LIND SEES GOOD IN NEW RATE BILL

Minneapolis Congressman Says Esch-Townsend Measure Is Next to Hearst's.

By W. W. Jermane.

Washington, Feb. 1.—It will be interesting for the northwest to have a disinterested and intelligent democratic view of the Esch-Townsend railroad-rate bill. Representative Lind of Minneapolis, asked to say something about the bill for the benefit of Journal readers, replied as follows:

I have given the bill only a cursory reading, but it strikes me as a very decided improvement on the Hepburn bill, which was vicious. It confers the rate-making power upon the interstate commerce commission after complaint and hearing, in unequivocal language. It makes the rates found, operative thirty days after promulgation. A review may be secured within sixty days, but the rate established by the commission prevails during the pendency of the proceedings in court. It creates a court of transportation, which I deem unnecessary, but inasmuch as this feature is likely to be included in any bill which passes, I am gratified to see that terms of this bill leave the selection of the judges to the president.

The bill is not clear as to whether the question of the reasonableness of a rate established by the commission shall be determined in the transportation court upon the evidence adduced before the commission, or upon a trial de novo before the court. If the latter should be the construction given it, I am afraid it will defeat the very purpose of the legislation. This defect, of course, can readily be remedied.

It is also deficient in omitting to place private car lines, terminal roads and other contrivances for discrimination under the ban of the law and subject to control and regulation by the commission. In view of the explicit language of the president in his speech at Philadelphia Monday night, it would seem that the committee may feel called upon to supplement the bill in this respect.

Next to the Hearst bill, it is decidedly the best bill brought forward at this session. The Hearst bill is the only bill that covers the ground in terse, plain language, that cannot be misconstrued or evaded.

It is understood that the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce will consider the bill at its regular meeting Friday, and report it back to the house perhaps on Saturday, certainly not later than Monday. On the latter day it is the purpose of the committee on rules to submit a rule for its consideration, which will probably limit debate to two days, and that would bring the bill up for vote on final passage about next Wednesday. Having passed the house, it will go to the senate, where the chances are strong that it will be buried.

EFFECT ON STOCK MARKET

Big Shipper Declares Railroad Shares Would Not Fall.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The senate committee on interstate commerce today continued its hearing on the subject of railroad rate legislation. James J. Hooker, chairman of the Receivers and Shippers' association of Cincinnati, said that a reduction of rates was not required, but that a rearrangement was demanded. He favored a readjustment of rates to meet cases where certain localities were discriminated against by giving to the interstate commerce commission full authority to make such adjustments. The passage of the Esch-Townsend bill was advocated by Mr. Hooker.

Chairman Elkins asked: "What would you do if all your money was tied up in railroad stock, if some other man had the power to fix the rates of your road?"

"You are asking a hypothetical question," said Mr. Hooker.

"No, I am not. I know men who own two-thirds of the stock of a railroad, half of the stock and one-fourth of the stock. If you were in the position of these men, would you hold on to the stock or would you sell?" asked Senator Elkins.

"There would be no panic in the stock as the result of the passage of the bill," said Mr. Hooker. "These men would hold on to their stock and see how the matter worked out. If unsatisfactory they would depend upon further amendments or a repeal of the law."

E. M. Ferguson of Duluth, Minn., will continue his statement to committee probably on Friday.

CHILDREN PERISH THO FATHER TRIES TO SAVE

Rib Lake, Wis., Feb. 1.—In a fire which destroyed the house of Isaac Webb, in the town of Greenwood, the two eldest children, a boy and a girl, 8 and 9 years old respectively, were burned to death.

Mr. Webb was seriously burned in trying to save them. Three children who slept downstairs with the parents were saved.

PATENT COMMISSIONER STAYS.

Washington, Feb. 1.—It is announced on the authority of President Roosevelt that Frederick I. Allen, commissioner of patents, will be continued in that office. It had been rumored that Mr. Allen had contemplated retiring soon.

