

25,000 PACKAGES FREE

Rheumatism Cured by a Simple Remedy That You May Try Without Spending a Cent—Cured Many Cases of 30 and 40 Years' Standing.



82 YEARS OF AGE. ENTIRELY CURED OF RHEUMATISM AFTER HAVING SUFFERED 42 YEARS.

On the theory "that seeing is believing," John A. Smith of Milwaukee writes every one to try his remedy for the cure of rheumatism at his expense. For that reason he proposes to distribute 25,000 free sample packages among all persons sending him their address. Mr. Smith had suffered all the agony and torture from rheumatism, tried all the remedies known and yet utterly failed to find relief.

At times he was so helpless that he had to take to morphine, and after considerable doctoring he gave up in despair. He began studying into the cause of rheumatism, and after much experimenting he finally hit upon a combination of ingredients which completely cured him. The result was so beneficial to his entire system that he called his new found remedy "Gloria Tonic." Those of his friends and relatives who were suffering from rheumatism were next cured, and Mr. Smith concluded to offer his remedy to the world. But he found the task a difficult one, as nearly every body had tried a hundred or more remedies and they couldn't be made to believe that there was such a thing as a cure for rheumatism. But an old gentleman from Seguin, Texas, wrote him, saying if Mr. Smith would send him a sample he would try it, but as he had suffered forty-one years and wanted a fortune with doctors and advertised remedies he wouldn't buy anything more until he knew it was worth something. The sample was sent, he purchased more and the result was astonishing. He was completely cured. This gave Mr. Smith a new idea, and ever since that time he has been sending out free sample packages to all who apply.

It cured Miss Emma Childers, at No. 130 Oak street, Vincennes, Ind., who, after spending over \$500 with doctors, had been given up to die. In Frosser, Neb., it cured Mrs. Carl Moritz, a lady of sixty-seven, who had suffered fifty-two years. In Fountain City, Wis., it cured Hon. Jacob Sauer, a gentleman of seventy, who suffered for thirty-three years. In Ferrisburg, Ohio, it cured Mr. Mich. Math, a gentleman of seventy. In Heron Lake, Minn., it cured Mrs. John Geer, who had suffered for thirty years. Rev. C. Sund of Harrisville, Wis., tested this remarkable cure on two members of his congregation, one who had suffered fifteen and the other twenty-five years; both were completely cured. Even prominent physicians had to admit that "Gloria Tonic" is a positive success, among them Dr. Quintana of the University of Venezuela, to whom it was recommended by the United States consul. In thousands of other instances the result has been the same. It cured many cases which defied Hospitals, Drugs, Electricity and Medical Skill, among them persons over seventy-five years old.

Mr. Smith will send a trial package absolutely free of charge to any reader of The Star for he is anxious that everybody should profit by his good fortune. It is a remarkable remedy and there is no doubt but that it will cure any case of rheumatism, no matter how severe it may be. Mr. Smith's address in full is JOHN A. SMITH, 1318 Somerset Church Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE RELIEF WORK

What the Americans Have Accomplished in Cuba.

GEN. LUDLOW'S SYSTEMATIC EFFORT

Great Reduction in the Number of Rations Required.

WOMEN WORKERS

(Copyright, 1900, by J. D. Wheelley.)
Special Correspondence of the Evening Star.

HAVANA, March 10, 1900.

The story of the relief work accomplished by the Americans for the people of Havana and the surrounding country is a reflex of the general effect of the American occupation of Cuba in its physical aspects. No one who needed it has been refused food from the day the Americans entered Havana. The exact cost of this relief during the first month was about \$50,000. During the month of January, 1900—one year later—it cost but \$3,500, including the cost of administration. Food has been distributed in the form of rations. A single ration weighs about one pound and a half, and costs the government ten cents. It is composed of bacon, cornmeal, sugar and rice, to which is added, in case of illness, a little milk. The work has all been done under the supervision of the American military authorities, but has been carried on by M. R. Suarez, an Americanized Cuban, who unites to a marked degree a love of his own country with a practical knowledge of the needs and deficiencies. The present percentage of pauperism in Havana is less than in many of our cities. The population of the world, and possibly there are fewer cases of real destitution, relative needs considered, than there are in some of the cities of the United States. The population of Havana is about 225,000, and there are at least 50,000 more in the suburbs who have not been included in the population of the city in matters of charity.

