Ridge, S. D., that the Great Father was about to go on the warpath. I have been asked what the chiefs of the red men would do, were the soldiers to be withdrawn from the government forts in the west. As my

were young enough, and the Great Father warpath, I would surely call my young men together and lead a band of Ogalialian against the Great Father's en its, were they Spaniards or what not. So my young men would go, now, today, were they called upon. It is our country and our flag. We would gladly fight for it. The Sloux are as good fighters now as they were twenty years ago except the old men, like

My son, Jack Red Cloud, I see near me, and my young kinsman, Raymond Smith, who writes down my thoughts in English. They are strong and brave and can fight even



RED CLOUD IN WHITE MAN'S DRESS

in white men's clothes. So could all my braves. But not against the flag. My people know little about the talk of a war with Spain. Many of them have heard nothing at all about it. Thoy have planned

nothing at all about it. They have planned no raid in case the troops are withdrawn from the posts nearby. When the Sloux go to war they do not look about them to consider how many ene-mies they have to contend with. What they think of is only their wrongs-and that they must fight, and, if need be, die in battle, not been used to consider consequences. They think of all white men as belonging to and being part of the Great Father's govern-ment. We ask for fair and friendly treatment. We ask for fair and friendly treat-ment from that government. When I was in Washington, the Great Father's big city, last summer, I went before his senate com-mittee and asked for justice. They said the Sloux should have justice. That our griev-ances should be investigated. This has not yet been done. But I am sure the Great Father's cars are not deaf to the cry of his red children.

RED CLOUD'S WAR NESSACE
The Famous Old Chief Pledges His People
Against Spain.In the office of the agent when I called there
for the flag the Great Father sent to me
took it to my home and holasted it on a
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to a staff of the face water father
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to be top of the staff. I knew I might
the the face water father face face from the while men's newspapers that
to be a life.
Mare he is known to be a life.
Mare he is known to be a life.
Mare he is known to be a life.
Mar "GATH" AS A WAR REPORTER

GOSSIP ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

The late Admiral Popoff of the Russian the government forts in the west. As my best answer, I send this picture a white man has taken of me, wrapped in the fing. The stars and stripes are as dear to me as though my skin were not red. As for myself, I have not thought of going to war since I signed a treaty of peace in 1868. I am an old man now, scarcely able to see. My memory fails me. The tepee is better for me than the warpath. But if I were young enough, and the Great Father navy was responsible for the construction of

Rev. Frank B. Vrooman, late of Chicago who, after being charged with heresy in the local presbytery, became assistant pastor of te People's church, leaving became his salary was not forthcoming, is now president of a big Klondike company. He recently reached Seattle, having pooled issues with Captain Jack Crawford, the poet scout, and extensive steam dredge blacer mining access extensive steam dredge placer mining opera tions are planned. The ex-preacher's company secured 100 of the discarded government reindeer, and also rejoices in a government mail contract. Mrs. Vrooman is to accompany ber husband to Alaska.

Dr. George W. Massamore of Baltimore, who has just died, was one of the best known oumismatists in the country, and owned a costly collection of coins and medals. In 1881 he was elected a member of the Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, and continued a member until his death. He was also an enthusiastic stamp and autograph collector. His autograph col-lection contained the signatures of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and other men famous in American history. In 1882 Dr. Massamore married the widow of William Henry Harding. Mrs. Massamore, three sons and one daughter survive him.

George C. Gorham, ex-secretary of the United States senate, has completed his biography of Edwin M. Stanton, on which he has been engaged for some years. The great secretary's only son, Lewis H. Stan-ton, is practicing law in New Orieans. One of the daughters is married to an army offi-cer and stationed somewhere in the west. The other daughter is married and living in an eastern state. The family placed all of Mr. Stanton's correspondence and private papers and other biographical material in Mr. Gorham's hands, and he has also had access to the archives of the War department and the records of the rebellion. The biography will be published in two volume of 500 or 600 pages each.

Prof. Frederick Starr of the University o Chicago, who has just returned from an exploting trip through Mexico, says that the trip was one of the most exciting that has over fallen to the lot of the anthropologist. He had to fall back on governmental author-ity and other diplomatic agencies. He finally succeeded in getting what he was after. He secured the measurements of several hun-dred Otomi and other Indians and established beyond a doubt that the Otomi, reputed to pygmies, are not in reality such. Among the most important results of the trip was a complete collection of objects illustrating the folklore of Mexico. He was unable to complete the journey outlined, and will return in December to finish the work.