Economy

Is a strong point with Hood's Sarsaparilla. A bottle lasts longer and does more good than any other. It is the only medicine of which can truly be said 100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

Clean-Ups

About 60 pairs of ladies' storm overshoes in small sizes only, 2½, 3 and 3½, to close 19c

73 pairs ladies' Jersey buckle Arctics, sizes only 4, 4½, 5 and 5½, to close 49c

Broken lots ladies' $1.48 warm lined shoes; sizes only 3 to 5½ to close 69c

All our ladies' $1.25 fur-trimmed Juliets, all sizes, to close 69c

All our 69c and 98c warm house slippers, now 49c

Broken lots of Men's $1.98 and $2.48 warm shoes, now $1.48

Home Trade Shoe Store
219-223 Nicollet

THE PRIMARY IN WISCONSIN

ELABORATE SCHEME TO BE TRIED IN SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Both Halfbreeds and Stalwarts Were Fooled in the Way the Measure Finally Become Law—The Plan Not at All Like Minnesota's.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 1.—Wisconsin politicians will approach their first primary election with fear and trembling. The direct primary law, which the people adopted in November, is the most sweeping thing of the kind ever tried in America. In fact, the men who fought for the primary law got more than they wanted.

It's a joke on both sides—on the "halfbreeds" who made the primary law their issue, and even more on the "stalwarts" who blocked it so long. The assembly at the 1903 session was strongly "halfbreed." The senate was "stalwart." The apostles of primary reform were afraid of the senate, and were doubtful of getting anything thru that body. So they framed a bill and passed it in the assembly, applying the direct primary to all state officers and to United States senators, as well as to congressmen, members of the legislature, county and city officers. They consider this bill as the basis for a compromise with the senate, which was expected to emasculate the measure.

The "stalwart" senators had an inspiration. They believed that the primary law advocates had overreached themselves, and decided to give them all the rope they wanted. So they passed the bill intact, with a referendum clause submitting it to the people at the next general election. They did not think the voters would stand for such a sweeping change. In this the "stalwarts" were fooled, for the people approved the act by a large majority.

So the primary law advocates are hoping the law will succeed, but most of them are inclined to think it will have to be amended after the first trial. They are afraid it will be too cumbersome when applied to state officers, and that the vote will be split up by "favorite son" candidates from the different sections of the state, resulting in minority nominations. For instance, when it comes to select a successor to Senator John C. Spooner in 1908, the Spooner men might split up the strength of the La Follette forces by bringing up local candidates in the La Follette districts, and in this way beat the La Follette candidate, whoever he may be.

Speaker Lenroot, of the assembly, is inclined to think that the direct primary act can be amended to provide against this. He would change the law so that each voter would vote for a first and a second choice. Then if no candidate got a majority of the first choice votes, the second choice votes would be added in, and the nomination given to the man with the largest total. This would take care of the contingency spoken of, because the men who voted for a local man as first choice would vote for either Spooner or the La Follette man as second choice.

Gist of Wisconsin Law.

The Wisconsin law is not patterned after Minnesota's at all, but has some resemblance to the one tried in Hennepin county at the 1900 election.

It applies to all elective officers within the state, except state superintendent, judicial officers and town, village and school district officers. Police justices and justices of the peace in cities are brought under the law, but the supreme and circuit courts are excepted. The primary is held on the first Tuesday of September. To get on the primary ballot the candidate must file a petition thirty days in advance of the primary. Candidates for a state office must have signatures of 1 per cent of the party vote, and they must have this proportion of the vote in at least six counties. Candidates for congress must have 2 per cent of the party votes, and must have this proportion on petitions from one-tenth of the election precincts in at least one-half of the counties. Candidates in smaller territory must have 3 per cent of the votes, and in at least one-sixth of the election districts.

No fee is required for filing. The names of candidates of each party are printed on a separate ballot, in alphabetical order, and not rotated. Candidates may file as non-partizan, in which case there will be a non-partizan ballot. The voter receives one ballot of each party. He will mark one ballot and fold it separately, to be deposited in the ballotbox. The other ballots, folded, will go into the blank ballotbox.

Registrations will be made on primary election day, and also the Monday preceding.

At the primary the voters of each party select three committeemen for each precinct, writing in the names. The chairman of each precinct committee is a member of the city and county committee, and also of the assembly district committee. The chairman of each assembly district committee is a member of the senatorial district committee, and the chairmen of the senatorial district committees are members of the congressional committee. At meetings of the city, county or assembly district committee each member will have one vote for every fifty votes, or major fraction thereof, cast by his party in the precinct at the last general election.

