WE LEAD THE NORTHWEST IN CURING DISEASES OF MEN

NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNLESS CURED

A Cure Is Guaranteed

Men Visiting State Fair Invited.

$10 Examination Free

The Master Specialist at the Great Heidelberg Medical Institute invites all men afflicted with any disease to call at his offices and be examined free. He makes this great offer because he believes his offices are equipped far superior to any other for making examinations. With his new method of examining he can honestly advise any man what the real trouble is and show him the best course to pursue to get cured. Any man knows that when the real trouble is known it is one-half of the cure.

MEN IN THE COUNTRY AND THE MEN IN THE NEIGHBORING TOWNS AND VILLAGES are coming on every train to St. Paul to be cured by the Master Specialist at the Heidelberg Medical Institute. HE GUARANTEES A CURE IF HE SAYS HE CAN CURE.

Half Rates on all Railroads State Fair Week, Aug. 31 to Sept. 5.

VARICOCELE

We Cure in One Visit—Come to the City for One Day.

WHAT IT DOES TO MEN So much has been said about Varicocele in medical advertisements that every man ought to know if he has it or not. It is a solid fact, however, that we run across men every day that are complaining of weakness who have been so negligent as to not even examine themselves and discover their trouble until it has run them down and weakened them sexually, mentally and physically.

WHAT IT IS "Varicocele," a prevalent disease of man, is a dilatation or enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord in the scrotum, which, from various causes, becomes corded and knotty.

It usually occurs on the left side and produces dragging sensations in the groin and back. It impairs the general health and causes much worry; your brain becomes weak and you grow despondent.

DON'T WAIT No sensible man should wait. He should realize that the longer he delays, the more the organ affected will waste away. Don't live and linger DEAD to the pleasures of the world, when we have an absolute cure for your varicocele and weakness, and can make you a happy manly man, with sexual, mental and physical powers complete. We cure in one visit, without cutting or pain. We don't ask you to take chances on our skill and cure; we will take your case on bank guarantee.

FALLEN MEN

YOUNG MAN

If by your own acts, through the folly of youth, you have violated a single law of nature, against body or mind, by omission or commission, especially by any habit by constantly repeating the same, then there is no escaping the punishment made and provided for every transgression, which is Sickness, Decay or Death. The immutable laws of nature governing and regulating the universe, are so nicely adjusted, both in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, that for every violation of any law there is a fixed penalty of Sickness, Decay and Death. This is as certain as night follows day. And you, young man, may pay the penalty right here on this earth, in this life, sooner or later. Escape this punishment. Take courage, and go to The Heidelberg Medical Institute at St. Paul and be cured.

Middle-Aged Man

The springtime of youth with you has passed. Life is a sober reality. You see, feel and understand differently now. You know more. Looking back over your life you can point out the mistakes you have made. For some of the violations of nature's laws in your youth you have no doubt paid the penalty, for punishment in these transgressions is swift. But written upon nature's calendar there are other and graver charges, for which you are now probably suffering, for excesses indulged in not very long ago, and which you are still practicing. Nature will make no compromise in your case; you must suffer the penalty of Sickness, Decay or Death in this life, and not in the life hereafter. Now is the time to act. Be a man and ask for help. Go to The Heidelberg Medical Institute at St. Paul. They will lend you a helping hand and make you well and happy.

100 MEN CURED!

The names and addresses of these 100 men who have been recently cured, from all parts of the United States, are given so no one can doubt the great ability of the Master Specialist of the Heidelberg Medical Institute, St. Paul. If you are skeptical, write these grateful patients and they will tell you how honest his business methods are and how wonderfully successful his cures.

