.

Their Health Protective Association to Hear From Dr. Darlington.

The Women's Health Protective Association will hold a meeting at the Academy of Medicine on Wednesday at 10 o'clock to discuss the repeal of the "near side" street car ordinance.

Health Commissioner Darlington has promised to attend the meeting and to see what his department can do toward seeing its influence in having the ordinance repealed.

TRIES SUICIDE IN ARMORY.

Private of the Thirtieth Regiment, Out of Work, Uses Chloroform.

Edward Schmidt, a private in Company B, Thirtieth Regiment, attempted suicide in the armory in Sumner avenue, Brooklyn, last night, by taking chloroform. He was found in the locker room with a handkerchief saturated with the drug over his mouth and the night hour day. They are discreetly and matters of advantage to the union.

PREPARING FOR 1906 FIGHT.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL PLANS TO CAST ALL INTO THE BALANCE.

Accepted Wage Reduction So as to Avoid a Strike Which Would Weaken the Union and Make It Unfit for Battle When Present Agreements Terminate.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 19.—President John Mitchell of the Mine Workers said a month ago that he was opposed to any reduction in the wages of the soft coal workers. Other leaders, taking their cue from him, declared frequently that they stood for a strike before a reduction. Despite these declarations it is entirely owing to Mitchell's advice that the soft coal strike has been averted and a reduction of over 5 per cent. has been accepted. Many are asking the reason for this change in front. The reply, so well informed coal men say, will come in a month.

In that year the two year agreement about to be made with the soft coal operators and that already existing with the anthracite operators through the medium of the strike commission will expire. In that year all the branches of the mine workers in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and some of the States will demand a new scale, and then, with the weight of the mass of mine workers and the fear of a general strike to back it, a demand will be made for radical concessions. This, so coal men say, is the apparent course of the mine workers. Then the operators will either crush the union or they will agree upon trade agreements with anthracite and soft coal operators alike.

It is the ambition of John Mitchell to make this trade agreement operative between all the mine workers and operators in the country, and it is said by those who are close to him that neither the desire to resign nor an invitation to the presidential nor vice-presidential candidate will swerve him from this object. Hence it is that a soft coal strike has been averted and the coal workers advised to accept a reduction. Two years more are thus gained for perfecting the organization for the big fight of 1906.

The strike which threaten the success of the mine workers in a soft coal strike, if declared now, would be too great. If a victory were won it would be followed by a long fight in which more would be lost than is lost by the reduction of wages. It would be a trial also of a patient public which might prove no longer sympathetic, and it would sap the financial strength of the union to maintain the 200,000 strikers that it would take years to recover.

On the other hand, if the strikers were defeated there could be little hope of ever regaining a trade agreement with the soft coal men, the chances of the anthracite workers' success in 1906 would be decreased, and the union would suffer a telling loss in membership.

Weighing these two conditions, it did not take long for President Mitchell to change his mind about opposing a reduction.

It is now the plan of the union to continue the work of strengthening itself. Organizers are at work in the anthracite region drumming into the men's ears the necessity of paying their dues and keeping up the union spirit, in which case the coal will grow less. This work will be continued steadily during the next two years. The men will be induced to save money, the union will intensify its financial policy.

On the operators' side conditions are not so open, but there is no doubt here that a most determined effort will be made to keep the union and stamp out the power it has already attained.

PAID TO BECOME A COP.

Hank Says He Gave Sonner \$350 and Is Still Waiting for Appointment.

EMIL A. SONNER, a real estate dealer living at 102 West Eighty-fourth street, was arrested by Detective Sergeant McConville, yesterday, charged with having swindled William Hank of 72 First avenue, of \$350 on the promise that he would get Hank appointed as policeman.

Hank is one of several persons who have told Assistant District Attorney Kresel that they have paid Sonner money for appointments as policemen.

In a statement made to Mr. Kresel a few days ago, Hank said that on Dec. 2, 1902, he went to the house of a policeman named Sonner, who told him that with \$350 for "a man in a high position in the Police Department" he would get Hank appointed to the force. Hank paid the money, he said, and promised \$100 more after he got the job. Then he waited. He has been waiting ever since.

SERVICE OF JEWISH MUSIC.

To Mark the Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Salomon Sulzer.

Under the direction of the Society of American Cantors, exercises in commemoration of the hundredth birthday anniversary of Salomon Sulzer, chief cantor of Vienna, are to be held on Tuesday evening, in the Synagogue Ahavath Chesed Shaar Hashomayim, which is at Lexington avenue and Fifty-sixth street.

Herr Sulzer was the regenerator of the music of the synagogue, and the creator of the musical liturgy. He was cantor in Vienna for more than half a century, and, according to a cantor, "re-animating Jewish music, which for nearly 2,000 years had lain dormant."

The music to be sung on Tuesday night is to be from Sulzer's "Shir Zion," or "Songs of Zion," The Rev. H. Goldstein, cantor of the temple in which the celebration will occur, will conduct and G. Froelich, the regular organist, will play. A choir of soloists from many synagogues will sing.

