JEROME TO PROBE THE EQUITABLE

New York District Attorney Will Follow Up Superintendent Hendricks' Report.

New York, June 22.—District Attorney Jerome of New York county has entered into an investigation of the Equitable Life Assurance society trouble and today telegraphed to State Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks asking him to forward at once official copies of his report. The district attorney would make no statement as to his intentions in the matter.

New York, June 22.—The report of Francis Hendricks, state superintendent of insurance, on the Equitable's scandal, now made public, points out the following persons and methods to condemn:

It bitterly scores Vice President James H. Hyde and less severely arraigns James W. Alexander. It gives Gage E. Tarbell, second vice president of the society, a clean bill of health.

It declares the other directors and officers of the society are guilty of indifference to the important trust of which they were the guardians.

The report shows the late Henry B. Hyde in a novel light, that of a graft on the Equitable society and its policy holders of stupendous proportions.

In fact, the report shows that the Hyde family have grafted upon the policy holders of the Equitable to an extraordinary extent for several years.

Mr. Hendricks says it is an open question whether President Alexander and the other officers and directors who participated with him in the transactions of "James H. Hyde and associates" are not disqualified under section 36 of the insurance law from hereafter holding any office in a life insurance company. The report characterizes these transactions as unlawful. Mr. Tarbell's name is not in the list of participants in these transactions. The policyholders, however, the report sets forth, are under great obligations to Mr. Alexander and the other executive officers for demanding the mutualization of the society and the retirement of Mr. Hyde from its control.

Superintendent Hendricks asserts in his report that he had no confidence whatever in the Ryan plan for the upbuilding of the society. He asserts that the only thing that will restore public confidence will be the complete elimination of Wall street control. Complete mutualization, he declares, is the only sure measure of relief. He asserts that the next legislature should take into consideration the question of the investment of the funds of life insurance companies and establish a standard of investment. He declares that the investment of life insurance funds in subsidiary financial and business corporations should be absolutely prohibited.

In many respects the report is not as conservative as the Frick committee, but the subjects with which it does deal it seems to treat exhaustively. The report consists of eighty-four printed pages, each page containing about 350 words. The total number of words in the report is about 29,000.

MAIMED DIE IN WRECKED DEBRIS

Continued from First Page.

swung from the track and crashing into the depot was completely buried in the wreck of the building. The violence of the crash was such that the depot collapsed on top of the wrecked coach. The passengers in this coach were crushed and maimed, then completely buried in the collapse of the structure.

Boiler Burst, Firing Debris.

The next sleeper following was left off the track behind and the other remained upright on the rails. An instant after the crash of the wreck the boiler of the great engine burst with terrific force, scattering fire and steam thru the wreck in a manner that made escape for the helpless prisoners impossible.

The wrecked combination car, which had landed, crushed and splintered, on top of the engine, was at once enveloped in blinding flames and scalding steam.

The cries of the imprisoned passengers were heard above the road, but they were beyond all human aid and the car became a pyre for human beings.

Lighted by Blazing Wreck.

The night was dark save for the light from the blazing wreck of the coach that was crushed and splintered on top of the engine. Men swarmed about it, combating the flames with the means at hand, groping their way thru the blinding, scalding steam that rose in clouds, hunting for the injured, whose piteous cries were such as chilled the hearts of those who heard them.

There was a small water supply and the facilities for fighting the flames were inadequate, but the zeal of the rescuers wrought great things for the first few minutes. It was known that a number of injured were helpless in the wreck, but tho the work was done with frantic haste and without regard to danger, the flames gradually drove the rescuers back after ten minutes of awful battle and the imprisoned passengers were incinerated.

Despite all their help, the fire burned until after midnight, and the last burned and blackened corpse was not recovered until 1 o'clock.

One Tragic Incident.

It was a tragic coincidence of the wreck that it should happen close by the summer home of Horace Andrews, president of the Cleveland Electric Railway company, and that one of the fatally injured passengers should be his lifelong friend and bosom companion, C. H. Wellman.

