

OLDEST IN YEARS—HIGHEST IN HONORS
MOST WIDELY USED

Baker's Cocoa

A good housekeeper says: "All the early years of my life were spent in the tropics of India; and in the many English and American homes with which I was familiar Baker's Cocoa was almost universally used. Since coming to this country I have experimented with other makes, but have put them all aside for Baker's, which seems so much more acceptable."

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
Established 1780 Dorchester, Mass.

NOT TO SHUT OUT ALIENS

Cuban Measure is Strongly Opposed

AN UNFAVORABLE REPORT

By Congress Committee—Act Would Prevent Buying Real Estate—Practically a Ban on the Use of Foreign Capital.

Havana, March 6.—An advance report on Congressman Emilio Arzaga's bill prohibiting the further acquisition of real estate in Cuba by foreigners, has been agreed to by the committee on codes, to which it was referred two weeks ago. The report declares that the project is unreasonable and dangerously detrimental to the prosperity of the public.

The Audiencia court, before which Alberto Yarni, who assaulted J. Cornell Tarler, secretary of the American legation, in a case last September, was tried on the charge of assaulting the representative of a friendly nation, rendered a decision yesterday that the accused was ignorant of Tarler's identity, and that therefore the serious crime for which he was indicted at the instance of Edwin W. Morgan, the American minister, had not been committed.

OFFER OF BALKAN MEDIATION

May Be Made By The Interparliamentary Union.

Brussels, March 6.—The Patriote states that, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the French parliament on Feb. 25, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the president of the group, sent a communication to M. Benares, the Belgian minister of state, asking him as president of the Interparliamentary union to request the representatives of the neutral powers to offer their services to arbitrate the Balkan question. Mr. Benares replied to Baron d'Estournelles that before doing so he desired a fuller explanation bearing on the French proposal.

The rejection by the United States Congress of the invitation extended by the Belgian government to participate in the exposition of 1910 at Brussels is considered a serious blow by the organizers of the exposition, for two other powers also have decided not to take part.

\$6,000,000 SUITS SETTLED

Mutual Life Insurance Company to Receive \$815,000.

New York, March 6.—The \$6,000,000 suits brought by the Mutual Life Insurance company against its former president, Richard A. McCurdy, and other officers, as a result of the revelations made in the course of the life insurance investigations of 1905, have been settled.

The dozen suits were discontinued on Thursday, and the company has received in cash or credit \$815,000.

According to the officers of the company, this compromise brings into the Mutual treasury about one-third of the outside figure which might actually have been recovered in the litigation, the \$6,000,000 named being duplicated in part, and the most favorable construction of the law, being less than \$5,000,000.

SOME ADVICE ON THE TARIFF

Many Phases Covered by New York Chamber of Commerce.

New York, March 6.—Memorials to Congress have been adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce protesting against the computation of ad valorem duties under the new tariff on the whole-sale market price in this country instead of on the price abroad; urging provision in the new tariff law for securing from France minimum rates of duty on American exports; and favoring the bill for providing adequate residences abroad for American diplomatic officials. The appointments urged of a committee to study the question of the Panama canal construction and report what should be done to make the canal subserve for all time the needs of a constantly expanding international commerce.

NEBRASKA FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Favor Submitting Constitutional Amendment to State's Electors.

Lincoln, Neb., March 6.—The Nebraska House, by the necessary two-thirds vote of 62 to 34, has passed the Howard bill submitting a constitutional amendment permitting women to vote at all elections.

Trade Report

New York, March 6.—Dispatches to R. G. Dun & Co. indicate a more uniform improvement in trade conditions, favorably all sections of the country. Boston reports a more settled condition in iron and steel, and several large contracts are pending for finished products. Cotton mills are pressed for deliveries and manufacturers of woads are very busy.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever

DR. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.

Removes Tan, Freckles, Blemishes, and every blemish on the face. It is the best of its kind, and is used by the most beautiful women in the world. It is a secret, and is not to be given away. It is a gift to the world, and is to be used by all who desire a skin of beauty.

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BRYAN IS SATISFIED

Would Rather Be Defeated Than Own Office to Powers That Corrupt.