The state committee is selected at a meeting of the nominees for state office and for the legislature, held on the fourth Tuesday of September. It will consist of two members or more from each congressional district. The candidates at this meeting are also to adopt the platform of the party.

This machinery for choosing committees will have its first trial a year from next September. It has been tried to a limited extent in Hennepin county, Minnesota, but it is a brand new device for Wisconsin, and it causes the politicians to wonder and tremble.

— Charles B. Cheney.

DOROTHY RUSSELL WOULD DIVORCE LAZY HUSBAND

Chicago, Feb. 1.—The runaway marriage of Lillian Russell's daughter, Dorothy, has ended in the divorce courts. In a petition filed in court here today Abbott L. Einstein, the husband, is charged with being extravagant, lazy and brutal.

"He refuses to work and I am compelled to support him," is one plaint of the petitioner. Failing to get money from his wife, it is declared, Einstein took $2,000 worth of her diamonds, and spent the proceeds in gambling. Six weeks after marriage, Einstein is alleged to have beaten his young wife severely and to have attacked her many other times. Twice, it is declared, he threatened h - with a revolver in disputes about money.

KUROTH SENTENCED

Must Serve Fourteen Years for Killing a Camp Foreman.

Special to The Journal.

Escanaba, Mich., Feb. 1.—Anton Kuroth, who killed Robert McGillviray, a camp foreman for the I. Stephenson company, and was found guilty of manslaughter, was sentenced to fourteen years in Marquette prison today.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI WELL CARED FOR

Representative Lind Sets at Rest Doubts as to River and Harbor Bill.

By W. W. Jermane.

Washington, Jan. 31.—For some reason not understood in Washington, the idea has gained currency in Minnesota that the river and harbor bill, as reported by the committee, does not take care of the up-river reservoirs. In a dispatch from this bureau in last Wednesday's Journal, it was stated that the appropriation for the reservoirs was $26,000. Representatives Lind and Stevens, representing the twin cities, have had a good many letters and telegrams from the state inquiring about the matter, and in order to set everybody right, Mr. Lind today dictated the following statement, covering the questions asked in letters and telegrams:

Both Mr. Stevens and myself are very much surprised at the anxiety displayed at home in connection with the appropriations in the river and harbor bill. We have obtained virtually all that we asked for, $300,000 for the upper Missippi, $299,000 for improvements between the twin cities, a new appropriation for the survey and charting of Lake Minnetonka, and a sum that we regard as fairly adequate for maintaining the reservoir system.

The notion that has gained currency that two of the reservoirs have been abandoned has no foundation in fact.

No appropriation was made for the Pine river reservoir, but the department did not deem one urgent. In the formulation of this bill, the committee cut the appropriation as much as possible without jeopardizing improvements in progress, or work already established.

UNLIMITED GOLD FOR THE TAKING

Dream of British Company with Process for Extracting Gold from Sea Water.

New York Sun Special Service.

London, Feb. 1.—Londoners are being given an opportunity to invest their money in an undertaking by which, it is said, an unlimited supply of gold can be obtained from sea water at a cost of $50 for every $500 extracted.

Sir William Ramsay, whose scientific reputation is of the highest, has been retained by a syndicate, which is called the Industrial and Engineering Trust, Limited, and in which the shareholders include Lord Brassey, Lord Tweedale, Albert Gibbes, and several members of parliament, and Albert Sanderman, former governor of the Bank of England.

The syndicate has a modest capital of $15,000 in $5 shares, and the inventor of the process is H. J. Snell.

Ramsay Indorses Test.

Sir William Ramsay has made experiments on the strength of which he says in a formal report:

There is no doubt that Snell has proved that gold can be profitably obtained on a large scale from sea water, and the amount of gold obtained is so large that whether the cost of treatment is $20 a ton, or even the outside figure of $40 a ton, which it could not exceed, it would not make much difference.

One of the assistants of Ramsay is D. Littlefield, who goes further than his chief, and in a report to the shareholders is quoted as saying:

As far as I can see, it only remains for you to say how much gold you want a day, and it can be produced. Supposing you are dealing with eight acres once in twenty-four hours, or, say, 300 days a year, you would produce $720,000 gold. If you treated twenty acres, this would produce $1,800,000. Supposing you deal with 400 acres, it would produce a little over $35,000,000 per annum.