The revolution which began in 1895, inaugurated a trying period for those who lived from hand to mouth. For a good many of the supporting members of these families left for the field. The war, with its violence and long absence of the whole community to its very foundation. A general paralysis of business followed, people emigrated in great numbers, business was filled with bankrupts and debtors were re-concentrated into towns, and misery reigned everywhere. Many of the wealthier families lost their homes, their property, thereby becoming bankrupt; the poor became beggars, and the well-to-do, after selling the remnants of their belongings, also became destitute.

A System of Relief.

Such was the condition of affairs on the first day of the American occupation of Havana. Some 17,000 to 20,000 persons, of both sexes and of all ages and conditions in life, roamed around the city, either destitute, sick or starving. It was then that Gen. Ludlow, ably seconded by Capt. Greble, initiated a system of relief for the destitute, and it can be said that the department commander, although at that time overwhelmed with other pressing and important duties, gave this work his most earnest attention and support.

Emergency rations from the subsistence department were issued for the relief of the hungry. In the meantime the various orphan asylums, homes and other charitable institutions were visited, and their needs, as well as the outlying rural districts, were ascertained and reported. On January 25, 1899, the first general order was issued, directing that throughout the department was formally established.

The general office of Cuban relief work was first located at La Punta, and five relief stations were established at various points, the city being divided into five districts. Rations were issued in bulk at temporary stations by officers of the army. The destitute of the towns of Regla and Guanabacoa were relieved by the alcaldes of those towns, to whom trucks and wagons were sent for that work, and who were sent out at stated periods in charge of wagon trains. From January 16, 1899, to June 29, 1899, a monthly average of 240,000 rations was issued, at a cost of about \$21,000. This amount feeding about 58,226 families, composed of about 180,240 persons. The relief work was not only useful in feeding the hungry, but has been a very important factor in lowering the high rate of mortality shown in the statistics as published in the bulletin of 1899. A decrease of over 50 per cent is noticed in the mortality rate for December, 1899, compared with that of January preceding.

By July and August, 1899, the condition of affairs had so materially changed that most of the indigent had gained physical strength and many of them had found work. Therefore, a movement was made toward getting rid of some of the cases, and the number of rations was cut down to 150,000 per month, costing about \$15,000. By September only a few men, who were either too old to work or who were infirm, remained on the support, remained on the destitute list. Women who were found to be working were dropped from the list, but there still remained a number of destitute widows, young women, girls and boys. Rations were further cut down to about 70,000 per month, charitable institutions being carefully included. Since October, when this department began the purchase of rations from funds appropriated for that purpose, to December 31, 1899, the expense of the relief has been about \$6,000. At the closing of the relief stations in December the list of destitute included 328 male and female, sick or unemployed; 2,225 female adults, and 3,429 orphan children, of both sexes, aged from one to twelve years.

The Service Reorganized.

To counteract the tendency among the indigent to pauperism, which was becoming developed owing to the length of time they had been wholly dependent upon government support, and to oblige them to seek some means of self-support, this department, on January 1, 1900, determined to reorganize the service in such a manner that only the really deserving cases should be relieved. The work is now carried on in three ways: After a thorough investigation is made of each case, only the extremely destitute ones are attended to, and all possible instances of pauperism are carefully avoided. By this means the expense of the department has been very materially decreased, amounting at present to about \$2,000 per month. The question now being considered is the disposition of the able-bodied destitute and the means of relieving them. The relief for the old and infirm, and that class of poor, weak creatures who are always dependent upon the public. Orphan girls are partially provided for by existing asylums, and another large institution is soon to be opened. As yet no adequate provision has been made for orphans, and it is understood that a project for a school of ample capacity, similar to that to be opened for girls, is being considered. Such an institution would be very much in order, as would also the establishment of an almshouse suitable for the needs of the chronic pauper.

There still remains a fair percentage of destitute families belonging to the better class, who, in their situation, are unable to meet their needs. Some of these families have been forced to accept charity after the most trying experiences. In this class are found some of the most worthy and education, who, though having accomplishments, lack the means and opportunity of using them to advantage. There are others, too, able-bodied and skilled in various domestic arts, as sewing, embroidering, cigarette making, etc. These women, on account of the scarcity of work are unable to earn a subsistence and consequently find the struggle beyond their resources. As the supply of the class of labor at present greatly exceeds the demand, they will have to drift along somehow for a time until the conditions of the country so adjust themselves as to offer a more profitable field for their labor.