Pittsburg, March 6.—At a banquet tendered him here by the Allegheny County Bryan League, when over 1,000 guests were present, William J. Bryan spoke on "The Present Hour." He launched at once into a resume of the recent campaign, and said that before the election he had expected to win, but now, instead of being surprised at being defeated, he feels more surprised that the Democratic party polled as many votes as it did. Mr. Bryan said he would rather be the defeated candidate of the Democratic party and have the support that he received and the votes of the 6,000,000 than be president and feel that he owed it to the powers that corrupt.

THE RUSSIAN CONCENTRATION

Movement of Troops is Not Because of Hostile Intentions.

Kiev, March 6.—The reported movements of Russian and Austrian troops each on their own side of the frontier has aroused considerable speculation here, but in an interview yesterday General Alexiev, chief of staff of the Kiev military department, denies any purpose for the concentration. It is expected that the Austrian soldiers are being concentrated at Tarnopol and Skalat in Galicia, and the Thirty-Third Russian Infantry division is now on its way to this city from the Caucasus. Several regiments already have moved into the military camp near the frontier, and the Orlov regiment is on its way to the same camp from Kremenchug.

RADFORD ON HIS WAY NORTH

American Arctic Explorer Arranging at Winnipeg For Supplies and Dogs.

Winnipeg, March 6.—Harry W. Radford, the American traveler and naturalist, arrived here yesterday from Ottawa on his way to the Arctic coast. Mr. Radford is here to confer with Commissioner Chipman of the Hudson Bay company, from whom he is to obtain dogs and supplies for his 6,000-mile snowshoe and boat journey to the Far North, which is to occupy three years. While in Ottawa the American explorer was received by Premier Laurier, who expressed great interest in the intended journey. Mr. Radford will leave Winnipeg in a few days for Edmonton, where the overland journey begins.

DENIAL FROM CHICAGO PACKERS

Say They Sent no Bad Meat to London.

Chicago, March 6.—Officials of several large packing concerns say that it is extremely unlikely that any of the consignment of diseased meat, complained of yesterday by Dr. Williams, the medical officer of the port of London, was shipped from Chicago. One official said: "I cannot see how it would be possible for meat such as is described to be shipped anywhere, in view of the rigid federal inspection now in force in Chicago, especially, the government representatives are very strict."

LOWER WAGES FOR 50,000

Iron Producers of East Start Movement Which Will Become National.

New York, March 6.—It was learned yesterday that the Eastern Pig Iron association, which is made up of the leading iron producers of the East, has practically agreed to reduce the wages of its workmen ten per cent, and that notices will be posted to this effect on March 15. Similar reductions, it is said, will be made later on the part of all blast furnaces in the country, and between 50,000 and 75,000 men will be affected.

HUNT FOR SOLDIERS

No Trace Found of Lieut. King, Missing With His Men.

Manila, March 6.—Constabulary are searching the hills of northern Luzon for traces of Lieut. Harry L. King of the 1st cavalry and his detachment, who were reported yesterday to have been killed by headhunters. They have not been able to confirm the story of massacre, but at the same time they have been unable so far to locate Lieut. King and his men.

TO PUT FORWARD CLOCK

Commons Passes Daylight Saving Bill on Second Reading.

London, March 6.—The daylight saving bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons yesterday by 130 votes to 94.

This bill was drafted to promote the earlier use of daylight in certain months yearly by putting forward the clock 20 minutes on four successive Sundays in April and reversing the process on the four Sundays in September.

CROSSES COUNTRY TO WED.

Naval Officer, After Cruise Around World, Marries at San Jose.

San Jose, Cal., March 6.—Ensign Humphrey Churchill, U. S. N., who made the trip around the world on the flagship Connecticut, was married in this city last night to Miss Martha Williams Churchill, a local girl. The ceremony, after a flying trip across the continent, and with his bride he will start east today to join his ship.

SENDS A COMPASS

Miss Elkins Wishes Duke Success in His Explorations.

London, March 6.—It is stated that the Duke of the Abruzzi has received from Miss Katherine Elkins an explorer's compass, with a letter expressing the donor's best wishes for the success of the Duke's Himalayan expedition.

Court to Decide on Baseball

Indianapolis, March 6.—Gov. Marshall yesterday sent a special message to the legislature saying he would neither sign nor veto the Bill legalizing baseball on Sunday, but he would leave the question of its constitutionality to the courts.

