POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

AMERICAN SITUATION GOOD,

AGUINALDO'S MEN DESERTING TO THE CONQUERORS.

More Islands Seeking Protection and Offer Allegiance to American Flag—Reinforcements to be Sent.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, March 3—Aguinaldo's army is disheartened as the result of the recent actions.

Many companies of the insurgents have retired because their officers skulk and won't lead their men.

One hundred Filipinos ran forward toward the American lines one day recently, shouting, "We don't want to fight. Viva Americanos!"

The local press comment on Gen Rios' failure to obtain the liberty of the Spanish prisoners.

Aguinaldo refuses to liberate the priests unless they give up their landed estates. He also imposes the condition that the pope shall recognize the full rights of the native clergy, who, because rebellious towards their superiors, are liable to excommunication.

The St. Paul has left for Negros, taking the native commissioners and one battalion of the First California regiment, under Colonel Smith and Major Simes.

The commissioners were delighted with their reception at Manila. They entertained the American officers at a banquet and dined with General Otis at Malacanang Palace.

The latest news from Cebu is good. The natives are returning to the town. The coolies are now willing to work at reasonable wages. Under the native government they asked double pay. Vessels are now loading, and business has been resumed.

The influential natives of the island of Mabate and Ticao request General Otis to send troops there. They say that 200 men could easily subdue the rebels.

The inhabitants are peaceable. They are disgusted with the extortions of three successive native governors.

The two islands contain 80,000 head of cattle, which constitute the food supply of the rebel army of the south.

WASHINGTON, March 3—Reinforcements for both the military and naval forces in the Philippines were decided upon today. Six regiments were given orders to prepare for duty in the East, and the auxiliary gunboat Vixen was ordered fitted out for service with the Asiatic squadron.

The regiments, which will be transported to Manila as soon as possible, are the Sixth artillery (part of which is at Fort Wadsworth), Six infantry, Ninth infantry, Thirteenth infantry (part of which is at Niagara, N Y), Sixteenth infantry and Twenty-first infantry, stationed at Plattsburg, N Y.

Officers of all the regular regiments have been notified that if any of their men wish to see service in the Philippines applications for transfers to the regiments under orders will be granted.

As far as known all the troops will go via San Francisco, unless the transportation facilities are found inadequate. The six regular regiments under orders will take the places of volunteer regiments, which will be brought home.

Admiral Dewey has asked for still more light draught vessels to get close inshore and bombard the rebels, and the department promptly gave orders for the Vixen. It will take a month to make her ready at Norfolk.

MANILA, March 3—This is the hottest day of the season, but fortunately all is quiet inside and outside our lines, and the majority of the men were kept in the shade.

The transport Morgan City has arrived here, but the wives of the officers and other women passengers were not allowed to land, the authorities thinking the condition ashore too unsettled.

Masbate and Ticao, the islands whose inhabitants are the latest to seek the protection of the United States authority, lie almost directly north of Negros and Cebu, Masbate, the nearest, being only about seventy-five miles distant.

Masbate is reckoned among the ten largest islands of the group. Its estimated area is 1,315 square miles, coming next after that of Cebu, 1,650 square miles, and that of Negros, 2,300 square miles. Ticao is supposed to contain between 100 and 200 square miles.

Raising live stock is the chief industry of both islands. Extensive grassy plains afford good grazing grounds.

The people of Masbate are comparatively peaceful and civilized. Only the residents of the southern part of the island are inclined to be troublesome. Agriculture is little practiced, the only important crop being rice, and of that not enough is raised to support the population. The capital of Masbate is Palanog, a very small place on the east coast.

CECIL RHODES

Gives His Opinion of the Future of the United States—Will Rule All the Continent But Canada.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Feb 11—Cecil Rhodes, who in the eyes of most Englishmen is the incarnation of the imperialistic policy, holds views concerning the future of the United States even more far reaching than most American imperialists have broached.

Mr. Rhodes, in conversation with a representative of the Associated Press on board the steamer Hapburg, in the Mediterranean, by which he came to Egypt in the interests of the Cape-to-Cairo railroad and telegraph, predicted most confidently that within a century the United States would have advanced the work begun in the acquisition of Cuba until it controlled all of the American hemisphere except Canada.