Plant in South of England.

According to the Daily Express, the works to which Mr. Littlefield referred are those which the syndicate recently has acquired on the south coast of England.

It is asserted that Snell has invented several processes, all of which have been failures, but that his latest, on which Mr. Ramsey has reported, is successful.

The Fashion Center.
The great Plymouth Clothing House.

BULLET THRU HIS BODY

Washington County Lads Played with Revolver and Rifle.

Special to The Journal.

Stillwater, Minn., Feb. 1.—Floyd Sherad, son of Nels Sherad of the town of Grant, was accidentally shot by his playmate, a son of Vene Randall. The boys are about 12 and were playing with a 22-caliber rifle and a revolver. Young Sherad was shot thru the right breast, the ball passing out under his armpit. He will recover unless blood-poison or inflammation develop.

A committee is circulating a petition for a thoro revision of the city charter. The petition will be presented to a judge of the district court, and if granted, a commission of fifteen will be appointed to revise the charter.

WASHINGTON NOTES

The secretary of the interior has approved the plans and specifications of the Belle Fourche, S. D., irrigation project and advertisements for proposals were sent out today. Bids will be opened at Denver April 7. The reason for allowing two months for the preparation of proposals is that it will be difficult for contractors to secure the proper measurements and other information during the winter season.

The president today sent to the senate the following nominations of postmasters: Michigan—Robert, E. Newville, Boyne. Minnesota—Hattie J. Hodgson, Hermann; Thomas A. Bury, Two Harbors. Iowa—William W. De Long, Eddyville; Jacob H. Wolf, Primghar; Chester A. Van Scoy, Woodbine. Montana—George W. Crane, Fort Benton. South Dakota—Calvin Betts, Mount Vernon. Wisconsin—James R. Shaver, Augusta.

William F. Manning of Minneapolis presented to the war department at Washington today plans for a dam at Sauk Rapids. Upon approval of the plans, arrangements will be made at once for beginning the work.

South Dakota house members will ask Speaker Cannon tomorrow to recognize Representative Martin next Monday to bring up the 640-acre homestead bill under suspension of the rules and try to pass it. Should the speaker decline, the delegation will endeavor as a last resort to have a rule made for consideration of the bill.

The ways and means committee of the house at Washington today considered a bill making Sherwood, N. D., on the Great Northern line, a port of entry and sent it back to Secretary Shaw for further indorsement. The secretary in reporting the bill to the committee said he saw no objection to its passage. The committee wants him to be more specific and say that he recommends its passage. The North Dakota members will see the secretary today or tomorrow and try to have him make the necessary recommendation.

Warsaw Strike Spreads.

Warsaw, Feb. 1.—Noon.—The city is quiet, altho great tension still prevails. Some stores and offices have been reopened, but only two newspapers were published this morning. The strike has extended to the sugar refineries and other factories in the districts around Warsaw.

COLDS CAUSE SORE THROAT.
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide cold and grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

EMPEROR CHIDES HIS PETITIONERS

Continued from First Page.

imperial guard, granted an interview to the Associated Press at the duke's palace in Quay de la Cour, adjoining the Winter Palace.

"You must remember," said the grand duke in French, for, while he knows English perfectly, he prefers the Gaelic tongue to any except his own, "you must remember I am a grand duke and a subject of the emperor. As such I am extremely loyal to him and I am a Russian from the crown of my head to the tip of my toes," accompanying the words with a sweeping gesture. "What information can I give you?"

"The newspapers abroad," suggested the correspondent, "have made statements regarding the events of Jan. 22."

I know. I have read the accounts in the foreign press. I have stood aghast at the frightful stories of the butchery of innocent people which they have printed. I know they say well-intentioned patriots with a priest at their head, coming peacefully to place their grievances before his majesty, were ruthlessly shot down in the streets; but we know that behind this peaceful procession was an anarchistic and socialistic plot of which the overwhelming majority of the workmen were merely innocent tools.

Had to Save City.