Fresh from the gardens of Ceylon (the finest tea-producing country in the world), "Salada" Tea is sold only in sealed lead packets to preserve its delicious flavor and aroma. At all grocers.

Are Drugs Necessary? Do Drugs Cure Disease? Can Nature be Assisted?

If people were born right and afterwards lived right, there would be no use for medicine. Every doctor knows this. So do other well-informed people. One thing more. When a person lives wrongly, or acquires bodily weakness by heredity, medicine can do only very little. Medicine cannot cure him. Only charlatans claim that medicines will cure disease. Medicines may palliate symptoms. Medicines may urge the powers of Nature to resist disease. Medicines sometimes arouse the efforts of the human body to fight itself against derangement. This is the most that medicine can do.

A man accidentally puts his finger in the fire. Instinctively he wags his finger in his mouth, then blows on it for the cooling effect. This is no cure. He knows it very well. But it makes it feel better for the time being.

People eat unwisely. This produces dyspepsia or indigestion. The only rational cure is to eat correctly. Yet if a palliative is at hand the pains of indigestion can be mitigated, the throes of dyspepsia assuaged. The medicine cannot be said to have cured. It simply palliates disagreeable symptoms. The cure must come through right living.

Takes Peruna, for instance. No one claims Peruna is a cure for dyspepsia. But Peruna will stimulate the stomach to perform its function properly. Peruna will increase the flow of digestive fluids, without which digestion cannot be carried on at all. It will increase the relish of food, the appetite.

It is admitted that all this can be accomplished by right living, but there are so many people who either will not or do not know how to eat correctly that a tremendous amount of good can be done by the wise use of Peruna.

A stomach that has been frequently abused performs the function of digestion very lazily. Such a stomach allows the food to remain undigested for some time after it is swallowed. This leads to fermentation of the food. Sour stomach is the result. This goes on week after week, until the blood is poisoned with the products of fermentation. This condition is very apt to produce rheumatism.

It is not claimed that Peruna will cure rheumatism. Nothing will cure rheumatism but correct living. But it is claimed that Peruna will assist a badly abused stomach to perform its work.

If a person would correct his habits, persist in right eating and temperate ways, undoubtedly the stomach would right itself, the blood would rid itself of the poison, and everything would be right. But as said before there are a multitude of people who will not or cannot adopt right methods of living. To such people Peruna is a boon. A dose before meals will assist the stomach to do its work. This prevents fermentation of the food, brings about normal digestion, and all the train of ill that follow indigestion disappear.

In other words, Peruna is helpful to those who live badly, or those who have acquired some chronic weakness. Peruna does not cure, but it assists the powers of Nature to bring about a cure. The whip does not increase the power of the horse to pull a load, but judiciously used it stimulates the horse to use his powers at the right time, without which he could not have pulled the load.

This illustrates the effect of Peruna, or any other good remedy upon the system. Taken at the right time, it calls forth the powers of the human system to meet the encroachments of disease, and thus cures short, if not entirely ends, the diseased action.

No one should ever attempt to substitute medicine in the place of right living. In the end such an attempt will prove a disaster. But an occasional use of the right medicine at the right time is a godsend, and no reasonable person will undertake to deny it.

Those who know how to use Peruna find it of untold value. By and by the world will get wise enough so that through correct living no medicine at all will be needed. But that time has not arrived. In the meantime, while the world is approaching that perfection in which all medicine will be eliminated, Peruna is a handy remedy to have in the house.

Slight derangements of the stomach; slight catarrhal attacks of the liver, the throat, bronchial tubes, lungs or bowels; these attacks are sure to lead to grave diseases, and can be averted by the judicious use of Peruna.

Wouldn't you like to read a few un-solicited testimonials from people who have used Peruna, and who stand ready to confirm the above statements concerning it. If so, address the Peruna Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio, and we will send some prepaid.

BRIMFUL OF ROMANCE

[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]

My dear, I have to announce my engagement. I am happy to say that it is not one of those practical affairs so common among people of our degree, but a real, genuine romance.

You may remember, one winter four years ago at St. Petersburg, how the American minister took pains to introduce us everywhere and how we were received even at the Winter palace. This much you know; but, though you are my bosom friend, it is all you know, and there is a great deal more to come. At the Winter palace, of course, I saw many of the young bloods of the empire and danced with them too. They were all very polite, and I found myself, an American without a title, receiving as much attention as any of the countesses or baronesses.

