Queer Features of Man and Nature in the Patagonian Islands.

Sailing Among Icebergs Amid Clouds and Andenn Snows-liow the Canoe Indians Look and Live.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by Frank G. Carpenter.) Latitude 55 Minutes, 55 Degrees South, peninsula at the end of Asia. More than Hope at the bottom of Africa, with a dis- a chicken. earth between myself and the northern parts to the baa-ing of sheep, the grunting of of the United States, I write for my Amer-I am on the steamer Itaur! Just opposite me the black, rocky walls of Cape Froward, the southernmost point of South height of 1,200 feet, and behind them, glistening in the moonlight, are the glacial snows of Mount Victoria, 2,000 feet higher. I am at the bottom of the great Andean Those bills are the end of the they crawl from here on their sinuous way mus of Panama, and end only at the Arctic Germany, 2,000 barrels of Chilian honey for Cape Horn, and that great white frozen It is now taking on 900 tons of coal. Brawny Mount Sarmiento, which pierces the south- They stand in lighters or flat boats and use Mount Washington. under the shadows of the hills, there turned they work, and we hear them still swearing to silver by the full moon's rays, flows the and heaving as we go to bed. Strait of Magellan, that salt water river, in which, moved by the tides, the great oceans, the Atlantic and the Pacific, rush together and clasp their hands to bear up the commerce of the world.

The Strait of Magellan.

The Strait of Magellan makes the passage between the oceans shorter by almost 1,000 miles. Cape Horn is less than a couple of hundred miles south of it, but its waters are always toseed about by terrible storms. Tonight the Magellans are almost as quiet as a mill pond, and the Itauri is steaming as smoothly through them as the boat which carries away the hero in the Swan song of "Lohengrin." We are now almost midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific. We entered the strait by what is known as Smyth's channel, opposite Desolation island, about thirty miles from Cape Pilar, which marks We could see the two massive rocks of the cape as we turned to the castward. They rise almost precipitously for a distance of 1,500 feet, and when the air clear they are in sight for many miles. Beginning here the strait runs southeast to Cape Froward. It then turns to the northeast, widening here and there as it goes, until it ends at the Atlantic between Cape Virgin and Cape Holy Ghost. The channel is 365 miles long, and its width varies from two to twenty-four miles. At times our vessel has been within a stone's throw of the shore, and again in the misty air, where the channel widened, the waters seemed to alis little else than mountains, which are now Magellan there is a vast archipelago of islands, the smaller of which are mountain peaks rising above the waves and the largest the Island of Tierra del Fuego. The states and it has mountains and valleys, vast forests and extensive plains which have the strait lies the end of southern Patagonia on the east, and on the west a continuation of the archipelago of Tierra del and almost all of Tierra del Fuego, belong to Chili. It has an area of land here, which it calls the territory of the Magellan, of 75,000 square miles, half again as large as the state of New York and almost twice the area of Ohio. Some of the Chilian naval vessels are now here engaged in surveying the channels and harbors, but the greater part of this region is almost as unknown as it was when Hernando Magellan, a Spanish navigator, discovered the strait in 1520. The land and the people have been misrepresented by passers-by from Darwin down to within recent years, and it is only lately that opportunities have been offered for investigation. Even now gavages I see here are less known than the tribes of central Africa, and only the coasts of a few of the islands have been explored. The sheep farmer, the gold digger and the government vessels are, however, making headway, and within a few years this great archipelago will be a terra incognito no

