

U.S. DISPENSATORY

Describes the Principal Ingredients Contained in Peruna.

Are we claiming too much for Peruna when we claim it to be an effective remedy for chronic catarrh? Have we abundant proof that Peruna is in reality such a catarrh remedy? Let us see what the United States Dispensatory says of the principal ingredients of Peruna.

Take, for instance, the ingredient Hydrastis canadensis, or golden seal. The United States Dispensatory says of this herbal remedy, that it is largely employed in the treatment of depraved mucous membranes, chronic rhinitis (nasal catarrh), atonic dyspepsia (catarrh of the stomach), chronic intestinal catarrh, catarrhal jaundice (catarrh of the liver), and in diseased mucous membranes of the pelvic organs. It is also recommended for the treatment of various forms of disease peculiar to women.

Another ingredient of Peruna, Corydalis formosa, is classed in the United States Dispensatory as a tonic. So also is cubeba classed as a stomachic and as a tonic for the mucous membranes.

Cedron seeds is another ingredient of Peruna, an excellent drug that has been very largely overlooked by the medical profession for the past fifty years. The seeds are to be found in very few drug stores. The United States Dispensatory says of the action of cedron that it is used as a bitter tonic and in the treatment of dysentery, and in intermittent diseases as a substitute for quinine.

Cil of copaiba, another ingredient of Peruna, is classed by the United States Dispensatory as a mild stimulant and diuretic. It acts on the stomach and intestinal tract. It acts as a stimulant on the genitourinary membranes. Useful in chronic cystitis, chronic dysentery and diarrhea, and some chronic diseases of the liver and kidneys.

Send to us for a free book of testimonials of what the people think of Peruna as a catarrh remedy. The best evidence is the testimony of those who have tried it.

WORKED HARD FOR 27 YEARS.

Woman Has Been That Long in a Kansas City Packing House.

The oldest employe in a Kansas City packing house in point of service and age is a woman, says the Kansas City Star. She is 81 years old and has been employed in packing houses here continuously for twenty-seven years. Her name is Catherine Reichart. She is a widow and lives at 37 "the Patch," just in the rear of the Armour packing house in the west side.

During all her time in the packing house she has earned from \$3.50 to \$4.50 a week. She supported herself and an invalid step-son, who is now 60 years old and has never done a day's work.

When Mrs. Reichart's husband died twenty-eight years ago she was without money and had a daughter and the invalid step-son. She obtained employment in the Doid packing house at \$3.50 a week. She worked there nineteen years without losing a week.

Eight years ago she obtained employment in the trimming room under Miss Jessie Isham, who has been employed there for many years.

The old woman is a faithful worker, is always cheerful and contented. For that reason she is practically her own boss while at work. Those who work with her say she does as much work as a young person and never complains about it.

Mrs. Reichart has lived in "the Patch" for twenty-one years. Around her is a settlement of Poles and Croats, but she says she is satisfied to live there, and wouldn't live anywhere else if she had a chance.

"I want to live here in this little shanty the rest of my life," the old woman said recently. "The flood of 1903 carried my house away, but my friends and I collected drift timber after the water went down, and we built this little shack, which I have patched up a little every year since. It is my home and I am satisfied. I pay 75 cents a month ground rent.

"I am happy and contented. I have known nothing else for twenty-seven years than to work in the packing houses. They are kind to me there and I like it. I do not want ever to be dependent on charity."

Mrs. Reichart is slightly bent, her hands are calloused and her old, wrinkled face always bears a happy smile. She says her "bones ache a little" after a day's work, but a good night's rest leaves her fresh for the next day.

"Don't you call me old," she said. "I might wear out, but I will never grow old."

Hog Hanged for Murder.
A recent strange case, a lawyer said that a hog had been tried for murder, convicted and hung.

"At Charmont-Avin, in France," he said, "a huge hog killed and ate a child. The people, horror-stricken, treated the hog as they would have treated a human being. They tried it."

He took down a book bound in gray calf.

"Here is the verdict," he said, "the original of which is kept in the National Museum of Paris. It is dated June 14, 1324, and it reads:

"We, the jury, in detestation and horror of this crime, and in order to make an example, and to satisfy justice, pronounced and appointed that the said hog, now detained in the abbey as a prisoner, shall, by the executioner, be hung and strangled on a gibbet, near the gallows which now stands within the jurisdiction of the monk. In witness whereof we have sealed this present with our seals."—Chicago Examiner.