Wellman knew that he was near the house of his friend. When he had been carried to a place of safety his first words were a feeble call for Mr. Andrews. Bystanders learned of the wish of the supposedly dying man and a shout went up for the man he wanted to see.

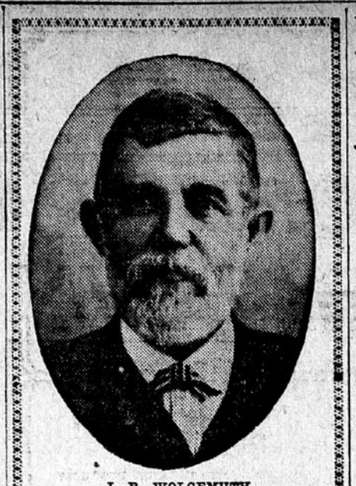
Mr. Andrews had hurried to the scene of the catastrophe as soon as he learned of it, and he was led to the spot where Wellman lay in his agony. Kneeling by the side of the sufferer, Andrews spoke a few words of comfort.

Last Message to Wife.

"Come nearer," whispered Wellman. His friend leaned close to the injured man. "I'm terribly hurt, Horace; yes, I'm dying. I'm terribly scalded and I won't live. I know that. So I want you to take this message to my wife."

Mr. Andrews leaned still closer so that the message was whispered in his ear. Doctors, nurses and bystanders unconsciously turned away for a moment while the last tender words were uttered.

After that Mr. Wellman rallied and asked after his friend and partner, Thomas R. Morgan, who was with him on the train. He was told that Morgan still lived. "Thank God for that," he murmured. "Oh, I hope Tom will live."



J. B. WOLGEMUTH,
Mitchell, S. D., Veteran Elected State Commander of the G. A. R.

"NOT DUE TO HIGH SPEED"

President Newman and Other Officials on Wreck's Cause.

New York, June 22.—President Newman of the New York Central does not regard as unsafe the rate of speed which must be maintained by the eighteen-hour Twentieth Century Limited, and he does not believe that last night's accident was due, in any sense, to that cause. He said today, however, that the future of the new train would rest entirely upon the investigation of the disaster which is now in progress.

"If we find the eighteen-hour train unsafe," said he, "we will take it off in ten seconds. We do not think that speed unsafe now. If I or any of the officials of the road had thought the train unsafe it never would have been put on. I believe, however, with all railroad men that all trains go a little too fast. I felt from the beginning that a slower train would be more comfortable for the passengers. They appeared to notice no difference in the speed between the twenty-hour and eighteen-hour trains, however, and seemed to be very well satisfied. Any change now will depend entirely upon the investigation which is being made by Vice President Brown of the Lake Shore road."

Vice President W. C. Brown of the New York Central line reports to President W. H. Newman:

"The result would have been the same had any other of our thru trains encountered this open switch."

"Shut your eyes, open your mouth and see what luck will bring you."

Many a woman is weak and sick, nervous and discouraged. She suffers from headache, backache and other ills. She wants to be well, but all she does is to shut her eyes and open her mouth for medicine and trust to luck for results. She "doctors" month after month, often year after year, in this same blind, hap-hazard fashion, and receives no permanent benefit.

Women take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription with their eyes open to the fact that it cures womanly ills. It cures irregularity, It dries debilitating drains. It heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. There is no trusting to luck by those who use "Favorite Prescription."

"In the year 1903 my health was poor," writes Mrs. J. Hack, of 242 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. "I suffered from falling of womb, a disagreeable discharge, painful monthly periods, headache, backache and pains in the limbs. Every month was confined to bed for two or three days. Was weak, nervous and hysterical; life was a burden to myself and I made every one in the family unhappy because I was so irritable. My husband got me four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and before I had taken the first bottle I was feeling some relief. The medicine made me well and strong, free from nervousness, aches and pain, and I felt like a new woman. Before I used the 'Favorite Prescription' I had been taking another physician's medicine for nearly three months, but had received no benefit. Your medicine is certainly the best in the world."

