No Argument Needed.

Every Sufferer from Catarrh Knows that Salves, Lotions, Washes, Sprays and Douches Do not Cure.

Powders, lotions, salves, sprays and inhalers cannot really cure Catarrh, because this disease is a blood disease, and local applications, if they ac-

complish anything at all, simply give transient relief.

The catarrhal poison is in the blood and the mucous membrane of the nose, throat and trachea tries to relieve the system by secreting large quantities of mucous, the discharge sometimes closing up the nostrils, dropping into the throat, causing deafness by closing the Eustachian tubes, and after a time causing catarrh of stomach or serious throat and lung troubles.

A remedy to really cure catarrh must be an internal remedy which will cleanse the blood from catarrhal poison and remove the fever and congestion from the mucous membrane.

The best and most modern remedies for this purpose are antiseptics scientifically known as Eucalyptol, Guaiacol, Sanguinaria and Hydrastin, and while each of these have been successfully used separately, yet it has been difficult to get them all combined in one palatable, convenient and efficient form.

The manufacturers of the new catarrh cure, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, have succeeded admirably in accomplishing this result. They are large, pleasant tasting lozenges, to be dissolved in the mouth, thus reaching every part of the mucous membrane of the throat and finally the stomach.

Unlike many catarrh remedies, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets contain no cocaine, opiate or any injurious drug whatever and are equally beneficial for little children and adults.

Mr. C. R. Rembrandt of Rochester, N. Y., says: "I know of few people who have suffered as much as I from Catarrh of the head, throat and stomach. I used sprays, inhalers and powders for months at a time with only slight relief, and had no hope of cure. I had not the means to make a change of climate, which seemed my only chance of cure.

"Last spring I read an account of some remarkable cures made by Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and promptly bought a fifty-cent box from my druggist and obtained such positive benefit from that one package that I continued to use them daily until I now consider myself entirely free from the disgusting annoyance of catarrh; my head is clear, my digestion all I could ask and my hearing, which had begun to fail as a result of the catarrh, has greatly improved until I feel I can hear as well as ever. They are a household necessity in my family."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold by druggists at 50 cents for complete treatment and for convenience, safety and prompt results they are undoubtedly the long-looked-for catarrh cure.

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MODE OF DRESS IN INDIA.

Physician Declares It Superior to European Fashion.

From the New York Tribune.

An English physician who is visiting India ascribes the soft skin, strong and supple waists and perfect carriage of the women of India to their mode of dress; but, while decrying the unhygienic costuming of western civilization, does not advocate the adoption of the eastern fashion. He says:

The garments worn by the women of India are without exception loose and of light weight. The working women wear three. First, the thin red and black petticoat, which hangs in loose folds from the waist to the knees, and which weighs only a few ounces; second, the breast garment, which is like a little bodice put on from the front and fastened by a string behind. A tape at the bottom goes round the waist, and at the top are short sleeves which keep it in position. It does not reach far behind, and is therefore something like a zouave jacket put on behind before! The third garment is a large cotton shawl (called a sari), usually red in color, with or without black or blue or yellow flowering in it. The woman usually wears this long shawl over her head, and has it hanging loosely down over her shoulders and round her body. If she meets a stranger she can draw one side of it over her face. If she wants to work she can throw it away from one arm or the other, or, if need be, she can throw it off entirely.

The doctor concludes:

The lessons that I shall go on teaching when I return to England, fortified by my experience here, are the same lessons that I have found so valuable in the past, viz., lightness of clothing (coupled with warmth), porosity of clothing, more suspension from the shoulder and less from the waist, and absolute freedom of waist movement, coupled with suitable waist muscle exercises. If only we can replace the wasp waist by a reversion toward the Venus type, we shall have done much for born and unborn generations.

For years I have been preaching to my tightly swathed sisters of the west that chest and abdomen alike need room for the regular expansion of respiration. For years I have found that the original seat of many a trouble lay in the corset and the multitude and weight of clothes hanging from the waist, and for years I have been trying to harmonize feminine needs with feminine health. Here in India I see an answer to some of the problems that have bothered me.

In England the young women, eating five times as much meat as their grandmothers ate, are paid with anaemia and languid with nervous debility. Here the same young women, eating no meat at all, know nothing of anaemia and less of nervous debility.

E. A. Barnes Dead.

E. Atwater Barnes, a prominent capitalist of New Haven and a financier well known throughout Connecticut, is dead at the Van Nuys Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal. Death was caused by apoplexy. He was president of the New Haven Trust Company and a stockholder in other financial institutions.