The generally accepted belief regarding southern Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego is that they are something like the coasts of Greenland or those of the Arctic seas. The geographies represent them as wastes of ice and snow, desolate, forbidding and tertible to the traveler. For the last four days I have been winding in and out of the channels along the west coast of lower Patagonia. My sail has been through a series of scenic panoramas that cannot be surpassed in the world. We entered the archipelago by what is known as the Smyths channel route, about 400 miles. above here, and coasted slowly along through one channel after another until we came into the strait proper at Desolation island. Darwin compared the glaciers Sarmiento in Tierra del Fuego to 100 frozen Niagaras. The waters along the lower end of western Patagonia present combinations which make you think of a hundred Lake Comos, Lake Genevas and Lake Lucernes tled together in one ever-widening, ever-Here are the beauties of changing river. the Thousand islands of the St. Lawrence, added to by snow-capped mountains kissed by the sun, and mighty glaciers sliding down into masses of dark green vegetation. Here are giant rocks, cathedral shaped, covered with moss, rising straight upward from | could look over the clouds at the green and the water for 1,000 feet; mountains, their heads lost in the clouds, dropping almost precipitously into the sea; narrow gorges, which the steamer must tack this way and that as it winds through islands of green and islands of rock. Here are fields of floating ice, through which the boat crashes; narrow flords, in which the black water is 3,000 feet deep, and, in short, such can be found in the world. If you could peaks only it is all snow and ice. Even in as long as it lasts. They understand what take the most picturesque parts of the jungles of India I have not seen so tobacco is, and those we met were as anxious now brilliant in the sunlight, now frosted erally small, but so dense that you could

faint idea of some of nature's wonders in the Magellan.

On a South Pacific Steamer.

But I despair of giving a vivid picture of our ride through this archipelago. It lasted three days, and it was such a series of wonders that only a biograph of the gods worked by their own hands could paint them on the retina of your imagination. All shall attempt is to take you with me through some few places by a transcript of my notes made upon the ground. We start in the bay of Coronel. Our steamer, the Itauri of the Kosmos line, bound for Hamburg via the strait, lies in the harbor. She is a German ship of 6,200 tons, lighted and heated by steam. Captain Behrmann, her CAPE FROWARD, Strait of Magellan, commander, is German, and so are all the passengers, officers and crew. We speak Sept. 17, 1898.—(Special Correspondence of German at the table, and are, in fact, a The Bee.)-At the tail end of our hem- small slice of Germany in one of the quiet-At the lowest continental point est harbors of the coast of Chili. I go to of the world. Three thousand miles nearer my cabin. It is No. 12, and is as good a the south pole than the foot of the Siamese room as that of an Atlantic liner. The cocking is German. The meats are fresh. As thousand miles below the Cape of Good I go down to dinner I hear the squawk of Our meats are carried alive tance almost equal to the thickness of the on board, so that fater on we shall listen pigs and the cackling of geese mixed with

the crunching of the ice fields as the steamer makes its way through them. Before I pay the \$70 which is my fare to Punta Arenas on the Strait of Magellan America, rise almost straight upward to a I ask if the ship will go via Smyths channel. The reply is yes. The Kosmos is the only line that takes this route, the other ships going through the strait preferring to stand the storms which sweep up along the west coast from Cape Horn to the ridge which ties the continents to- land-locked waters of the Patagonian coast. narrow, dangerous, slow, but more quiet gether. Loaded with copper, silver and gold. We shall have to travel very slowly and must anchor at night, but before we start They span the let us take a look at our ship. What is the equator, they drop their heads at the Isth- cargo? It has 3,000 tons of saltpeter for occan, beyond the gold mines of Alaska different parts of Europe, hundreds of rolls The hills to the south- of Chilian sole leather for Russia and wheat ward are a part of Tierra del Fuego, above and wine for Punta Arenas and Montevideo. pyramidal cone which rises among them is Chilian peasants are putting it into the ship. ern sky more than 1,000 feet above the alti- shovels to throw the coal up to the plat-Behind and forms under the doors of the hold. Here in front of my ship, here as black as ink other peasants shovel it in. They swear as