A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. Don't let a selfish seller over-persuade you to accept a substitute for these Original Little Liver Pills, first put up by old Dr. R. V. Pierce over 40 years ago. Much imitated but never equaled.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CHALFONTE

is a modern fireproof hotel located on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City between the Piers. Always open. Write for illustrations.

THE LEEDS COMPANY.

SECEDER SCORES MRS. EDDY'S CULT

Dr. Charles G. Pease Makes Radical Statements on Christian Science.

New York Sun Special Service.

New York, June 22.—"Mrs. Eddy has imagined a place of rose perfume where man shall have everything he wants."

This was the text on which Dr. Charles G. Pease hung a series of radical statements against the Eddy cult in a lecture on "Christian Science Exposed" at the Riverside Baptist church.

The doctor, who is a seceder from the First Church of Christ Scientist, in which Mrs. Augusta Stetson is the leader, has had the experience of two years in the faith and has written a book to exploit the "hidden subtle evil" he discovered.

"Christian science," he said, "teaches that there is no sin. This produces hypocrisy, untruth and self-love. While living in this complacent philosophy it is possible for the believer to operate oppression and dishonesty without a prick of conscience. Persons thus self-hypnotized are easily controlled by the leader or reader, especially if that person has knowledge of hypnotic methods. There are Christian scientists in this city today who would not dare acquaint themselves with the conditions they are supporting."

UNUSUAL DEGREE IS HONOR PAID ROOSEVELT

Williamstown, Mass., June 22.—On President Roosevelt, who reached here last evening after a busy day at Worcester, Williams college today conferred the somewhat unusual degree of Ph. D. (doctor of letters). Besides the president, former Secretary Root and former Ambassador Choate were the recipients of degrees.

BOODLE CHARGES HIT SOUTH DAKOTA

Woman's Suit Against Harvester Trust Accuses Legislators in Twine Matter.

Chicago, June 22.—Linked with other sensational charges of corruption by the International Harvester company is the sensational statement by Mrs. Margaret G. Swift, in a bill in chancery made public in full yesterday, that the harvester trust has corrupted legislators in South Dakota, Illinois and Kansas. Mrs. Swift's action follows accusations by the harvester company against her husband, and her bill is as a countermine explosion.

The charge in connection with the South Dakota legislature deals with the defeat of a bill for the establishment of a binder twine plant two years ago, "by the use of large sums of money," the charge reads, "contributed by the said International Harvester company."

Interrogatories covering more than fifty pages of the printed bill are presented. Bearing on the South Dakota charge is the following:

"Did the International company have an agent in South Dakota in 1903 named Lamb, and an agent named Horace L. Daniels, and did Daniels act as agent for the International Harvester company in the use of money among members of the legislature of South Dakota to defeat proposed legislation pertaining to the manufacture of binder twine? If so, when was money sent, to whom and how much?

Purchase of Competing Concerns.

The action of the directors with respect to the purchase of the property of certain other companies is criticized by Mrs. Swift. It is claimed that in 1903 the directors purchased the assets of the D. M. Osborne company, a New York corporation, for $4,000,000, the assets of the Aultman-Miller company, an Ohio corporation, for $700,000, and the capital stock of the Minneapolis Harvester company for $700,000.

The purchases of the stock and assets of the companies named, it is declared, was in pursuance of the conspiracy to obtain a monopoly. Mrs. Swift asserts the purchases were wholly unnecessary for the purposes of carrying on the International company's business, and were a fraudulent appropriation of the International company's money.

Monopoly of Twine Trade.

It is also alleged that during the present year the International company and the Plymouth Cordage company, which, together, are said to manufacture and sell at least 95 per cent of the binder twine used in the United States, have entered into a combination to monopolize the entire trade and to fix prices in violation of the laws of the various states.