TO SELL CLINCH PROPERTY.

At 3 East Thirty-fourth Street—Belonged to Mrs. A. T. Stewart's Relative.

If the approval of the Supreme Court can be obtained, the premises at lot 4, 3 East Thirty-fourth street are to be sold by Allen W. Everts, as trustee under the will of Annie A. Clinch, to the Wallingford Realty Company for \$285,000. The company owns other land adjoining the property and is holding for improvement.

Charles P. Clinch, a relative of Mrs. A. T. Stewart, owned 3 East Thirty-fourth street. He died on Dec. 10, 1888, leaving a widow, Annie A. Clinch, with testamentary powers. She died in December, 1890, leaving the property in trust for the benefit of her nieces, Annie Leslie and Cora A. Touzalin, who lived in Chicago. In her death, Charles Stewart Butler and Susan Louise Butler, cousin of Prescott Hall Butler, will inherit the property. The premises have of late been used for business purposes.

Leniency for Wife Murderer.

COVINGTON, Tenn., March 19.—The jury in the sensational case of John Hill, who was charged with the assassination of his wife, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree with mitigating circumstances. The reading of the verdict was received with intense indignation by people who have attended the trial, which has been the most sensational in the history of this county.

Hill shot his wife through an open window, filling her breast with buckshot and spattering her blood over her children, who were sleeping with her.

Plans for New Trinity Building.

The plans for the new twenty-one-story office building to be erected at 111 Broadway on the site of the old Trinity building were filed yesterday with the Building Department. The new building will have a frontage of 41 feet 3 inches on Broadway and 47 feet 3 inches on Trinity place and have a varying depth of 260 to 284 feet. Its facade will be granite at the second story and limestone above, and the design will be a modified Gothic style to make it harmonize with old Trinity Church.

LITTLE DARKY HER ACCUSER.

Says Young Woman in Gold Eyeglasses Got His \$10 Note.

A nine-year-old colored boy, who said he was Calvin Norman of 327 West Thirty-seventh street, stopped Police Officer Shanon at Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue last night.

"That woman," said the boy, pointing to a young woman who wore gold rimmed eyeglasses and who was walking toward Lexington avenue, "has stolen \$10 from me."

The policeman stopped the woman. "That's the second time this boy has accused me of that," she said. "I haven't got a cent."

The little darky insisted and the policeman took him and the woman to the East Twenty-second street station. There the boy said that early in the evening he had taken some clothes from a laundry to Miss Margaret Stone's boarding house at 31 Madison avenue. She gave him \$10 and told him to get a new suit. He went to Madison Square Garden, but the circus people were too busy. Then he asked a man who was standing in front of a cigar store at Twenty-fifth street and Fourth avenue, and the woman, who came along, heard the conversation.

"I'll get you change, sonny," she said, according to the boy, and she gave her the bill.

He says she went into several stores but without getting change. Then he asked her for the money and she said she had lost it.

The sergeant was impressed by the boy's story and told the woman that he would look her up. She refused to give her name or address and she was recorded on the blotter as "Jane Doe." She was taken to the East Twenty-third street station and there she told the matron that she was Lillian Willis, a trained nurse of 63 East 116th street. She was searched but the ten-dollar bill was not found.

Miss Stone confirmed the statement that she had sent the colored boy to get change for a ten-dollar note.

ATTACKED WOMAN IN HER HOME.

Two Men, One With Knife, Assault Mrs. John R. Russell in Brooklyn.

When John R. Russell, a machinist, returned to his home at 100 Jay street, Brooklyn, last night, he found his wife on the bedroom floor unconscious. Her head was cut and her face and arms were bruised. An ambulance was called and when the woman had been revived she told this story:

While she was preparing supper for her husband two men entered the kitchen and dragged her to the bedroom. She fought them, but one of the men used a knife, cutting her on the wrist. Her screams scared the men, she said, and they ran out of the rooms. Then she became unconscious.

The police arrested on suspicion two men who said they were John Brady and William Murray. Mrs. Russell could not identify them as her assailants, but they were not released.

ST. PATRICK CAUSED A ROW.

And the Irish Cook Got Fired—Stabbed English Butler Before She Went.

Tracy H. Harris of 149 West Fifty-seventh street has an English butler and an Irish cook. They fell out over St. Patrick and yesterday morning a hot argument in the kitchen. The English butler tried to tell his troubles to Mrs. Harris and was ordered to pack her clothes and go.

She did and then Edward Newton, the butler, reported that he had been stabbed. Harris called the police and the cook, who lives across the street. He found that Newton had a slight wound in the abdomen and took him in a cab to the J. Hood Wright hospital.

The police were then asked to find Agnes. At the hospital it was said that Newton's wound was not serious.

GIRL TELLS ABDUCTION STORY.

Man Arrested Whom She Accuses of Forcing Her Into a Disorderly House.

Capt. Cottrell of the Tenderloin station raided a disorderly house in West Thirty-second street last night and arrested eleven women. One of the prisoners was an eighteen-year-old Russian girl, who said she was Annie Haecher.