1 Mr. R. H. Laughlin, Selmer, Tenn.
2 Mr. William Goon, Yates, Mo., (Randolph Co.)
3 Mr. J. O. Lee, Lonepine, Calif.
4 Mr. J. M. Bunting, New Castle, Wyo.
5 Mr. Stephen Morgan, Orleans, Neb.
6 Mr. Chas. Raxa, Chicago, Ill., (No. 768 Alport St.)
7 Mr. Sleizer, Cass Lake, Minn.
8 Mr. O. O. Campbell.
9 Mr. Patrick F. Raidy, Lawrence, Mass.
10 Mr. F. O. Peterson, Rutland, Mass.
11 Rev. E. D. Johnson, Delta, Ohio.
12 Mr. W. G. Gregory, Ellsmore, Mo.
13 Mr. Geo. C. Craushan, Shoals, Ind.
14 Mr. I. C. Tunison, Livermore, Iowa.
15 Mr. Joseph Lepage, Two Harbors, Minn
16 Mr. Andrew Madson, Revillo, So. Dak.
17 Mr. Wm. Whalen, Reading, Pa.
18 Mr. Wm. White, Hector, Minn.
19 Mr. B. F. Lyons, Clear Water, Minn.
20 Mr. G. W. Cole, Viltor, W. Va., (Faye Co.)
21 Mr. L. Jennewein, Jam Plain, Mass. (No. 108 Forbes St.)
22 Mr. M. J. Curtin, Phillips, Neb.
23 Mr. Matt Monahan, Elkhart, Ind.
24 Mr. Wm. F. Ullman, Dickinson, N. D.
25 Mr. S. B. Dunlap, Alston, Mich.
26 Mr. L. W. Landrus, Lerna, Ill., (Coles Co.)
27 Mr. Ralph Sicuranza, Renova, Pa.
28 Mr. D. B. Gibson, Morrow, La., (Pastor of the Baptist church.)
29 Mr. W. E. Ward, Sheffield, Iowa.
30 Mr. Fred K. Bates, Poland, N. Y.
31 Mr. Archie Dobbie, Pembina, N. D.
32 Mr. John G. Munch, Sandwich, Ill.
33 Mr. Peter Craine, Covelo, Cal.
34 Mr. James B. Byers, Dawsonville, Ga.
35 Mr. James G. Henderson, Wallowa, Ore.
36 Mr. E. D. Van Derlip, Carbondale, Kan.
37 Mr. M. I. Gribble, Pine Bluff, Tenn., (Warren Co.)
38 Mr. Ben Hansen, Granada, Minn.
39 Mr. Stephen Cruse, Valley City, Mo.
40 Mr. F. A. Riley, Gas, Kan.
41 Mr. W. C. Baker, Crosby, Ont., Can.
42 Mr. R. A. Haley, Garden City, Kan.
43 Mr. Matth Graesser, Trenton, Ill.
44 Mr. W. H. Prondfit, Farmington, Mo.
45 Mr. J. F. Elofson, Los Angeles, Cal., (No. 1922 Pasadena Ave.)
46 Mr. L. L. Amazeen, Beach Bluff, Mass., (Hotel Preston.)
47 Mr. J. T. Collins, Kokomo, Ind.
48 Mr. Isaac Jackson, Frankford, Pa., (No. 4850 Stites St.)
49 Mr. John Cummings, Maple Grove, Wis.
50 Mr. Charles H. Jefferson, Kaymoor, W. Va.
51 Mr. Tom Barrett, Chicago, Ill., (No. 831 North Clark St.)
52 Mr. C. L. Buffington, Shamokin, Pa.
53 D. W. Aylsworth, Felts Mills, N. Y.
54 Mr. E. C. Bartenbach, Chicago, Ill., (No. 38 Howe St.)
55 Mr. John C. Bowman, Barnes, Mich.
56 Mr. W. H. Hetzer, Vancouver, Wash., (R. F. D. No. 1.)
57 Mr. O. L. Ferguson, Pearl, Okla.
58 Mr. C. S. Green, Logansport, Ind., (No. 1802 Broadway.)
59 Mr. A. A. Bishop, Hammond, Wis.
60 Mr. W. B. Harrell, Eldorado, Ark., (Union Co.)
61 Mr. J. C. Loring, Greenville, Mich.
62 Mr. Andrew Anderson, Neving, Minn.
63 Mr. James H. Cox, National Home, Wis.
64 Mr. Chas. Hardy, Sugar Grove, Ill.
65 Mr. D. A. Campbell, Pendleton, Ore.
66 Mr. O. W. Heidelberg, Sanderville, Miss.
67 Mr. Jno. H. Willert, Neosho, Wis.
68 Mr. J. C. Hawley, Lynchburg, Va.
69 Mr. Hans N. Holmes, St. Joseph, Mo
70 Mr. George H. Burkitt, Sheffield, Mo., (No. 925 Cambridge Ave.)
71 Mr. A. G. Baltimore, Pittsburg, Kan., (No. 117 N. Highland St.)
72 Mr. Geo. E. Smith Calumet, Mich., (No. 209 Maple St.)
73 Mr. D. W. C. Russell, Hammonton, N. J. (Box No. 67.)
74 Mr. Wm. F. Gillam, Aztec, N. M.
75 Mr. James M. Bynum, Rienzi, Miss.
76 Mr. Thomas Heines, E. Webster, N.Y.
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78 Mr. Samuel Swaney, Lawrenceburg, Ind., (Dearborn Co.)
79 Mr. G. W. Irvin, Fall Branch, Tenn.
80 Mr. H. P., North Buena Vista, Iowa.
81 Mr. R. M. Hill, Port Wine, Cal.
82 Mr. W. V. Hughes, Altheimer, Ark.
83 Mr. W. M. McNair, Muskogee, I. Ter.
84 Mr. Ephraim Whitman, Pottstrom, Pa., (No. 861 Laurel St.)
85 Mr. Dan Dixon, Blakely, Minn.
86 Mr. Sam Jamerson, Fairfield, Mo.
87 Mr. Alex Copeland, Carbondale, Pa., (No. 8 Copeland Ave.)
88 Mr. Adold Rieschick, McCook, Neb.
89 Mr. R. M. Corner, Mosca, Col.
90 Mr. Olaf Sjoberg, Green Prairie, Minn.
91 Mr. Wm. H. Newhall, Grand Rapids, Mich., (No. 26 Grove St.)
92 Mr. Matt Farley, La Crosse, Wis.
93 Mr. J. O. Hamel, Dysart, Iowa, (Tama Co.)
94 Mr. H. B. Johnson, Arnold City, Pa.
95 Mr. Wm. B. Hunt, Melrose, Mont.
96 Mr. J. Friman, Winnipeg, Man., (No. 512 Martland St.)
97 Mr. Jons Malm, Osceola Mills, Pa.
98 Mr. Alex McDonald, Sault Ste Marie, Mich., (Brooklyn House.)
99 Mr. John Olsen, Quinault, Wash.
100 Mr. J. B. Johansen, Tyler, Minn., (Box No. 79.)