Nebraska Legislature

To Make Dry Towns Drier.

Another rather drastic liquor measure has passed the senate committee of the whole. It was introduced by Patrick originally to prevent the so-called by agents of liquor houses in towns which had no saloons. At the request of several of the senators who live in "wet" towns it was amended by the substitution of an almost entirely new bill, which is intended to prohibit absolutely the soliciting by agents of orders for liquor except from retail dealers regularly licensed. It is so drawn that a regularly licensed saloon-keeper may solicit orders from a fixed place of business. The bill went through practically without opposition.

Substitute Pure Food.

An entirely new bill as a substitute to S. F. 64, by Burns, combining the features of the pure food and drug and the dairy commissioner law has been reported back to the senate by the standing committee, to which it was referred and placed on general file. In its general features the bill conforms to the national pure food law. It provides the governor shall be the food, dairy and drug commissioner and shall appoint a deputy at a salary of \$1,500 a year and traveling expenses.

Anti-Tipping Bill.

The senate, in committee of the whole, recommended for passage a drastic "anti-tipping" bill. It is directed against waiters, porters and similar employees, and provides a fine of from \$5 to \$50 for any such employe who solicits or accepts a "tip" or to any employe who knowingly permits his employers to accept the tips, or to any person who offers a "tip."

Employers' Liability Bill.

In spite of the opposition of a powerful railroad lobby which has been importing railway employes into Lincoln to work against the bill, the employe's liability bill introduced into the senate by Gibson of Douglas early in the session was passed through committee of the whole without opposition. The action of the senate was so quickly done that Senator Gibson, who had prepared to make a speech on the measure, was not permitted to do so.

The bill relates only to railroads and to the more hazardous occupations in railroading. It provides "fellow servant" negligence shall not be a bar to action for damages and that the question of contributory negligence is to be left to the jury to decide in making up its verdict.

Regents Would Buy Books.

According to a semi-official statement, the regents of the state university are anxious to buy text books and sell or rent them to the students at cost. They are also anxious to hold open meetings and have instructed their employes not to lobby for or against any measure affecting the management of the university.

Maximum Rate on Oil.

A bill will be introduced in the house some time during the early part of the week fixing a maximum freight rate on oil. This bill is the result of investigation of the Kansas oil proposition by a committee from the legislature. This committee received information that the independent companies of Kansas would sell oil in Nebraska for 9 cents a gallon and fuel oil for 2 1/2 cents a gallon plus the freight rate. In Kansas there is a maximum rate. In Nebraska there is a maximum rate; consequently the Nebraska law will be patterned after that.

Raid on Treasury.

The assaults on the state treasury are coming thick and fast, and the indications are the appropriations asked for will overtop the high water mark, though there is no indication that all the appropriations requested will be voted. Up to this time there are bills introduced in the house calling for appropriations amounting to \$796,090. This does not include the 1-mill levy for the state university, the deficiency claims bill nor the grand appropriation bill. These will run the total up to an unprecedented amount.

TWO-CENT FARE RUSHED.

Made Emergency Measure in Nebraska Legislature.

Friends of the 2-cent fare Tuesday won a signal victory in both the house and the senate. Forcing the 2-cent fare bill from a pigeonhole in the desk of the senate committee it was made a special order for 10 o'clock Wednesday. After a two-hour debate the senate unanimously agreed to its passage. While the senators were eating dinner the whole engrossing room force was put to work. Within five minutes after the senate convened in the afternoon the bill had been passed and was hurried to the house.

House Gets in Line.

In the latter body the friends of the 2-cent rate triumphed. In the senate the railroad forces were hampered to pieces and none dared to vote against the bill. In the house opposition also vanished. Tuesday night a caucus ended in a draw.

The anti-railroadites, flushed with victory, declared that a rigid anti-pass bill be indorsed in like manner and freight rates pared and shaved.

The 2-cent fare bill may become a law and its provisions effective before the end of the month. A bill identical with the one passed Tuesday by the senate has been recommended for passage by the house, it was said Tuesday night, would Wednesday, or at least before the end of the week, concur in the senate bill. Gov. Sheldon is known to favor the legislation. As either bill carries the emergency clause the law will become operative with the approval of the governor.

County Option Dead.

