PROBERS HIT WEYLER HARD

Continued from First Page.

tentiary, House of Correction and the Baltimore City Jail and institution of a woman's prison, to be located in the country, with farm attached.

Abolition of city and county jails, except as places of detention pending trial.

Abolition of board of directors and substitution of state board to direct all prisons.

Doing away with lockstep.

Abolition of the dark cell and regulation of corporal punishment.

Classification of convicts into grades.

Appointment of a competent resident physician.

Tearing down of the old and unfit C and B dormitories.

Installation of modern laundry.

Appointment of dentist and oculist.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

The report of the commission in greater detail follows:

We find that the shops and factories, as far as their physical character is concerned, are on the whole well lighted, well ventilated and well-arranged work shops, comparing favorably with the better shops on the outside. This, however, does not apply to the scratch shop or emery-grinding department of the hollow ware contract, which is poorly lighted, poorly ventilated and congested.

We find that what are known as the west wing and the south wing dormitories, with a total cell capacity of 820 cells, are of modern construction, but infested more or less with bedbugs and otherwise not in clean condition, due partly to lack of system, which permits too great a variety of furnishing and decorating by pictures and posters, that serve as dirt collectors; also that the bed clothing is improperly washed and commonly in a dirty condition.

B, C and G dormitories are condemned by the report.

We find the laundry unfit in character and inadequate in capacity. We recommend the installation of modern equipment of enlarged capacity and the abolition of the system which encourages the private washing of the clothes of the prisoner at his expense.

We find that the food is often bad, due partly to lack of refrigeration and partly to lack of care in its preparation, and partly to uncleanly conditions in the kitchen and dining-room, where roaches are prevalent. We recommend the prompt installation of a proper refrigeration plant, the utter and entire elimination of roaches from the kitchen and dining-room, as well as from all parts of the building, and such screening of these departments as will insure protection against the food being contaminated by flies.

MEDICAL ATTENTION.

We find the oft-repeated statements in the annual reports of the warden as to the satisfactory character of the medical attention to be wholly unjustified. we find the prisoners without proper medical attention and a very lax system of dispensing medicines in force.

We find the hospital, though clean to outward appearance, has its beds infested with bedbugs and as dirty as those in the general cells. We find the iron cage system of cells in the hospital wards undesirable, admitting of no proper light or ventilation, and that the sick patients are there supplied with uncomfortable corn-husk mattresses, unfit for any sick man, prisoner or free. We find that the clothes and bedclothes of those prisoners in the infectious tubercular wards are bundled together with the clothes of the other hospital inmates and without fumigation are sent to the women's department and there washed by hand in the same tubs that are used for the women's laundry.

We recommend that the entrance examination by physician be supplemented with an examination of every prisoner, upon entrance or shortly thereafter, by the oculist and dentist. We recommend that a periodical examination of all prisoners be made at least once a year by the physician, oculist and dentist.

DISCIPLINE IS CRITICISED.

We find that the punishment known as cuffing-up, inaugurated by Warden Weyler at the Maryland Penitentiary, is a brutal and unnecessary punishment; that it has been inflicted indiscriminately and so often that, in our opinion, its repeated infliction constitutes a violation of the section 640 of the Code of 1904 commanding that corporal punishment be resorted to as little as possible. We find that Warden Weyler for the last six years and more has further habitually violated this section by regularly failing to report at the monthly meetings of his board a record of the corporal punishment inflicted during each month, as required by said section. We find that cuffing-up has not been saved as a punishment of last resort, but has been continually imposed upon first offenders against the criminal law for their first infraction of the Penitentiary rules; that such infliction upon first offenders has occurred so many times that it may be described as a common practice. We find that proper restrictions have not surrounded this punishment; that the time which a man hangs in the cuffs has been determined by guess work, that the whole procedure of cuffing-up has been left in the hands of a subordinate. We find that by Warden Weyler's direct order women have been confined in ground-level dark cells with cement floor at times for a period as long as 10 days, and during the winter time without mattress or blanket; that men have been sentenced repeatedly to the dark cells in the lower tier of old G dormitory, when these dark cells were swarming with bedbugs and inhabited by rats; that there has been no medical examination made of the convicts before committing them to the cuffs, cats or to the dark cells to ascertain whether or not they were physically fit to undergo such rigorous punishment.