It is revealed in the bill that the Keystone company, ostensibly a competitor of the International company, is in reality owned by that corporation.

Besides the past offenses complained of, Mrs. Swift declares it is the intention of the managing directors of the big corporation to ultimately obtain a complete monopoly of the manufacture and sale of harvesting and other farm machinery in the United States, asserts they intend to disregard all laws which stand in their way which they safely can disregard, and intend to continue using money for corruption of public officers and also to continue the alleged tax frauds.

Mrs. Swift a Stockholder.

Mrs. Swift has been a stockholder in the company since May 1, when she secured possession of thirty "McCormack certificates" issued to Samuel D. Porter, with a par value of $100 each. These certificates were issued by the company as a means of rewarding employees having a record for continuous and good service by giving them an interest in the profits.

When her husband, who had been head of the patent department of the company, was sued for the recovery of $25,000, he was alleged to have taken by fraudulent manipulation of the price paid for a patent corn shredder, and afterward was sued also for the recovery of the "certificates" given him for his services, all his shares, represented by certificates, were transferred to his wife. She thus became a stockholder, and since May 1 has held 225 shares of stock.

It is as a shareholder that she files the bill alleging that the unlawful acts of the directors are bringing the company into disrepute, injuring the property interests of the stockholders, and tending eventually to destroy the value of this property.

Prayer of the Bill.

Mrs. Swift prays that the company be required to account for money which is alleged to have been misused and further:

That the directors be prohibited from taking rebates from railroad companies.

That they be compelled to make honest returns of property for assessment purposes.

That they be restrained from certain unlawful acts in which they are alleged to have been engaged in pursuance of a conspiracy alleged to have been entered into by them to obtain a monopoly of the manufacture and sale of harvesting and other agricultural machines.

WITH IMPURE DRINKING WATER

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Destroys the germs of typhoid and other fevers. Makes a refreshing and cooling summer drink.

NORTHWEST NECROLOGIC

STILLWATER, MINN.—Mrs. Michael Stack died unexpectedly late yesterday afternoon of an ailment that affected the nerve center of respiration. She was 49 and is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Arthur Day, and three sons, James, Henry and Vilas, in addition to her husband. She was a daughter of the late Patrick Barrett and a sister of John Barrett of Midday, Thomas and Edward Barrett, Mrs. John McIlree and of Mrs. Hoy of Minneapolis.

LAKE CITY, MINN.—Mrs. Henry Meincke, Sr., an early resident of Frontenac, died at the home of her son, Henry, Jr., in Mount Pleasant.

ANOKA, MINN.—The funeral of Mrs. Catherine J. Beale was held from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Harry Plummer, this afternoon at 2:30. Mrs. Beale was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., June 28, 1822. She came to Anoka in April, 1868. Two daughters survive her, Mrs. H. W. Plummer of this city and Mrs. E. B. Alling of San Antonio, Tex.

FARIBAULT, MINN.—Word has just been received of the death of Miss Alberta E. Pye, at Austin, Tex., where her brother, Watts O. Pye, took her for her health two years ago. The change of climate had proven beneficial, and she seemed well on the way to full recovery, when suddenly, without a moment's warning, she passed away. She was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Caleb G. Pye of this city.

MOORHEAD, MINN.—Hokan Anderson, one of the prominent farmers of Comstock, died at his home, aged 68.

Nora, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Tilseth, died yesterday in this city of quick consumption. She was a normal school student and 16 years of age.

WAYZATA, MINN.—Miss Myrtle Handy Cook, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Black, died this week and was buried yesterday afternoon. She was born eighteen years ago at Springfield, Ill., and was a graduate of the Springfield college. A year ago she came with her parents to this village. Rev. George R. Merrill of Minneapolis preached the funeral sermon.

PRENTICE, WIS.—G. D. Myers, proprietor of the Jump River house, died today of heart failure, aged 68.

