QUAY'S HOUR OF TRIUMPH

Victorious Pennsylvanian Regains a Seat in the Senate.

FLOWERS, CHEERS AND CONGRATULATIONS

Friends in the Galleries and on the Floor Fairly Overwhelm Him for a Few Minutes After He is Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay, elected as senator yesterday from Pennsylvania, today presented himself at the bar of the senate and took the oath. His election was accomplished after a most memorable contest and the scene of his induction into office today was no less memorable. The galleries of the senate were thronged by a gay and brilliant assemblage long before the hour of meeting. Scores of Mr. Quay's friends, personal and political, had come from all parts of Pennsylvania to witness the final scene of a great contest—a scene which, by them, was made a gala occasion.

Mr. Quay had been assigned to the second seat in the back row on the republican side, formerly occupied by Mr. Hanna. An hour before the senate convened elaborate and beautiful floral pieces began to be piled on and around the senator's desk. By the time the senate was called to order the messengers found it impossible to place to advantage any more of the floral offerings. Not in the history of the senate has a single senator been the recipient of such a profusion of flowers, beautiful in themselves and lavishly elaborate in their arrangement, as the Pennsylvania senator received today. One of the handsomest pieces was a huge keystone arch of white immortelles, the keystone being of deep red immortelles. It was several feet in height. The flowers came to the capitol literally by the wagon load, and it was found impossible to display all of them in the senate chamber. Many of them were allowed to remain in the senate corridors.

Great Applause as He Enters.

Just before the senate convened Mr. Quay entered the chamber. As he was recognized by his friends tremendous applause swept over the crowded galleries. It was prolonged for a full half minute. Meantime Mr. Quay was receiving the cordial congratulations of his friends on the floor of the senate.

By this time the senate chamber was thronged with senators and others entitled to the privilege of the floor of the senate. Scores of members of the house had come to the senate side of the capitol to witness the induction of Mr. Quay into office, among them practically the entire Pennsylvania delegation.

As soon as the senate had convened Mr. Penrose, who was also the recipient of several handsome floral pieces, presented the credentials of Mr. Quay, and they were placed on file.

Mr. Penrose then requested that the oath of office be administered to his colleague. As no objection was offered, Mr. Penrose escorted Mr. Quay to the desk of the president pro tempore, Mr. Frye. Before taking the oath Mr. Quay shook hands cordially with Mr. Frye.

The president pro tempore had previously announced to the people in the galleries that no applause or demonstrations of approval or disapproval were permitted under the rules of the senate. Thus, no demonstration occurred when Mr. Quay had taken the oath. After he had signed the roll at the desk of the secretary he retired to his seat, where he was overwhelmed with congratulations. Within a few minutes hundreds of people had left the floor and galleries, the floral offerings had disappeared from the chamber and the chamber had resumed its wonted appearance.

A bill to provide for sub-ports of entry and delivery in the Hawaiian islands was reported by Mr. Hanna from the committee on commerce and passed.

A bill fixing the compensation of district superintendents of the life saving service at $2,500 per annum, except in the case of the superintendent of the Eighth district, whose salary is fixed at $1,500, was passed.

Mr. Foraker moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Mr. Pettigrew protested that the motion ought not to be pressed, as it was in violation of a tacit understanding that the army bill should remain under consideration until the vote shall have been taken and Mr. Foraker withdrew his motion.

Mr. Money of Mississippi spoke in opposition to the army measure. He attacked that portion which confers upon the president discretionary power to increase the strength of the army as an abdication of authority by congress that was unwarranted and inexcusable. He admitted that the people did vote at the November election in favor of republican policies, including possibly that for a large standing army.

Protests Against West Point.

Mr. Money advorted vigorously to the practice of hazing at West Point, declaring it must be stopped or the institution must be abolished. He declared that the man who has ordered others at the military academy would be a tyrant and despot with the men of his command after he received his commission. He did not believe the cadets realized the contempt in which their actions were held by the American people.

"I think the senator will be satisfied," interjected Mr. Proctor, one of the members of the military affairs committee, "when he sees the West Point bill which will be reported in a day or two."

Wants Age Limit Abolished.