We know from examination of the dead and those arrested that some alleged priests were actually revolutionary agitators and students in disguise. We had to save the city from a mob. Unfortunately, to do so, innocent and guilty suffered alike. But suppose 140,000 men had reached the gates of the Winter Palace, they would have sacked it as the mob sacked Versailles. From the palace they would have gone elsewhere, and the whole city would have been delivered over to anarchy, riot, bloodshed and flames. Our duty was the duty of every government

The same situation confronted cities in other countries. Why, because this occurred in Russia, should the whole world point the finger of scorn at us? In the midst of our difficulties why should we be turned upon? Why should America especially misinterpret and think ill of us? We have always been friends—friends of a century, friends when America needed friends.

Why Is America Aroused?

I remember when America was our great friend. Why has all this changed? What has Russia done to deserve it? What has Russia done to America? Why should the foreign press, especially that of Great Britain, not hesitate before any calumny?

No invention seems too horrible for them to print. They do not explain that on Saturday every dead wall in St. Petersburg was placarded with warnings to the people not to assemble. No; but they tell that thousands of innocent people were killed and other thousands wounded and paint the streets as running red with blood.

They even say the dead were pushed under the ice of the Neva at night. It is infamous.

They say nothing of the isolated officers set upon by mobs in the streets and hammered into insensibility or of policemen killed or wounded. As a matter of fact complete returns show that exactly 126 are dead. Several hundred were wounded. I can't give the precise figures of the wounded, but you shall have an opportunity to see the full reports.

Loyalty of Troops.

"It is asserted that some of the troops refused to obey commands," was the next suggestion.

"There is no question of the loyalty of the troops," asserted the grand duke. "They did their duty. They are ready, as I am ready, to die in the service of the emperor. A soldier was asked by one workingman why he fired, the questioner saying to him: 'You'll be a workingman soon.' 'Perhaps,' was the reply, 'then you may be a soldier and know what it is to obey your oath to do your duty to your emperor.'"

"Might I ask your imperial highness' view of the present situation?" said the correspondent.

Going Thru Crisis.

"With this unhappy war upon our shoulders," said the grand duke, "we are passing thru a crisis. I will not attempt to conceal it, it cannot be concealed; but with the help of God we will emerge from it as we have emerged from other troubles in the past. In the interior there are many elements of discord, but the situation is not so bad as it is painted. The disorders at Warsaw, Kieff and other places are largely industrial, produced on account of the war. They are not revolutionary at base."

Then, without being asked, the grand duke went on:

"People speak of a constitution. A constitution would mean the end of Russia, as the state would be gone, anarchy would supervene and when it ended the empire would be disintegrated. Finland, Poland and perhaps other frontier provinces would have broken away. Russsia is not ripe for a constitution.

"Go out among the peasants who comprise the vast bulk of the empire's population and try to explain to them government by suffrage. The peasant knows nothing of suffrage; he does not even know what the word means. He knows his emperor; for him the emperor is everything. Give the peasant a vote and all would be anarchy. Still, there is necessity for reforms and they will be granted by the autocracy."

People to Be Heard.

"Maintaining the principle of autocracy, then, the people will have an opportunity to be heard in the government?" questioned the correspondent.

"Yes," was the reply, "they can and I am sure they will be given a voice. Of that I am certain," and he repeated the words emphatically, "I am certain," and continued even more deliberately:

"They will be given the means of presenting their needs and grievances direct to the sovereign."

With these significant words, foreshadowing perhaps the immediate granting of something in the nature of the zemskyzabor (land parliament), the grand duke, who is three times removed from the throne of the Romanoffs, ended the interview. We than turned to Prince Belazelsky, instructing him to give the Associated Press every facility for independent investigation.

POLICE CHIEF SHOT

Odessa Official Wounded While Close to Police Station.

Odessa, Feb. 1.—Chief of Police Galovine was shot while close to the police station in the city today, and was wounded in the right shoulder. The wound is not dangerous.

Chief Galovine was in a carriage when an unknown, attired as a workman, attempted to assassinate him. The would-be murderer fled, but was captured.

COMMENT BY TOLSTOY

Famous Writer Says Russia's Sole Hope Is in Developing Individual.

New York, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Moscow to the American says Count Tolstoy has made the following comment on the recent outbreaks in Russia, meager reports of which have reached the aged writer at his home in the country:

"Neither the working classes nor the intelligent classes of Russians are true exponents of the real desires and needs of the people.