County option is dead and it will not be resurrected at this session of the legislature. The senate killed the bill the other day and Monday afternoon the house killed it again though its defenders tried hard to have it placed on the general file for consideration. The judiciary committee reported the bill for indefinite postponement.

Undertakers Are Interested.
A delegation of undertakers of

Omaha, South Omaha and Lincoln waited upon members of the legislature Monday and the insurance department to discuss the practicability of the introduction of a bill putting burial companies under the jurisdiction of the insurance department. The company which caused the delegation to make the visit has been incorporated in New Jersey and efforts are now being made to get it established in Nebraska. Its plan is for an individual to pay so much a month and when the individual dies the company pays the funeral and burial expenses. The undertakers are opposed to the company operating here.

Jemison's Lobby Law.

Among the bills passed by the house Monday afternoon was the anti-lobby bill by Jemison of Clay. This bill makes it a misdemeanor for a paid lobbyist to attempt to influence a member of the legislature except through published briefs or by speeches made to committees. The penalty is a fine of \$100 to \$500 and a jail sentence of six months. The bill, however, only received 59 votes, and consequently does not carry the emergency clause, so will not apply at this session, even if it goes through the senate.

House Passes Bills.

The house passed the following bills Monday:

By McMullen of Gage, compelling the regents of the state university to hold open meetings when transacting business pertaining to the university.

By E. P. Brown, allowing a taxpayer to appeal to the district court on assessment though he has not appeared before the county board.

Wilson's Unit Resolution.

If arguments were needed to demonstrate the fallacy of the claim of the railroads that the value of their terminal properties is distributed over the various railroad lines of the state for taxation purposes, that argument was furnished the members of the house Wednesday in a resolution by Wilson of Custer county to compel the state board of assessment to assess railroad property as a unit and distribute the aggregate valuation according to mileage. This shows without any further corroboration that the Burlington terminals are distributed, if at all, only on the line operated by the district sub-corporation and not over the entire system in the state. The same applies to the Union Pacific. Friends of the terminal taxation bill, which provides terminal properties shall be taxed locally for city and village purposes, believe no better plea for the passage of the bill could be secured than reference to this resolution, which, of course, was inspired by the railroad lobby here, as Mr. Wilson as much as any one member has shown his connection with these corporations. His resolution, which went over under the rule for one day upon objections being raised by Clarke of Douglas, was published in full last week.

Trouble Over Employes.

The senate decided Wednesday to go after incompetent and unnecessary employes, and as a result several of them were shifted about to positions they were more competent to fill. The matter was brought to the attention of the body by Byrnes of Platte, who demanded to know why a number of bills had not been engrossed and returned to the senate. Senator Holbrook, of the enrolling and engrossing committee, replied it was because he had not been supplied with competent help, or enough of it. His committee, he said, had not been allowed a clerk and some of the employes were incompetent. He said he had figured in one instance that it cost the state \$109 to get two bills engrossed because two of the employes had done nothing else since the beginning of the session. He said he was getting out the bills as rapidly as he could, but under the circumstances the work proceeded very slowly.

Railroad Fare for Officers.

The question of a method of paying the railroad fare of state officers was discussed Wednesday morning by the members of the senate when the McKesson bill was under consideration. The bill provides the secretary of state shall issue to each officer a coupon which, when filled out and signed by the officer, shall be exchangeable for railroad tickets. Each coupon must have the name of the stations between which transportation was secured and a statement of the nature of the business requiring the trip. The coupons are to be paid by warrants on presentation to the auditor. A fine of from \$10 to \$100 is attached for any officer who uses the coupons to secure transportation for any but state business.

Bills Passed by Senate.

Sixteen bills were passed by the senate Wednesday afternoon, among them King's free high school bill, H. R. 116, allowing court reporters 10 cents per 100 words for making bills of exception; Sackett's bill making public officials who fail to enforce laws removable by quo warranto proceedings in supreme court, Thomas' substitute compulsory education law, King's bill to repeal the 1 1/2-mill levy by the state for school purposes and Hanna and Phillips' measure providing for not less than six nor more than eight junior normal schools.

Made a Gorilla King.