NEWSPAPER ARTIST DEAD.

New York, June 22.—Henry Pruett Share, the newspaper artist, is dead at his home in Flatbush. He was born in Los Angeles, Cal.

ROOSEVELT SINGS MORTON'S PRAISE

Continued from First Page.

in any case, seemed, and still seems, to us peculiarly to fit the case in hand. A rule against the controlling officers of the railroad company to show cause is simply the recognition by the court of the responsibility incident to their official relation. It is a demand for an explanation and not, properly speaking, an 'accusation.' The action of the corporation is necessarily presumptive evidence against its principal officers who had charge of the department in question.

"We fully concur that no proceeding should be commenced without evidence, but facts presumed or judicially noticed are evidence. The proceeding as recommended is not unusual or exceptional, but, on the contrary, is the natural and ordinary one in such cases. What we have said is peculiarly true of the great corporations of our day. They cannot be imprisoned, and punishment by fine is not only inadequate but reaches the real culprit only lightly, if at all. The evils with which we are now confronted are corporate in name but individual in fact. Guilt is always personal. So long as officials can hide behind their corporations, no remedy can be effective. When the government searches out the guilty men and makes corporate wrong-doing mean personal punishment and dishonor, the law will be obeyed."

Holding this view, Messrs. Harmon and Judson say they consider that they have discharged the duty entrusted to them and tender their resignations, which are accepted.

The President Writes.

Mr. Moody reported the matter to the president, who replies under date of June 12, 1905, substantially as follows:

"I entirely agree with your conclusions. In my opinion, you would be wholly without justification in proceeding individually against the officers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway for contempt when neither the interstate commerce commission nor the special counsel you have employed have developed a single fact of any kind beyond the holding of their offices tending to implicate any one of those officers. One of the officers, Mr. Morton, is a member of my cabinet. This fact is not to be allowed to shield him, nor, on the other hand, is it to be allowed to cause him to be singled out, or the officers with whom he is associated to be singled out for attack. * * * You advise me to direct the submission of the printed evidence taken by the interstate commerce commission (the only evidence before the special counsel) to Judge Phillips, who had issued the injunction, to see whether on this published evidence, in which there is not a syllable directly bearing on Mr. Morton, or any one of his colleagues in the management of the road, action could be taken against any one of them personally.

Rejected by President.

"I did not take this advice for two reasons. First: If it were not for Mr. Morton's being in my cabinet, neither you nor I would dream of following such a course in this instance, and we could not follow it save on condition of also following it in the case of the harvester company and in all similar cases—which, in my judgment, would put us in a wholly untenable position. Second: I have received from Mr. Morton a letter, of which I enclose you a copy, together with a copy of my reply. In it you will see that Mr. Morton not only states in the most unequivocal manner that he had no knowledge whatever of the unlawful practice complained of, but also shows by the quotation of documents issued under his direction, that all such unlawful practices were specifically forbidden by him and that the attention of his subordinates was repeatedly called to the necessity of complying with the law in this respect. When there is thus not one shadow of testimony against him, and when whatever evidence has been submitted shows explicitly that he is not guilty, it seems to me that there is no warrant whatever for our proceeding against him. * * *

The Beef Trust Cases.

"If you at any time get legal evidence of any such wilful and deliberate violation by any officer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, or of any other railroad running west of Chicago, of the injunction in the Colorado Fuel case, or of the injunction in the International Harvester company case, you will, of course, proceed as you have already proceeded in the Chicago beef packing cases. But at present not only has there been no such evidence produced, but there has been no attempt to produce such evidence; and, as regards Mr. Morton, there is seemingly conclusive testimony to the contrary.

"In both this Colorado Fuel case and in the International Harvester case, I direct that proceedings for contempt against the companies be taken by the government. Whether, as the cases develop, proceedings against individual officers become necessary must depend in each instance upon whether testimony is obtained showing that such individual officer has either by act or connivance been personally guilty in the matter."

