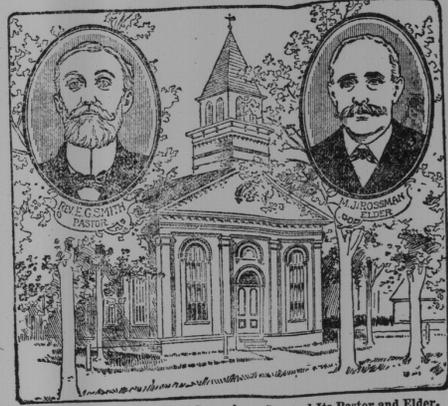


PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, Ga., and Its Pastor and Elder.

THE day when men of prominence hesitated to give their testimonials to proprietary medicines for publication. This remains true today of most proprietary medicines. But Peruna has become so justly famous, its merits are known to so many people of high and low stations, that no one hesitates to see his name in print recommending Peruna.

A dignified representative of the Presbyterian church in the person of Rev. E. G. Smith does not hesitate to state publicly that he has used Peruna in his family and found it cured when other remedies failed.

Rev. E. G. Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Greensboro, Ga., writes:

"Having used Peruna in my family for some time it gives me pleasure to testify to its true worth. My little boy seven years of age had been suffering for some time with catarrh of the lower bowels. Other remedies had failed, but after taking two bottles of Peruna the trouble almost entirely disappeared. For this special malady I consider it well nigh specific. As a tonic for weak and worn-out people it has few or no equals."

REV. E. G. SMITH.

Mr. M. J. Rossman, a prominent merchant of Greensboro, Ga., and an elder in the Presbyterian church of that place, writes:

"For a long time I was troubled with catarrh of the kidneys and tried many remedies, all of which gave me no relief. Peruna was recommended to me by several friends, and after using a few bottles I am pleased to say that the long looked for relief was found and I am now enjoying better health than I have for years. It is certainly a grand medicine."

—M. J. ROSSMAN.

Hon. S. D. McEnery, United States Senator from Louisiana, says the following in regard to Peruna:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.: Gentlemen—Peruna is an excellent tonic. I have used it sufficiently to say that I believe it to be all that you claim for it.—S. D. McEnery.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Peruna can be obtained for \$1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada. "The Ills of Life," which can be secured at all up-to-date drug stores, and upon request is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

GREAT BRITAIN WILL HAVE NO INTERVENTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Text of Lord Lansdowne's Reply to Dutch Premier—Boer Representative's Opinion—London Press Applauds Dignified Rejection of Attempt to Draw Britain Into Peace Proposals.

London, Feb. 4.—The text of the reply of the British foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne, to the communication of Dr. Kuyper, the premier of the Netherlands, is as follows:

"The Foreign Office, Jan. 29. "Sir,—You were good enough to lay before me, January 23, a communication from the Netherlands government in which it was proposed that, with the object of bringing the war to an end, his majesty's government might grant a safe conduct to the Boer delegates now in Holland, for the purpose of enabling them to confer with the Boer leaders in South Africa.

"It is suggested that after a conference, the delegates might return to Europe with power to conclude a treaty of peace with this country and the Netherlands government. It is intimated that, in this event, they might, at a later stage, be instrumental in placing the Boer plenipotentiaries in relation with plenipotentiaries who might be appointed by his majesty's government. The Netherlands government intimate that, if this project commends itself to his majesty's government, they will enquire of the delegates whether they are prepared to make the suggested visit to South Africa. It may, therefore, be inferred that the communication I receivedferred that the responsibility of the Netherlands government alone, and without authority from the Boer delegates or leaders. His majesty's government have given it their best consideration, and whilst entirely appreciative of the motives of humanity which led the Netherlands government to make this proposal, they feel they must adhere to the position adopted and publicly announced by them some months after the commencement of hostilities by the Boers, that it is not their intention to accept the intervention of any foreign power in the South African war.

"Should the Boer delegates themselves desire to lay a request for a safe conduct before his majesty's government there is no reason why they should not do so. But his majesty's government, obviously, are not in a position to express an opinion of any such application until they have received it and are aware of the precise nature and grounds upon which the request is made."

London, Feb. 5.—The morning papers are unanimous in applauding Lord Lansdowne's dignified and courteous rejection of the attempt on the part of the Dutch government to draw Great Britain into making peace overtures to the Boers. The editorials are patently satirical that Dr. Kuyper should expect any reply from such a proposal which the Daily Mail declares would have placed Great Britain in the position of a suppliant to the Boer delegates in Europe.

London, Feb. 5.—The Times in an editorial says that Lord Lansdowne has given the only possible answer to the curious Dutch proposal which the paper declares to be probably without precedent in the annals of diplomacy.

"The decision of the government," says the Times, "shuts the door to dangerous possibilities of intrigue and reduces the Boer emissaries who fled their country to their proper level of insignificance."

The Hague, Feb. 4.—Opinions here differ concerning the action of Dr. Kuyper. Many think he was ill-advised. The evening papers recognize the courtesy of Lord Lansdowne's reply and indicate that efforts toward mediation will be renewed at a more favorable period.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—Montague White, representative of the Boer republics in America, commenting upon the unfavorable action of the British government, said:

"The reply of Lord Lansdowne does not close the door to peace negotiations, but simply points out that these should be concluded in South Africa and not in Europe. It must, however, be understood that, as a condition precedent to any effective negotiations, the Boer authorities in Europe and the Boer leaders in the field must be placed in communication with one another. President Steyn will not be a party to a settlement without the consent of President Kruger and vice versa. The offer of the delegates to proceed to South Africa, to confer there and then return, involving a delay of at least three months, is convincing evidence that the Boer situation is much better and more hopeful than the news from British sources would lead one to believe.

"With regard to the statement that the plenipotentiaries have no letters of credence later than March, 1900—this does not in the least imply that their powers are invalid, for these remain in force until cancelled. They are in constant communication with the leaders in the field, that is, as constant as the means of locomotion will permit, for the mails and cable are entirely in British control. The refusal of the British government to accept foreign intervention is wholly irrelevant to the question. The Dutch government would not, after a lapse of two years and three months, have approached the British government with peace proposals unless the latter had first signified its consent. This is a well established principle in diplomacy. The action of the British government is not a real refusal, but, on the contrary, a very direct encouragement to the friends of peace to persevere in their efforts to bring about an equitable settlement. The situation is very hopeful and what I reiterate what I have said so often and what I convincingly believe that no country could use its moral influence in a more friendly and effective way to bring about an end of this terrible war than the United States of America."

OF C. P. R. CONTRACT

for Transport of Troops and Mails Across Canada.

in, B. C. Feb. 5.—A five years' has been entered into between the British government and the C. P. R., conveying of troops, mails, stores, across Halifax, Quebec, Montreal and Hong Kong. The Canadian line will be Canadian government will contribute £15,000. A stipulation is made that the C. P. R. are liable to service and are to be constructed under admiralty supervision and be provided with gun platforms and otherwise to be fitted out as warships.