Judge Dillard C. Donnchue, who has just The Great Bear Coat (General Miles), said we should have army officers for cur agents for five years only, and then should have civil agents again. I mean five years from the time of the Sioux uprising in 1889 and 1890.

Alfred Townsend Belatcs His George Experience at the Front.

M'GHTY STRUGGLES FOR NEWS SCOOPS

Ambition and Common Sense Followed by Hard Work Gave Him the Exclusive Printing of the Battle of Five Forks.

I am one of the survivors among the reporters or correspondents of our great civil war, writes Gearge Alfred Townsend ('Cath') in the Boston Globe. A few others remain, such as Edmond C. Stedman, Henry Villard,

Junius Browne, George W. Smalley and Nathaniel Palge. My experience as a reporter in the camps of the civil war left on my memory a very signal belief that the government was illtreated by the press and the press much inferior to the organized government in doing

its duty. At the commencement of the war I was city editor of the Philadelphia Press. I en-

tered Baltimore right after the troops occupled it, and was in Washington with the first soldiery appearing. I then spent a little while in McClellan's camps in Virginia and, after his army established its base on the Pamynky river, I went through the campaign to Richmond and brought three full

pages of reports from those great battles to the New York Herald. We had not in those days access to the telegraph and the government diseminated most of the telegraph information, either directly or through the Associated Press. The consequence ought to have been that the newspapers could take their time and do good work, having to use the mails, which

permitted of manuscript "copy" being fur-nished to the newspapers, and this is always better written than telegraphic "copy." The great historians have vied with each

other in their accounts of battles which can seldom be written from any standpoint, but require the assembling of widely distributed observations with ac-counts of the personages and the divisions of the army which bear important parts. The reports from the Crimes, by W. H. Russell, which all came by mall and were written with a certain time and preparation, are still considered models of battle reporting, in this telegraphic age.

FRAGMENTARY WORK.

I was but 21 years old when I brought back the account of the battles which ter-minated McClellan's Peninsula history. I was then employed by the New York Herald, which hired a reporter for each division in the service. Some of these men were regular effort a city reporters. Others were volunteers with career. more genius to see war as a novelty than to describe it. A large proportion of these cor-respondents were obtained for their cheapness. Many of them itlought their cheep-ness. Many of them itlought their whole duty was to go around and write up lists of the killed, wounded and missing. Hence the three pages with which I returned to New York were everybody's contributions and I had myself but a scant notion of the

skeleton and sequence of these great engage-ments from Mechanicsville to Malvern Hills. When I was passed on board the hespital steamboat Daniel Webster to go down the James river I was for the first time im-pressed with a high and perfect organiza-tion by the sanitary commission, whose agents were women. Their complete service to the crowded sick and wounded on that boat made the ragged volunteer plight of

the army look embryonic. Indeed, the call-ing of volunteers with volunteer officers into the service must be followed by a long perlod of incoherence, faction, waste and de-If there was anything in my report of

value to the public it was due to my hav-ing the time to write on my way back to New York, which occupied two days, and after I reached New York I continued to

after I reached New York I continued to write in the newspaper office until a late hour in the morning. I subsequently wrote another account for a paper called the Sun-day Mercury of the same events, which al-lowed me further time and the aid of what information came to New York afterward by telegraph, and this second account was received with general favor. I remember that I was paid \$75 for it, a sum at that

of Bull Run and made their invasion of Maryland. With this map I went to New York, writing all the way, and when I got to the office I fourier inother reporter of more age and protenties had sent in a pre-reference to the actual topography. This map had already Beens engraved and ap-peared in the Heraid in spite of my pro-test, while mine was gover published at all. The occurrence give me such contempt for the New York method of editing war news that I gave up my position, and, being ill from the effects of Chickahominy fever. I want to Europe and fild not return to the army again until Grafit's final movements in tront of Petersburg in the spring of 1865, where I represented the New York World. In the meantime the Roverment had ob-tained the moral force to exercise some dis-cipline over the press is is camps, greatly to the benefit of the press as well as to the coverument.

of Bull Run and made their invasion of

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNCAY, APRIL 17, 1898.

government. That jealousy which had existed against

the individual correspondents making any reputation for themselves and depriving them of the use of their signatures at the publication office had been revolutionized by General Hooker's compelling each cor-respondent to use his name in order that

he might have some responsibility. I had pushed my pen as I had pushed my horse, and the latter died during the day where I had left him. At night I exchanged boats at Fortress Mouroe for Baltimore and

was up betimes, writing again. CLOSE CONNECTIONS.