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NO CURE—NO PAY

I also cure by a new method, all Diseases of the Heart, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Catarrh, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, Bleeding Lungs, Deafness, Ringing Ears, also Nervous Weakness, Debility, Hydrocele, Gleet and all Secret Diseases for which most people dislike to go to their family doctor. $10 Examination given FREE to all patients calling before September 10th. Every train brings some man from a distance to be cured. RAILROAD FARE DEDUCTED FOR OUT-OF-TOWN PATIENTS.

STRICTURE

Chronic Discharge

It matters not how long you have suffered from stricture, or how many different doctors have disappointed you, our treatment will cure you just as certainly as you come to us for treatment. It will not be done by cutting. Our treatment is new, entirely original with us and perfectly painless. It completely dissolves the stricture and permanently removes it. We also have the quickest cure for GONORRHOEA in the world. If your urine is cloudy you have stricture, bladder or kidney trouble. Bring your urine to us and we will test it FREE.

Blood Poison

is an imperious and cruel master. It heeds not the voice of prayer, nor the cry of agony. The cabin and the palace echo its dismal tread and the peasant and the king fall at its withering touch. Blood Poison is transmitted to the third and fourth generations, and the sins of the parents are visited upon the child. It may be primary, secondary or tertiary. If you have taken Mercury, Iodide of Potash or other poisonous drugs, and still have aches and pains, Mucus Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-colored Spots, Sores or Ulcers on any part of the body or limbs, Hair or Eyebrows Falling Out—it is this Blood Poison that the doctors at the Heidelberg Medical Institute cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases, in their most aggravated stages. The blood and system is thoroughly cleansed and freed from every trace of Poisonous Virus, and in less time than at any Hot Springs in the world.

Rupture

Our Terms — No Pay Unless Cured

We don't care how long you have had your rupture or who has failed to cure you. We want you to come and see us. We can cure almost every case, without operation, by our own painless method. We will cure you and you can continue with your work the same as ever. With our new treatment you can throw away your truss forever in a very short time. We ask all ruptured men or women to call and consult us and we will explain our method of treatment by which we can rid them of their dangerous affliction without pain.

Men About to Marry

Should call for an examination, first to see if they are fit for or qualified for the marriage contract. Some disease may be in your system that will spoil the happiness of you and your wife forever. If you are guilty of some weakness caused by secret vice, don't try to cover it up by getting married. Marriage in this state only helps the disease to settle deeper in your system, ruining your own health and producing weak, sickly children. If you are going to get married first be a man. Go to the Great Heidelberg Medical Institute and be examined and learn if you are fit for marriage. Examination and advice are absolutely FREE.

