

CATARRH THIRTY YEARS.



CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON OF OHIO.

Hon. David Meekison is well known not only in his own State, but throughout America. He began his political career by serving four consecutive terms as Mayor of the town in which he lives, during which time he became widely known as the founder of the Meekison Bank of Napoleon, Ohio. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress by a very large majority, and is the acknowledged leader of his party in his section of the State.

Only one flaw marred the otherwise complete success of this rising statesman. Catarrh with its insidious approach and tenacious grasp was his only unconquered foe. For thirty years he waged unsuccessful warfare against this personal enemy. At last Peruna came to the rescue, and he dictated the following letter to Dr. Hartman as the result:

"I have used several bottles of Peruna and I feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head. I feel encouraged to believe that if I use it a short time longer I will be fully able to eradicate the disease of thirty years' standing."—David Meekison, Member of Congress.

THE season of catching cold is upon us. The cough and the sneeze and the nasal twang are to be heard on every hand. The origin of chronic catarrh, the most common and dreadful of diseases, is a cold. This is the way the chronic catarrh generally begins. A person catches cold, which hangs on longer than usual. The cold generally starts in the head and throat. Then follows sensitiveness of the air passages which incline one to catch cold very easily. At last the person has a cold all the while seemingly, more or less discharge from the nose, hawking, spitting, frequent clearing of the throat, nostrils stopped up, full feeling in the head, and sore, inflamed throat. The best time to treat catarrh is at the very beginning. A bottle of Peruna properly used, never fails to cure a common cold, thus preventing chronic catarrh.

While many people have been cured of chronic catarrh by a single bottle of Peruna, yet, as a rule, when the catarrh becomes thoroughly fixed more than one bottle is necessary to complete a cure. Peruna has cured cases innumerable of catarrh of twenty years' standing. It is the best, if not the only internal remedy for chronic catarrh in existence.

But prevention is far better than cure. Every person subject to catching cold should take Peruna at once at the slightest symptom of cold or sore throat at this season of the year and thus prevent what is almost certain to end in chronic catarrh.

Send for free book on catarrh, entitled "Winter Catarrh," by Dr. Hartman. "Health and Beauty" sent free to women only.

Ask your druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac.

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A SENATE MUDDLE

INSISTENCE ON STATEHOOD BILL MAKES PROGRAM DOUBTFUL.

SENATOR QUAY CHANGES TACTICS

A Move to Tack the Omnibus Statehood Bill Onto Another Measure May Cause Trouble—Senators Ready to Appeal from the Chair.

WASHINGTON—The omnibus statehood bill will continue to hold its place for the present as the unfinished business on the senate calendar, but it seems quite probable that the debate will be transferred to the appropriation bills. Senator Quay has entirely changed his tactics during the last week and after trying in vain to secure a quorum for night sessions on two different occasions, has abandoned all efforts in that direction, leaving the senators who oppose the statehood bill to take the responsibility for delay. He now apparently is the least concerned of all to secure late sessions.

He makes no confidants, but it is evident that it is his purpose to make his fight in connection with the appropriation bills and to secure promises to vote for a statehood rider to one or other of them.

Thus far there has not been delay on any supply measure on account of the statehood debates, but there will be a decided effort to attach the statehood amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill. It is expected that the amendment will be ruled out on a point of order, in which event there will be an appeal from the decision of the chair. It is quite possible, however, that the question may be submitted to the senate without a ruling by the chair. This plan has been pursued in other cases and has been found to work satisfactorily.

Senator Cullom will attempt to secure consideration of the Cuban treaty, but until the statehood bill is disposed of all speculation as to what may be done with other questions is idle.

The anti-trust bill which was scheduled for early consideration in the house this week, will not come up until late in the week, if at all, and possibly may be postponed until next week. The friends of the currency bill are exceedingly anxious to get consideration for it, and it may most likely come in after the postoffice appropriation bill is disposed of, in which case the anti-trust bill would be shut out this week.

Omaha Child Saving Institute.