The boat was late and in these days the morning train was one of only two or three going through to New York, so that the captain told me he did not believe I could make the connection. As the boat swung in by the pier I threw my bag ashore and jumped after it and got the only cab on the wharf and barely made

the train at the President street station wherein I commenced to write again.

When I reached Wilmington, Del., we had news not only of the capture of Petersburg but of Richmond. I thought to myself that I had made a mess of it and that I ought to be at least in Richmond, the great object of so long a war and the seat of the insurgent governmenti My only consolation was that I possessed

all the matter that I could possibly write well and my labor was to write well instend of jotting down fragments like burst ing shells; to give a symmetrical account of the turning battle in that great war. Sometime in the afternoon I reached New

York and there seemed a tacit approval of my course, though in newspaper offices one does not get much approbation when he has brought in a big thing which may turn out somewhat to his own advantage. All seemed

so quiet there, coctusted to the great events had come through only the previous morning, that I took a rather sick reflection upon

my adventure. However, when the account came out the next day with my name at the end of it it was received with universal satisfaction, not only in New York, but over the whole country, and for the first time I emerged from absolute obscurity. One personal effort at the right time had brought

It turned out to be the only account of the battle of Flve Forks written, and was approved by Sheridan in some of his later writings as an instance of intelligenc quickly applied to an instantaneous outline

quickly applied to an instantaneous outline from the general's own lips. After that I had the tacit authority to go The World, not having any great amount of money to expend, kept only a few corre-apondents in the field. There were perhaps three cc four in the whole Army of the Potomac for that pager, and, instead of taking their time in tabulating lists of wounded and reporting events over a minor area, they were free to roam at will and thus take comprehensive view of army operations. But the long inactiveneed in the winter campa find given a lassitude to even these few

writees who now arose late and did only cer-tain perfunctory work. tain perfunctory work. Having had a hearly distaste for the de-tached, half-hospitable existence of a civillan in the army. I was desirous of petting hold of something important enough to acquit me

of my commission by a special effort. I therefore reasoned that the coming of Sheri-dan with a large force to Grant's army meant a general forward_movement and I left the comp of General Wright, where my predecessor had lived, and rode to the far left of the army, trusting to luck and some little provision of food to keep me alive. In this way I followed Sheridan's advance movement on the left until, almost alone, I struck the last great event of the war previous to Appenditox, namely the battle of

Five Forks.

kind enough to explain what echelon meant. He related how his cavairy had been dis-mounted to hold U', rebels right until this infantry corps had swung against their rear like great bara doors and enclosed them. Our conversation was as mild as if, after a funeral, the general was giving me the blography of the deceased. No other per-tons interfered. I suppose our conversation lasted half an hour. I took a very few notes, trusting to my head, which became so full of matter that it seemed to be as big as a balloon. He gave me the name of the battle as Five Forks instead of Gravelly Run. A TEMPTATION RESISTED.

A TEMPTATION RESISTED.

A TEMPTATION RESISTED. After I feit that I had taken as much of Sheridan's time in such a crisis as I had any right to, I made some inquiries of the generals surrounding him and then, with a mixture of enterprise and foreboding, I started back several miles to Gravelly Run church, where I gave a soldier a doilar to feed my horse with his own provision. The horse would not eat and would hardly drink. He did not look as if he could carry me back twenty odd miles to Humphery's railroad station, where the only train in twenty-four hours started out every morn-ing at 6 o'clock to reach City Point, on the James river, where the one steamer per diem

ing at 6 o'clock to reach City Point, on the James river, where the one steamer per diem started out at 3 o'clock for Fortress Monroe. I had to make this ride alone and mean-time the roar of battle way taking place between me and City Point. Not knowing the direct road I had to ride out of my way to Dinwiddle court house again, where I found a few teamsters sleep-ing around cheerful blazing fires. Here I reflected that I was getting \$30 a week, or about \$4 a day, and that instead of being captured or stalled on the road I had better lay down with the teamsters and sleep. That would have made me twentysleep. That would have made me twenty-four hours late to get through to New