Limited Field for Women Workers.

Work in Havana is scarce, and at the same time unremunerative, and women who have been accustomed to work find it very more aggravating on account of their inexperience. It is possible that some sort of co-operative workshop might be established with government support, and some well-organized labor exchange for women

What to Do for the Baby.

In olden Greece when the wife accepted the obligation of motherhood, all her days of pre-natal preparation were spent among the fairest scenes and most beautiful objects. Wherever her eye fell it rested on beauty. Her feet moved to and fro to pleasant melodies. Her mind was fed on the high thoughts of the poets. For this reason the children of these Greek mothers furnished models of physical beauty which have ever since put the world to shame.

The time that most can be done for the baby is before its birth. With every stitch the mother puts into the dainty wardrobe she prepares, there should go some happy loving thought. With every meal eaten, with every household duty easily accomplished, with every night's refreshing sleep, there should come the thought, "All this counts for baby's wellbeing."

But how can all this be possible for the woman who is in daily misery of mind and body? It is impossible.

The first thing a mother should do for her baby is to establish her own health. If she doesn't she will bear "a child of spleen to be a thwart disaturated to torment her." The baby's wails will be but the echo of her own; the baby's face will reflect the anguish lined in her own features.

Mothers who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription during the pre-natal period testify to its wonderful health-giving qualities; to the cheerful mind and healthy body with which the mother comes to the day of travail, and of the almost painless birth hour. It does wonderful things. It is a wonderful medicine.

THE PROOF.

Mrs. T. Dolan, of Madrid, Perkins County, Neb., writes: "I was cured of painful periods by the use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription and his Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. I think Doctor Pierce's medicine the best in the world."

Mrs. James W. Blacker, of 629 Catherine St., Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "Your medicine has done wonders for me. For years my health was very poor; I had four miscarriages, but since taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' I have much better health, and now I have a fine, healthy baby."

"I suffered fifteen years with female weakness and nervousness," writes Mrs. Vincent Bohall, of Franklin, Johnson Co., Indiana. "One year ago I began taking your 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took six bottles of each and now am well. I owe my life to Dr. Pierce."

Mrs. Carrie B. Donner, of Dayton, Green Co., Wis., writes: "I can highly recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and also his 'Favorite Prescription'—having taken the latter for nine months previous to confinement. I suffered scarcely any compared with what I had at other times."

One thing which marks the superiority of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription over all other put-up medicines for woman's use is this: It cures when all other medicines have failed to cure. It does time and again what the local practitioner has failed to do, and what in many cases he declares cannot be done—cures womanly disease of long standing, and cures them perfectly and permanently.

MORE PROOF.

"I had been a great sufferer from female weakness," writes Mrs. M. B. Wallace, of Muenster, Cooke Co., Texas. "I tried four doctors and none did me any good. I suffered six years, but at last I found relief. I followed your advice and took eight bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and four of 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I now feel like a new woman. I have gained eighteen pounds."

"My health had been poor for many years and I had taken a great deal of medicine, but it did me no good," writes Mrs. Rose Kennedy, of Springfield, Adams Co., Wis. "Last August my health was very poor; I had no appetite; could not sleep, for when I went to bed I had nervous asthma and also heart trouble. I wrote to Dr. Pierce and he kindly advised me to take his 'Favorite Prescription.' I took five bottles of the 'Prescription' and one bottle of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and I feel like a new woman."

RAISING A BABY Is something that can't be done by instinct. It needs knowledge. All the knowledge any woman needs is found in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, containing 1008 large pages and more than 700 illustrations. This great work on household medicine and hygiene is sent FREE on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book bound in paper, or 31 stamps for it in cloth covers.