Mr Rhodes expressed admiration for the work already done in Cuba, and predicted that it would be carried on in the Philippines. The United States, he considered, one of the nations best equipped for colonization, and repeatedly exclaimed, "You are taking to it like mother's milk," apparently with the greatest delight.

He inquired with great interest what were the arguments of the opponents of Imperialism in the United States, and commented that they seemed to be animated by selfishness. "It is the duty of civilized nations to take charge of the barbarians and give them a white man's government," he said. "The United States is one of the great powers and cannot escape this duty."

He did not believe that the United States would ever withdraw its authority from Cuba, and thought the manner in which Spain had been evicted from her colonies and the United States had taken possession most businesslike. America's action in compensating Spain for the Philippines surprised him. "I would have bundled the Spaniards out and made them pay a war indemnity," was his comment.

He declared that the United States could never withdraw from the Philippines, because it was their duty to give these people a strong and good government; nor did he believe that, when they had begun to realize the results of their work there, Americans would desire to abandon the policy. They might grumble for a time over the expense, but that would be a mere "flea bite" to a nation so rich. Why not abandon some of the expenses of the pension list, which seemed so unreasonably large, if economy was necessary? Even if a large navy must be built, the United States could well afford one. So far as the fear of provoking foreign entanglements and wars went, while England and the United States stood together and maintained their present understanding, which was practically an alliance, no combination of powers dare menace them. To govern colonies the United States must organize a staff of colonial officials; but they would do that as easily as they would organize a new navy.

To the suggestion of the anti-imperialists that the Philippines would be only the beginning of colonization, he said:—

"There are no more islands of the sea to be acquired. They are all taken up. The territory of the savage races is practically all pre-empted by the civilized. The ultimate work of the United States will be to govern South America. You will probably begin with Mexico, acquire the Central American States, then those on the continent of South America, until you hold all the country south of you. These states have incompetent governments—practically barbarian governments—and it will be your duty to give them the white man's government. Mexico is well governed; but a nation cannot depend on one man, and when Diaz is dead it may be ruled no better than before his time. Southward is the logical direction of the expansion of the United States.

"The Philippines came to you by accident; these neighboring peoples it will be logically your duty to provide for."

When Blaine's efforts to arrange a friendly compact between the North and South American republics was mentioned Mr. Rhodes called them visionary. "You will possess all those states by force of arms, and that within a century," he said emphatically.

Asked if Canada would logically be included in this expansion, he said that Canada had a good government, and therefore there was no need for a change. Summarizing America's policy, he said:

"You people of the United States cannot always remain within yourselves. You cannot always go on making money. You must get out into the world and take up your share of the world's burdens. Already you are outgrowing your own country. You will absorb other countries and give them good government. Why shouldn't you? You have it in your blood. The Philippines will furnish new careers for your young men. The whole work will strengthen you and broaden your national character. Yes; already you are taking to it like mother's milk."

AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY BRIGHT.

Sir William Wilson Hunter Hails Her Advent as a Power for Good in the East.

LONDON, March 5—In the introduction to his new history of British India, to be published tomorrow, Sir Wm Wilson Hunter, former member of the Indian legislative council, and former president of the Indian education commission, referring to the advent of the United States as a colonizing power, says: "America starts upon her career of Asiatic rule with an amplitude of resources and a sense of moral responsibility which no previous state of Christendom brought to the work. In her splendid and difficult task she will be trammelled by no Portuguese inquisition of the 16th century, not by the slave colonization of Holland in the seventeenth nor by the cynical rule for gain of the rulers which for a time darkened the British acquisition of India in the eighteenth.

The United States in the government of her dependencies represents the political conscience of the 19th century. I hail their advent as a new power for good, not alone for the island races coming under their care, but also in that great settlement of European spheres of influence in Asia, which, if we could see aright, forms the world problem of our day."

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DEATH BY DROWNING.

THE VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY IN THE CASE OF GILBERT CRAIG.

Was Not Seen by the Toll Collector or Gateman—Several Persons Swore They Saw Him on the Floats at Eight O'clock—Dr. Christie Gives an Account of the Post Mortem Examination.

The inquiry into the death of Gilbert Craig, whose body was found floating in the east side ferry dock last Thursday night, was held Saturday night by Coroner D E Berryman. The inquest was held in the court house and the following composed the jury: Foreman, Thos Seeds; David Watson, John Daley, Jos Henderson, Edward S Hennigar, Walter Campbell and L U Price.