We recommend that the dark cell be abolished and that there be substituted solitary confinement in a well-lighted and well-ventilated cell. We recommend that corporal punishment be inflicted only by a specific order of the board of directors authorizing its infliction on a specified offender; and then that it shall be imposed in the presence of the warden, the doctor and a member of the board.

CLASSIFICATION URGED.

We find that there is not even the most rudimentary classification of prisoners at the Maryland Penitentiary; that no privileges are allowed for good behavior.

We recommend that the convicts be divided into A, B and C grades, a convict on entrance to go into B grade and to be advanced to A or lowered to C, according to his good or bad behavior; that the lockstep, shaved head and stripes be not inflicted indiscriminately, but be reserved as a punishment for C grade offenders, and that numerous other privileges be graduated according to the grade of the individual convict.

We find that the commissary has been run as a profit-making scheme and not as a matter of convenience to the prisoners. We find that the articles of clothing and other necessary articles furnished by the state are either so inferior in quality or insufficient in quantity that many of the prisoners do not find them sufficient for their primary needs, and, therefore, purchase from the commissary underclothing, shoes, blankets, soap and furniture for their cells. We find that the prisoners universally complain that the old prices of the commissary were extortionate. We endeavored to obtain a copy of the old price list which was changed some time last July, but the officers of the Penitentiary stated that all copies had been destroyed. Informal lists of the old prices furnished us by the prisoners show that the reductions, made since the beginning of the agitation over the management of the penitentiary, varied from five to fifty cents on numerous articles. We recommend the abolishment of the commissary in its present form, and that whatever commissary is maintained be maintained solely for the convenience of prisoners and not for profit to the state, and that the articles sold in the commissary be restricted in number and kind and that all goods be sold at cost.

CONTRACT SYSTEM.

We find the contract system, as operated in the Maryland Penitentiary, wrong in principle, iniquitous in practice and at the root of all evils, real and imaginary, existing in the Maryland Penitentiary today. The contract system has provided a substantial earning for the state, amounting to over a half million dollars in the past 20 years. In the same time it has provided an earning for the prisoner of an approximately equal amount. We find that the success of a system of penal industry can not be measured by the cash earned under such system. We find that the leasing of prisoners at the Maryland Penitentiary to private contractors has introduced within the prison walls subordinate contractors' employes, who are interested solely in exploiting the prisoners for profit. We find that the influence of the contractors and their employes has resulted in working men in the shops who were physically and mentally unfit. We find that the influence of the contractors and their employes has resulted in the employment in the shops and foundries of too large a proportion of the prison population, thereby leaving an insufficient number for the necessary work of cleaning and improving the institution. We find that in the majority of instances where men have been punished by the cuffs for breaches of discipline, the cause of complaint has been "indifference at work, failure to get task," and kindred offenses connected with the work of prisoners on contract; and that in consideration of this fact we may fairly attribute the wholesale use of the cuffs to the influence of the contractors and their employes, whose interests demand that the convicts be driven to nerve-racking and excessive labor.

WEYLER'S ABSORBING IDEA.

We find that the records of the year 1911, selected by Mr. Weyler on which to base this statement, show that "the great majority"—to wit, 67 per cent—of the prisoners discharged during 1911 left the institution with less than $10, and that 48 per cent. had $5 or less at the time of their discharge.