So I turned my back on these pleasant and went through the team-mired road and the deep woods, my horse palpably stag-

gering under me. The heavy battle in the vicinity of Petersburg seemed, at times as the road made a turn, to come right across my way and the

teams floundering through the mud. Toward dawn I found another correspondent going down the same road and doubted whether

that the only bettle he knew about was a minor action of two days before, which he was taking bis time to carry to the rear. Between 5 and 6 o'clock if the morning the mornin sonal character and the intellectual ex-pectations of the public. He then got the first page and spread his report consecu-tively out, so that from beginning to endi-it had proportion, interval, clearness, picturesqueness and all the main facts. There was no discounting the influence of his report when he read it from his manus-script.

sibly write out on my way to New York. With some difficulty I obtained a pass to go on the boat at City Point, paying my ex-penses of course. I immediately began to write the story of Five Forks, although there script. was hardly a place on the boat where one could put down his paper. They were con-tinually setting the dining table for relays that the bargain habit is quite as strongly

tinually setting the dining table for relays of passengers. wherever I pleased and in my own way and I at once returned to Richmond, where I remained until Lincoin's assamination, which happened very soon, and I then came back to Washington at once in time to go into the unraveling of the conspiracy. Thus, in two weeks or so, by hitting the great events, I had a general newspaper celeb-rity and was reported to be an Englishman who had been brought over to do this kind of writing.

of writing. It is to be observed that nearly all this

work was done by the mail train and not by telegraph. When Booth was captured I did telegraph the whole story, several columns long, which is incorporated in La Fayette Baker's book without any other description of that event by himself.

ADVICE TO REPORTERS.

burg seemed, at times as the road made a turn, to come right across my way and the usual visions of going to Libby prison or heing shot down by stragglers served to waken me. Two or three times I passed solitary army teams floundering through the mud. Toward dawn I found another correspondent going down I found another correspondent going the same road and doubted whether the lesson of this episode is not to write anything usuil you have got a good thing by some other better things that happen on the way; not to merge the battle cor-respondent in the mere telegrapher; to give as far as possible a finished character to down the same road and doubted whether

down the same road and doubted whether your report; to remember that the literary minsely successful in Boston, where the bad not come with an account of Five treatment of a great event is due both to the organization is a favorite one. It opened Forks. On sounding him, however, I found event and the marrator; to come as fast as there Monday night to standing room.



Ohioan Invents a Device That is a Sure Cure for All Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, Weakness, and All Forms of Constitutional Sickness. Those Who Have Used it Declare it to be the Most Remarkable Invigorant Ever Produced for Man. Woman or Child.

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It is important to note that the inventors of the cabinet guarantee that fiesh will be reduced at the rate of five pounds per week if the baths are taken regularly. That is, of course, a good scientific reason why the cabinet accomplishes the fact of reducing flesh, and these points are well brought out in a very instructive little book issued by the inventors. As a means to CURE SKIN DISEASES

the cabinet is unquestionably the finest thing in the world. People who have been testing patent medicines, spring tonics and blood purifiers should get into a vapor bath cabinet, and it won't be long before they have a skin as smooth, clear and glossy as the most fastidious could desire. The great it opens the several million pores all over

GUARANTED RESULTS.

They assert, positively, and their states ments are backed up by an array of testin mony from persons of influence in their re-spective towns, that their cabinet will cure bervous debility, clear the skin, purify the blood, cure rhaumatism (they offer 50 re-ward for a case that cannot be relieved cures women's troubles, night sweats, in somnia, and all diseases of the nerves and blood. It

disease, and for this reason is really a sod

HOW TO GET ONE.