She told the captain that she had been forced to go to a disorderly house on Friday night. She said that a man named Sam Jaffe of 46 First street and another man, who said he was a detective, had called at her apartment on Friday afternoon. The man of 87 East Twelfth street, with whom she lived, and taken her away to the disorderly house.

"I found Jaffe and arrested him. He says he has a wife and children."

COAL 50 CENTS CHEAPER.

Spring Reduction Takes Effect on the First of April.

The anthracite coal roads, with the exception of the Reading, have announced through their general sales agents the usual spring reductions in the price of coal. The reduction is fifty cents a ton and goes into effect on April 1. The retail price of \$2.25 drops to \$1.75 on that date and the price of soft coal is increased ten cents each month until October.

The schedule, which comes out ten days earlier than usual, makes these prices for the first of April:

Broken coal, \$4.25; egg, \$4.50; stove, \$4.60; chestnut, \$4.50; pea, \$3.00; buckwheat, \$2.50.

THE STARTSEFF SALE.

Good Prices for Chinese Porcelains—J. H. Smith a Purchaser.

At the second day's sale of the A. D. Startseff collection, at the American Art Galleries, there were several noteworthy purchases. The bidding was slow until the peacockblow porcelains were put up. The first of these, a beautiful, in royal blue, a East Thirty-fourth street are to be sold by Allen W. Everts, as trustee under the will of Annie A. Clinch, to the Wallingford Realty Company for \$285,000. The company owns other land adjoining the property and is holding for improvement.

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Splitter Fined \$5.

Martin B. Jacobs, a coal merchant, living at the Hotel Endicott, Eighty-first street and Columbus avenue, was arrested yesterday for spitting on the platform of the Cortlandt street station of the Sixth avenue elevated roads. He was fined \$5.

GENERAL O'BEIRNE SAYS: "Pe-ru-na is an Effective Cure for Catarrh."

General James R. O'Beirne, 200 Broadway, Washington, D. C., late Commissioner of Charities of New York City, N. Y., and Assistant Commissioner of Immigration, writes as follows:

"As many of my friends and acquaintances have successfully used your Peru-na as a catarrh cure, I feel that it is an effective remedy, and I recommend it as such to those suffering from that disease as a most hopeful source of relief."



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Spring Time the Best Season of the Year to Treat Chronic Catarrh.

Notwithstanding that a great number of people have been cured of chronic catarrh by taking Peru-na during the past cold season, yet it cannot be denied that the cold, wet, stormy weather has retarded the cure, and in some cases actually prevented a cure.

But springtime has come at last, and now is the time for all catarrh sufferers to begin a systematic course of treatment for this disease. The greatest difficulty in the way of treating chronic catarrh is the removal of the mucus which catches cold during the treatment and thus delays a cure.

This liability at this season of the year is, in fact, a national calamity, and no one should neglect the opportunity to take treatment.

Peru-na is acknowledged by everyone to be the only reliable and unailing cure of catarrh wherever it may be located. When you take Peru-na you are not experimenting with an unknown remedy, but you are using a national reputation as well as thousands in the humbler walks of life publicly endorse Peru-na. Peru-na does all that is claimed for it. It cures catarrh.

Gen. Middleton Benefited by Pe-ru-na. General John Middleton, Colonel of Hancock Regiment, U. S. A., in a letter from 111 E. St., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"Your preparation of Peru-na as a cure for catarrh as well as a tonic deserves the gratitude of those afflicted with this disease as well as physical prostration. I have been very much benefited in every respect in various ways, and I feel a duty to recommend its usefulness to my fellow citizens."—Gen. John Middleton.

General Payne Writes: Gen. Eugene B. Payne, 407 4th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"Many of my friends are recommending Peru-na to my friends as a remarkable remedy for coughs, colds, and catarrhal trouble, and to anyone who needs an invigorating tonic to build up the system."

General Erwin's Recommendation. General John B. Erwin, Washington, D. C., writes:

"Many of my friends have used Peru-na as a dyspepsia remedy with the most beneficial results."

Hon. Dan. A. Grosvenor, of the Famous Ohio Family.

Hon. Dan. A. Grosvenor, Deputy Auditor for the War Department, in a letter written for the benefit of those suffering from one bottle of Peru-na. One week has brought wonderful changes and I am now as well as ever. Besides being one of the very best spring tonics it is an excellent catarrh remedy."

In a recent letter he says: "Do not consider Peru-na really more meritorious than I did when I wrote you last. I receive numerous letters from acquaintances all over the country asking me if my certificate is genuine. I invariably answer, yes."—Dan. A. Grosvenor.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis."—DAN. A. GROSVENOR.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

COUNTESS WALDRER'S LOVE

THANKS GOD FOR HER HUSBAND AND HAPPY HOME.

Letter From Field Marshal's Widow Tells How She and Her Sisters Came to Marry Foreigners—"Strange to Be Transplanted," She Wrote to Cousin.