Frederick Fox, a laborer, of Carleton, was the first witness and said: "I was on the east side of the harbor Thursday evening last. I arrived on east side at 8 o'clock. I knew Gilbert Craig by sight. I saw him Thursday evening going down east side ferry floats at 8 o'clock. He was alone and staggering from side to side. The impression I had was that he was under the influence of liquor. I considered him at the time unable to take care of himself and thought it was dangerous for him to go down the floats. A little later on I saw him standing with his arms on the rails at the end of the floats. There was no one else on the floats at that time. I came off the boat with a crowd, but waited behind for a friend. I never saw deceased alive again. Craig would have had time to catch the boat before her return trip after I had seen him on the floats. I did not see a drunken sailor that evening. It is not uncommon to see drunken men on the ferry boat.

Robert Furlong, aged 14 years, a newsboy, who resides on Wright street, said he sells the evening papers, and was selling them on the ferry boat between 7.30 and 8.30 o'clock on the evening of Thursday last. I visited the dead-house this evening, he said, in company with the jury, and recognized the man lying dead there as the man I saw on the ferry floats on Thursday evening last, shortly after 8 o'clock. He and I were on the floats alone. I was hollering out Globe, Gazette or Record. Had a talk with him. He asked me if I sold papers. I said, "Yes." He said, "Would you like to earn 75 cents a day and sell papers, too?" He said, "Would you like to live with me?" He appeared quite drunk, and could hardly stand. He told me his wife was dead and he had only a daughter. I was talking to him less than ten minutes, after which I left him and went about trying to sell my papers. When I saw him last he was standing on the western end of the floats leaning on the rail. I did not learn of his death until Friday night. In conversation he gave me the name of W L Craig. I believe he had lots of time to get on the boat and go to Carleton after the boat arrived. While I was talking to him I saw he had a knife in his hand and I ran away from him. The boat went out while I was talking to him.

Robert Sullivan, gatekeeper on east side ferry, sworn, said he knew the deceased Gilbert Craig by sight. I remember, he said, Thursday evening last. I did not see him on that night. My hours are from 1 p m to 11.20 p m. No person has authority over the gates between those hours beside myself. I am present all the time. I leave the gates down when I go away, having other duties beside attending the gates. I would not leave the gates under any other circumstances. On Thursday evening last about 7.45 o'clock I heard loud talking on Magee's wharf. There are no life-saving appliances about the wharf or floats. I have been 16 years gatekeeper and have never known of any life-saving appliances at the floats. I sometimes sit in a small house on the wharf during severe weather.

James Christie, M D, said he made a post-mortem examination on the body of a man in the dead-house on Friday, assisted by Dr A W Christie and Dr Ellis. I made a careful examination, he said, of the body externally and found only a slight mark on the top of his head. I opened the chest and abdomen and also removed the brain. First I examined the pelvic organs, bowels, spleen and stomach. They were all healthy. The liver bled freely when incised. The heart and lungs were perfectly healthy. The lungs were very fully inflated and slightly congested. They filled completely the cavity of the chest. Portions of the lungs were cut off and put in water and floated buoyantly. The lungs when incised exoded freely a frothing mucus and there was also mucus in the trachea. The heart was perfectly healthy, but contained in the left ventricle a considerable quantity of dark fluid, blood, but no clots. The right ventricle had a small quantity of fluid blood in it. The stomach contained a small quantity of liquid with undigested food, such as potatoes, meat and turnips. Probably there was from eight to ten ounces in the stomach. The food had been in the stomach two or three hours before death. There was no odor observable from this. I did not detect the slightest odor of liquor. The brain was perfectly healthy. The blood vessels were a little fuller than normal. There was no congestion. I think the deceased was drowned. There was no water in his lungs and none in his stomach. The inflated condition of his lungs might have been the reason of his floating. Had I made a post mortem examination and not have known all the circumstances surrounding this man's case, I question if I could have given a decided opinion that the deceased died by drowning. There was nothing peculiar about his clothing that would have caused him to float. If he had become unconscious and fallen into the water, he would be unable to breathe and would have died from asphyxia. This might have been the condition of affairs in this case.