Mr. McComas of Maryland, while giving the pending army bill his approbation, argued in favor of eliminating the age limit, as applied to the appointment of officers in the regular army from the volunteer service, urging that the president be given discretion to appoint any competent officer irrespective of age.

Mr. Bate of Tennessee opposed the pending bill, not only because it conferred upon the president authority which he thought ought to be exercised only by congress, but also because it created a permanent standing army of 100,000 men.

Mr. Penrose addressed the senate briefly in support of an amendment he offered, striking out of the bill all limitations of age as applied to appointments of officers in the regular army.

Without proceeding further with the army bill the senate at 4:55 p. m., on motion of Mr. Foraker, went into executive session and at 5:05 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE MEMBERS GO VISITING

Majority of Them Witness Quay's Reception—Loud Speaks on Postal Revision Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—There were hardly fifty members in their places when the house met today. A majority of the members had gone over to the senate to witness the administration of the oath to Senator Quay of Pennsylvania.

The house, without preliminary business, went into committee of the whole, Lawrence of Massachusetts in the chair, and took up the consideration of the bill to revise and codify the postal laws of the United States. The motion for its consideration made last week was modified to make it a continuing order not to interfere with other bills or conference reports.

Loud of California, in charge of the bill, made a brief explanation of the provisions of the measure and explained that the bill made no modification of the existing statute regarding railway mail employes, the salaries of railway mail clerks, or any of the mooted questions regarding the postal service.

No More Pay for Letter Carriers.

Some disposition was manifested to inject into the measure some amendments to the present law in the interest of certain classes of mail employes, but such attempts were successfully resisted. Just before the house adjourned, when no quorum was present, William Alden Smith of Michigan offered an amendment to increase the pay of letter carriers of the first, second, third and fourth classes respectively to $1,200, $1,000, $800 and $600. The amendment was defeated on a rising vote, 19 to 33, but Mr. Smith made the point of order of no quorum and final action on the amendment went over.

Hepburn of Iowa moved to strike out the provision requiring that the four assistant postmasters general should be confirmed by the senate.

Hepburn said the confirmation of these officials by the senate simply cripples the appointing power of the president and placed it in the power of the senators to "hold up" the executive in the matter of appointments. The amendment was lost.

Lentz of Ohio, Robinson of Indiana and Sperry of Connecticut all called attention to the discrimination against postoffice employes working outside of Washington in the matter of annual leave. Those employed in the department at Washington get thirty days' leave against fifteen days allowed those employed elsewhere. Mr. Lentz attempted to offer an amendment to extend the leave of the latter to thirty days, but Mr. Loud made the point of order that the section to which it should have been germane had been passed and the point was upheld by the chairman.

GOLD DOLLARS FOR SILVER

House Committee on Coinage Listens to Argument by the Director of the Mint.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The several measures providing for the more definite establishment of the gold standard were under consideration again today by the house committee on coinage, Mr. Roberts, director of the mint, being heard and letters being read from prominent financial experts. Mr. Roberts approved the general idea of legislation for the exchange of silver dollars for gold. He said it would not add anything to the burden of the gold reserve. The only demand on the gold reserve would be for export purposes and the government was bound to meet that demand in any event. Mr. Roberts was cross-questioned quite sharply by Representatives Cochran of Missouri and Shafroth of Colorado, representing the silver element on the committee, and Mr. Cochran announced that the opposition to the proposed legislation would ask for a hearing later.

A letter from President Williams of the Chemical National bank of New York was read approving the purpose of the pending bills as "demanded by public sentiment and by the emphatic endorsement by the people of the principle of the gold standard."

Mr. Williams expressed preference for the Levy bill.

A letter from John Harrison Rhodes, chairman of the committee on finance of the New York Chamber of Commerce, also was read, expressing hearty approval of the proposed legislation.

M. L. Muhlman, in a memorandum submitted, says the silver bullion had cost us about 92.4 cents an ounce and would sell now for about 65 cents per ounce. Its coinage as subsidiary coin, he wrote, would be entirely justifiable and would cause an actual gain to the treasury cash. Mr. Muhlman added that if the purpose of the legislation is to suspend the coinage of the standard dollars a "repealer" would make that purpose much more definite. The hearings will be resumed next Monday.