101

gift, for which, strange as it may seem, he will indirectly pay liberally and then chuckle at his good fortune. The one thing, it seems, which the male bargain hunter-is devoted to is theater tickets. There is no inconvenience to which he will not go and nothing he will not spend if he can-get theater tickets for nothing. The par-ticular man about whom the story is told was a dealer in "cigars and things." And, oh, he would like to have theater tickets and things." And, have theater tickets oh, he would like to have theater tickets given him. The man who tells the story was at one time able to accommodate him. with two scats, fairly good seats in the

delighted. He was so pleased that he then and there eent the donor a present from, his shop of at least \$10 worth of "cigare. and things."

The Bargain Habit.

fastened on the man as it ever was one

the most indefatigable woman hunter after

cheap goods. The man is even worse than

the woman, for he is looking for a free

gift, for which, strange as it may seem, he.

A man is responsible for the statement

The Boston Lyric Opera company, which played to light business here, has been im-

(Red Cloud's behavior at the time of the Wounded Knee battle, and all through that last Sioux trouble, was conspicuously gallant and loyal. He risked his life at Wounded and loyal. He risked his life at Wounded Knee to induce the hostiles to come quietly into the agency. When, thirty years ago, at the head of several thousand Sloux war-



RED CLOUD WRAPPED IN THE STARS AND STRIPES, RED CLOUD'S SQUAW AND HIS INTERPRETER, MR. R. B. SMITH.

riors, Red Cloud signed a treaty of peace with the white man, the Grout Futher trusted him, and, relying on that treaty, abandoned Fort C. F. Smith and Fort Phil Kearney. Red Cloud is the grand old man of the Sloux, the greatest living fighting red man.

Sioux, the greatest living fighting red man. —Interpreter.) Miles is a great chief. He has fought the chiefs of the red men in years long past, and he knows us. He knows he need not hesitale to withdraw the army officers now eating as Indian sgents whenever the Great Father needs them. There are regular army posts at Fort Meade and Fort Sully, in South Dakota. Several years ago there was talk that Fort Sully would be abandoned. Were the troops removed there would be no danger for the whites. I have not heard of any soldiers going cant to the Great Father's aid from here. My people know the country is thickly settled. The white men are as the blades of grass on the prairie. We know that we do not need to fight to obfor the whites. I have not heard of any soldiers going cast to the Great Father's ald from here. My people know the country is thickly settled. The white men are as the blades of grass on the prairie. We know that we do not need to fight to ob-tain our rights. The white man will play fair. The Great Father will right our wrong abad agents, like McGillicuddy, who attacked me not long ago, are our worse grievance. The future of my people is in the bindie of the young men. They are in charge now. Many of them have been educated. Raymond Smith is our chief counsel. He has asked me to go with my squaw and my son, Jack, to the Omaha exposition. He says Kicking

settled. The white men are as s of grams on the prairie. We we do not need to fight to ob-rights. The white man will play Breat Father will right our wrongs at like McGillievidy, who attacked for ago, are our worse grievance. In a charge now, how have been educated. Raymond our chief counsel. He has asked with my squaw and my son, Jack to in a exposition. He asys Kicking Short Bull and their families will be family of Sitting Bull. I want the and yet them to use their in Makington in our behalf. Per-my go once more to Washington the help of the Great Father. When stansater at Pine Ridge agency was me to go with my squaw and my son, Jack. to the Onuha exposition. He says Kicking Bear and Short Bull and their families will go und the family of Sitting Bull. I want to go. I want to meet the big chiefs of the white men, and get them to use their in-fluence at Washington in our behalf. Per-hops we may go once more to Washington and ask the help of the Great Father. When the two young men took this ploture the sun was hot in our eyes. We have only friendship for the Great Father in our hearts.

colonizing the emancipated negro slaves. After the first year of the war Mr. Donnotime porsidered large, for our salarits on the Herald were only \$20 a week and neces hue, who had for several years been the law pariner of John P. Usher, then secretary of sary expecses. Early news, which is more desirable in the press than careful news, will always operate against high class newspaper work from the seat of war unless it can be cor

rected by the government in some way. Too many reporters in one army from the same newspaper conjuse each other and lead to the same disorder which has up to the present time marked the reporting of affairs

in Culu I slept in the same bed for two or three days with Henry J. Raymond, the editor and proprietor of the New York Times, who and proprietor of the New York Times, who had reported a part of the Italian war. Raymond was an udmirable composer of plain descriptive matter, having been educated in a college and practiced at reporting the larger events in a great city. The publisher of the New York Tribune, which employed him in his brighter youth, told me that the Tribune attained its for

decided increase in circulation by Ruy-mond's reporting for it an important murder trial in Brooklyn. A HIGHLY-PRIZED NEWSPAPER.

read the contents of these newspapers when

republished in the northern city. On one occasion I had obtained a Rich-

and then were sent with very little delay to

New York.

