

GREAT CROWDS SEE THE SPARKS CIRCUS

Tent Was Packed at the Afternoon Performance and Seating Capacity Was About All Taken at Night—A Fine Show.

Monday was an ideal circus day, not too hot and not too cool, and thousands turned out to see the Sparks shows.

The show is a splendid one and while quite a number of the old performers and old acts are missing new and creditable features have taken their place.

The American flag is conspicuous everywhere and in the grand entry it plays a big part.

Mr. Sparks very generously gave space in the menagerie to the canteen branch of the local Red Cross and gave the ladies free course in soliciting funds under the big tent.

The show loaded up last night and left for Albemarle where they are exhibiting today; tomorrow they are at Concord and next day at Hickory.

WOODLEAF ITEMS.

Woodleaf, Sept. 23.—Mrs. Guy Ethridge of Salisbury is visiting her mother, Mrs. S. H. Wetmore.

Mr. C. H. Wetmore has returned home after visiting his brother, Mr. R. H. Wetmore, in Newport News.

Mrs. Wilkinson has returned to her home in Durham after spending a few days with her sister Mrs. W. A. Nicholson.

Rev. D. Monroe of Rev Springs is visiting friends in Woodleaf.

The ordination and installation services of Rev. W. A. Nicholson were held Sunday at the Presbyterian church.

The Woodleaf high school opened this morning with the following teachers: Rev. W. A. Nicholson, principal;

Mrs. M. B. Kooz, intermediate and Miss Helen Bailey, primary.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. W. Smith were in Statesville yesterday at the bedside of their daughter, Mrs. J. McDaniel, who is in the hospital.

NOTICE TO HUNTERS.

We the undersigned farmers and landowners of the Cross community do hereby warn all persons against the hunting of opossums, rabbits, squirrels, birds or any other game at any time on these lands.

P. J. Cress, F. C. Cress, J. R. Cress, J. Rose Cress, G. C. Frazier, W. G. Parks, C. B. Menius, L. F. Heilig, E. D. Bostian, R. W. Peatrea, G. A. Ketchie, Flora C. Sechler, Dr. Dewitt C. Swearingen, James E. Corriher, J. J. Bostian, O. L. Heilig, J. L. Bostian, G. F. Bostian.

Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Mask and Mrs. Reavis have returned from Augusta, Ga., where they visited their brother, Mr. Thomas J. Cornelison, Marshal Lake, a graduate of the Selisbury high school and winner of the scholarship to the University of North Carolina, left Monday of this week to enter upon his duties there. who is in camp at that place.

JURORS FOR THE COMING TERM

List of Men Drawn to Serve on the Federal Jury at the Coming Term in Salisbury October 22nd.

1918, at Statesville-Salisbury, to be held at Salisbury, Tuesday, October 22nd, at 3 o'clock:

- Henry P. Almond, New London. Durant D. Parker, New London. Samuel Hoffman, Morganton. L. O. White, Statesville. J. J. Austin, Lenoir. J. Frank Clark, Minneapolis. John L. Hancock, Big Lick. J. M. Benson, Woodleaf. F. N. Bryan, Cleveland, R-2. Elbert McKay, Lenoir, R-4. W. E. Stomes, Granite Falls. J. J. Jones, Salisbury. J. J. Bostian, China Grove. C. E. Fessenden, East Spencer. T. I. Bailey, Statesville, R-2. E. O. Lilly, Norwood. R. L. Booe, Cana, R-1. G. W. Green, Glen Ayre. W. B. Green, Bakersville. C. H. Rosebro, Cleveland. C. G. Thieling, Spencer. S. A. Barnhardt, East Spencer. W. C. Weatherman, Jennings, RFD. H. F. Elliott, Catawba. A. A. Connelly, Morganton. J. D. Pannell, Bakersville. Zeb V. Alexander, Mooresville, R-1. J. G. Pyatt, Nealsville. W. S. Miller, Lenoir. C. M. Hemphill, Nebo. John A. Allen, Cornatzer. J. A. Ienhower, Conover. J. L. Sigmon, Hudson. C. V. Voils, Mooresville. Charlie M. Dry, Albemarle. J. Clay Conley, Marion. Samuel A. Poplin, Norwood. T. N. Russell, Denton. Willie Mace, Morganton, R-4. J. D. R. Moore, Globe. W. Y. Hair, Cleveland. J. Frank Hines, Stony Point. R. E. Brantley, Mooresville, R-1. John W. Snider, Snider. Henry Mize, Lexington, R-4. J. K. Farthing, Patterson. H. B. Compens, Newton. I. V. Stroud, Dome. B. C. Teague, Lenoir, RFD. Houston Jones, Maiden, RFD. J. P. Sutz, Hickory. R. A. Matlow, Sugar Hill. Grant Reece, Wallburg, R-1. W. W. Williams, Hickory. W. P. Gilliam, Old Fort, R-2.