The craze among society women for queer pets is an old story. It usually ends through being carried too far. There is the case of Andromeda, for instance, and there is that other affair of the decadent Roman emperor's daughter, who had a pet gorilla, procured for her at great cost by an Arabian trader who supplied strange beasts for the amphitheater. One day the Praetorian guard arose and murdered the caesar. The gorilla, who happened to be present, strangled the ringleader, who was to have assumed the imperial purple himself, with its bare hands. This so delighted the Praetorians that they unanimously elected the gorilla, whom they took for a barbarian from North Britain, to the vacant throne. On the mistake being explained by a zoologically minded patrician, the dyus caesar had to be killed and another one chosen.—London News

MANY DIE IN WRECK.

DISASTER ON THE COAST OF HOLLAND.

English Steamer Berlin Driven Ashore by Gale, Strikes Sandbank Near Hook of Holland, Breaks in Two and Sinks Immediately.

A disastrous steamship wreck attended with great loss of life, occurred Thursday off the Hook of Holland, when the Great Eastern Railway Company's steamer Berlin, bound from Harwich, England, to the Hook of Holland, was lost. Of those on board, 141 persons in all, of whom ninety-one were passengers, all but one were drowned. The wreck occurred off the north pier of the Hook of Holland.

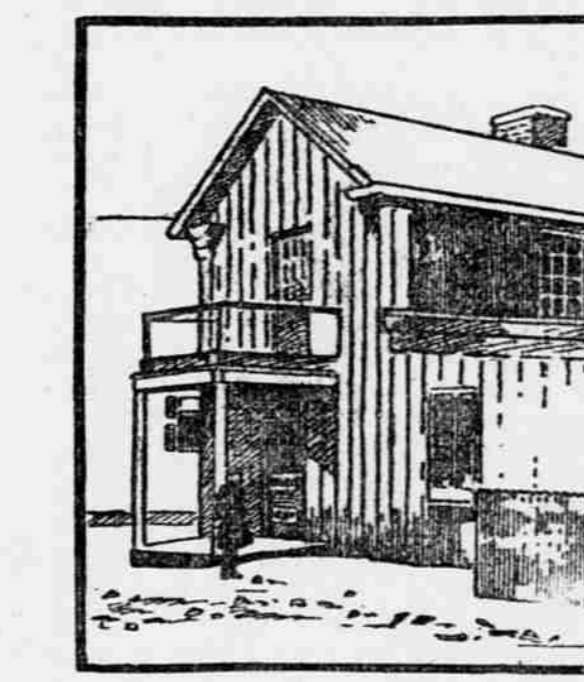
The agents of the wrecked steamer say that although they are not positive regarding the numbers, they believe the vessel carried 120 passengers and a crew of sixty officers and men.

The wreck occurred at 6 o'clock in the morning, during a terrific south-westerly gale. The steamer struck the north jetty, while trying to enter the new waterway at the Hook of Holland. She broke in two, the forward part immediately sinking, while the passengers and crew gathered on the stern, where they vainly attempted to use the lifeboats.

The Berlin left Harwich at 10 o'clock Wednesday night, upon the arrival there of the London train with the greater number of passengers who subsequently lost their lives. The steamer should have reached the Hook of Holland at 6 o'clock Thursday morning and would have then proceeded for Rotterdam.

A great gale was blowing in the North Sea when the Berlin started. As the Berlin was entering the waterway at the entrance of the River Maas, however, she apparently became unmanageable on account of the force of the wind and was driven ashore.

The alarm was given and lifeboats from the shore went to the assistance of the stricken steamer, but the seas were so heavy that the boats were unable to approach the Berlin close enough to take off any of the passengers or crew and the lifeboat men had to sit helpless while the steamer pound-



BIRTHPLACE OF EVELYN NESBIT THAW AT TARENTUM, PA.

ed until she broke in two and every soul on board was carried down. The steamer apparently struck about amidships, as her forepart broke off and sunk immediately, while her afterpart could be seen for a considerable period of time afterward.

The waterway in which the disaster occurred is a new one on the north side of which is the pier and railroad station. The steamer must have been within a few minutes of tying up after her rough passage across the North Sea when she was overtaken by the disaster. Land was but a few yards away and except in the roughest weather those on board the Berlin could have been rescued without difficulty, especially as the waterway is navigable at all tides.

The Berlin was a steel steamer, only twelve years old, and popular with travelers to the north of Europe. In summer she usually was crowded with passengers, but at this time of the year her average was about as it was Wednesday night, the number being equally divided between first and second class.