Thos Coughlan, a collector of east side ferry, said he remembered Thursday evening last. I knew deceased Gilbert Craig. He did not buy a ticket or pass through the turnstile on Thursday or Thursday evening last. Had he gone over in the steamer to Carleton between the hours of 7 and 11 o'clock on Thursday he must or should have gone by me through the turnstiles. There is a window from my office looking out over the gates at the end of floats. I can see those going in or out of gates. I have been collector for 15 or 16 years. I have known people to hoist the gate and go down the floats unobserved by Sullivan, the gateman, when he would be away from duty without permission. There is a city by-law saying no intoxicated man shall be allowed to go on the ferry floats or boats. I pass men under the influence of liquor. Sometimes the gatekeeper leaves the gates up and any one might walk through. Sullivan has left them up many times. I have known him to have left them up several times. He goes away from his post once every night anyway. He generally goes after 6 o'clock, perhaps later. A drunken man could not have gone down the floats. I have known the gatekeeper to allow people to go down the floats without paying, and when asked by me what was meant said they were going somewhere else.

J Alfred King, foreman of the waterworks, said he saw Craig on the ferry floats on Thursday evening, hanging over the railing. Later on, when the boat went out, he looked up the floats and could not see the man. There was a drunken sailor helped on board the boat that trip.

Samuel Maxwell, sworn, told of discovering the body in the slip and helping to bring it out on the floats.

William Reardon said he saw Craig before 8 o'clock in the ferry house with a pocket book in his hand and was about to pay his fare, and he seemed to be intoxicated at the time.

The jury returned the following verdict:—

"We, the jury impanelled to inquire into the death of Gilbert Craig, find that he came to his death by falling over the east side ferry floats, and we believe that he was drowned, and we would recommend that life saving appliances be procured and placed in conspicuous places there, so that the public can have access to them at any moment."

DRIVEN TO THE STREET.

Pastor of a Boston Church Shut Out and Holds Services on the Street in the Rain.

BOSTON, March 5—The troubles in the Warren Avenue Baptist Church Society culminated today in the refusal of the standing committee to allow the pastor, Rev Joseph K Dixon, to conduct services. When Mr Dixon arrived at the church this afternoon he and his adherents found all the doors closed and barricaded. The following notice has been posted on the big door at the main entrance:—

"There will be no services in the church today. By order of the standing committee of the society."

The notice was signed by George E Ladd, clerk.

The friends of the pastor, who had been informed previously that an attempt would be made to prevent the holding of services, were very indignant, and several of them favored breaking in the doors. No such hasty action was taken, however. A large crowd assembled on West Canton street, on which thoroughfare the edifice faces, just before 10.30 o'clock, the time set for the commencement of the morning services. A large portion of the crowd were church members, while many were persons attracted to the scene out of curiosity. The crowd extended well along the Warren Avenue side of the church, notwithstanding a rain storm. Rev. Mr. Dixon decided to hold brief services in the open air. He and two deacons, friendly to his side of the controversy, stood on the church steps. Brief prayers were said and the audience joined in singing a hymn. The pastor and some of the assembly stood in the rain with their hats off. The service was probably the most unusual ever held in the city. Behind the pastor and the friendly deacons were placarded on the big doors of the church several long notices, including minutes of the last meeting, the notice given above, and a warrant for a meeting of the society at 7.30 o'clock Monday evening, which, among other things, is called to "see what action the society will take in reference to dissolution of any relations that may be existing between the society and the Rev. Joseph K Dixon."

These notices were signed by a majority of the standing committee. This committee consists of 14 members, of whom 10 had attached their signatures.

The doors had been barricaded on the inside by a ladder, sawhorse and boards. It was announced during the forenoon that three men had stayed in the church all night to prevent any attempt that might have been made to force the doors.

It appears that the standing committee had a meeting Saturday afternoon, when it was decided to prevent Dr Dixon from entering. This action was precipitated by the action of the pastor in declaring a motion carried at a meeting of the society last Friday night which increased the number of the advisory committee of the church by five members, thus giving the pastor a majority of the committee.

Another meeting was held in front of the church this evening, at which Mr Dixon announced that he had engaged counsel and that he hoped to be able to preach in the church next Sunday.

Germany and American Fruit.

BERLIN, March 4—The Politische Nachrichten announces that the minister of finance, Dr. Miquel, with the approval of Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, has instructed the officials at all places of entry in Germany that American so-called Southern fruits, like oranges, lemons and raisins, are not subject to the provisions of the decree of February 2, 1898, providing for the examination of fruit in order to determine whether they are infected with the San Jose scale.