We became very intimate at the American minister's, and one evening while I was at the embassy a young man passed me in the hall who had called upon the minister and whom I recognized as one of the men who had favored me in the cotillon at the Winter palace. He did not appear to recognize me—indeed, he seemed very distrustful and was hurrying into the minister's private office. The same evening the minister told us that a young nobleman had called on him with a very singular request. He was implicated in a political affair that would send him to Siberia if it was discovered and was sure to be known within a few days. He asked the minister to give him a passport to America. This was impossible, the minister said, though I didn't understand why. Later I was told that the young man had been sent to Siberia for life. Think how mean it was of the minister not to have given him the passport! It would have saved him from a fate worse than death.

The scene changes. I am in America. I have forgotten much of my winter's experiences in Russia, for three years have passed since then. But I have not forgotten the young man who was sent to Siberia because our minister wouldn't give him a pass. I am in our touring car, taking a morning sixty mile spin, and am thinking of the poor prisoner at the time. Turning a sharp bend in the road, the chauffeur reduced the speed, going very slowly, when suddenly I saw a man standing in front of the car pointing a revolver at us. He ordered the chauffeur to stop, which he was obliged to do or be killed, and, coming to the side of the car, he said to me:

"You are rich. I want \$5,000. Give it to me or you are a dead woman."

What did I do? I faltered. When I revived the robber was sitting beside the chauffeur, holding his revolver where he could use it at a moment's notice. As soon as he saw that I had opened my eyes he said to me:

"Your man told me that you hadn't much with you. He has promised to take us all to your home, which he says is a few miles up the road, and you are to get me the money. If he doesn't I'll kill both of you."

"It's the only way to save our lives," said the chauffeur.

The chauffeur was a man of great strength, but what could he do with an armed man? I noticed that he was increasing the speed, and we were soon going at the machine's full capacity. Presently the road veered slightly, but enough to sway the robber. All of a sudden the chauffeur partly turned, caught the robber's hand with which he was holding himself in his seat, disengaged it, then threw his whole weight against the robber, who went head downward on to the road. I thought the machine was going over,

NAVAL STORES PRODUCTION

In 1908 and 1907 Reported by U. S. Forest Service.

Washington, March 6.—The production of more than 36,500,000 gallons of turpentine and more than 4,000,000 barrels of rosin, with a valuation of more than \$14,000,000 for the turpentine and nearly \$18,000,000 for the rosin, summarizes the output of the naval stores industry for 1908, according to the preliminary report of the United States Forest Service just completed. The study was provided for in a special appropriation of \$10,000 by Congress and the report contains the most complete and accurate statistics ever gathered for the naval stores industry in this country and covers the production for both 1907 and 1908, giving comparative figures for the two years.

Of the eight Southern states, each producing more than 200,000 gallons of turpentine and 25,000 barrels of rosin, Florida leads the list with 17,930,300 gallons of turpentine in 1908 against 15,727,700 gallons in 1907, and 1,932,114 barrels of rosin in 1908 against 1,774,370 barrels in 1907.

Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas follow in the order named.

While the figures show an increase of 2,408,200 gallons of turpentine and 288,982 barrels of rosin for 1908 over 1907, there was a marked decrease in the value of the product for 1908, as compared with the preceding year. This was due to the great decrease in the prevailing prices for turpentine for 1908 and the slight decrease in the prevailing prices for rosin during the same year. The value of the product for the two years follows:

Turpentine, 1908, \$14,112,377.32; 1907, \$18,283,400.93; rosin, 1908, \$17,783,509.61; 1907, \$17,317,859.93; a difference in the value of the combined output of \$3,704,828.98 in favor of 1907.

The figures used in determining the value of turpentine and rosin for the two years are based on the market quotations at Savannah, the recognized naval stores market of the United States. The average price received for turpentine manufactured in 1908 was \$3.3877 per gallon, and in 1907 was \$2.5349 per gallon. The average price received for rosin in 1908 was \$4.14 per barrel, and in 1907 was \$4.33 per barrel.