Morton Himself on the Case.

In a letter to President Roosevelt, dated June 5 last, Secretary Morton reviewed the rebate case at length. He explained that the arrangement referred to was entered into in 1901, prior to the time that the restricting orders enjoining western railroads from cutting rates or departing from the published tariffs were issued and prior to the passage of the Elkins bill. He then goes on to explain that there was danger of the loss of traffic worth nearly a million dollars a year to the Atchison system; that in order to protect it an understanding was entered into between the railroad company and the fuel company, which provided that the fuel company was to supply the coal at $1.15; the company was to haul the coal for $2.90; the people to whom it was shipped in El Paso and other southwestern points were to receive it and pay for the coal, $4.05 a ton. The tariff covering this arrangement was published so as to show the freight rate to be $4.05 a ton and the freight rate was not separated from the cost of the coal at the mines, as it should have been. Mr. Morton said he did not know personally how the matter was being handled until the facts were developed in the investigation of the case by the interstate commerce commission. His own connection with the matter was to see that the traffic was secured to the Atchison rails, and after that details were left to subordinates. He claims that the Colorado Fuel company was the only shipper of coal from that district, so that no unjust discrimination was made against any other Colorado producer.

Morton and Injunctions.

The following year the injunctions were issued. Mr. Morton claims that it was the testimony which he gave which led to the issue of these injunctions. When the injunction was issued against the Santa Fe he gave positive instructions verbally and in writing to comply with its terms. These instructions were reiterated when the Elkins bill became a law in 1903. He admits, however, that notwithstanding all of these precautions, the old arrangement of billing coal at a delivered price and not separating the freight rate was not corrected until last November. He calls this a "misplaced switch" in the tariff printing bureau, where the arrangement was evidently not regarded as irregular. But he does not think that he or the president of the road were any more responsible for this "misplaced switch" than the same officers might have been for a bad wreck. At this time he had no interest in the Colorado Fuel company.

The President to Morton.

The correspondence concludes with a letter from the president to Mr. Morton under date of June 12, 1905. In this letter the president says that not a shred of testimony, so far as he knows, exists which implicates Mr. Morton in granting these rebates. He refers to Mr. Morton's letter and says:

"I do not think that you need to pay any further heed to the accusations that have been made against you. I do not myself need any corroboration of any statement you may make, but if I had need, it would be furnished by the boldness and frankness with which, over three years ago, and before any of the proceedings with which we are now dealing took place, you testified to the entire truth in connection with the taking of rebates from the railroads."

The president gives Mr. Morton credit for being the only man among the great number of railroad men who was willing to assist him to break up this system of giving rebates, and says that he cannot too heartily commend the fearless and frank way in which Mr. Morton alone came forward in the interest of the government and the public and gave legal evidence of the fact which every one interested privately admitted to exist, but which the interstate commerce commission had previously been unable legally to establish. It was primarily due to this testimony of Mr. Morton's, says the president, that the government has been able to put so nearly an effective stop to the system of rebates as it then existed.

Chosen for the Cabinet.

Mr. Morton's service to the public in this connection so impressed the president that when a vacancy occurred in the department he made up his mind that he desired him in his cabinet, where, continues the president, "permit me to reiterate, you have shown yourself to be one of the most faithful and devoted public servants with whom it has ever been my good fortune to be connected."

The president then refers to Mr. Morton's recent acceptance of the presidency of the Equitable Life Assurance society, and, referring also to the connection of former President Cleveland with that company, says: "I have faith not only in your will to do right, but in the judgment which will enable you to do right. I do not congratulate you upon entering upon this work, for I do not wish to congratulate any man when he puts his harness on, but rather to wait until he takes it off. But I do wish to express to you not only belief in you and in your success, but my strong feeling that you have undertaken one of the most important public duties that can befall any man just at present."