FOOD AND ITS VALUE

It is not of so much importance how much food we eat as it is how much is assimilated.

Unless your food is properly assimilated it can do you no good—in fact, it is harmful. It over-burdens the stomach and impairs the digestive organs. Food is easily and rapidly assimilated when

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

is taken with meals. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract improves the appetite, perfects digestion, and is a certain remedy for dyspepsia.

Beware of worthless substitutes sold in bottles, similar to Johann Hoff's. Insist upon Johann Hoff's Genuine Malt Extract.

TO ADMINISTER FUND

Board of Trustees of Carnegie Institution Has Organized.

DR. GILMAN IS CHOSEN PRESIDENT

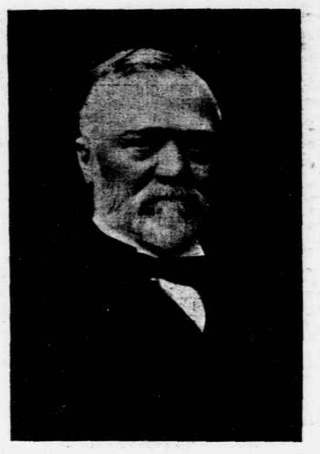
May Possibly Serve Only for the Present.

OFFICES LOCATED HERE

With two meetings, one of three hours' duration, held yesterday afternoon at the State Department, and a very much briefer one held this morning in the New Willard, the board of trustees of the Carnegie Institute have brought to a close their initial session. The various features of the organization they have effected can be stated briefly, as follows: The election of Dr. Daniel C. Gilman as president, the election of an executive committee of seven, the formal acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's endowment of $10,000,000, the election of William E. Dodge of New York to succeed former President Grover Cleveland as a member of the board of trustees, and the selection of the premises in this city known as No. 1439 K street as temporary headquarters.

The morning meeting of the board ended the session. When it had adjourned the executive committee sat for several hours in conference with Dr. Gilman, and when that meeting was adjourned the visiting trustees from other cities went to their rooms to make ready for the journey to their homes.

Immediately after Mr. Hewitt assembled the board this morning Dr. Gilman, as



Mr. Carnegie.

president of the institution, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the board of trustees, acknowledging the generosity of the gift of Mr. Carnegie in the foundation of the institution, desires to express the concurrence of the trustees in the scope and purposes stated in his deed of trust, and hereby formally accepts the donation and the responsibilities connected with it."

Dr. Gilman spoke at some length on the scope and purposes of Mr. Carnegie's gift. When he concluded the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The board then elected the following executive committee: Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, Dr. D. C. Gilman, Secretary Elihu Root, Dr. J. S. Billings, Mr. Carroll D. Wright, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell and Dr. Charles D. Walcott.

Dr. Gilman reported to the committee that the house at No. 1439 K street had been rented as a temporary home for the institution and would be occupied as an executive office within a few days. The meeting then adjourned.

From a reliable source it is learned that Dr. Gilman's acceptance of the presidency of the institution is not without reservations. He said this morning that matters were in such an uncertain state he could

President Gilman.

not tell whether he would remove to Washington from Baltimore or not. For the present, he said, he expected to be here a great deal, but he could not decide about making this city his home until affairs had straightened themselves. He is understood to have made the uncertainty of his service very clear to the trustees at this morning's meeting. It is expected, however, he will remain as president of the institution at least until the organization of its forces has been completed.

Formal Organization.

In the course of a session which extended over three hours yesterday afternoon, the board of trustees of the Carnegie Institution organized, elected the chief officer of the new establishment of scientific research, adopted by-laws and chose a successor to former President Cleveland, from whom a letter of resignation was received. Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, former president of Johns Hopkins and one of the foremost administrative educators of the nation, was voted president of the institution. Mr. Cleveland's successor is Mr. William E. Dodge of New York. The permanent officers of the board of trustees are: Former Mayor Abram S. Hewitt of New York, chairman; Dr. J. S. Billings of New York, vice chairman; Prof. Charles D. Walcott, director of the geological survey, secretary. On the conclusion of this business the board adjourned until this morning and with the expectation of concluding the work assigned to the initial session.