We find that the one absorbing thought of Warden Weyler's management of the Maryland Penitentiary has been the saving of money for the state and the turning over of an annual surplus, and that the moral, mental and physical welfare of the convicts has been subordinated to this chief purpose; that the unsanitary condition of the institution, the neglect of medical treatment, the unwholesome food supplied, the abuses of discipline, the disproportionate profit of the commissary, the failure of the state to furnish the common necessities of life, a large part of the petty thieving that has been rampant within the walls of the Penitentiary, are directly traceable to his obsessing and inordinate desire to make a financial showing.

We find that the institution has a most splendid system of bookkeeping and a most accurate and efficient bookkeeper in the person of Mr. Edmond F. Kilkenny, who, with uniform courtesy and untiring energy promptly supplied us with any and all desired information attainable from his books. The institution has been most fortunate in his selection.

WARDEN LEONARD.

We find throughout the institution, speaking in a general way, the expression by the convicts of a confidence in Warden Leonard and a belief on their part that he is open-minded and will be fair and humane in his treatment of the prisoners. We find that such knowledge and experience as Mr. Leonard has had in institutional work has been that acquired by him during the past eight years, first as guard and later as deputy warden under Warden Weyler; and that at the beginning of our investigation he had never visited any other penal institution and never read anything on the subject of prison management or penalogy in general. But we found him a regular attendant at the American Prison Congress, and he has evinced a spirit of willingness to inform himself on prison matters. We also find that, before his appointment to his present position of warden, and while deputy warden under Warden Weyler, he was guilty, according to custom and precedent, of violating section 627, of article 27 of the Code of 1904, which prohibits any officer having any work of any kind done for his personal benefit at the prison.

LACK OF FRANKNESS.

We find that the division of authority, as effected by the act of 1912, creating the office of warden emeritus, is wrong in principle and subversive of discipline, and places a handicap upon whoever may be warden of the institution, under which he should not be required to serve.

We find the official annually published reports of Warden Weyler and his testimony given before your commission to have been characterized by a lack of frankness, by wilful evasion and by deliberate falsehood. We find that Warden Weyler in his 23 years administration of the contract system has been a harsh taskmaster, a rigid disciplinarian, resorting at times to cruel and in many instances wholly unjustifiable punishments for minor offenses. We find that he has been the leading and dominating force operating and controlling the entire management of the Maryland Penitentiary for the last 23 years, and that his influence has been so far exerted over the board of directors that their meetings have been mere ratification meetings of his acts; that he has neglected to provide for the health and welfare of the convicts under his charge and has thrown the whole weight of his influence and energy into the accumulation of an annual cash surplus for the state. We find Warden Weyler responsible for a system of commingling accounts which cannot be too strongly condemned.

VIOLATIONS OF LAWS.

We find Warden Weyler guilty of numerous specific violations of statutory law: First, violating Section 562 of Article 27 of the Code of 1904, in that while warden he both bought from and sold to the Maryland Penitentiary on numerous occasions, securing in his personal purchases the benefit of wholesale prices; second, violating Section 641 of said article by receiving gifts from convicts; third, violating Section 596 of said article, which requires the sale of the slops of the institution o rtheir use in raising hogs, and also violating Section 556, which prohibits his receiving perquisites of any character, by regularly, nearly every week, for the past year and a half, appropriating for his personal benefit and profit large quantities of toasted bread crumbs for his chickens, aggregating 40,000 pounds; fifth, violating Section 607 of said article, prohibiting the manufacture within the prison walls of articles for the private benefit of an official of the prison, by having had constructed there numerous articles for use on his farm at Timonium; we find a further violation of said section by his having had several suits of clothes made by the prison tailor; seventh, that he has appropriated to his own use property belonging to the Maryland Penitentiary; eighth, that on various occasions he has appropriated the time of the engineer, a salaried employe of the Penitentiary, and has taken him outside of the institution and away from his duties, and at the end of the week compensated him with his regular salary without deduction for the days employed on the private work of Mr. Weyler; ninth, we have the testimony of a convict, fully corroborated in other particulars, that numerous tools belonging to the Maryland Penitentiary were taken by Mr. Weyler to his farm. Being informed through other sources that there were present on his farm and in his carriage-house and toolhouse a large assortment of tools, we sent an agent to make an inventory of these tools, with a letter directed to Mr. Weyler, asking that he accord the agent permission to make the inventory. This permission Mr. Weyler, at his farm, personally refused him, and a few minutes later over the phone perosnally declined the request of the chairman of your commission to permit the inventory to be made; and on learning that your commission was endeavoring to ascertain, from the hardware stores with which he dealt, the extent of his account as to the purchase of tools, he telephoned a number of them directing them to deny your commission the information sought.