Land-Locked Seas of the South. We awake far out in the Pacific. The steamer is rolling, the white caps are dancing over the waves and away off to the eastward we can make out the faint blue outline of south Chill. A day later, in storm and rain, we steam past the long, narrow island of Chiloe, which the government is trying to colonize, and on the evening of the third day we enter the wide Gulf of Penos and come to anchor at the entrance to the channel. The water is like a millpond. The steamer moves slowly. We seem to be in a great river rather than in the ocean. We are sailing among the clouds through the water-filled ravines of some of the greatest of the world's mountains. On our right are grass-clad islands. On our left are rugged, ragged peaks rising in all shapes out of the sea. There is one clothed in green which reminds you of the pyramid of Ghizeh, and there is another which is fair likeness of the smashed nose sphinx. In front the green hills are climbing over one another likt a troop of giants playing leap frog, and farther on they rise upward in fort-like walls of green 1,000 feet high losing themselves in that misty white cloud which rests above them. The channel narrows and widens. Now we are in lakes surrounded by snow-capped mountains, now in canyons, new we sall by a break in the mountain walls, a deep flord with moss green walls snow dusted 1,000 feet high and filled with black water 1,000 feet deep. As we most bound the horizon. This is so only in look the sun breaks its way into the gorge the eastern parts of the channel, on both and turns the water to silver. It paints they are glad to get such sides of which the lands of Patagonia and diamonds in the snow of its moss-green Tierra del Fuego are low. In the west there sides. Over there is a glacier, a great green mass shining out upon the ragged sides of a ments, food and tobacco. Some whom we snow-dusted and in many cases loaded with snowy mountain. See the sun has struck it glaciers slowly sliding down and it is now a bed of emeralds in a setting. vast glaciers slowly sliding down and it is now a bed of emeralds in a setting clothes. of frosted silver.

The weather and the sky change ever moment, and before us is an ever-varying panorama of sky and sea and land. We last is bigger than many of our American and steam right out of the snow into the sun. Now the sky is almost blue overhead, biggest sheep farms of the world. North of in the velvety laps of the hills, there they wrap themselves about the snowy peaks as though to warm them, and there they Fuego. These islands, as well as the strait kisses upon their icy lips. Upon the snowdusted hills and dark water are dashes of makes the channel on one side of the ship i black, on the other side it is of a beautiful vellowish green, and behind where the sun strikes it the ship has left a path of molten silver. The hill's change even as the water under the sun. Now they are dark. sun washes them with its rays and the ferns and moss and trees brighten. The ragged volcanic background of the rocks shows out and through the green and black falling hundreds and sometimes thousands of feet almost straight down are silvery cascades, some as big as your wrist, others no larger around than your little finger. These are to be seen all along these inland channels. They come from the glaciers and the mountain snows.

One of the strangest atmospheric effects in the channel. The mountain-walled river had widened and we were again coming to narrows, when over our pathway in front of us a great rainbow sprang from the snowy summit of a low mountain in the south to that of another mountain almost opposite on the north of the channel, making a great rainbow span over the dark water. It was a splendid many-colored arch of the gods founded on pedestals of frosted silver. As we approached the rainbow faded, the sky was blue overhead, but a great wall of fleecy white clouds had dropped down upon or rather risen up from the water. When I first saw it I thought it was a field of icebergs. It was as white as snow and it extended upward to what seemed a height of several hundred feet, stretching across the channel from mountain to mountain. Above this wall the sky was clear and the only other clouds to be seen were those We hovering over the mountain peaks. sailed out of the light right into this cloud wall, out of the dry air into a mist so thick that we could almost wash our hands in it. A half hour later we were again under a clear sky. At times the masts of the steamer were in the clouds and the deck clear and dry. Again the clouds would form a roof over the channel and again the lower walls of the hills would be hidden and we

snow above.