The trustees, who comprised a singularly notable array of distinguished business men and statesmen, assembled in the office of the Secretary of State and were welcomed by Secretary Hay. Those who attended were: The President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the president of the National Academy of Science, William E. Dodge, New York; John S. Billings, New York; William N. Frew, Pennsylvania; Lyman P. Gage, Illinois; Daniel C. Gilman, Maryland; John Hay, District of Columbia; Abram S. Hewitt, New Jersey; Henry L. Higginson, Massachusetts; Henry Hitchcock, Missouri; Charles L. Hutchinson, Illinois; William Lindsay, Kentucky; Wayne MacVeagh, Pennsylvania; D. O. Mills, New York; S. Wier Mitchell, Pennsylvania; William W. Morrow, California; Elihu Root, New York; Charles D. Walcott, District of Columbia, and Carroll D. Wright, District of Columbia.

The absentees, from all of whom letters of explanation were received, were: President Roosevelt, Senator Spooner, Justice Edward D. White of the Supreme Court, Andrew D. White, ambassador to Germany, and Mayor Seth Low of New York.

Mr. Carnegie's Address.

Mr. Hewitt convened the trustees and presided during the pro forma selection of Mr. Hay as temporary chairman and Mr. Walcott as temporary secretary. A roll call followed. Mr. Carnegie then arose and addressed the board in the following terms:

"I beg to thank you deeply for so promptly, so cordially, aiding me by acceptance of trusteeship. A note from the President

Secretary Walcott.

congratulates me upon the 'high character, indeed, I may say, the extraordinarily high character of the trustees'—such are his words. I believe this estimate has been generally approved throughout the wide boundary of the United States.

"My first thought was to fulfill the expressed wish of Washington by establishing a university here, but a study of the question forced me to the conclusion that under present conditions were Washington still with us, his finely-balanced judgment would decide that in our generation at least such use of wealth would not be the best.

"One of the most serious objections, and one which I could not overcome, was that another university might tend to weaken existing universities. My desire was to cooperate with all educational institutions and establish what would be a source of strength and not of weakness to them, and the idea of a Washington University or of anything of a memorial character was therefore abandoned.

"It cost some effort to push aside the tempting idea of a Washington University founded by Andrew Carnegie, which the president of the Woman's George Washington Memorial Association was kind enough to suggest. That may be reserved for another in the future, for the realization of Washington's desire would perhaps justify the linking of another name with his, but certainly nothing else would.

"This gift, or the donor, has no pretentions to such honor, and in no wise interferes with the proposed university or with any memorial. It has its own more modest field and is intended to co-operate with all kindred institutions, including the Washington University, if ever built, and it may be built if we continue to increase in population as heretofore for a generation. In this hope I think the name should be sacredly held in reserve. It is not a matter of one million, or ten millions, or even of twenty millions, but of more, to fulfill worthily the wish of Washington, and I think no one would presume to use that almost sacred name except for a university of the very first rank, established by national authority, as he desired. Be it our part in our day and generation to do what we can to extend the boundaries of human knowledge by utilizing existing institutions.

"Gentlemen, your work begins, your aims are high; you seek to extend known forces and to discover and utilize new forces for the benefit of man. Than this there can scarcely be greater work. I wish you abundant success and venture to prophesy that through your efforts in co-operation with and those of kindred societies in our country, contributions to the advancement of the race through research, will compare in the near future not unfavorably with those of any other land. Again, I thank you."

The Deed of Gift.

On behalf of the donor of the endowment fund, Mr. Walcott then read to the trustees the deed of gift, whereby Mr. Carnegie, in the presence of Louise Whitfield Carnegie, his wife, and Mrs. Estelle Whitfield, his sister-in-law, had transferred the sum named to the custody of the board. The deed begins with the following preamble:

"I, Andrew Carnegie of New York, having retired from active business, and deeming it to be my duty and one of my highest privileges to administer the wealth which has come to me as a trustee in behalf of others; and entertaining the confident belief that one of the best means of discharging that trust is by providing funds for improving and extending the opportunities for study and research in our country; and having full confidence in the gentlemen after named, who have at my request signified their willingness to carry out the trust which I have confided to them;

"Therefore, I have transferred to these trustees of the Carnegie Institution of Washington $10,000,000 of registered 5 per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation."