We find that the welfare of the Maryland Penitentiary imperatively demands the entire elimination of Mr. Weyler from any and all connection with the institution.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The president and all members of the board with whom your commission came into contact have been frank in giving all information in their possession, and have encouraged us to make our investigation thorough and complete, and they have made earnest efforts to correct many of the abuses existing as soon as they became aware of them.

We recommend the reorganization of the state penal system by the gradual elimination of the contract system from all the penal institutions of the state, and the substitution therefor of industries operated by the state for its own use or on its own account.

We recommend the passage of an indeterminate sentence act, and the appointment of a board of pardons and paroles, the members of which shall serve without pay, but be provided with a salaried secretary.

We recommend that said Board of Pardons and Paroles shall also be the Board of Prison Inspectors, and shall have full supervision and control over the entire penal administration of the state, superseding the Board of Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary and the boards of directors of the other state penal institutions, the abolition of which boards we recommend.

We recommend the acquisition and operation of a penal farm for male convicts and the removal of the female prisoners from the Maryland Penitentiary, the House of Correction and the Baltimore City Jail, and their collection in a woman's prison located in the country, there combining the features of a woman's prison and a penal farm.

We recommend the abolition of the Baltimore City Jail and county jails, except as a place of detention pending trial.

GENERAL PENAL SYSTEM.

We recommend a careful examination of the various penal and corrective institutions of the state, which work our commission could not undertake because limited by our appropriation to an investigation of the Maryland Penitentiary. This examination should be made for the purpose of determining how the present duplication of functions by these institutions may be best prevented and how far and in what way they may be utilized, without the necessity of any large investment in new buildings, for the most efficient and economical establishment of a general penal system, embracing within its scope a penitentiary, a penal farm, a woman's prison located in the country, and separate male and female reformatories.

FREE ADVICE TO SICK WOMEN

Thousands Have Been Helped By Common Sense Suggestions.

Women suffering from any form of female ills are invited to communicate promptly with the woman's private correspondence department of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established a confidential correspondence which has extended over many years and which has never been broken. Never have they published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.

Out of the vast volume of experience which they have to draw from, it is more than possible that they possess the very knowledge needed in your case. Nothing is asked in return except your good will, and their advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

Every woman ought to have Lydia E. Pinkham's 80-page Text Book. It is not a book for general distribution, as it is too expensive. Free and only obtainable by Write for it today.

AFTER STATE LANDS

Sussex County Scheme in the Delaware Legislature.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Dover, Del., February 7.—What looks like a scheme to secure possession of valuable state lands at Rehoboth Beach by certain Sussex county parties for $1,000 developed here today, when Senator Blackstone, of Georgetown, introduced in the Senate a bill calling for the survey by Palmer & Co., a Delaware corporation, of certain lands lying between the northern boundary of Rehoboth and the Henlopen Lighthouse, extending from low-water mark of the ocean to private land, and to file a plot of the survey with the recorder of deeds of Sussex county.

The bill further provides that the stockholders or persons interested, not named, however, in the bill, shall advertise in the newspapers at least one month, and if at the expiration of that time no claimant appears to file a caveat against the proposed transfer of the lands, a patent shall be issued to Palmer & Co. giving them title to the land on payment of $1,000 cash to the state treasurer, and also upon Palmer & Co. filing a bond for $10,000 that they will, within five years, spend $10,000 for the beautification, utilization and improvement of the tract. There is no provision that if the bond is forfeited by failure of such improvement the tract shall revert to the state.