Among the Icebergs and Glaciers. It seems strange to think of green moss, green trees and a mass of dense green vegetation in midwinter, amid the snows and tain and sea that I doubt whether their like loaded with snow masses. On the highest caten in its various stages of decomposition Himalayas and the Alps, dense a growth of trees and plants as along to get tobacco as food. They had but a could sink them up to their necks the west coast of Patagonia. We had a few foreign words, one of which was "Fran in dark blue water and pull cloud masses chance to go on shore every afternoon Lebman," the term by which they designate down with them into the sea and wrap their when we anchored for the night. Pushing all foreigners, and the two others, "galleta," rugged sides far up from the water's edge our way into the country was, however, the Spanish word for sweet cakes, and with a wonderful mantle of green, which is impossible. The trees are evergreens, gen-

TAIL END OF THE HEMISPHERE snow and now so loaded with ice that it lies walk on their tops on snow shoes. A bed in terraces up their sides, you might have a of moss as deep as your waist covers the of moss as deep as your waist covers the ground about them, and great ferns, with leaves as long as your arm, extend out in every bare and rocky spot. The ground is saturated with moisture. The mold and rotting wood of centuries covers it, and you sink in and stumble about more than you would in an Irish bog. It is only on the higher parts of the mountains that vegetation ceases, and only there that the climate is such as to produce glaciers and perpetual snow. The icebergs which we saw in the channel came from these glaciers. They are among the great glaciers of the world, many of them surpassing, it is said, the largest glaciers of the Alps. In Tierra del Fuego they line the channels in places with walls of ice a thousand feet high, and ships must sail carefully not to be struck by the icebergs which in chunks of 1,000 tons and upward break off of them with a noise like thunder, and fall into the sea. Icebergs often fill Smyth's channel, so that it is impossible to get through This was the case last year, when one of the steamers was forced to go back and where the ship upon which I now am had its bows crushed in by the icebergs. This glacial ice is not like that in our rivers and lakes. It is as hard as a rock and of a crystalline green. During our second day in the archipelago we stopped the steamer, lassooed an iceberg and towed it up to the ship. I was a little berg, not bigger than a Washington city lot, but it was of a beautifu opalescent green, with a top of frosted silver. It had many angles and projections and it was with crowbars that the steward and a boatload of sailors attacked it and broke off enough ice to last for the rest of the voyage. One of the great log chains used for hoisting heavy cargo was first coupled about the corner of one of these ice masses. Then a lever in the engine roon was pulled and a section of an iceberg was raised by steam by means of a derrick to the deck of the vessel. Some of these blocks weighed many tons, and altogether we must have taken 100 tons of ice

> islands we saw but few animals and birds. Now and then we passed a small school of seals, which popped their heads out of the water and took a peep at the steamer as it went by. We saw half a dozen whales in the different days of the trip, and now and then an albatross and gull. We had, however, a number of visits from the wild savages of the Magellans, the naked Indians of Patagonian channels, who are perhaps the least known of the wild men of the world. As far as I can learn, no ethnologist has ever lived with them or made a study of them. They are different from the Onas and Yaghans of Tierra del Fuego, among whom missionaries have worked, and several of whom were carried years ago to England. These Indians are known as the Alacalufes. There are, all told, only about 500 of them. They have no chiefs or triba relations. Each family takes cares of itself, living in its own canoe. They are strictly cance Indians, who live almost entirely upon the sea, and who are found only in these straits and off the coasts of southern Pata gonia. They sleep sometimes on land in little wigwams three feet high, made by bending over the branches of trees and tying them together. They make a fire in front and crawl into them for the night. Their canoes are well constructed. They are fifteen or more feet long and about three or four feet wide, and perhaps two feet deep. They are made of bark sewn together with sinew. They are cross-ribbed, and so made that they can be easily paddled. In the center of each boat is a fire built on some earth, and about this sit such of the family as are not paddling the boat. Queer-looking people they are. They wear no clothes whatever, in a state of nature, and are apparently comfortable amid the snows of winter, with only a coat of seal or fish oil upon their skins. Since they have seen white about the ships and ask for cast-off gar-

Naked Savages of the Magelians.