Mrs. Sage's First Big Gifts.

The gift of \$1,000,000 to the Emma Willard seminary, and \$1,000,000 to the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, both of Troy, N. Y., and also \$250,000 to the national committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, have been announced. The gift to the Emma Willard seminary is due to the fact that Mrs. Sage finished her education there, and has been for years one of the most enthusiastic alumnæ. In a letter to President Rickerts of the Polytechnic, Mrs. Sage says that no conditions are attached to the gift, and that it was made because of Mr. Sage's personal relation to and interest in the school, of which he was a trustee. Neither of these gifts imply that Mrs. Sage expects to specialize her charity in educational lines. It is understood that the money given to the Y. M. C. A. will be used to erect a building for the executive offices of the committee in Twenty-ninth street, near Lexington avenue, New York City.

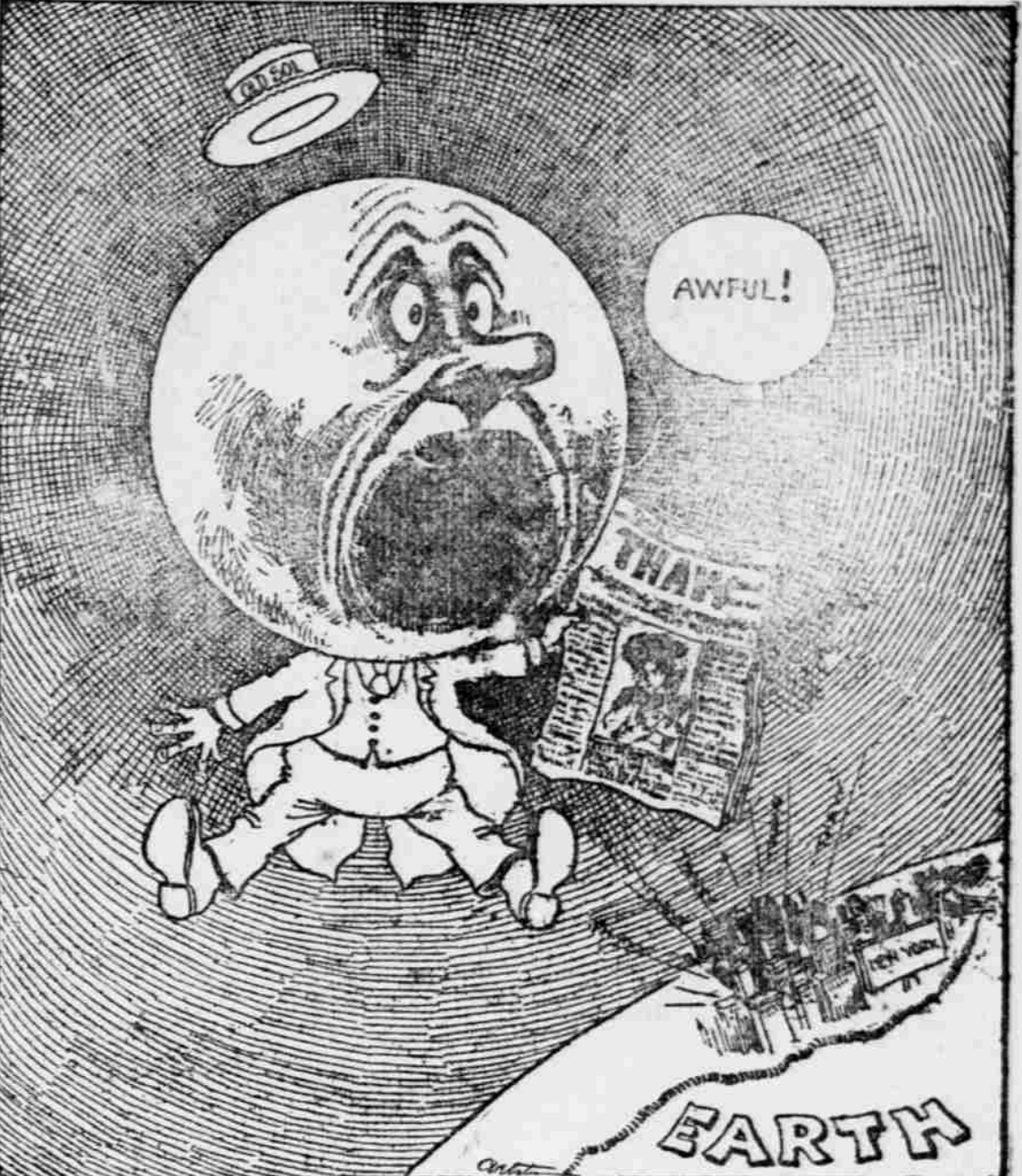
Short News Notes.