A remarkable incident occurred some time past. A woman with a young child was on the streets in a perfectly destitute and helpless condition. She was without friends and without means of support and had tried in every way she knew to find employment, with her little child, and failed. In her desperation she appealed to a children's society to take care of her little one temporarily until she could get in a better position. She was told that she must sign papers of relinquishment and make absolute legal surrender of her child and give it up, with the assurance that she would never see it again and would never know where it was; or that she must go out again upon the streets. She clung to her child and went on her journey, although it was cold and dreary and she was hungry. Finally she concluded there was nothing else for her to do but to go back and sign the papers and give up her child forever. On the day to do this, some one seeing her distress and learning the cause of her trouble, told her of the Child Saving Institute and that it would help her. She appealed to the institute and her child was tenderly cared for several weeks and in the meantime the mother met with good fortune and reached a position where she was abundantly able to provide for her own child and to keep it permanently.

Must Not Offer a Pass.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Attorney General Conneen has written an opinion in which he holds that the offering of a transportation pass to a member of the legislature would constitute a misdemeanor and make him subject to forfeiture of his office.

The giving of the attorney general's opinion arose from the fact that the Pullman Palace Car company sent to Hon. Francis G. Landon, member of assembly from Dutchess county, an annual pass, and Mr. Landon referred the matter to Mr. Conneen.

Cattle Disease Disappears.

BOSTON, Mass.—Within a short time it is believed the cattle embargo in force in several New England states because of the foot and mouth disease will be lifted. Dr. Salmon, chief of the United States bureau of animal industry, has returned to Washington and will not come back to New England unless there is a reappearance of the disease. There are no known cases of the disease in New England now.

THE LAND LEASING BILL.

Why a Texas Congressman is Opposed to the Measure.

WASHINGTON—Additional opposition to the land leasing bill has arisen in the house from some of the southern members of congress. Representative Burleson of Texas introduced a resolution in the house calling upon the secretary of the interior to furnish the house with full information as to what steps, if any, had been taken to prevent the illegal fencing of the public domain in Nebraska, Wyoming and New Mexico. He also desires to know the number of filings or applications for part of the public domain which have been made in the states of Nebraska and Wyoming during the year 1901 and 1902 under the homestead and desert land acts, and how many persons who have made such filing have been fraudulently used to secure color of title to said lands for the purpose of conveying or transferring the same to others. The resolutions also directs that upon report being made the attorney general shall immediately institute proceedings against all persons who have illegally fenced in government lands and to declare all fraudulent appropriation of lands under the acts referred to, and that in no event shall any money paid for land be refunded, where it is shown that the filing was fraudulent. When inquiry was made as to his motive for introducing the resolution and his opposition to the bill, Mr. Burleson stated that it would give the cattlegrowers of Wyoming and Nebraska an undue advantage over the Texas cattlemen, for the reason that when Texas came into the union she retained all her public lands and the state had to buy or lease their lands from private individuals, and if the Nebraskans were permitted to keep up their fences without paying rent or allowed to lease lands at a few cents per acre it would continue to work an injustice upon the people of Texas.

COUNTRY'S MILITARY STRENGTH.

One Hundred and Nine Thousand Organized Militia in Country.

WASHINGTON—In view of the vague rumors of impending trouble for the United States growing out of the Venezuelan situation, the annual returns of adjutant generals of the several states regarding the strength of the militia of the country, which was transmitted to congress Monday by Adjutant General Corbin, is of peculiar interest at this time. It shows that the United States has a grand total of 10,853,396 men available for military duty. The total organized strength of the militia of the country, officers and men of all arms, is shown to be 109,338. The strength of the militia of Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota and Wyoming is as follows:

Nebraska—General staff, 8; engineers, 65; cavalry, 101; light battery, 148; infantry, 1,489; total, 1,711. Total available men unorganized, 112,000.

Iowa—General staff, 26; engineers, 16; infantry, 2,456; signal corps, 60; hospital ambulance corps, 58; total, 2,616. Total available men unorganized, 316,668.

South Dakota—General staff, 12; cavalry, 127; light battery, 35; infantry, 1,085; total, 1,255. Total available men unorganized, 55,968.

Wyoming—General staff, 6; cavalry, 52; light battery, 42; infantry, 260; total, 360. Total available men unorganized, 9,000.