BURKE AND THE SENATORSHIP

South Dakota Congressman Declines to Commit Himself Regarding the Field Two Years Hence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—(Special Telegram.)—Congressman Burke of South Dakota took occasion today to deny the rumors circulated in his state that he was pluming himself to succeed Senator Kyle two years hence. Mr. Burke said that he had made no announcement of his candidacy, either publicly or privately, as to what he might or might not do two years from now.

The senate committee on commerce reported favorably on the bill introduced by Senator Kyle extending the time for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Oacoma, S. D.

These Iowa postmasters have been appointed: J. A. Smith, at Hoskins, Woodbury county, and C. W. Harrison, at James, Plymouth county.

Wyoming: S. G. Folsom, at Aladdin, Crook county, and W. L. Smith, at Shell, Bighorn county.

Miss Florence Nichols of Shawnee, O. T., has been appointed laundress at the Chamberlain (S. D.) Indian school.

The Postoffice department has renewed the lease of the postoffice at Grand Island, Neb., of the present premises, at an annual rent of $1,000.

Harvey O. Burnell of Sandusky, Mont., has been appointed assistant engineer at the Flandreau (S. D.) Indian school.

MAY DECLARE OFF FUNCTIONS

President's Health Not Sufficiently Good to Warrant Strain of Long Receptions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Although the president's progress toward recovery from his recent attack of grip has been uninterrupted, it is now probable that, acting upon the advice of Dr. Rixey, his physician, the official receptions which were announced for the winter, as well as the cabinet dinners, will be cancelled. One or two of the official dinners may be given later in the season, but it is believed it would be imprudent for the president to undergo the fatigue of a long reception for some considerable time.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS.

War Survivors Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—(Special.)—The following pensions have been granted:

Issue of December 31:

Nebraska: Additional—John H. Groat, Randolph, $8. Increase—James Willis, Palisade, $10; Alonzo B. Noble, Sterling, $8; Chauncy W. Stroud, Nebraska City, $12.

Iowa: Additional—Henry T. Egbert, Norwalk, $6; Leander L. Chapman, Mapleton, $8; (special) Thomas H. McConnaughey, Bonaparte, $12.

North Dakota: War with Spain (Original)—Frank E. Ferguson, Egan, $6.

South Dakota: Additional—Joseph Markley, Tyndall, $8. Renewal—William H. Chambers, Delmont, $6.

Colorado: Additional—Oliver J. Moffett, Denver, $10.

Is Progressing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The senate committee on finance today resumed its consideration of the bill for the reduction of the revenues collected under the war revenue act. When the meeting concluded the members of the committee announced that they were progressing with their work, but it was not concluded and there was no information to give to the public.

Neville is Much Improved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Congressman Neville of Nebraska is improved today. The occasional hemorrhages are not copious and the physician says conditions are favorable to recovery.

NOT HAZED TO CONVULSIONS

Cadet MacArthur Denies Sensational Stories Concerning Himself.

CRAMPED LEGS THE WORST HE SUFFERED

Accusation That Booz Had Feigned to Be Reading His Bible When Actually Engaged on a Novel is Badly Shattered.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The congressional committee held only two sessions at the West Point Military academy today. The afternoon session lasted only a little over an hour.

Only two witnesses were examined today. The first was Cadet James Prentice, who had accused the late Oscar L. Booz of feigning to read his Bible when he had a novel hidden inside the cover. After a long examination by the committee Prentice said he believed he was mistaken and Booz might have been reading a lesson leaf or a supplement to the Bible.

The other and more important witness was Cadet Douglass MacArthur, of whom the probers after facts about hazing had heard a great deal since they came here. MacArthur stoutly denied that he had ever fainted or become unconscious from violent exercising, and insisted that he had not been treated any more harshly than his tentmates and several classmates. He told the committee that he had been feeling under the weather before he had been hazed on the night in question, and swore positively that he had neither convulsions nor hysteria in consequence. The whole matter, he said, had been greatly exaggerated and the story that cotton had been stuffed into his mouth to stifle his groans was perfectly absurd. He acknowledged, however, that Cadets Dockery and Berry had exercised him until his muscles became cramped and he lost all control over them.