"The program which they submit to the government is not the program of the people. These elementary measures which they demand of the government—such as freedom of person, freedom of speech and freedom of conscience, etc., tho essential conditions for a life of culture, do not touch the problem of the crying need of the people, which lies solely in the nationalization and communism of land.

"On this point neither the workingmen nor the educated classes raise the cry, nor do we hear any such cry from the peoples of other lands, despite the apparent freedom of those countries. In other countries there exists the so-called independent press, but its independence is only apparent.

"The only possibility of a change in the general policy of civilization lies in perfecting the individual morally and religiously. Then thru the development of the individual, thru moral improvement, thru inoculation of real respect for others, thru hatred of force, cruelty and injustice will disappear."

STANLEY WASHBURN CABLES

Minneapolis Man Now in the Capital of the Russias.

Special to The Journal.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—The Daily News publishes a cablegram from Stanley Washburn, its St. Petersburg correspondent, which follows:

St. Petersburg is a mass of conflicting reports from all parts of Russia. All sorts of stories of riot, rebellion and assassinations from outlying cities circulate daily. These are mostly false. Apparently each faction is spreading the reports it thinks best suited to its immediate interests. The government organs state persistently that the working classes are generally in rebellion against their own leaders, accusing them of leading into a false movement. On the other hand, an informant who has widely interviewed workingmen, says that the laboring classes to a man back their leaders.

Each laborer, it is said, who took part in the fatal Sunday's demonstration, took an oath never to become reconciled to the government unless reforms should be granted. The agitators say that the government is trying persistently, by circulating reports that foreign intrigue was responsible for the Sunday's doings, to provoke the liberals to make an antiforeign demonstration, thus alienating from themselves foreign sympathies in their struggle. It is believed that the attack on the English officials in Warsaw was due to this cause.

I went yesterday to the Putiloff works. All the men working stood at the gate. I watched them pass out between guards with fixed bayonets, stationed at frequent intervals on the premises.

One forms the impression from the sullen, hostile look on their faces, that the spirit of rebellion is strong, but that the means for effecting it have been taken from them by the arrest of all their leaders and by the vigor of the government and military.

I interviewed M. Smirnoff, the general of the works. He is an iron man. As he sat at his desk with a guard at the door, he smiled grimly and said: "There is no more trouble. You see our men at work. We have made no concession. We will make none."

He spoke fiercely against Father Gopon, whom he termed a liar.

Strict watch is kept on the press by the government. Mention of the Gomel case is prohibited. Widespread indignation prevails because the czar has decorated with a high order the man responsible for the outcome of that investigation. It is stated that the police go armed with blank warrants of arrest duly signed. Any one, on sudden suspicion, is promptly seized, the name being written in on the spot.

There are indications that the reported outbreaks in other parts of Russia are greatly exaggerated. The movement will subside in the same way as the agitation in this city. The czar's weakness is not regarded as influencing the situation. He is spending his time in his palace surrounded by batteries of artillery and numerous patrols of Cossacks.

A BLUSTERING WINTER STORM BREEDS CATARRH

"WHENEVER YOU PASS A DRUG STORE, BEAR IN MIND THAT WHEN PE-RU-NA COMES, CATARRH AND COLDS GO."—S. B. HARTMAN, M. D.

HEALTHY PEOPLE ENJOY WINTER.

THE crisp, biting air of a wintry day in many ways is healthful and invigorating. People who are quite well enjoy the winter season and find it more conducive to vigorous health than the hot season.

But, if there is the slightest tendency to catarrh, or, if catarrh has already found lodgment in the head, throat or lungs, then the winter season, the blustering day, the tumultuous blizzard, become dangerous and things to be avoided.

Winter, then, suggests the necessity of being entirely free from catarrhal diseases.

A short course of Peruna is always sure to set the system right in this respect.

When Peruna comes, catarrh goes. Clean up the system, fortify it by banishing all catarrhal affections, and winter, with all of its rugged weather, is made welcome.

PE-RU-NA, A SAFEGUARD.

Keep Peruna nearby. Take it according to the directions on the bottle, and you need not fear that winter will bring you any ill.

Mr. S. J. R. Long, formerly private secretary to U. S. Senator Smith, writes from Washington, D. C.:

"The past winter has been one of the severest in many years. Its changes have been frequent and sharp, and often dangerous to the lungs and mucous membranes. Catarrh has been more frequent than ever, but never before, I venture to say, has relief been within so easy reach.