The instrument then recites that the gift is to be held in trust, and the income from the bonds or from other securities that may be substituted for them to be applied to paying the expenses of the trustees, who are to receive the bonds and collect the interest, and may sell the same and invest the proceeds according to the laws of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and who are not made responsible for the safety of the bonds or for their depreciation. They may appoint officers, fixing their salaries, and provide for the financial business of the trust. The income is to be expended in founding in Washington an institution to co-operate with those now or hereafter established, and in the broadest and most liberal manner encourage investigation, research and discovery, show the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind, provide such buildings, laboratories, books and apparatus as may be needed, and afford instruction of an advanced character to students properly qualified to profit thereby. The unexpended income may be kept in a reserve fund to defray the cost of buildings. By a two-thirds vote the trustees may modify these conditions in accordance with the original purpose, which is "to secure, if possible, for the United States of America leadership in the domain of discovery and the utilization of new forces for the benefit of man."

Secretary Hay received the deed of gift and announced that the board would properly enter upon a discussion as to the most advantageous administration of the fund. This discussion was very full and consumed most of the time the board was in session. The result took the form of the following by-laws:

By-Laws Adopted.

1. The officers of the board of trustees shall be a chairman, a vice chairman and a secretary, all of whom shall be chosen biennially, by ballot.

2. The annual meeting of the board shall be held in Washington on such day in November as shall be fixed by the board or by the executive committee. Other meetings of the board may be called by the executive committee on twenty days' notice to each member of the board, and they shall be called in the same manner by the chairman of the board or by the secretary, on the written request of seven members of the board.

3. The trustees, by ballot, shall appoint a president of Carnegie Institution, whose term of office shall be five years. He may or may not be a member of the board of trustees.

4. The trustees, by ballot, shall designate six persons, to constitute with the president an executive committee. Their term of office shall be three years, and the members shall be re-eligible. The four members first chosen shall, by lot, determine who shall hold office for the period of two, three, four or five years, so that the term of one member may expire annually after the first year. Any person elected to fill a vacancy shall be chosen for the unexpired part of his predecessor's term.

5. The executive committee, under the direction of the trustees, shall have charge of all arrangements for administration, research and instruction; designate advisory committees for specific duties; determine all payments and salaries; keep a written record of all their transactions and appropriations, and submit to the board of trustees at the annual meeting a report, which shall be published. Provided that no expenditure shall be authorized or made by them except in pursuance of a previous appropriation voted by the board.

6. The executive committee shall make arrangements for the custody of the funds of the institution; keep an accurate account of all receipts and disbursements, and submit annually to the trustees a full statement of the finances of the institution.

7. In the event of a vacancy in the office of president, or in his absence or inability to perform his duties, they shall devolve upon the secretary of the executive committee, who shall be a member thereof.

8. In the event of a vacancy in the office of president, or in his absence or inability to perform his duties, they shall devolve upon the secretary of the executive committee, who shall be a member thereof.

9. At least one month before the annual meeting the president of the board of trustees shall appoint an authorized public accountant to audit the accounts of the institution.

10. The terms of all officers shall continue until their successors are elected.

11. These by-laws may be amended without notice at the meeting of the board of trustees in November, 1902, by a majority vote of those present, and at any prior or subsequent meeting by a majority vote of the entire membership of the board, provided written notice of the proposed amendment has been mailed to each member of the board thirty days prior to the meeting.

Only one other matter of business was undertaken during the afternoon—the election of the permanent officers given above. The day closed, however, with a dinner given by the trustees by Secretary Hay, at which both President Roosevelt and Mr. Carnegie were present.

Hotel Arrivals.

Raleigh—W. S. Foreman, East St. Louis; T. J. Keenan, Pittsburg; A. B. White, West Virginia; Frank M. Johnston, St. Louis; P. J. Carlin, Wm. E. Hoyt, W. D. Cram, Wm. E. Tucker, A. L. Hart and wife, New York; Edw. M. McLellan, Boston; James J. Wait, Chicago; F. H. Briggs, J. C. Murray, New York.

Willard's—J. S. Bartte, Paul Morton, Boston; A. S. Billings, John Hammond, A. Stone, W. E. Cotton, E. L. Shipman, W. F. Thummel, S. Starr, C. A. Pugsley, New York; Geo. B. Blanchard, Tacoma, Wash.; R. W. Alexander, Charleston, W. Va.; E. G. Ravkin, Pittsburg; Geo. C. Lee, Boston; Gen. Felix Agnus, Baltimore; George H. Lawrence, Milwaukee; J. S. Wilson, Dr. A. W. Biddle, J. W. Durham, Jas. P. McNichol, M. Gibson, C. A. Shedell, C. A. Hyde, Philadelphia; F. E. Wills, Robert Stuart, Chicago; A. Feiss, Toledo, Ohio; Thomas Riley, Harrisburg; E. G. Jones, Portland, Ore.; Fred. B. Wood, Austin, Tex.; H. M. Atkinson, Wabash, Ind.; Hugh R. Richards, Indianapolis; Fred. K. Wicks, London, Eng.; E. A. McCornack, Salem, Ore.