He said he lay on his cot and moaned, but did not cry out.

MacArthur's examination will be resumed when the committee meets again tomorrow.

Novel Inside of Bible.

Prentice is the cadet who is responsible for the report that former Cadet Booz had secreted a novel inside of an open bible and was reading it, while to all appearances he was reading the holy book.

General Dick questioned the cadet closely with reference to this action. The witness said the book was a paper-covered French novel, but later on the general made him admit that he could not swear positively that it was. He also had to acknowledge that it might have possibly been a lesson leaf or a supplement to the bible.

"To whom did you tell this?"

"He is the president of the cadet branch of the Young Men's Christian association."

"When did you tell him?"

"While the cadet foot ball team was in Philadelphia on the 1st day of last December."

"So you kept this incident to yourself for over two years, until you heard that Mr. Booz was dead or dying?"

"Yes, sir."

"What brought up the recollection of the episode?"

"We were all reading about Booz's charges in the Philadelphia newspapers."

"What charges?"

"He had stated that he was killed by the hazing he received in this academy," replied the witness, who evidently did not see the "bull" he had made.

The witness told of being hazed by Cadet Foy during his first year at the academy. He was sick during the day prior to being hazed and he had done twelve eagles and become faint, and told Foy that he had been ill. Foy let up on him and scolded him for not telling of his illness before.

"This," said Prentice, "made me very careful ever since if I was hazing a man. I never interfered with a delicate-looking cadet. Booz was not a strong-looking man and I always had a friendly feeling for him and tried to advise him for the better."

Admits Booz Was Delicate Looking.

While making this statement Prentice was visibly affected and his voice broke. He seemed to be on the verge of breaking down when in answer to General Dick he said: "If I had known anything about it beforehand I should never have allowed Booz to be called out. I considered that he was not physically fit to take part in a fight."

Under Judge Smith's questioning the witness became confused in describing the difference between the spoken line and the acted line in reference to "dead beating" to avoid hazing and "dead beating" through alleged devotional reading.

Witness was forced to admit that the book he saw in Booz's bible might have been a religious publication.

Before dismissing the witness General Dick said: "Now, turning back to your own experience as a fourth-class man, don't you think that a kindly hand and an encouraging word from an upper-class man to a fourth-class man would have been a more beneficial one upon the plebe than the rude, rough hazing to which he is subjected?"

"Yes, sir, I believe it would," said the cadet.

Congressman Wanger congratulated the witness for the considerate manner in which he had treated Booz in not reporting him at times when he had an opportunity and particularly when he did not complain of Booz to his class committee on one occasion when his doing so would have resulted in Booz being called out.

Hazed Cadet Takes Stand.

Cadet Douglass MacArthur followed Prentice on the stand.

Mr. Driggs, addressing him, said: "Mr. MacArthur, we have had a mass of testimony given here with regard to your having been hazed so violently that you had convulsions. The committee is desirous of having you tell in your own way the manner in which you were hazed, the forms of hazing, the names of the men who hazed you and the consequences."

MacArthur replied: "I had been about a month in the summer camp of 1899 as a 'plebe' when the hazing, an account of which I have read in the papers, occurred. Like most reports of the kind it was a small affair greatly exaggerated afterward. My treatment was no more severe than that given to others, and was in no way calculated to place me in a severe physical condition.

"I had no convulsions. That report is entirely erroneous. I had what you might call aggravated cramps and lost control of my muscles. I most emphatically deny that I was seized with convulsions. I was not delirious nor out of my mind.

"The hazing took place at 'A' company street. It was not my own tent. There were other men there, Farnum, Haskill and Cunningham, my tentmates. There was a soiree and several of my classmates were hazed on that occasion. The soiree lasted about an hour. I got about 250 eagles, hung on the stretcher for two minutes at a time and did some dips.

Treatment Not Severe.

"It was a very warm night and I had been feeling 'under the weather' all day and was rather weak. It was dark when the soiree began and I perspired profusely, but by 'taps' I was all right again."