During our voyage through these strange

One man, I remember, who was apparently

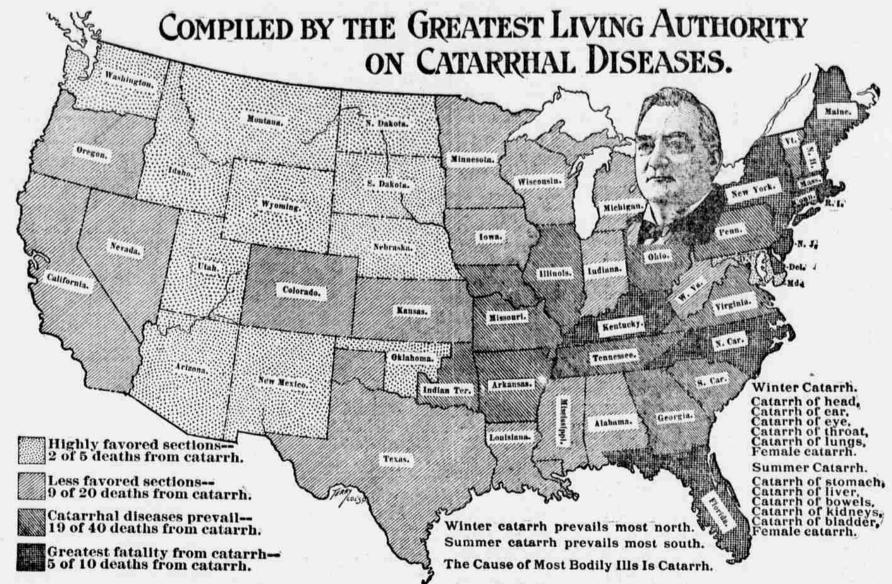
the head of the almost naked family in his sail out of the sunlight into snow storms canoe, had on only a short vest, open at the front, and a rag apron as big as a woman's handkerchief tied to a string about his with fleecy white clouds scattered here and waist. His favorite wife, clad in a string of lately been transformed into some of the there through it. Cloud masses here nestle beads, sat in the boat near the fire, with a naked boy of 2 sucking his fingers as he leaned against her naked legs, and his other wife, a buxom girl in her teens, held stoop down and press warm, tantalizing a naked baby to her breast with one hand while she paddled the boat with the other. I was shivering in my overcoat as I looked silver where the sun has poked its way at these people, but they did not seem cold through the clouds. The varying light nor miserable. The children were fat. The young mother at the end of the boat had on nothing but a cast-off sack coat, which she had thrown over her shoulders to partially cover herself and her baby. As she paddled this kept falling off, and her person and that of the baby were exposed. They were both plump. Both men and women were rather under than over-sized. They had faces somewhat like those of our In-The men's faces were dirty. dians. evidently from paint, and the naked brave in the vest had a thin black moustache. They had black hair; that of the women long, but put up in some way and that of the men cut off it just covered the ears and fell down in a thick black fringe or bang over their eyes. The skins were of a brown coffee color, and all had very white teeth, which they showed again and again as I have ever seen happened on our third day | they laughed. Their voices were not unpleasant, and they mimicked us as we called out to them. The man in the vest had two or three otter akins, which one of the officers of the ship tried to buy. He would not come on board, and the officer crawled down the side of the ship above the boat and held on there by a rope while he tried to make the trade. He had a big butcher knife in one hand, while he held on to the rope by the other. He wanted the savage to give him two skins for the knife, but the savage thought one was enough. The naked man would not give up the skin until he had the knife in his hand, and in the trade he displayed a wonderful shrewdness and ability to bargain. Of course, neither party could understand the other, and neither would trust the other. The naked savage, however, got the best of it. The only things that can be used in trading with these people are bright one doubting the genuineness of any letter cloth, beads, tobacco and knives. They do not know the use of money, and would the address under each one. rather have a jack-knife or a hatchet than genuine gold brick. They were evidently afraid to come on board, and I am told that they are by no means friendly to strangers, and will them if they can attack them with safety They use bows and arrows to defend them selves, although they do not hunt. food for the family is usually gotten by the women, of whom each man has one or more, as he can get them. The food consists of fish, mussels and of now and then a fox, seal or otter. The women fish with lines, but without hooks. A little chunk of glaciers. That is what we have here. The meat is tied to the end of the line, and glaciers slide down into the green, and the when the fish has swallowed this it is jerked snow falls and melts upon it all winter into the canoe. The Alacalufes are also In many places the green is clear, fond of whale meat, and a dead whale, I a variety of scenic wonders of clouds, moun- in others it is snow-dusted, and in others am told, is cut in pieces and buried, to be