STATEHOOD BILL IS RIDER.

Committee Attaches it to the Agricultural Appropriation.

WASHINGTON—The senate committee on agriculture Saturday agreed to place the omnibus statehood bill on the agricultural appropriation bill as a rider.

The proposition was strongly antagonistic, but it carried by a two-thirds vote. Senators Hansbrough, Foster (Wash.), and Quay, republicans, and Bate, Heitfeld and Simmons, democrats, voted in the affirmative. Senators Proctor, Dolliver and Quarles, republicans, voted in the negative.

Asks America to Aid Finns.

CHICAGO—Appeals for aid for the starving Finns are being made by Dr. C. J. Sorrenson, surgeon-in-chief of the Northern Michigan general hospital, who is president of the Finnish central relief committee, with headquarters in Calumet. According to Dr. Sorrenson, no less than 400,000 Finns are starving, and not since the famine of 1867, which caused the death of 100,000 persons, have the conditions been so desperate.

Younger Will Be Pardoned.

CHICAGO, Ill.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from St. Paul says: Cole Younger, who was paroled from Stillwater penitentiary two years ago, with his brother Jim, will be given a conditional pardon by the state pardon board, which will admit of the ex-bandit returning to his former home in Missouri. Warden Wolf of Stillwater prison has recommended a full pardon.

GOOD DAY'S WORK

HOUSE PASSES A NUMBER OF MINOR MEASURES.

RELIEF FOR MILITARY AND NAVAL

Land Exchange Proposal is Rejected—Refusal to Allow Holders of Arid Railway Acres to Trade for Other Portions of Public Domain.

WASHINGTON—The house Monday passed about forty bills under suspension of the rules. The most important of them was a bill to authorize the resumption of the negotiations with Great Britain for the preservation of the Alaska fur seals and to give the secretary of the treasury authority, if the modus vivendi is not completed prior to the pelagic sealing season this year, to exterminate the seal herd on Pribilof islands, except 10,000 females and 1,000 males.

The senate bill appropriating \$1,500,000 for a new department of agricultural building was passed. Among other bills were a number to restore their former rank in the army and navy, and then retire, officers who resigned years ago. One bill advanced Brigadier General H. C. Merriam, retired, to the grade of major general on the retired list.

When the house convened Mr. Cannon (Ill.) reported the sundry civil appropriation bill and gave notice that he would call it up at the earliest opportunity.

This was suspension day and the speaker recognized Mr. Bates (Pa.), who moved the passage, under suspension of the rules, of a bill to provide for the "better separation and utilization of public and private lands within the limits of railroad land grants in the arid region."

Mr. Bates explained that the bill was recommended by the interior department, and permitted the secretary of the interior to exchange arid and semi-arid. It permitted the secretary of the interior, he said, to exchange arid and semi-arid lands within the limits of railroad and wagon grants for public lands of equal value in order to assemble public and private lands in more compact bodies so as to permit them to be advantageously used.

Mr. Jones (Wash.) protested vigorously against the consideration of such an important measure under suspension of the rules. He declared that the amount of land involved was from 50,000,000 to 70,000,000 acres. No man could tell exactly how much land was involved. The proposition, he said, was to pass with twenty minutes' debate a bill affecting one-fifth of the public domain of the United States.

People who had purchased lands from the railroads now desired the government at its expense to segregate them from the railroads lands in order that they could be used to advantage. If they received the privilege of exchange they would select the best land available.

Messrs. Kleberg (Tex.) and Shafroth (Colo.) also opposed the measure. The bill was defeated on a viva voce vote.

The senate bill to authorize the construction of a new building for the department of agriculture at a cost of \$1,500,000 passed.

NO TENDER OF A LIBRARY.

International Court of Arbitration Waits on Carnegie.

THE HAGUE—The foreign minister, Dr. Van Lynden, replying to a question in the chamber as to whether an offer from Andrew Carnegie of \$250,000 to found a library for the international court of arbitration had been rejected, said it had not been rejected, and added that no offer had been made in a form rendering either acceptance or refusal possible. The minister observed that in view of the special character of the arbitration court the best form for such a gift would be to make it a special foundation. Meanwhile the government was willing to administer the gift if it were offered.