Senator Blackstone said that he had no personal interest in the bill, and had introduced it at the request of some of his constituents. It is claimed by some that there are about 500 acres in the tract, while those interested in the bill claim there are but 30 acres.

Salt Rheum

Comes in itching, burning, oozing, drying and scaling patches, on the face, head, hands, arms, legs or body, and the itching is commonly worse at night, sometimes almost intolerable.

In the treatment of Salt Rheum, which depends on impure blood, a wonderfully successful medicine is the great blood purifier

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which has given entire satisfaction in thousands of cases.

Get Hood's Sarsaparilla today. In liquid or tablets called Sarsatabs.

The GREAT HOUSE of ISAAC BENESCH & SONS

549-551-553-555-557-567-569-571 NORTH GAY STREET

OPEN LATE SATURDAY AND MONDAY NIGHTS.

YOU MUST SOON DECIDE

Spring is almost here; you will soon be in the midst of house-cleaning and the old problem of proper floor-coverings will confront you. You will have to decide upon the floor-covering that will be best adapted for Spring and Summer wear. We know it has been hard for you to treat this subject intelligently because you were very much limited in your choice; today the solution of this floor-covering question should be easy for you, because of the advent of that new weave, Wool and Fibre.

The Great House Invites You to Inspect Its Magnificent Display of Wool and Fibre Floor & Hall Coverings

You have thousands of Wool and Fibre Rugs in the most beautiful patterns and colors at your command. Rugs in all these sizes: 26x48 inches, 30x60 inches, 36x63 inches, 36x62 inches, 4 ft. x 7 ft., 6 ft. x 9 ft., 6 ft. x 12 ft., 7 ft. 6 x 10 ft. 6, 8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6, 9 ft. x 12 ft., 10 ft. 6 x 12 ft., 9 ft. x 15 ft., 12 ft. x 12 ft. and 12 ft. x 15 ft.

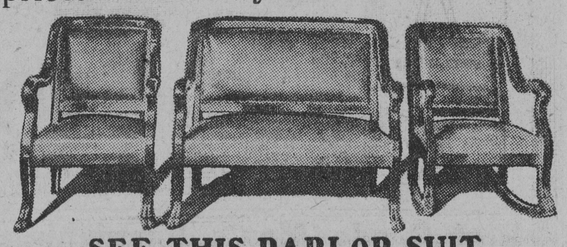
You have thousands of rolls of wool and fibre floor-coverings at your command. The patterns and colors are perfectly exquisite. You can have the yard-wide goods to make complete floor covers; the ¾-yard and the 22½-inch-wide goods for halls and stairs.

We Herewith Present You a Few Facts About This New Wool and Fibre Floor-Covering.

It is light and airy, perfectly artistic, durable, reversible, odorless, unbreakable and very inexpensive. It will not slip or slide on a polished floor, nor will it curl up. The very nature of the goods makes it perfectly adaptable for use in the Spring and Summer as well as the Winter. We shall expect you in to see this remarkable collection of new Spring and Summer Floor-Coverings.

Keep In the Line of Progress; See These New Ideas In Parlor Suits.

A Parlor Suit today is no longer an ornament; time was when we looked with veneration on the Parlor, it was used for high-days and holidays only, now it has been converted into a perfectly livable room, and it is furnished now with a view to giving us greater service and greater comfort. It is with pleasure and pride that the Great House offers you these new ideas in Parlor Suits that can be used in the Parlor, Living Room, Library or Den. You can rest assured that the Great House will keep the prices down for you.