"Did you consider the treatment you received cruel at the time?" asked Mr. Driggs, who read the definition of the word from a dictionary.

"Yes, sir."

"You still regard it as cruel?"

"Yes, sir."

"Now, tell us the names of the men who were hazing you?"

"Cadets Dockery and Barry."

Mr. Driggs tried to get MacArthur to admit that he was seriously upset by the violent exercises he was required to go through, but the witness would not. He maintained that he had cramps in his muscles and had lost control of them. He denied that he had been stuffed in his mouth. MacArthur was very positive in his denials and the committeemen looked to be very much surprised at the stand he was taking.

Tried Five Doctors.

Mrs. Frances L. Sales of Missouri Valley, Ia., writes: "I had severe kidney trouble for years, had tried five doctors without benefit, but three bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure cured me. For sale by Myers-Dillon Co., Omaha; Dillon's drug store, South Omaha.

Woman's Work in Club and Charity.

The board of directors of the Old Ladies' Home met on Tuesday morning. Mrs. H. H. Dutcher of Minneapolis, president of the National Woman's Keeley Rescue league, spoke for a few minutes, explaining the work of that organization and asking for the co-operation of the women of Omaha in establishing a local branch here at some time in the future.

Mrs. L. Perine gave a full report of the Old Ladies' Home and the inmates, reporting a donation of a carload of coal, which will mean much to the institution.

Since the opening of the Child Saving institute the work of caring for and sheltering children has been taken almost entirely out of the hands of the Woman's Christian association, which also supports the Old Ladies' Home, and the cottage, which is on the same lot as the home and was used as a shelter for children, has been closed. Within the last few months the demand upon the association to provide homes for children has lead to a discussion of the advisability of re-opening the cottage. At Tuesday's meeting the women decided that when that work is again taken up by them it will be toward establishing a permanent institution. As Omaha has no Protestant orphanage, the association is in favor of beginning such a work at once and a committee will investigate the prospects for securing a lot and report at the next meeting. The association believes that if a lot can be provided there will be little difficulty in erecting a building and furnishing it.

Owing to the illness of the leader, Miss Bessie Snyder, the kindergarten teachers' Odyssey class did not meet on Tuesday evening.

When the board of directors of the Omaha Public library granted the request of the art department of the Woman's club about two months ago for the exclusive privilege of decorating the juvenile department of the library, there was a general expression of approval. This plan seems to insure an appropriate and harmonious decoration of the room, which never could have been secured by individual effort. The furnishing of this room has long been the subject of grave concern to many who have realized the delicacy of the task, and that the art department should undertake it seems especially fitting.

The question of securing the means to carry on the work was the first thing to be considered and the department has recently formulated a plan which, if successful, will not only greatly help the fund, but it will bring manifold general benefits. The plan is to give an exhibit of Brown photographs in the assembly room of the Board of Education. The collection will be brought from New York and will be by far the finest thing of the kind ever shown in Omaha. It will include a number of the studies in the $75 and $80 sizes and a number of casts.

The exhibit will open with a reception or a social function of some kind, and will continue five or six days, including a Saturday, so that the school children may attend. Tickets will be sold at 10 cents each and in order that they may be widely circulated the department proposes to have them sold by the pupils of the various schools of the city, 80 per cent of the proceeds to be given for decorating the school rooms and to be divided proportionately among the schools as they have sold the tickets. The remaining 20 per cent will go to the juvenile department fund. The art department has consulted the principals and teachers, who have heartily endorsed the plan, not only as a means of securing the necessary money, but as a way of interesting the children and imparting to them the full benefit of the exhibit. Miss Tobit, the city librarian, thoroughly approves the idea and says that the children of the city will appreciate furnishings of their department secured in this way as they would under no other circumstances.

On the other hand the art department realizes the danger of allowing the children to take up a work that must distract interest from their studies, and before making any arrangements the plan has been submitted for the consideration and approval of the Board of Education. The department expects the decision of the board on Tuesday, and anticipates that it will be favorable to their plan. If it is, arrangements will be made at once to open the exhibit in the early part of February.