Tries to Hold Up Morgan.

TRENTON, N. J.—Botho Struble, who, with three others, was arrested some time ago in Jersey City, charged with sending letters to J. P. Morgan, threatening him with death unless money was sent them, pleaded guilty in the United States district court, and was sentenced to one year and to pay a \$100 fine.

Doings of Congress.

WASHINGTON—The house committee on appropriations Monday reported the sundry civil appropriation bill. Among its numerous items are the following providing appropriations to carry on the work of public buildings:

South Dakota—To complete Battle Mountain sanitarium, \$350,000; Aberdeen postoffice, \$75,000; Deadwood, \$50,000, and Spearfish lathery, \$3,480.

AT A STANDSTILL.

Venezuelan Embroglio Still far from Settlement.

WASHINGTON—No answer has come from the allies to Mr. Bowen's last proposition.

The British ambassador sent a long cablegram to Lord Lansdowne stating what might be expected in case Great Britain and its two allies insisted upon the preferential treatment, blockading the other powers. The text of the cablegram cannot be published, but it informed the foreign office that Mr. Bowen, in the event of a refusal of his proposition would call on the representatives of the other claimant powers in Washington and explain to them that Venezuela was being forced by the triple alliance to yield to a plan which would affect seriously the interests of France, Belgium, Norway and Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Holland and the United States.

When this step is taken it is expected France will make representations at once to London, Berlin and Rome, protesting against any interference with the previous arrangement it has made with Venezuela for the settlement of claims. France may be joined in this protest by the other claimant nations.

There is reason to believe that the French government already has sounded the United States government, to learn how much in common there may be between their interests in Venezuela. It is said that there is a strong resemblance between the claims of the two nations, perhaps enough to link them together in resistance to any policy on the part of the allies, which would tend to destroy those interests.

The French officials had not doubted that equal treatment would be recognized and this unexpected turn of events has caused much surprise and concern. For the present it does not appear to be the purpose of French authorities to assume an imperative position, but rather set forth what they regard as the manifest equities of the case.

After conferring with those in authority an official said that the French position is based on two essential principles.

The first is that a pacific settlement between two sovereign nations is entitled at least to equal treatment with a war settlement. If not a precedent would be established which would be an incentive to war, as countries first adopting force in the collection of claims would have superior rights to those observing the usual pacific means of settlement.

The view is freely expressed here that the United States, France and Belgium are, in effect, pacific allies, as they did not resort to force against Venezuela. It is insisted that the present attitude of the allies tends not only to prejudice the rights of the pacific allies, but also establishes the dangerous principle that a resort to war is preferable to efforts to maintain peace.

SOMETHING IN BUTTER NAME.

A Ruling that "Renovated" Cannot Be Replaced with "Process."

OMAHA—Process butter manufacturers of the city have received from James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, a letter, in which he refuses to consider the request of the national association of process butter manufacturers that a change be made in the regulations of the department by which the word "process" may be substituted for the word "renovated" on the packages of butter sent out by the factories. In his letter the secretary says that the word "renovated" has been adopted by the department after considering the question at length and upon the recommendation of dairymen, and that no good reason has been shown why the regulations should be changed. He also refuses to make a rule for butter for export different from that for process butter for domestic consumption.

Cabinet Talks It Over.

WASHINGTON—It is known the Venezuelan question was under consideration for some time at the cabinet meeting Tuesday, but at the conclusion of the sitting no member would discuss for publication this phase of the meeting. It can be said that this government, while deeply interested in the pending negotiations, has taken no part in the controversy. Both the president and his cabinet are entirely hopeful of an early adjustment, although it is realized fully that serious obstacles yet remain to be overcome.

Congressman Rumble Dead.

WASHINGTON—A telegram received here announced the death of Representative John N. W. Rumble of the Second Iowa district at St. Luke's hospital, Chicago, Saturday morning. Mr. Rumble was afflicted with cancer, and had been in the hospital practically all winter.

LONDON—Amelia Sach and Annie Walters, "baby farmers," were hanged at Holloway jail Tuesday.