Ebbitt—S. Alexander, Wheeling, W. Va.; V. C. Cramer, A. C. Keeley, Philadelphia; E. V. MacLean, R. R. Rook, E. T. Rich, New York; W. H. Taylor, Newark, N. J.; F. J. Bowden, Hancock, Mich.; F. G. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cochran—J. W. Holcomb, L. G. Schafer, J. S. Hoffman, Chicago; E. A. Hurry and wife, New York city; A. L. Bosworth, Holyoke, Mass.; T. R. Jessup and wife, Philadelphia; W. O. Ashland, Chicago; T. W. Wells and wife, Hartford, Conn.

Richmond—Norman Burdick, Albany, N. Y.; C. L. Coher, New York city; Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hoar, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Smith, Eliot Gregory, R. W. J. Welling, New York.

Dewey—James D. Putnam, Illinois; Dr. Daniel Malloy, A. M. Pomeroy, Pennsylvania; Mrs. G. B. Branon, New York city.

National—H. Ellis, St. Louis; P. E. Whitson, Chicago; Dr. H. M. Warren, New York; W. D. Beard, Black Rock, Ark.; E. Wilkinson and wife, Philadelphia; William Hawson, I. M. Pettitt, England; F. Pratt, Boston; W. P. Hahn, Canton, Ohio; Chas. Wilkins, Pendleton, Oreg.; Thomas Nolan, Providence.

St. James—Joe Mitchell Chapple, Boston; J. D. Templeton and wife, Cincinnati; William Boag, San Francisco; C. G. Cairy and wife, New York; F. L. Hage, Dover, N. H.; J. F. Buck and wife, Boston.

Metropolitan—R. H. Palmer, Louis R. Cochrane, W. H. Brown, I. M. Timberlake, New York; Jas. A. Mudd, Chicago; Geo. S. Burrusa, Columbus, Ga.; A. Billcliff, Geo. H. Gibby and wife, Boston; O. C. Fuller, W. C. Carter, Atlanta, Ga.; E. P. Kirk, J. Bee and wife, Philadelphia; Alfred Taussig, Cleveland; J. Frank Porter, Wilmington, Del.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

THE PEOPLE'S OPPORTUNITY

Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company Becoming a Popular Monopoly.

EVERY SHARE A VOTING SHARE

Giant Syndicate of Small Investors Taking Up the Stock of the Mergenthaler-Horton Company, Which Has No Bonds, No Preferred Stock, No Debts of Any Kind, and Which Will Control a Great Industry.

The rapid organization of what is in reality a People's Trust to control, from one end of the country to the other, a great industry, is proving a most successful venture to the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company.

As the matter is investigated day by day by those interested, the truth is emphasized that the great, though simple, basket making machines, protected by sweeping fundamental basic patents, hold within themselves the control of the fruit basket industry.

Those who wish to be interested in the immense profits are subscribing for the company's stock by the thousands.

As a general thing, the capital for floating a big company is furnished by some syndicate, which takes control of the company and demands a heavy tribute in stock for the cash it furnishes.

Nearly every big enterprise which controls a certain line of business is in turn controlled by the syndicate, and the syndicate is always dominated by some one man, who becomes the dictator of policy for the entire industry.

This plan the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company has endeavored to avoid. The company will have perfect control of the entire fruit basket manufacturing business. No more complete, though popular and economical, monopoly can exist than that which will be enjoyed by this company, since the machines which it will put to work making baskets are the ONLY MACHINES EVER INVENTED FOR MAKING BASKETS, and are protected by the most sweeping patents.

In offering the first sales at 25 cents a share, with a par value of one dollar, the company is saying to every investor, whether his investment be twenty-five dollars or twenty-five thousand dollars:

"If you invest now you will become yourself one of the great syndicate that is providing the capital for this big company."

Is not this a better and more equitable arrangement than to pay a Wall Street syndicate a large sum in stock, sufficient to absorb all the profits from increase of value, and forcing the small investor to buy of the Wall Street syndicate at par or higher?