A negro national fair will be held in Mobile, Ala., in November, 1907. The president will be asked to visit the exposition.

Fire destroyed the Townsend block, one of the most substantial structures in Princeton, Minn., causing a loss estimated at \$60,000.

Two hundred striking Italian laborers threatened violence at the General Electric Signal Company's buildings at Rochester, N. Y., but the police prevented a clash.

WHAT MAY HAVE CAUSED THE SPOT ON THE SUN.



—Chicago Inter Ocean.

STICKS TO HER STORY.

Evelyn Thaw Does Not Falter Under Merciless Cross Questioning.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, young wife of the slayer of Stanford White, underwent a merciless cross-examination at the hands of District Attorney Jerome. The District Attorney insinuated, caajoled and at times stormed at the witness. She met his every mood. When he spoke softly her answers were soft; when he tried sarcasm she in turn was sarcastic, and when he raged her answers came sharp and defiant. And through it all the witness told just what she wanted to tell and no more. When cornered her unflinching refuge was, "I don't remember."

Mrs. Thaw's memory seemed to have suffered a relapse since she told her

SMOOT KEEPS HIS SEAT.

Four-Year Fight Is Finally Settled by the Senate.

Reed Smoot, Mormon apostle, after nearly four years of uncertainty, strife, denunciation and waiting, was on Wednesday given a clear title to his seat as a Senator from Utah. His vindication was striking and overwhelming. Those who sought his expulsion were thirty-two votes short of the necessary two-thirds required and seventeen votes below the majority necessary to exclude him. Of the twenty-eight who voted against Smoot there were no Republicans. Of the forty-two in his favor three were Democrats.

The three roll calls, which covered every point in the controversy, came after nearly five hours of debate, to which hundreds of women who had advocated and worked for the expulsion of Mr. Smoot listened. Many of them applauded Senators Burrows, Dubois and Hansbrough as they denounced Mr. Smoot as unfit to sit in the Senate. They frowned in silence upon Senators Foraker and Beveridge, who defended the Senator on trial for his seat.

All the galleries of the Senate were filled by women. They even encroached on the space ordinarily reserved for men. They occupied every inch of space and hundreds filled the corridors unable to gain an entrance. Included in the number were the wife of Senator Smoot, who closely followed all the proceedings until the final roll call was announced.

Scores of those who have actively worked for more than forty-seven months to secure the removal of Mr. Smoot from the Senate, representatives of all the women's organizations in the United States, were present at the final scene in the great fight against Mr. Smoot. After a final disposition of the matter had been reached scores of women crowded into the committee room of Senator Burrows, who had championed their cause, and congratulated him on the good fight he had made, although it proved unavailing. All other business in the Senate was abandoned in order that the Smoot case might be given concluding attention. The debate was continuous and interesting.

POLITICS and POLITICIANS

The existing Japanese treaty expires March 12. President Roosevelt is preparing the way for a new treaty, and has already had conferences with the California delegation.

Harry F. New of Indiana, acting chairman, and Elmer Dover, secretary of the Republican National Committee, have announced that the office of chairman will be filled at a meeting next December.

Philippe Bunau-Varilla, formerly minister of the Panama republic to the United States, predicts catastrophe for the Panama canal. He says: "If the American persist in fighting against nature the world will be deprived of a perfect highway for commerce and obtain, after many years of blind and useless work, an expensive and unsafe high level lock canal, the keystone of which, the Gatun Dam, will be washed out at the first earthquake, perhaps even before its inauguration."

President Roosevelt attended a banquet of the foreign commerce convention delegates and spoke of the government's effort to develop trade relations with the countries south of us. He also urged the necessity of a ship subsidy bill.

Sheffield Ingalls of Atchison, Kan., son of the late Senator Ingalls, is now a member of the Kansas Legislature. There was a tie vote in the election and the two contestants agreed to draw straws for the office, and Ingalls won. The young man looks very much as his father did, is said to have brilliant gifts, and is a Republican.