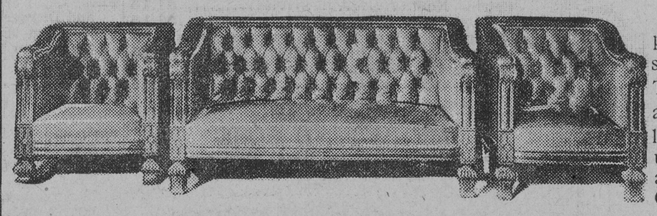
SEE THIS PARLOR SUIT

Ask one of our salesmen to show you this Parlor Suit. You will see at a glance that it is beautiful in style and built for service. The handsome mahogany frames have a high polish and the upholstering is done in genuine Spanish leather. It will require no argument to sell it for..... **$37.50**

A GENUINE LEATHER SUIT

This is a particularly attractive style. The frames of mahogany are finished as perfectly as a piano; it is finely upholstered and covered with genuine Spanish leather. This suit is equally well adapted for use in the Library, Sitting Room or Parlor. You will find it to be an extraordinary bargain at..... **$42.50**

HERE'S THE HIGHEST TYPE OF BEAUTY AND COMFORT



These three pieces of furniture are fit to grace the palace of a king. Such stateliness and majesty is rarely seen in furniture; it is the highest type of furniture made. The massive frames are superbly finished in mahogany, and the upholstering is done in a manner calculated to last a lifetime. The coverings are in genuine leather. $200 would be a reasonable price for this Parlor Suit. At the Great House you buy it for..... **$145**

The Great House of Isaac Benesch & Sons, 549-551-553-555-557-567-559-571 N. Gay St.

INVALID BURNED TO DEATH

Edward Benchoff's Clothing Fired by Tobacco Pipe.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Waynesboro, Pa., February 7.—Edward Benchoff, an invalid for years, died early this morning from burns received yesterday afternoon when his clothing caught fire, probably from a tobacco pipe.

The man, who was 35 years old, lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Benchoff, at Highfield, Md. For nine years he had been confined to his room with a disease known as hardening of the muscles, which doctors and specialists could not overcome. He was smoking upstairs when cries for help brought his mother and sisters hurrying to his room. Flames had enveloped his body by the time they arrived.

Dr. J. Charles Beck, who was summoned, worked over the man until he died this morning.

STUDENTS WILL BE BIG FEATURE

THOUSANDS WILL BE IN INAUGURAL PARADE.

Nearly All the Eastern Colleges Will Be Represented, Some of the Boys to March in Uniform—Pageant Promises to Be Largest in History—Taft Plans After Inauguration Completed.

Washington, February 7.—The inaugural parade for President-elect Wilson now promises to be one of the longest and most interesting that ever has passed through Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to the White House. Aside from the strictly naval and military contingent, the college representation will be one of the large and varied features.

Practically all of the colleges in the eastern part of the country will have representatives in the parade. Several smaller colleges in the Southern states today signified their intention of sending groups of marchers either in uniform or as civilians. The War Department decided today that it may use a portion of its appropriation for army transportation which will include the West Point cadets 'trip to Washington, who had feared they would have to defray their own expenses.

For a time today danger of a strike of carpenters who are erecting the parade stands threatened to interrupt the work, but the trouble was averted. Employment of non-union electricians to wire the stands for lighting purposes was said to have been the contention.

President Taft already has made his arrangements to depart from Washington for Augusta, Ga., immediately after the inaugural ceremonies have been completed. Mr. Taft will make the ride down the avenue with his successor to the White House, and will pass through that structure to the south portico, where he will take a White House automobile for the Union station.

Her Skirt Caught in Cogwheels.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Elkins, W. Va., February 7.—Her skirt blown by the wind and caught in the cogwheels of a passing log engine, Miss Dessie Jones, 17 years old, received injuries at Horton today from which she may die. When the girl's skirt was caught she was drawn into the gearing of the mountain engine and her right leg, from hip to knee, was terribly mangled. She was hurried to an Elkins hospital.

A Druggist Found Dead.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Elkins, W. Va., February 7.—Dr. A. K. Burley, 33 years old, manager of the Elkins Drug Company, was found dead in the prescription-room of the store when it was opened for business this morning. Dr. Burley was a graduate of the Pittsburgh School of Pharmacy. He left the hotel at 4 o'clock this morning, saying he was ill and was going to the drug store to get some medicine, and it is presumed that he took an overdose of some drug.