New York. The acquaintance I thus made with Gen-eral Marcy, who was McClellan's chief of staff, and with the great officers of his headquaiters was of far more use to me then any evusions of the military rates could have been, and thus I saw that the army correspondents coght to be in fealty to the head of the army and work with and for it instead of the guerrilla plan which was encouraged by the newspaper managementa.

Frederick Hudson was then the managing

Frederick Hudson was then the managing editor of the Herald, and he rays, in his history of the press, that Bernett's paper spent \$100,000 reporting the civil war, a sum not considerable for a war four years long and covering the whole continent, but in that day newspapers had comparatively small incomes. The war, indeed, by multi-plying readers both in the armies and at home, established the American press on his subacturent weathy basis.

subsequent wealthy basis. Henry Villard sent me a contribution for

terion for future army reporting TAKING A LONG CHANCE.

I had ridden some two days in the direc lon of Sheridan, who separated himself from Grant's army with the intention of turning the right flank of General Lee. The second night I shopt with one of my old schoolmasters, a surgeon of a Pennsylvania brigade or division.

As Sheridan went along he had several petty actions which supplied the surgeons with many amputating cases. In the sound of saws cutting off men's limbs I went to

sleep. The next day heavy volley firing was heard on our far left and I advanced to Dinwiddle Court House, about gix miles in the rear of the battle, near which I found General Custer, who told me that I had better go on, as Sheridan intended to clean up Lee as he had destroyed Early at Winchester.

In the carly night, in the silent woods, I saw the gleam of bayonets and sat on my horse and counted several thousand rebel prisoners, the largest fruit I had ever seen of battle in the Eastern army. This con-vinced me that some great affair had taken

We slept at Michie's farm house among the camps of Modellan. I had been particularly lucky in getting the Richmond newspapers hearly every day of their issue, to be forwarded to New York, and often Mcdellan himself had to Yinced me that some great affair had taken a Methodist church which had been turned locality by looking into the bible at the altar and found that it was Gravelly Run church.

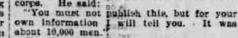
The great fight was already over at the Five Forks, and, though my horse was nearly dead, I kept along through scattered lights where the dead were being buried in the fields until I reached, near midnight, a On one occasion I had obtained a Rich-mond nowspaper sud carried it myself nearly thirty miles the same afternoon to the mail at our base of supplies. It came to be known to McClellan that this newspaper had gone from his camp, and he had me pursued to the White House and brought back the same night to camp, where I arrived near midnight, and I was detained nearly twenty-four hours, until certain officers of good feelings interceded for me, and I was restored to my functions. After that I got these newspapers as before, but always took them to headquasters first, where they were inspected and passed over to me with thanks, and then were sent with very little delay to

"General, I have seen your prisoners and know you have gained a great victory. If

the "Army Correspondents Memorial" about two years ago, and in his letter expressed

you will give me some account of the battle I will set out from here and ride back to

the military railroad tonight and go on to New York." Not with reluctance, nor yet with elation, Sheridan produced a map of white lines running through a brown background and he showed me where, we were at the Five Forks. He then described the Fifth corps coming up to him, at his request. I asked him the number of men in that infantry corps. He said:



Sheridan then described to me the movement of this corps in echelon.

"My wife had pimples on her face, but the has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constitution for forme time, but after tak-ing the first Cascarer I have had no trouble with this siment. We cannot speak too high-ly of Cascarets." FRED WARTHAN. 5706 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa

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LAT Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do CURE CONSTIPATION. ... terling Brmedy Campany, Chicago, Meastreal, See York. 114 NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all drag



UL: Z

it opens the several million pores all over the body, stimulates the sweat glands and thus all the impure sails, acids and mois-ture in the system are liberated in a nat-ural manner, instead of overworking the lungs, kidneys, bladder and the liver. At-tached to the bath, if desired, is a

NOW TO GET ONE
County And the providence of the convenient and the providence of the providence o

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