> "tabac," the German for tobacco. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

CATARRHAL DISEASES

Of the United States--Catarrh Found to Be the Ever-Increasing Cause of Death.

ONE-HALF OF 70,000,000 PEOPLE MORE OR LESS AFFLICTED.



The above map has been carefully comoiled from United States documents by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio. The figures were taken from the latest mortal statistics published by the government and entirely agree with the archives kept at the Hartman Sanitarium

The map is made in four shades. The ightest shade shows the states which have the lowest per cent of deaths due to catarrhal diseases. In these states very close to 42 per cent of all the deaths in 1890 were due to catarrhal diseases. That is to say, over four out of every ten deaths were from atarrhal affectious. In the states of next darker shade the

per cent varies from 42 to 45. In the next darker shade, 45 to 48 per cent of the whole number of deaths resulted from catarrhal diseases. In the darkest shade we have indicated the states in which over 50 per cent, or one-half or more, of all the deaths were directly traceable to catarrh as the cause. This is an appalling state of affairs. As

many people die from catarrhal affections as all who die from accident, from con tagious diseases, from hereditary diseases, and all other causes added together. Smallpox has its terrors and yellow fever its scares, but these are slight affairs compared to the mortality of catarrhal dis eases.

This nation has got to confront the fact that catarrh has become a national curse. Catarrhal diseases threaten the life of our people. Over one-half of the people suffer from some form or degree of catarrh. Fully thirty-five million people are personally interested in the discovery of a radical catarrh cure.

A great many remedies for temporary re lief have been devised from time to time such as sprays, snuffs, creams and other local applications, but as a rule the medical profession has little or no enthusiasm in the treatment of catarrh. It is generally pronounced by them to be incurable. It therefore created a great sensation in medical circles when Dr. Hartman announced that he had devised a compound which would cure catarrh permanently. The rem edy was named Pe-ru-na, and in a short time became known to thousands of catarrh sufferers north, south, east and west Letters testifying to the fact that Pe ru-na is a radical cure for catarrh began to pour in from all directions. Thousands of such letters are on file in offices of the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company. These letters are not used for publication except by the express wish of the writer. A pamphlet filled with such letters will be sent to any address free. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh, chronic and

acute. About this there can be no ques-Everybody admits it. The only with favorable results. I don't think any question that can be raised is whether the one can speak too highly of Pe-ru-na."cures remain permanent. A few of the Joe R. Howard, Black Jack Grove, Texas. many people who were cured years ago will be asked to speak on this point. Any can easily become satisfied by writing to

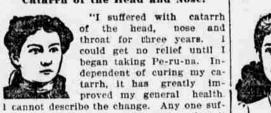


Catarrh of Bladder. Mr. Samuel Sanders, Blythedale, Mo., writes: "My disease was catarrh of the urethra and bladder. My symptoms were the same as those large, of Kansas, given in the Family Physician No. 2. I "It gives me pleasgot a bortle of Pe-ru- | ure to certify to the na and began taking excellent

it, and in a few days I was relieved and qualities of your could sleep and rest all night. I think that | medicines. Pe-ru-na is a valuable remedy. I had tried | na and Man-a-lin. I other very highly recommended medicines, but they did me no good. My physician more or less for a told me that I could not expect to be cured | quarter of a century of my trouble, as I was getting to be an old man (57 years). I feel thankful for stomach and constit Congressman Botkin. what Pe-ru-na has done for me.'