FREE — PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER BY THE MASTER SPECIALIST — FREE

IF YOU CANNOT CALL, WRITE! If you cannot call at the office for treatment, write for symptom blank and get the advice of the Master Specialist FREE. He will also send you his book, "Private Medical Adviser," containing 200 pages and 42 illustrations free. This book is a complete history of all nervous and private diseases with which men are afflicted; every man should read it. It advises you how to keep well when you are well and how to get well when you are sick.

HEIDELBERG MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Hours: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m.

CORNER FIFTH AND ROBERT STREETS, ENTRANCE 108 EAST FIFTH STREET, ST. PAUL.

LARGEST MEDICAL INSTITUTE IN THE NORTHWEST.

MILK IS THE TIPPLE OF MINNEAPOLIS FOLK

Only One City in the Country Exceeds Minneapolis in the Per Capita Consumption of the Lacteal Fluid—Milk Is Also Much Cheaper Here Than in the Average American City.

A wide-spread increase of wholesomeness in the quality of the milk supply thruout the United States—an improvement of profound importance in view of the facility with which milk conveys disease, especially to the many consumers that have feeble physical resistance—is shown by a report upon "The Milk supply of Two Hundred Cities and Towns," issued recently by the federal department of agriculture. From this pamphlet it appears also that Minnesota is foremost among the states enforcing a scientific system of milk inspection, and that, with one exception, Minneapolis expends annually a larger sum for such purposes, to-wit, $5,000, than does any American city except Providence, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and New York.

In thirty-five states laws have been passed to regulate the sale of milk. In nine other states and territories there are pure food laws that have a bearing upon the milk supply. In twenty-six states there are officers whose special duty it is to enforce these laws. Almost every city, together with many towns and villages, has ordinances or board of health regulations concerning the milk supply. With very few exceptions there is some supervision of the milk supply in all cities having a population of 50,000 or more. Much less supervision is exercised in cities with a population between 50,000 and 25,000, and in smaller cities and towns supervision is the exception rather than the rule.

"It is easily seen," comments Henry E. Alvord, chief of the dairy division, who, with R. A. Pearson, the assistant chief, compiled this report, "that in small places, where milk venders are well known, the same need for official attention to the milk supply does not exist as in more populous centers."

MUCH MILK USED HERE.

In no city of 100,000 inhabitants or more, except Boston, is more milk used than in Minneapolis, and in none, except Los Angeles, Cal., and Syracuse, N. Y., is milk sold cheaper. The proportion of milk consumed in this city, per capita, is 1.11 pints daily, a profusion that is attributed to the large number of Scandinavian residents. In Boston the daily per capita consumption is 1.17 pints, but that does not correctly represent the milk used by actual residents. A very large amount is consumed each day at the "quick lunch" counters and elsewhere by persons that live in neighboring cities and towns but spend the business hours in Boston. A single lunch room there purchases 640 quarts of milk daily.

The price of milk in Minneapolis is put at five cents a quart, retail, during the summer, and at 5 or 6 cents during the winter. No other large city buys its milk cheaper in the summer, but the price of milk at Los Angeles and Syracuse is said to remain unchanged thruout the year.

The rarest and dearest milk is to be found "down south." While the average per capita consumption in the largest cities of the country is more than .60, or two-thirds of a pint, daily, in four of the chief southern cities that average is reduced to .38 pint. The consumption in Charlestown, S. C., is no more than one-tenth of a pint, and the minimum record is reported from Memphis at one-twentieth of a pint. Both summer and winter Savannah pays ten cents a quart for milk; the same high price is demanded at Jacksonville, Fla., and at Galveston, Texas, the retail cost of milk rises to the almost prohibitive figure of fifteen cents a quart. In Honolulu the price of milk is also unusual—ten to fifteen cents—but there the bread grows on a tree.

HYGIENIC HANDLING DEVICES.

The state and municipal regulations designed to protect the milk supply are naturally must alike in different localities. Cleanliness is demanded in the stabling, feeding and care of cows; in milking; in the storing, shipping and selling of milk.

The purpose of many regulations is best effected by a modern method, to-wit: the use of glass jars or bottles, for retail distribution of the milk. The practice is already widespread and is gaining in popularity. The employment of this jar or bottle "as a complete, sealed vessel," is recognized by the department of agriculture as "a great advance in equity, purity and security of delivery. The jar has been rapidly improved from the clumsy form it bore when introduced twenty-five years ago, and has almost reached perfection as a glass vessel for this purpose. But it is still too heavy, too fragile, too expensive. The ideal package for milk carriage and delivery—light, clean, safe and so cheap as to be used only once and then destroyed—has yet to be found."