The number of operations for the two years was distributed among the eight states as follows:

	1908	1907
Alabama	192	192
Florida	633	633
Georgia	666	643
Louisiana	25	25
Mississippi	94	93
North Carolina	41	48
South Carolina	37	39
Texas	8	4
Total	1,696	1,629

The increase in production for 1908 over 1907 was due to more favorable weather and labor conditions than to increased operations. But few operators increased their operations, owing to the disorganized condition of the market at the time operations commenced. Figures upon which the report of production for the two years is based were secured by a system of correspondence and personal visits to the points of production by agents of the forest service.

MAGAZINE REVIEW

Ears and Emotions.

"Unlike the eye, which chiefly informs the mind, the ear stirs the emotions," says Dr. William Hanna Thompson, in an article, "As to Ourselves," in the March Everybody's. "We can see a fish writhing in its death agony without pity, but no one can so listen to an animal's shrieks of pain. This is as it should be, for however wrong the head, the heart should keep right. The ear also is intensely personal. It makes no mistakes about whose voice we hear. Once on the deck of a Glasgow steamer I parted from a student friend, and we did not meet again for thirty years. I could never have known him by sight—for time sadly spoils eye memories—but his voice told me who he was the moment he spoke. All such facts reveal why through the ear the profoundest depths of being are revealed; for some persons, indeed, music, instead of being only sounds proceeding from tongue, lips, or instruments, is the speech itself of the inmost soul. Beethoven composed some of his finest symphonies after he had become stone deaf.

"Nor has that great being who is behind each sense organ failed to remedy the deficiencies of the ear more wonderfully than those of the eye. I was once told that a gentleman wished to speak to me by long-distance telephone, and on my asking what he wanted his voice trembled as he said that his child had pneumonia. He and his own physician, who was with him, then spoke alternately; and though they were hundreds of miles away, I could distinguish their different voices as readily as if we were actually together. It was by means of an electrified wire that the ear heard personal voice and tone transmitted a thousand times further and faster than waves of air could vibrate. But what is that marvel compared with wireless telegraphy? Here is man bridging the entire universe to become a human voice speaking to a human ear!

AN ORNAMENT TO THE BAR

A. A. Walker Wants to Practice Law and Makes an Offer.

The following epistle received by a member of the general assembly of Georgia explains itself:

Wrightsville, Ga., August 26th 1908.

Honor.—Representative of the State of Georgia Dear Sir you Will Please inform my Petition in the General Assembly before it closes Asking that they Allow your Petitioner A. A. Walker to Practice Law in Said State and County by the Said Walker Paying a Permissible Tax of Ten Dollars for Each Year He the Said Walker does Such Practice your Petitioner not being able to Pay for Blackstone and other Books and under go such other Expenses and your Petitioner think it Just that he be Allowed Said Privileges and I Know you Will do all in your Power for me and I cant say Why it cant be done Show My letter or Petition to Capt. L. A. Mathews and ask him Help you and Tell him I went in Carters Dist. G. M. and done all I could for him With out money and With out Price Also C. W. Branch Knows me and Will Help you Pleas attend to it before the legislator Adjourn and your Petitioner Will Evr Pray and Solfourth and Tell him I will doe his Law Practice and Turkey Hunting for Nothing and you also I Would come up there Just as Soon as I could but havant the money Pleas offer the Same and See What you can doe Yours Truly

A. A. Walker.

Wrightville R. F. D. 4.

If there is any Lawyer Want to ask me any question Write me and I Will gladly answer it for Him I hav bin Studying Law for the last 18 years and I think under Stand it to Some extent Now I Will Stop talking a bout Law and talk a bout the etel Cort of Wrightville Apoint all officers only till January and then let them be Elected by a Vote of the Peopel at Johnson county.

Yours Truly

A. A. Walker.

and I Will Pay you What Ever you charge if I can git the money I am like the Nigger Song I havnt got No money but I Will hav Some—From Lee Moxley

We Give Away Absolutely Free of Cost

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in Plain English, or Medicine Simplified, by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, a book of 1068 large pages and over 700 illustrations, in strong paper covers, to any one sending 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, or in French Cloth binding for 31 stamps. Over 680,000 copies of this complete Family Doctor Book were sold in cloth binding at regular price of \$1.50. Afterwards, one and a half million copies were given away as above. A new, up-to-date revised edition is now ready for mailing. Better send NOW, before all are gone. Address: World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

THE ONE REMEDY for women's peculiar ailments good enough that its makers are not afraid to print on its outside wrapper its every ingredient. No Secrets—No Deception.