RELIEF WITHIN EASY REACH

"It was simply because there was such a remedy as Peruna. I took it with the desired effect and so did many others I know, and we all believe it is without a peer as a catarrh remedy and tonic."

Miss Aline Fay, 921 10th St., N.E., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I have been susceptible to colds for a number of years. I have found in Peruna a remedy which has greatly reduced the discomfort I experienced with colds. I have not only found it good for colds, but it is good for catarrh, and an excellent tonic."

PE-RU-NA REDUCES DISCOMFORT FROM COLDS

Mr. Chas. V. Daniels, 115 N. Lincoln St., Beloit, Kan., President Tramway Athletic Club and President Fraternal Aid Association, writes:

"I am very susceptible to colds. Last winter I could not get rid of a cold and cough which had settled on my lungs. The doctor ordered me to Colorado, and as I was afraid of lung trouble, I went. But I did not seem to improve as fast as I should, and as I had heard so much of Peruna, I decided to try it.

NEGLECTED COLDS PROVE SERIOUS

"It rid me of my trouble so soon that I fully believe that it would not have been necessary to leave home if I had taken Peruna. At any rate, I am well and strong now, and I shall certainly know what to take when I contract another cold."

One reason why Peruna has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotics of any kind. Peruna is perfectly harmless. It can be used any length of time without acquiring a drug habit. Peruna does not produce temporary results. It is permanent in its effect.

PE-RU-NA CONTAINS NO NARCOTICS

It has no bad effect upon the system, and gradually eliminates catarrh by removing the cause of catarrh. There are a multitude of homes where Peruna has been used off and on for twenty years. Such a thing could not be possible if Peruna contained any drugs of a narcotic nature.

PE-RU-NA ERADICATES CATARRH

Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Baptist Minister Cured of Consumption

Rev. H. G. Reed, Eminent Divine and Editor of the Sunday School Lesson, Restored to Health and Strength by Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

"I owe my life to its use. I have lost one daughter by consumption and I believe had she had Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey she would be alive today."

REV. H. G. REED.

425 W. Union St., Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 10, 1904.

Gentlemen—For several years I have suffered greatly with throat trouble and weak lungs. The doctors said I had consumption. I was able to keep up with my work with great difficulty, but I finally got so bad that I had not strength to deliver an address. A member of my congregation recommended and brought me a bottle of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. I took that one, and later on several more bottles, according to directions, and it has completely cured me.

I am opposed to whiskey as a beverage, but I know that your whiskey, which is sold as a tonic, is a most valuable medicine. I feel that I owe my life to it. I have lost one daughter with consumption, and I believe that had she had Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey she would have been alive today. I trust that I can be of service to others by recommending your great medicine to them before it is too late. REV. H. G. REED, Baptist Minister and Ed. Sunday School Lesson.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

Consumption seldom attacks until the system is run down and weakened by sickness, overwork, worry, exposure or inherited tendencies. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is the greatest strengthener and health builder known to medicine. It not only checks the ravages of the disease itself, but replace the weakened, destroyed tissues; helps the stomach to more perfectly digest and assimilate food in order that more, richer and purer blood will come from it; and regulates and governs the heart's action, so that the circulation will be strong and powerful, carrying health and vigor to every organ and part of the human body.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is absolutely pure and free from fusel oil—the only whiskey recognized by the Government as a medicine. It has been prescribed by doctors of all schools and sold by reliable druggists and grocers everywhere for over 50 years. $1.00 a bottle. Every testimonial is published in good faith and guaranteed. Medical booklet free.

CAUTION—BE sure you get the genuine Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, manufactured by Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y., and put up in sealed bottles, with the "Old Chemist" trade-mark on the label. Beware the many substitutes and imitations offered by unscrupulous dealers, because of the extra profit. They not only will not cure, but are positively dangerous.

In advertising in The Journal for help of any kind state the attractions of the position you offer, as this will call forth answers from the most desirable and most capable persons available.

To say "Man Wanted" will bring answers, but certainly not as many or as good ones as if the requirements and opportunities of the position were clearly outlined. When you advertise, tell your story attractively.

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