Catarrh of the bladder is, unfortunately, in Washington has increased these troubles very common disease. are too well known to need description. me almost complete relief, and I am sure Pe-ru-na is the most reliable remedy yet that a continuation of them will effect a per bowels is known as diarrhoea, summer dress Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio. devised for this catarrh. Its cures are permanent cure. Pe-ru-na is really a won-

Catarrh of the Head and Nose.



fering from catarrh, and knowing that it can be cured, would be very unwise not to Mrs. S. E. Robbins. have colic every day, take Dr. Hartman's advice. Follow direct tions. Pe-ru-na does the rest"-Miss Linnie Wiggins, Berlin Heights, O.

This was a case of catarrh in its most ordinary form. Catarrh of the head and I was diseased from head to foot. There nose occurs oftener than catarrh of other organs. Indeed, catarrh has been so frequently located in the head that some peo ple suppose that catarrh is always located in the head, nose or throat.

Catarrh of Stomach.



"I would be in my grave now if it had not been for your Godsent remedy-Pe-ru-Everybody says I am looking so much better. have recommended it to great many people and they think it and the Man-a-lin

are grand medicines. loctor could help me as Pe-ru-na did. Fo la grippe and colds we use nothing but Pe-ru-na. I was a broken-down woman had no appetite; what little I did eat did not agree with my stomach. It is now seven years past that I used Pe-ru-na and I can eat anything."-Mrs. Eliza Wike, No. 190 Iron street, Akron, Ohio,

A United States Senator's Wife. Mrs. F. E. Warren, the wife of Francis

Wyoming, says the following in regard to Pe-ru-na: "The sample bottle of Pe-ru-na sent to my husband came when I was suffering with a cold, and I used it with good results."

Catarrh of the Lungs. "My little boy was sick



with lung trouble for seven weeks, when the physicians said they had done all in their power, and all gave no relief. I then resorted After using it for three or four days I could see a decided change in him. I continued its use and he soon got entirely well. I have recommended it to others, who have used it

Congressman Snover.

Horace G. Snover, Congressman from Michigan, writes: "I have found Pe-ru-na a very efficient and speedy remedy for a persistent and annoying cough resulting from catarrhal trouble."

Congressman-at-Large of Kausas.

Hon. J. D. Botkin. Congressman - a tsays of Pe-ru-na: curative have been afflicted with catarrh of the

derful remedy for catarrhal affections."

pation. A residence The symptoms A few bottles of your medicines has given

Catarrh of Liver.



Mrs. S. E. Robbins. White Wright, Tex. "Eigh writes: years ago my liver and stomach began to give me trouble I had what is called six years ago this spring I began to more or less.

fall I got so bad I had to take medicine, and five years ago this spring I took jaundice and gall-stone. It seemed to me that were several weeks that I could not sit up any, and I was as yellow as an orange. Last spring I got so bad that I was in bed most of the time for several weeks. Finally, when I heard of Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin, I had eaten nothing for several days. quit taking the doctor's medicine and began to take Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I gained 25 pounds and now I can eat any thing I want to."

Catarrh of the liver gives rise to th various forms of liver complaint. It is frequently the cause of dyspepsia, jaundice constipation and biliousness. cures these cases by removing the cause.

Catarrh of the Ear.

"I write to let you know how I am getting along. have taken about five bottles of Pe-ru-na and am proud to say that I have fully recovovered. At first the catarrh was so bad I could scarcely hear; but now there is no

difficulty in hearing and all the symptoms of catarrh have disappeared Many thanks for your kindness and for your E. Warren, United States Senator from wonderful medicine."-Mr. Lee Stephens, Bailey, Texas. Thousands of cases of catarrh of the mid-

dle ear are cured every year by Pe-ru-na. Before Pe-ru-na was known these cases nearly always ended in total deafness. How many have been saved from a life-time of deafness by Pe-ru-na can never be known, but the number must be very great, indeed. All such cases should write Dr. Hart man.