"Nevertheless, the delivery of milk and cream in bottles does not apparently increase the retail price of the product, and yet has many advantages. Each bottle is a sufficiently exact measure, holding a quart, pint or half-pint; and, unless it has been very carelessly filled, it contains its right proportion of cream. Bottles, being closed packages, thoroly protect their contents from dust and foul air.

"The greatest objection to the use of these bottles is really their abuse. They are sometimes refilled without having been properly cleansed. This is a dangerous practice, as milk might thus be put into jars that had been in some way infected with the germs of a contagious disease, so that the disease might be carried to other houses and families. But milk jars are easily sterilized, and whenever this is done, there seems to be no serious objection to counterbalance the many advantages of their use."

PATEURIZING IS LIMITED.

On the other hand, the employment of "pasteurization," that is, the chemist Pasteur's presumed method of purifying milk by heating it to a certain degree—has not met with general favor. The practice is slowly extending. St. Paul is said to be one of the dozen cities where a large proportion of the milk is pasteurized. "Yet the medical fraternity is divided in opinion as to the expediency of the process, and the best sentiment holds that natural milk, produced and delivered in a pure and protected condition, is greatly superior to any pasteurized milk. Too often milk is offered for sale with the claim that it has been pasteurized when it has actually been more harmed than helped, the process to which it has been subjected being unworthy the name of pasteurization. If employed at all, this method should be carried out by competent persons having efficient apparatus."

It is not only impure milk and milk adulterated with noxious ingredients that are prohibited. Skimmed milk and watered milk are also under the ban to a less degree inasmuch as the fluid in such forms lacks much of its nutritive quality. In Connecticut (where only nutmegs may masquerade), in Minnesota, and in some other states, skimmed milk can be sold only when so labelled. Some cities forbid absolutely the sale of skimmed milk. But "a good supply of this sort of milk," the department maintains, "is of so much benefit to consumers, when sold honestly on its merits, especially in the case of the poorer purchasers, that prohibition of the sale is inexcusable."

It is only in Colorado—at Denver and Colorado Springs—that "watered milk" takes on amusing prominence. But in those cities a local ordinance obliged hotels, restaurants and boarding houses that encourage Wall street methods in the dairy to display a prominent sign—"Watred Milk Used Here!"

BRANDING UNHEALTHY ANIMALS.

Among practical and powerful expedients adopted to enforce the pure-milk laws, may be mentioned the rule at Washington, D. C., by which all animals condemned as unfit for dairy herds must be branded. A regulation of more extended efficiency is prescribed in Massachusetts, where all convictions for selling adulterated milk must be advertised in the newspapers. In Philadelphia a list of milk dealers whose milk has been tested is published monthly in the city newspapers willing to give space, and the list includes the result of the analyses. In Superior, Wis., the milk inspector's monthly report is published in the newspapers. The names of dairymen visited are given, "the number of cows kept, the percentage of fat in their milk, the kind of feed used, the source of the water supply, and the general appearance of the stock and barns."

Another check upon impure milk prevails in Essex county, N. J., where certain dairymen enter into a formal agreement with local physicians, called the "medical milk commission" that specific precautions will be taken. At other places the physicians are said to have agreed to recommend the product of particular dairies.

That legal regulation has had its desired result to a greater or less extent, is universally admitted in reports concerning the milk supply. In Chicago, for example, the proportion of milk samples found below grade has decreased from 46 per cent in 1893 to 7.6 per cent in 1900. In Philadelphia the proportion of milk adulterated has fallen from 11 per cent in 1892 to 1.5 per cent in 1900. In Memphis, where "half the milk sold" was formerly adulterated with water and preservatives, the improvement within three years was very marked.

THINGS TO BE DONE.

Some of the more important recommendations for the protection of the milk supply are grouped as follows:

The registration of all dairies; official indorsement of properly conducted dairies; inspection of all herds, barns, dairy buildings, etc., once a month; whitewashing the interior of stables; branding of condemned cows; pasturage for city cows; shipment of milk from farms promptly after milking; delivery of milk in cities at any hour of the day when it can be supplied in the best condition; delivery of milk in bottles only from markets, candy stores, etc., daily sterilization of milk utensils; standards for cream and skimmed milk; publication of reports on inspection of dairies; education of milk producers by a liberal distribution of circulars, etc.