Address: Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

Make Lazy Liver Lively

You know very well how you feel when your liver don't act. Bile collects in the blood, bowels become constipated and your whole system is poisoned. A lazy liver is an invitation for a thousand pains and aches to come and dwell with you. Your life becomes one long measure of irritability and despondency and bad feeling.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Worms

WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Act directly, and in a peculiarly happy manner on the liver and bowels, cleansing purifying, revitalizing every portion of the liver, driving all the bile from the blood, as is soon shown by increased appetite for food, power to digest it, and strength to throw off the waste. Beware of imitations! 10c., 25c. All druggists.

Best for the Bowels

Is There a Baby At Your House?

It should go out for a carriage ride—every one of these pleasant days. All the attention and all the medicine in the country won't do the youngster half so much good as FRESH AIR! If you haven't a carriage or a go-cart, come here and GET one. Never mind about the money. Our new spring styles are here—and you can take your pick of the entire stock on credit. Arrange the payments to suit yourself—weekly or monthly. The new Mattings are here, too—hundreds of beautiful patterns, and every quality reliable. You know we fit them to your floor and tack them down free.

GROGAN'S Mammoth Credit House.
817-819-821-823 7th Street N. W.
Between H and I sts.

Some New Bed Lines.

Charming sets of bed linen are seen in a trousseau. Sheets of lawn cambric are surrounded by a garland of fine embroidery. The upper sheet is ornamented with a monogram, surrounded with a wreath of large roses beautifully embroidered in the Louis XVI style. The part that turns down is edged with a wide flounce of Valenciennes lace. The sheets are laid over a ground of pink marceline. The mattress cover is also of pink marceline, stitched with Louis XVI designs, with puffs of pink moire at the four corners. It falls so as to hide the mattress and ends in a gather of pink mousseline de soie. The pillow cases

are also set over a ground to match the monogram and have the same garland and Valenciennes.

In Kentucky.

First citizen.—"Both of them claim the seat in Congress, and they're going to put in their claims at Washington."

Second citizen.—"At Washington? I'm shocked, sir! Why can't they fight it out here at home?"

Fuddy.—"I know Punched isn't always the most agreeable man in the world, but all the same, he has a way of saying pleasant things."

Daddy.—"Punched say pleasant things? You're joking."

Fuddy.—"Not a bit of it. For instance, he told me this morning that he was going away for two years."—Boston Transcript.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All drug stores refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

STONEHENGE.

New Interest Given to These Remains of an Earlier Time.

The announcement that the famous and mysterious circles of stones on Salisbury Plain, England, known as "Stonehenge," have been offered for sale, gave a new impetus to the interest which these remains of an earlier time have always excited. It was feared at first that the property would be purchased and, perhaps, carried away and erected on alien soil. The price named for Stonehenge and for about 1,300 acres of land adjoining was \$825,000, and up to the present time no purchaser has been found, but it is hoped that the British government will see their way clear to buy this remarkable archaeological monument, or at least some patriotic purchaser will buy it and guard it as it deserves.

The English Illustrated Magazine recently had an illustrated article dealing with the subject with photographs taken from new points of view, and from this we glean some facts. Like all standing stones, Stonehenge is, of course, a mystery, and all sorts of theories of its eternal riddle must at best be guesses. The name is a corruption of the British Stone-henge, the upright or hanging stones; and this has, no doubt, given rise to the legend of enlargement and alteration of the British Stone-henge, alleged by Merlin, during the period of Hengist. Although absolute truth is impossible, the views of antiquaries concerning the origin of Stonehenge are worth considering. Some attribute the circles to the Phoenicians, or at least to Phoenician influence, and connect them with the Phoenician or Hengist origin. The remains have also been ascribed to the Danes and Romans. The opinions as to its age are legion, some holding that the circles must have been formed in the century before the Christian era, others placing them as late as 500 A. D. The old puzzle group of stones known as the great and smaller Stonehenges, and as to the mechanical power employed is here, of course, particularly insisted on account of the ponderous crosspieces of the trilithons. It is safe to conclude that the stones of the inner circle and inner oval have been brought from a distance, and are of earlier origin than the others. Among the more recent theories as to the origin of Stonehenge is that of Sir John Lubbock, who inclines to the opinion that the circles were erected during the bronze age in Britain. It is, however, not improbable that various portions of the monument should be assigned to various dates.