In buying stock at 25 cents per share the investor becomes one of the syndicate, and shares the syndicate's profit.

The price will be increased as soon as a sufficient sum is realized to make and equip 200 machines.

The investor naturally asks, why it is that a splendid thing like this basket machine should be offered to the public with its shares at 25 cents on the dollar. The explanation is simple. That is the only equitable way in which a sufficient sum can be raised as capital to entirely realize the splendid possibilities, without a surrender of what in the end would prove much more expensive.

And why should not the pioneer investors secure the advantages of early subscription?

When the price advances to forty, fifty, sixty cents, and so on to par and beyond, as the various steps of the company's policy of equipment are provided for, the early investor will see why the arrangement is wise and economical to the company as well as immensely profitable to himself, and the slower person who has taken several weeks to decide will find himself more anxious to buy as the stock goes higher in price.

In 1901 the total American output was 2,000,000,000 baskets, which had a value, at net wholesale prices, of $11,500,000, and which WERE ALL MADE BY HAND.

During the last fruit season in some sections the price of quart berry baskets went up to $4.00 a thousand. The average price is $2.00 per thousand. In many places it was impossible to secure baskets at ANY PRICE, as the manufacturers of hand-labor baskets could not supply the demand.

By the use of these machines a saving in labor can be effected to the company each year over hand labor of $2,000,000.

Add to this the profits of the manufacturers of hand-labor baskets, which profits were computed to be last year $1,387,000.

And the saving in labor and profits is shown, amounting to $3,387,000.

Through the use of the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine, aside from the saving over hand labor, the profits accruing would be nearly double those now made by manufacturers of the present hand-labor baskets. But an addition of 50 per cent would increase the profits already shown by the sum of $693,500.

These are not idle figures. Any one who will take the trouble of investigating the fruit basket-making industry of this country can prove them for himself.

There is no sort of enterprise before the public with one-hundredth part of the certainty of returns possessed by this company which can offer a fraction of the profits which await investors in the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company.

The smallest order for stock which will be accepted is for one hundred shares, or twenty-five dollars.

All checks should be drawn to the order of Charles R. Barlow, treasurer.

Subscriptions are being received at the offices of the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company, Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1001 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Orders by mail are promptly filled.

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HEALTH VALUE OF SCENTS.

Ideas of the Ancients to Which Science is Turning Again.

From the New York Sun.

Science at present shows a tendency to turn back to some of the beliefs of the ancients regarding scents centuries ago. Scents were accounted more than luxuries. Odorous herbs, notably vervain, warded off the evil eye. The Mosaic ritual is full of hyssops, nard and frankincense. Greece set cinnamon gates to its elysium, and surrounded it with a scented river a hundred cubits broad, which souls swam through and thereby purged themselves of earthly grossness.

Pliny records eighty-five remedies derived from odorous rue, forty-one whose base was mint, thirty-two balms from roses, twenty-one from lilies, bulb and bloom, and seventeen medicaments strong in the virtue of violets. Thus it appears that the violet cure for cancer is among the very new things that surface science scorned because they were so very old. Now, say various experts, one must choose and use perfumes with an eye, or rather, a nose to health. So it is worth while to set down the properties attributed to various perfumes. Pure violet essence is said to be especially suitable to nervous people. But it must be obtained from the flowers themselves, not the chemical imitations. Chemically derived perfumes are irritant, poisonous even, to persons of especially sensitive constitution.

True flower scents are obtained in three ways: First by spreading fresh blossoms upon glass thickly smeared with pure grease, letting them stand in the sun, and as they wilt, replacing them until the grease is as fragrant as the flowers; second, be repeatedly infusing fresh petals in oil; and, third, by infusing them in ether, which is then distilled to a dry solid. As this solid sells for $250 an ounce, it is easy to understand why the ether process, though far and away the best, is not commonly used. But the scented grease and the essences made by steeping it in pure spirit are never cheap. After all the scent possible has been extracted from the grease it is still fragrant enough to make the very finest perfumed soap.

All the citrene scents, bergamot, neroli, orange-flower water—are refreshing, and, in a degree, stimulating, if properly prepared. To make a lasting perfume some animal base is essential—musk, civet or ambergris. If the base is too strong, it makes the flower-scent curiously irritant. People who feel themselves faint in a crowded room, are often the victims of several scents simultaneously attacking their nerves. A single odor, no matter how strong, after awhile deadens the olfactory nerves, whereas a combination keeps them active.