Member of Congress from Ohio,



Meekison, member of Congress from Ohio, says of Pe-ru-"I have used nac several bottles Fe-ru-na and feel greatly benefiteed thereby from my catarrh of the

couraged to believe that its continued use will fully eradicate a disease of thirty years' standing."

Catarrh of Bowels.



commenced taking Pe-ru-na. I can now do work that I could not do at all mated, stronger and buoyant, firmer nerves, reedom from pain in the bowels and stomtemporarily, but the disease returns. Not

so with Pe-ru-na. Its effect continues." Catarrh of the bowels may produce the peculiar ailments of women. diarrhoea or dysentery. Catarrh of the upcomplaint, cholera infantum and so forth. Catarrh of the lower bowels is called dys- Almanac for the year 1899.

entery. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh in any lo-Therefore it can be relied upon as a remedy for these cases.



Governor of West Virginia says: "Your Pe-ru-na as a tonic is cert unexcelled, and in a number of cases

W. A. MacCorkle,

that have come under my observation, where it has been used for catarrh, or any disease which

Governor MacCorkle. had its origin in that malady, it has been of very great benefit. Pe-ru-na has my hearty commendation, both as a tonic and catarrh remedy."

Pelvic Catarrh.

Miss Lizzie Peters of Mascoutah, Ill., writes: "I would like to let the world know what a wonderful medicine Pe-ru-na is. I am perfectly cured of female weak-

ness by taking Pe-ru- Miss Lizzie Peters. na and Man-a-lin. I

have gained 37 pounds since taking Pe-ru-My friends are wondering what makes me look so bright and healthy. Before I knew what Pe-ru-na was I had told my parents that I would never get cured, and hat I could not live much longer. It was Pe-ru-na alone that brought me back to health. Those who have been suffering for years, whether young or old, should not give up hope, but should try Pe-ru-na at

Catarrh of one or more of the pelvic organs is the cause of that long list of ailnents known as female disease. No permanent cure for these cases can be expected unless the cause is removed. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh wherever located. Pe-ru-na has become a favorite remedy for female diseases because it reaches the source of these ailments and its cures are therefore permanent.

Hon. J. L. Hampton of Ohio.



Hon. J. L. Hampton, Executive Clerk in the governor's office, Columbus, Ohto, writes as follows to Dr. Hartman: "I have been using Pe-ru-na for some weeks and want to testify to its value in cases of ca-Hon. J. L. Hampton, tarrh and stomach trouble. I have been

a sufferer from catarrh for years, and my whole system was permeaned with it, thus causing me much stomach trouble. Pe-runa has cured the catarrh and I am in every way much improved.

Female Catarrh.

"I began to take Pe-ru-na when I lived in Columbus, Ohio, in 1887, and have used it and the Man-a-lin ever since whenever I needed medicine. I have nove found an equal to Pe-ru-na for regulating the menses and before I began to take it I was never regular and always had more or less pain. I had tried many different medicines before I saw Pe-ru-na, but without success."-Mrs. C. C. Naeve,

36 Morrison street, Portland Oregon. Catarrh of the womb and other female before taking Pe-ru-na. I began to argans is the cause of most of the ills pe improve at once, felt more cheerful and an | cultar to women. It is to be regretted that the catarrhal nature of these complaints has not been better understood in the past ach, and quiet sleep. Pe-ru-na cured me so by the medical profession. It is never too that I stayed cured. Many medicines help late to mend, however. Catarrh is catarrh wherever located. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh wherever located. Therefore Pe-1u-na cures

For a free book on chronic catarrh, ad-Ask any druggist for a free Pe-ru-na