Microbes in Your Scalp

Authorities say that a microbe causes baldness. If you are losing hair try our remedy at our risk.

Professor Unna, of Germany, and Dr. Sabouraud, the great French Dermatologist, claim that a microbe causes baldness, and their theory has been verified by eminent scientists. This microbe destroys the hair follicles, in time causing the scalp pores to close and the scalp to become shiny. Then, it is believed nothing will revive the growth. If treated before this occurs, baldness may be overcome.

We know of nothing that has given such universal satisfaction in treating the scalp and hair as Rexall "93" Hair Tonic. It has been designed after long study to overcome the cause of falling hair as discovered by Prof. Unna, Dr. Sabouraud and other scalp and hair specialists, and we believe it will do more than anything else can to remove dandruff and stop falling hair; and if any human agency can promote a new growth of hair it will do that, too.

We want you to make us prove it. We will pay for a month's treatment of Rexall "93" Hair Tonic used during a trial, if you will use it according to directions, and are not thoroughly satisfied. When we will do this, you surely should not hesitate to at least try it.

Start the treatment today. Your mere request will get your money back if you want it. Two sizes: 50c and $1.00.

You can buy Rexall "93" Hair Tonic in this community only at our store:

LIGGETT'S
Three Stores
Baltimore The Rexall Stores Maryland

There is a Rexall Store in nearly every town and city in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. There is a different Rexall Remedy for nearly every ordinary human ill—each especially designed for the particular ill for which it is recommended.

The Rexall Stores are America's Greatest Drug Stores

Women's Best Interests

demand that every woman should spare herself unnatural suffering by obtaining safe and proper help when physical ills and nervous depression occur. When ailments and suffering come to you remember there is one safe, effective gentle and well-tried remedy—

Beecham's Pills

of special value to women. Beecham's Pills remove the cause of suffering; they clear the system and by their tonic, helpful action relieve you of headaches, backaches, lassitude and nerve rebellion. Try a few doses and know the difference—know how Beecham's Pills will help your feelings; how they strengthen, invigorate

Preserve and Protect

Every woman should be sure to read the special directions with every box.

Sold everywhere In boxes 10c., 25c.

IF YOUR CHILD NEEDS A PHYSIC

If Cross, Feverish, Tongue Coated Give "Syrup of Figs" to Clean the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Look at the tongue, Mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's insides, the stomach, liver and 30 feet of bowels are clogged up with putrifying waste matter and need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When your child is listless, drooping, pale, doesn't sleep soundly or eat heartily or is cross, irritable, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, sore throat, or is full of cold, give a teaspoonful of Syrup of Figs, and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile will gently move on and out of its little bowels without nausea, griping or weakness, and you surely will have a well, happy and smiling child again shortly.

With Syrup of Figs you are not drugging your children, being composed entirely of luscious figs, senna and aromatics it cannot be harmful, besides they dearly love its delicious taste.

Mother's should always keep Syrup of Figs handy. It is the only stomach, liver and bowel cleanser and regulator needed. A little given today will save a sick child tomorrow.

Full directions for children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the package.

Ask your druggist for the full name, "Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna," prepared by the California Fig Syrup Co. This is the delicious tasting, genuine old reliable. Refuse anything else offered.

IF YOU HAD A NECK AS LONG AS THIS FELLOW AND HAD SORE THROAT ALL THE WAY DOWN

TONSILINE

WOULD QUICKLY CURE IT. 25c. and 50c. Hospital Size $1. ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Safe, Sure, Reliable. 25c.

"I had a cough for a month—coughed all day long. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup took it away" Barbara Baker, 315 W. 24th Pl., Chicago, Ill.

Send for FREE SAMPLE to A. C. Meyer & Co. Baltimore, Md.

Stop that **Hacking Cough** before it leads to throat and lung trouble. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will give quick relief.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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