A significant remark at the close of the president's letter to Mr. Morton is this: "Incidentally, it seems to me that what has occurred (referring to the Equitable Life) furnishes another argument for effective supervision by the national government—if such supervision can be obtained—over all these great insurance corporations which do an interstate business."

New Elevator to Woman's Floor
At the Plymouth Corner Entrance.

TRIED TO POISON A WHOLE FAMILY

Extraordinary Charge Resting Against a Steele County Young Woman.

Owatonna, Minn., June 22.—Mrs. Gertrude Lunstrum has sworn out a warrant charging Miss Hilda Johnson, a neighbor in Havana township, with attempting to poison herself and her father's family.

Mrs. Lunstrum is a daughter of John L. Johnson, a prominent farmer and former official of this county. The two Johnson families are neighbors, tho not in any way related.

On the morning of June 7 John L. Johnson went to the well to draw water for breakfast, when he discovered paris green everywhere about the well. The water was green with it.

A woman's shoe track was seen and it is asserted it was followed to the home of Hilda Johnson near by.

As to the motive, the air is full of sensational rumors, but the chief one concerns a prominent young man of that neighborhood. It is said that he used to smile on Miss Hilda, but now his smiles all go to the widow, Mrs. Lunstrum. The hearing is set for July 6.

"ABOVE PAR."

Compared with other clothes, our well-known and well-made suits are worth more than a hundred cents on the dollar. If men would take the same pains to post themselves on prices and values as women do, it would be very much to their advantage. Comparison is the test. Don't buy your clothes in a hurry, nor in the first shop you get into, but go around, investigate, until you know for certain where you can get the most for your money. Customers who take the trouble to do that suit us "down to a T." The fancy worsteds and cheviots in single and double-breasted sacks we're selling now at **$10** and **$15** were our usual good values at $20, $22.50, and a few $25 garments. The greatest line of trousers and the greatest **$3** trousers value in the city. In addition, we alter to fit, press and repair free of charge, as often as you like for one year.

Misfit Clothing Parlors

241 Nicollet Avenue.

Bargain Friday

For Bargain Friday tomorrow we will put on sale a Ladies' $2 Patent Ideal kid, 3-strap slipper, with French heels, in sizes 2½ to 7, widths A, B, C and D, at pair, less than half price **98c**

Home Trade Shoe Store
219-223 Nicollet

SUFFERED YEARS WITH STOMACH CATARRH.

Pe-ru-na the Medicine That Restored Health.

CURE PROVES PERMANENT.

Mrs. Elizabeth Reuther, 107 West 40th street, New York City, member Board of Directors North End Clio Association, writes:

"I am pleased to indorse Peruna as a splendid medicine for catarrh and stomach trouble, from which I suffered for several years.

"I took it for several months and at the end of that time found my health was restored and have felt splendidly ever since.

"I now take it when I contract a cold and it soon rids the system of any catarrhal tendencies."

CATARRH of the stomach is usually called dyspepsia.

The stomach is lined with mucous membrane the same as the nose or throat.

This mucous membrane is liable to catarrh the same as the mucous membrane of the nose or throat.

The cause of catarrh of the stomach is usually different than the cause of nasal or throat catarrh.

As is well known, the nose and throat are more generally exposed to the influence of the atmosphere.

Sudden changes of temperature produce congestion, ordinarily called "a cold."

With the stomach it is different. It is not exposed to the air directly.

It is exposed, however, to improper food and drink, irregularities as to the time of eating, or the eating of full meals when one is tired.

This all leads to fermentation of food and the formation of gas, which irritates the stomach.

Such derangements soon lead to catarrh of the stomach, generally called "dyspepsia."

Something is generally taken to facilitate digestion.

Such treatment is sure to lead to disappointment.

The first thing that must be done is to remove the catarrh.

So long as the catarrh remains, so long will the indigestion and dyspepsia remain.

The diet, of course, should be regulated and everything done to assist the action of Peruna.