THE ONE REMEDY for women which contains no alcohol and no habit-forming drugs. Made from native medicinal forest roots of well-established curative value.

MINERS IN CONFERENCE

Discussing Demands Upon the Operators

THEY ARE SAID TO EXPECT

An Ultimate Compromise—Look for a Short Suspension March 31—Organizers Busy Recruiting Delinquent Mineworkers.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 6.—The anthracite district officers of the United Mine Workers' of America are in session here today with Thomas L. Lewis, the national president, and about half of the forty national organizers now in the hard coal fields going over the demands and arranging to submit them to the operators. President Lewis arrived here last night from Philadelphia and is making his headquarters in the same hotel from which John Mitchell directed the great strike of 1902. Despite the denials made last night, Mr. Lewis admitted today that he had seen President Baer of the Reading company, in Philadelphia, yesterday, but he declined to say what was discussed at the conference. It is understood, however, that his sole purpose of calling on Mr. Baer was to arrange for a conference with all the operators in New York, probably next week. The conference took up the questions of an eight-hour day, the collection of dues for the union by the companies, known as the "check off" system, the weighing of coal and an increase in pay for outside men. These are the important demands.

It is expected that President Lewis, with the consent of the others present, will make a statement this afternoon with regard to today's conference. Following today's meeting President Lewis will leave for Indianapolis to confer with the bituminous members of the general committee in charge of the anthracite miners' demands, after which it is probable the scene will shift to New York. Mr. Lewis said today he hoped to meet the operators in that city next week. The miners look for a suspension of the expiration of the present agreement on March 31 until negotiations are concluded. They believe their demands will be declined at first, but hope to reach some compromise later. The forty national organizers in the field are busy recruiting the union, thousands of its members having left their dues lapse since the last strike.

HURRYING COOPER TRIAL

The Counsel on Both Sides Avoid Wrangles

Nashville, Tenn., March 6.—The protest of the lawyers against the delay in the Cooper-Straff trial for the murder of former Senator E. W. Carmack, had an appreciable effect upon counsel for both sides yesterday. Neither side cares to antagonize the jurors, hence they avoid wrangles and used every endeavor to rush the trial. The first witness called yesterday was Charles Carroll, who with his brother runs a shooting gallery near the square. On the day of the murder witness was on duty about 5 p. m. A little later, S. J. Benning, a witness for the defense, came in. "Did he tell you that if he had been five minutes earlier he would have seen the murder of Senator Carmack?" "He did."

Witness said his brother heard the conversation.

The witness said he forgot the incident until he read Benning's testimony in the papers. When he learned that Benning swore he saw the shooting, the witness at once recalled the conversation. George Carroll, brother of the previous witness, who was next called, corroborated his brother.

BEAT NEGRO TO DEATH

Young White Men Afterward Try to Burn His Body

Montgomery, Ala., March 6.—Because he had them arrested, Bertram Tait and John Rutledge, young white men, beat Mose Coleman, a Negro, to death near Selma. While still alive they covered the old man's body with leaves and fired them, his son dragging his body out when the assailants fled.

TO PROTECT PHILIPPINES TRAFFIC

Hospital For Purpose of Inspection to Be Established at Amoy

Amoy, March 6.—Surgeon A. D. Foster of the American Marine Hospital Corps, arrived here yesterday for the purpose of establishing a marine hospital station for the purpose of inspecting the Philippine passenger traffic.

POPE NOT SO WELL

Suffering from a Cold, He Was Forced to Remain in Bed Yesterday

Rome, March 6.—The pope, who is suffering from a cold, was a little worse yesterday. He was obliged to remain in bed yesterday morning, and he was not able to attend the Lenten sermon delivered before the Sacred college.

Get Health & Keep It

When you're feeling out of tune with the world; suffering from sour stomach, have no appetite, no ambition, take

TRUE'S ELIXIR

It invigorates and cleanses the system, purifies the blood, and restores the appetite.

Has Reached 130 Inches Along the Canadian Border.

Lyndonville, March 6.—The six-inch snowfall of Thursday and Saturday night brought the total for the winter up to the highest point in many years.

In the various towns of northeastern Vermont the amount of snow which has fallen thus far during the winter varies from 100 to 130 inches, the latter figure being reached in points along the Canadian border.