The New York Herald of February 28 last published a despatch from Berlin stating that the German foreign office had notified the United States embassy that the government would henceforth admit American oranges, lemons and raisins without examination.

ANOTHER SLICE

TAKEN OUT OF CHINA—THIS TIME BY ITALY.

A Port and Railway Rights Wanted at San Mun Bay and Taken When Refused—Italian War Ships Land Marines—England Behind the Move.

PEKIN, March 5—The Tsung Li Yamen (Chinese foreign office) has returned to the Italian charge de'affaires, Marquis Salvador Aggi, his despatch containing the demand of the Italian government for a lease of San Mun Bay on the same conditions as those under which Germany holds Kiao Chou Bay, accompanying it with a letter declaring that the Chinese government is unable to grant the request.

The damand of the Italian government for a 99 year lease of San Mun Bay, province of Che Kiang, as a coaling station and naval base, included also a demand for the concession of three islands off the coast of Che Kiang with the right to construct a railroad from Mun Bay to Po Yan Lake, and to preferential railroad and mining privileges within a sphere of influence covering the southern two thirds of Che Kiang province.

According to a despatch to the Associated Press from Pekin last Friday the action of the Italian government has caused great excitement there, not only among the Chinese, but also among the foreign diplomatists, the Chinese being convinced that Great Britain was chiefly responsible for the demand and that it had been made to emphasize Great Britain's displeasure at the turn which the northern railroad question has taken.

The representative of a great power, according to the same despatch, was reported to have said that the moment had arrived for international control of China, and it was also asserted that if the policy of spheres of influence to be inaugurated, the United States would doubtless have a say in the matter with a probable preference for the province of Chi Li.

ROME, March 5—Little attention is paid here to the refusal of the Chinese government to grant the requested lease of San Mun Bay to be used as a naval base and coaling station. No doubt is entertained that the concession will be made after further negotiations.

Rear Admiral Grenet embarked today on the Italian cruiser Stromboli at Naples to take command of the Italian squadron in Chinese waters.

LONDON, March 6—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Italian warships have landed marines at San Mun Bay, thus virtually taking possession.

"Italy will pay nearly £80,000 for the concession. The Tsung Li Yamen wishes to reduce the lease to 50 years."

LONDON, March 6—The Pekin correspondent of the Times says:—

"It is asserted that since the Tsung Li Yamen returned Italy's despatch, Sir Claude MacDonald, British minister to China, has presented a note supporting Italy's demand, and it is probable that Italy will now take possession of San Mun Bay, encountering practically no resistance."

LONDON, March 6—According to the Pekin correspondent of the Times the Tsung Li Yamen supports Great Britain against the protest of the Russian government regarding the terms of the Niu Chwang railway extension loan, recently subscribed in London, the ground of Russian objection being the clause appointing a British subject chief engineer of the line in conflict with the Russo-Chinese agreement.

Toral Imprisoned.

MADRID, March 4—General Toral, who commanded the Spanish troops at Santiago de Cuba, has been arrested and imprisoned, previous to being tried by court martial, on the charge of capitulating to General Shafter at that place on July 14 last.

OTTAWA NEWS.

Lord Minto Loses Pictures in the Labrador—Hudson Bay Explorations.

OTTAWA, March 5—Lord Minto, governor general, was a loser to a considerable extent by the wreck of the ill-fated S S Labrador. His excellency had on board the steamer two valuable cases of paintings on ivory, which were shipped for him by the Canadian Express company of this city. The value of the cases amounted to over a $1,000.

Mr Dawson, director of the geological survey, has received a letter from A P Lowe, dated at Great Whale River, east side of Hudson Bay, December 30. Mr Lowe has surveyed the eastern coast of Hudson Bay from Cape Wolstenholme southward to Great Whale River, having made an accurate log. A survey of about five hundred miles of coast line, half of which has never before been charted except in the roughtest way. He confirms the reports as to the existence of cod in the northeast part of Hudson Bay, although he is unable to speak of the extent in the value of the fish. The letter contains further information respecting valuable deposits of magnetic iron ore, previously known to exist on the shores of Hudson Bay. Mr Lowe will spend the balance of the winter on an extended exploration in the Ungava region and upon the opening of navigation will continue the examination of the islands in the northern part of Hudson Bay, returning by way of the Moose river. Mr Lowe's letter to Ottawa came by way of River Abittibi, Lake Abittibi and Lake Temiscamingue.