Most valuable of the practical conclusions from this report is that it pays to sell the best and purest milk. In numerous cases "model dairies," conducted with close regard to the interests of the milk consumer are reported to receive much higher prices for their product than those obtained by ordinary dairies in the same community. These contrasting prices per quart as collected in various cities are: Atlanta, 5-6 cents for the common dairy product and 7-9 cents for that of the model dairies; Aurora, Ill., 5 cents and 12 cents, respectively; Duluth, 5-6 and 7; Toledo, Ohio, 5-6 and 8-10; Pittsburg, 7-9 and 10; Terre Haute, Ind., 5 and 10 cents; New Orleans, 7½ and 10; St. Louis, 5-8 and 12½; New York, 6-8 and 12-15 cents.

The spectator is of the opinion that teachers of young children do not sufficiently appreciate the importance of training the ear of the pupil to detect the difference in sound between pure and impure English. If as a daily exercise, a scholar who speaks carelessly is forced to repeat phrases over and over, first correctly and then incorrectly, for comparison, the ear catches the tune—if it may be so termed—of the pure speech and learns to mark the difference. In this way a better speech may be acquired—if not the perfect language.

The French colonial party wish the port of Diego-Suariez, a fine natural harbor at the entrance north of Madagascar, made a Gibraltar, from which France could dominate the Indian ocean.

Less than one-seventh of the land in Great Britain is owned by farmers.

AN AMERICAN ATMOSPHERE

The largely increasing number of novels published in this country of a distinctively American character and atmosphere is a most encouraging fact as to our fiction literature. Formerly, only a limited number of American writers of novels kept uncompromisingly in our atmosphere. The majority of them seemed to feel that it was really necessary and obligatory upon them to take their people on a trip to England or the continent and immerse them so deeply in the foreign atmosphere that they were given a foreign aspect and were brought back ultimately, with their American natures often in a washed out condition. That people in this country were becoming a little tired of this thing is evident by the zest with which they have, during the last two decades, been reading American novels "to the manner born," and with unmistakable American atmosphere. The impulsion to read romances of the colonial period has not been exhausted, while the books for boys and girls are persistently American. Irving Bacheller, Frank Norris, Winston Churchill represent the successful element which stands loyally by genuine American fiction. Norris' "The Pit" is a type of the best quality of such fiction, thoroly acceptable to American readers. One almost regrets that Kate Douglas Wiggin saw fit to send Penelope to England to exploit her wit and to be courted, instead of keeping her at home. Mary E. Wilkins lost nothing of her fine reputation by staying at home. Nor has Miss Murree; while many people think Miss Mary Johnston would do well to keep her people out of Europe where she is locating her romances, after wonderful success with purelyl American romance. There is surely abundant material within the area of this republic and the over sea attachments to satisfy the most exacting writer of fiction.

In the discussion of the proposition of Mr. Chamberlain, the secretary for the colonies, to establish preferential tariffs between Great Britain and her dependencies it was stated that Great Britain's trade with her colonies was but one-fourth as much as with other countries. An annual report of the Admiralty, just issued, shows trade with colonies £237,098,000 and with other countries £711,883,000. About one-fifth of the trade of the United Kingdom is between the colonies.

The navy which gives England the supremacy of the seas costs $155,000,000 a year, or a little more than the United States pays in pensions.

BABY'S VOICE

Is the joy of the household, for without it no happiness can be complete. How sweet the picture of mother and babe, angels smile at and commend the thoughts and aspirations of the mother bending over the cradle. The ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so full of danger and suffering that she looks forward to the hour when she shall feel the exquisite thrill of motherhood with indescribable dread and fear. Every woman should know that the danger, pain and horror of child-birth can be entirely avoided by the use of Mother's Friend, a scientific liniment for external use only, which toughens and renders pliable all the parts, and assists nature in its sublime work. By its aid thousands of women have passed this great crisis in perfect safety and without pain. Sold at $1.00 per bottle by druggists. Our book of priceless value to all women sent free. Address BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

Itching, Bleeding Piles

Are instantly relieved by a free application of the Cooling, Soothing, Antiseptic Healing Remedy,

Paracamph

It prevents Itching, stops Bleeding and relieves the Pain by penetrating to the source of the trouble, quickly Cooling and Soothing the injured nerves and drawing out all Fever and Inflammation. One trial will convince you thoroughly.

EVERY BOTTLE IS GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION OR MONEY REFUNDED.

SOLD ONLY IN 25c., 50c. AND $1.00 BOTTLES. AT ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS.

For sale at Voegeli Bros.' Drug Store, corner Washington and Hennepin. Mail orders filled at regular prices

Defective Page