Peruna cures catarrh wherever located, whether in the head, stomach, or some other organ.

If you suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, or any kind of stomach trouble, do not neglect it. Take Peruna at once. Begin taking a half teaspoonful before meals, diluted with a little water, if necessary, and gradually increase the dose to two teaspoonfuls. Should you desire medical advice, write to Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

CONSUMPTION CURED

PIERCE CLOBESSY.

Pierce Clobessy, of El Paso, Tex., Declares Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey Healed His Lungs, Repaired His Digestive Organs and Restored Him to Vigorous Health.

"I began to improve at once and in three weeks gained fifteen pounds in weight." He writes:

"From personal experience I can testify to the remarkable curative properties possessed by Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. I commenced using this splendid medicine the first week of last December, and although suffering greatly from tuberculosis I improved from the start, and in less than three weeks I gained fifteen pounds in weight. It is the only medicine I use, and I take it in small doses five times a day. It has restored my appetite, healed my lungs, and my digestive organs are in most excellent condition."
Pierce Clobessy, El Paso, Texas.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

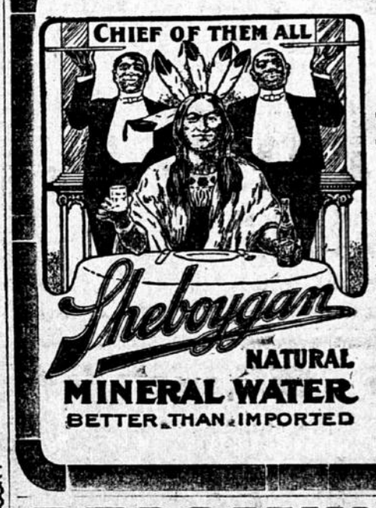
It cures consumption by going to the source of the disease, killing the poisonous disease germs and driving them from the system. It is a perfect tonic-stimulant, invigorator and blood purifier, and the only positive preventive and cure for consumption, pneumonia, bronchitis, grip, coughs, colds, malaria and low fevers, dyspepsia, diseases of the throat and lungs, and every form of stomach trouble.

For over fifty years Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has been prescribed by doctors, recommended and used by ministers of the Gospel, temperance advocates, nurses and people prominent in every walk of life. It is the only whiskey recommended by the government as a medicine. Free from fusel oil. This is a guarantee.

CAUTION.—When you ask for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey be sure you get the genuine. Unscrupulous dealers, mindful of the excellence of this preparation, will try to sell you cheap imitations and malt whiskey substitutes, which are put on the market for profit only and which, far from relieving the sick, are positively harmful. Demand "Duffy's" and be sure you get it. It is the only absolutely pure Malt Whiskey. Sold in sealed bottles only; never in bulk. Look for the trademark, the "Old Chemist," on the label, and be certain the seal over the cork is unbroken. Beware of refilled bottles.

ABSOLUTELY PURE & UNADULTERATED — TRADE MARK

All druggists and grocers, or direct, $1.00 a bottle. Interesting medical booklets free to anyone. Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.



SHEBOYGAN Natural Mineral Water

To get the full bouquet of your wines or liquors, you need Sheboygan, the chief of all table waters. Ask for it at your hotel or club and see the relish it gives.

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BECOMING A MOTHER

Is an ordeal which all women approach with indescribable fear, for nothing compares with the pain and horror of child-birth. The thought of the suffering and danger in store for her, robs the expectant mother of all pleasant anticipations of the coming event, and casts over her a shadow of gloom which cannot be shaken off. Thousands of women have found that the use of **Mother's Friend** during pregnancy robs confinement of all pain and danger, and insures safety to life of mother and child. This scientific liniment is a god-send to all women at the time of their most critical trial. Not only does **Mother's Friend** carry women safely through the perils of child-birth, but its use gently prepares the system for the coming event, prevents "morning sickness," and other discomforts of this period. Sold by all druggists at $1.00 per bottle. Book containing valuable information free.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.