It is understood the cabinet has under consideration the case of Cordelia Viau and Sam Parslow for murder of Poirier on Saturday afternoon. Although the matter was not disposed of the general opinion here is that the law will be allowed to take its course.

THE HEATHEN CHINESE.

A Good-Sized Rebellion Disturbing the Interior of the Celestial Empire.

TACOMA, Wash, March 4—Chinese advices received here contain the startling news that thousands of rebels in the central Chinese provinces of Honan, Anhui, Kiangsu, Hunan and Hupeh have combined their forces and are wresting immense territory from the authority of the imperial government. Late in January a series of battles took place about Kuysang in which 4,700 rebels are known to have been slain. Hundreds of Chinese troops were also killed. The rebels were literally mowed down by the quick-firing guns and magazine rifles, with which several regiments of the imperial troops were armed. Later the imperial troops succeeded in recapturing Hungychai, and might have followed up their success by other victories had not several other regiments of raw troops become panic stricken and run away. After capturing the city named they followed up the rebels into Changto, that city having been captured by the rebels some time ago. Changto was retaken by the imperial troops after fierce fighting.

LONDON, March 6—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the leader of the rebels in the province of An Houi, the notorious desperado Nui, has been captured, 52 of his followers being killed.

Lucky Wedding Days.

It is superstition that leads us to select different seasons of the year or particular days for the celebration of our weddings, and we are indebted in a good part for this to the ancients. At Athens winter was regarded as a favorable time. The fourth day of the month was recommended by Hesiod, and Euripides was in favour of the time of the full of the moon. The Romans were great believers in favorable and unfavorable days. The calends, the nones and the ides of each month were regarded as unsuitable for marriage ceremonies, as were also the months of May and February. June was the most esteemed of all, and is still in great favor among many nations.—Frederick Boyd Stevenson in the January Woman's Home Companion.

KIDNEY-SICK PEOPLE!

By far the largest army of sufferers in the world are the kidney-sick people—but by far the largest army of the cured ones attribute their release from disease to the great South American Kidney Cure—Cures Bright's disease. Cures diabetes. Cures all bladder ailments.

Kidney diseases are the most insidious of all diseases common to humanity; within the past few years medical science has made wonderful strides in coping with its ravages. South American Kidney Cure has proved rich in healing power, and every day testimony is piled up for its great curative qualities. Where kidney disease exists it is generally indicated by certain changes in the urine, such as mucus, sediment, albumen, brick dust, acid and blood—pain is not necessarily an accompaniment, which only aggravates the insidious nature of it. Testing and experimenting has disclosed the fact that the passing through these organs of the solid particles in the ordinary course of circulation do in a remarkably short while clog up, grind out and impair them so that the functions of these organs are not performed and disease lays hold on the patient with a ruthless hand. Kidney diseases require a solvent—South American Kidney Cure is a solvent—it is a kidney specific—claims to be no more—it has been tested by eminent medical authorities on kidney diseases, and proved and testified to by them as the surest and safest cure for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. It's a purifier—a healer—a health builder—efficacious alike to man or woman.

Good News from the North Country—A young machinist in a large manufacturing concern in Northern Ontario, fell a victim to the dropsical form of kidney disease through atmospheric changes in following his daily labors—he continued his work until almost commanded to quit by the physician from whom he had been receiving treatment. He visited Toronto and consulted an eminent authority on kidney diseases. The doctor sent him home with a hopeful a story of himself as he could give, but wrote privately to the young man's physician that it was only a matter of time with him until death would claim another kidney victim. When he began to realize for himself that his case was hopeless he took his case in his own hands, determined to fight for his life. He experimented with many so-called cures without relief. South American Kidney Cure was brought to his notice, and like everything else, he tried it—to his astonishment he began to feel better under its use. He continued to gain strength—he took six bottles—and to-day that same young man can be found at that same lathe, working for that same concern, hale and hearty as the first day he went there. He gives all the credit to South American Kidney Cure.

SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE—Is a nerve healer. Cures indigestion and all stomach troubles which are forerunners of nervous collapses.

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