The educational committee of the Young Woman's Christian association has issued invitations to the teachers and students of its classes and the members of the board of directors to an informal gathering in the parlors of the association Monday evening, January 21 at 8 o'clock. The invitation bids the recipient to "please come representing some popular book." The object of the gathering is sociability among the class members.

Now that the noon song services have become established in so many of the factories, Miss O'Connell, the extension secretary directing the work, is planning occasional variations in the services. On Wednesday Miss Lillian Fitch gave several recitations at the Bemis bag factory which were greatly enjoyed and appreciated by the young women.

The anniversary meeting of the South branch at Grace chapel on Tuesday evening was in every way a success. It was largely attended and a splendid program was given. Mrs. George Tilden, who was chairman of the committee that organized the branch, made an address, as did Miss Ferguson, the general secretary, and Miss Margaret O'Connell, who has directed the work. The report of the secretary, Miss Josephine Benson, was gratifying, showing the branch to have accomplished all for which it was organized.

Castellar is one of the few schools that supports a study club for the benefit of its teachers, the organization having existed several years, though the course and subjects of study have changed with the teachers several times. At present the class numbers thirteen, including all the teachers but two, who cannot devote the time to it, as they are studying along other lines. Under the leadership of the principal, Miss Banker, the teachers meet every Wednesday evening after school for the study of English history. The reigns of Stephen and Henry II are before the class just at present. The subjects are taken up topically, the events being carefully studied and their influence upon subsequent history traced.

No particular textbook is used by the class, nearly every member studying a different author, but volumes of Ridpath and Green are kept in the office for general use. In this way the opinions of widely different authorities are secured, a plan that the teachers regard as valuable, enabling them to judge without bias the various sovereigns and the features of their reigns.

The largest attendance since the organization was present at Tuesday evening's meeting of the Omaha Equality club in the Paxton hotel. The business consisted of reports of committees and the completion of arrangements for the reception to be given the visiting women of the Nebraska Press association on Tuesday, January 22. The reception will be held in the parlors of the Paxton hotel and every detail that may add to the pleasure of the guests has been carefully considered by the club. The exact hour for the reception cannot be definitely set, as it will depend upon the hour at which the meeting of the association adjourns.

A paper by Mrs. Dr. Lowrie on "The Differences between Italian and Northern Gothics" was the feature of Thursday morning's meeting of the art department of the Woman's club. The class has finished Gothic and taken up other styles of medieval architecture in Italy, including Byzantine Romanesque. The next lesson will be on the architecture of Sicily.

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NERVOUS DEBILITY Men, many of you are now reaping the result of your former folly. Your manhood is failing and will soon be lost unless you do something for yourself. There is no time to lose. Impotency, like all sexual diseases, is never on the standstill. With it you can make no compromise. Either you must master it or it will master you, and fill your whole future with misery and indescribable woe. We have treated so many cases of this kind that we are as familiar with them as you are with the very daylight. Once cured by us you will never again be bothered with emissions, drains, premature ness, small or weak organs, nervousness, failing memory, loss of ambition or other symptoms which rob you of your manhood and absolutely unfit you for study, business, pleasure or marriage. Our treatment for weak men will correct all of these evils and restore you to what nature intended—a hale, healthy, happy man, with **physical, mental and sexual powers complete.**

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Bladder troubles most always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sized bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

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Endorsed by Doctors

Disordered kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass urine often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Backache is caused by your kidneys not being in a healthy condition. You think you have ambition, but find your strength has left you. You get weak and waste away. Cramer's Kidney Cure, that wonderful medicine, will give you strength and bring color to your face and make life easy for your kidneys. Take Cramer's Kidney Cure—that will do it. It lends them a helping hand and it puts sunshine in your work and makes things pleasant for you.

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I take pleasure in testifying that I have used Cramer's Kidney and Liver Cure in my practice. I find it gives most gratifying results. It is safe and effects permanent cures. In bladder difficulties it takes hold and brings about a speedy cure quickly.
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In all my practice of medicine I never saw anything to equal Cramer's Kidney and Liver Cure in all diseases of kidneys and bladder. I have used it constantly for these disorders and know of nothing that gives better results. Besides it does not seem to disturb digestion, as most remedies given for these diseases.
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