The main features of Stonehenge are a "Via Sacra" or "Holy Way," two concentric circles of upright stones, two elliptical groups of stones known as the great and little, a circular embankment, and at a considerable distance from these an isolated monolith, upon which tradition has bestowed the familiar name of the "Friar's Heel." The "Via Sacra" is an avenue 1,782 feet long and has the appearance merely of a long earthen embankment of considerable height. The "Via Sacra" is a distance of fifteen feet high, and was defended by an intrenchment. The entire circuit of this mound measures 1,000 feet. Proceeding inward from the circular mound for a distance of 120 feet, the visitor reaches the outer circle of the group. This at one time consisted of thirty upright stones, three and a half feet apart, rising to the height of sixteen feet, copied by horizontal impost stones so as to form trilithons. A rude mortar and trowel arrangement held them together. Of this circle there remain now only sixteen uprights and six cross pieces. Nine feet within the outer circle are the remains of the sacred ring, containing now only seven upright monoliths. Within the second circle again is the remnant of what had been the most magnificent portion of Stonehenge, the first ellipse. Of these original five or seven trilithons there remain only two and two single uprights; these, reaching at their utmost to the height of twenty-one feet, and nowhere less than sixteen feet—sixteen feet also being the length of the impostes. These are sufficient to show the ancient grandeur of Stonehenge, the first ellipse. Of these original five or seven trilithons there remain only two and two single uprights; these, reaching at their utmost to the height of twenty-one feet, and nowhere less than sixteen feet—sixteen feet also being the length of the impostes. These are sufficient to show the ancient grandeur of Stonehenge, the first ellipse. Of these original five or seven trilithons there remain only two and two single uprights; these, reaching at their utmost to the height of twenty-one feet, and nowhere less than sixteen feet—sixteen feet also being the length of the impostes. These are sufficient to show the ancient grandeur of Stonehenge, the first ellipse.

Is Your Ailment Catarrh?
"I had Catarrh for 1 year," "I had Catarrh for 2 years," "I had Catarrh for 3 years," "I had Catarrh for 4 years," "I had Catarrh for 5 years," "I had Catarrh for 6 years," "I had Catarrh for 7 years," "I had Catarrh for 8 years," "I had Catarrh for 9 years," "I had Catarrh for 10 years," "I had Catarrh for 11 years," "I had Catarrh for 12 years," "I had Catarrh for 13 years," "I had Catarrh for 14 years," "I had Catarrh for 15 years," "I had Catarrh for 16 years," "I had Catarrh for 17 years," "I had Catarrh for 18 years," "I had Catarrh for 19 years," "I had Catarrh for 20 years."—Edmund & Williams, 82 and 84, So. 7th St.

Table Decorations.

Fairy lamps are used effectively with some decorations. A harp-shaped one of red polonetta, provided with a circular flower piece below, is sometimes used to frame a circular plate glass mirror. Another decoration suggested by a florist might consist of a fairy lamp set in the midst of a bank of pink roses and ferns, the three arched pieces being brought over the lamp and united in one piece to support a scattering cluster of roses and asparagus. The arches themselves should be trimmed with the feathery asparagus; with here and there a pink rosebud interwoven with the green.

A novel centerpiece may be made of ribbon shaped to look like a large double bow. The ribbon ends cover a small box pan filled with damp moss or cotton, in which are placed tulips or lilies of the valley, with their foliage, and maidenhair fern or asparagus.

Lilies of the valley make a very pretty decoration massed simply in a circular silver box. A spray of fine, feathery fern rising at one side of the box and backed by a tall bow of green ribbon, at the base of which are pink roses and asparagus, gives an original touch to the whole.

For a patriotic dinner or luncheon table three small silk flags on gilded staffs might be draped at the back of or in the center of a deep bowl of roses, asparagus and other flowers chosen to harmonize with the colors of the flags. An English, American and German flag combined may represent the great triple alliance, should there be English, English and German guests present. The flags should always represent the nationality of the guests. If all those invited are Americans the several flags, such as the star-spangled banner, the union jack and similar flags, may be combined. Should there be a guest of honor who is connected with one of the naval flags should be used in miniature. If any one comes with the army is a guest the army corps flag should be represented.

Eleven cubic feet of water when frozen make twelve cubic feet of ice.

A TONIC
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Half a teaspoonful in half a glass of water, refreshes and invigorates the entire system. A wholesome tonic. Contains the name Horsford's on wrapper.