Hay fever, which, it is believed by some, arises from the irritant properties of fine odorous pollen yielded by grass and weed fields, is in a way a type of perfume action. Scent particles in general are not strong enough or acrid enough to set up violent ills. None the less, they have their effect. Witness the refreshment of lavender water when one is faint from heat or crowding. Lavender is peculiarly suited to high strung temperaments. It is soothing as well as refreshing, without being unduly stimulating. Jasmine should always be used pure. Alone it tones and braces the whole system, but in almost all of its compounds is singularly depressing. Neroli is the exception. Jasmine and neroli together in faint essence make the scent of scents for all who have hysterical tendencies.

BURGLAR COMMITS SUICIDE.

He Was Just on the Point of Being Arrested.

J. M. Walsh, charged with burglary, barricaded a door in a room in the Revere House, Chicago, yesterday when arrest seemed imminent and committed suicide by blowing out his brains. A burglary had been committed several days ago in the home of A. C. Kaltenbrun by the connivance of a woman servant, and $100, a gold watch and several trinkets stolen. The police began a hot pursuit, which closed about this man. Walsh registered at the hotel last night and several hours later when the police demanded admittance blocked their way. As the officers forced open the door Walsh fired a bullet into the right side of his head and fell unconscious. He was removed to the Passavant Hospital, where he died soon after. Letters written to friends which he left confessed the crime.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

What do you think of laying blistered Copper down in New York for FOUR CENTS per pound? Our prosperous neighbor, the

GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY,

Claims to be able to do so.

We offer you an opportunity to buy into a Copper Company in the same Mineral Zone that is

LA CANANEAS COPPER COMPANY

(Organized under Arizona laws.)

Capital Stock = = $5,000,000

1,000,000 shares, par value, $5.00 each, full paid, non-assessable and free from individual liability.

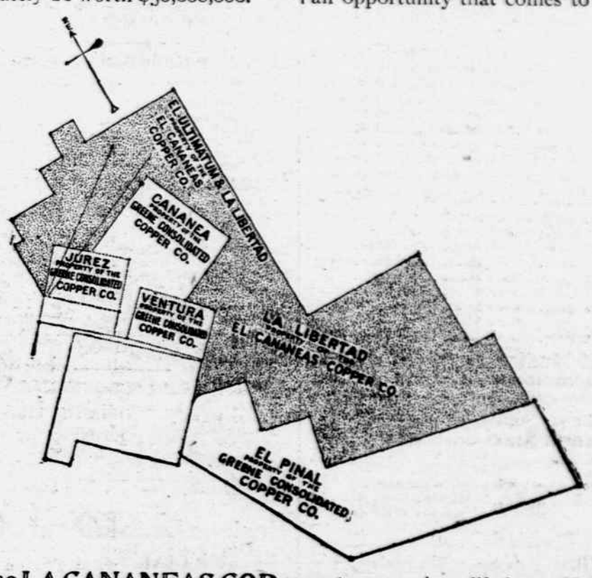
Covering the La Libertad and El Ultimatum Copper properties, containing 230 acres, adjoining the Mines of the Greene Consolidated in the Puertocitas Cananea District, Sonora, Mexico.

The Cananea deposits have been brought today to a state of perfection by the operations of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, who claim to have $120,000,000 of ore in sight, and now making about 35,000,000 pounds of metallic copper per annum, and anticipate the making of [illegible] per annum within two (2) years. Two years ago the Greene Consolidated offered its stock at $5.00 per share. The stock is now held by the Company at $50.00 per share, and over $5,000,000 is said to be invested in the full operations of that organization; and it is claimed that the properties of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company will ultimately be worth $50,000,000.

erything in the Cananea. The Greene Consolidated Copper Company, the Sonora and Indiana Company, the La Democrata Company and the La Cananeas Copper Company.

The La Libertad property is very fortunately located, considering the discoveries of ore made in the Greene properties, and it is earnestly hoped that the developments of the La Libertad Mines may cause it to be a fit companion for the famous properties of our successful neighbor.

We believe that to invest or speculate in a mining proposition, surrounded as is this one by so many favorable circumstances, is to grasp an opportunity that comes to an investor once in a lifetime. Here are 230 acres of mineral land lying in the very heart of the Puertocitas, in close companionship to the Greene Consolidated Copper Company's property.



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