SOUTHERN MAIN LINE BLOCKED

Freight Cars Are Derailed Between Greensboro and High Point and Traffic is Tied Up For a Time.

Greensboro, Sept. 24.—Traffic on the main line between Greensboro and High Point was tied up for more than an hour early yesterday morning, when at 4 o'clock two or three freight cars turned over in such a way as to obstruct passage for some time. It is not known exactly what caused the accident, although several of the train crew believed that the pipes covering the brakes under one of the cars forced it off the track and that subsequently the cars in the rear were derailed by the shock.

No one was injured in the accident, although one of the brakemen had passed over the portion of the train which turned over, just prior to the time the wreck occurred. The cars became detached when the shock was first felt, and the front of the train continued for some distance up the road before the loss of the cars came to the attention of the engineer. The crew began at once to clear the derailed cars.

Constantinople Bombed by British Royal Air Force.

London, Sept. 23.—Constantinople was bombed by the British Royal Air force Friday and Saturday of last week, according to an official communication issued by the admiralty tonight. The statement says: "The Greeks co-operated in the bombing of Constantinople on September 20 and 21, and rapped thousands of leaflets into Stamboul. "A balloon shot down in the European operations, in flames set fire to three hangers, which were burned out."

WATER POWER BILL IS SENT TO WASHINGTON

Washington, Sept. 23.—After a spirited discussion the senate tonight voted 42 to 9 to send the administration waterpower bill as passed by the house to conference for consideration in connection with the senate bill for which the house substituted the measure as drawn by the secretaries of war, interior and agriculture. Three members each of the committee on commerce and public lands will be named as the senate managers.

Several senators declared during the debate today that those and senate differences on policies of waterpower development are so pronounced that a compromise in conference is impossible without another vote by the senate. A motion to accept the house bill, which authorizes the government or municipalities to take over power properties at the end of the lease period by paying the amount of the "net investment" was defeated, 48 to 2.

Miss Edith Avery of Morganton, is the guest of Miss Flossie Harris on West Kerr street.

WISCASSETT MILL SERVICE FLAG UP

Services Held of Inspiring Interest in Raising the Service Flag at First Street Methodist Church, Albemarle.

(Special to The Post.) Albemarle, Sept. 23.—One of the most interesting services ever held in Albemarle was that conducted at First Street Methodist church at 3 P. M. Sunday. The occasion was the presentation of a service flag by the Wiscassett Mills Company in honor of the men who have gone out from that manufacturing plant to serve their country in the army and navy.

Rev. W. I. Hughes, pastor of the First Street Methodist church, left nothing possible undone to make the occasion a great success. There was no massing of ceremonies for the occasion, but Mr. Hughes proved what he termed a "dumb" program could be made a success. The exercises were opened by an announcement by Rev. Mr. Hughes and by the congregation singing "God Save Our Men." Prayer was then offered by Rev. J. K. Higginbotham, pastor of the First Congregational church, of this place, followed by a solo, "When the Boys Come Home," by Mrs. W. E. Milton. Rev. George W. Cheek, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, then presented the flag which was accepted by Prof. D. D. Ritchie, principal of the Wiscassett and Eford graded schools. The quartette, consisting of T. P. Bumgardner, Ira Plyler, W. J. Cotten and Wilson Cranford then sang "Keep the Home Fires Burning." This was followed by a solo "Send Me a Rose From Home Land" rendered by the adies' quartette consisting of Miss Bert Sherman, Mesdames W. L. Mann, A. C. Huneycutt and W. E. Milton.

R. L. Smith, of the local bar, then delivered one of the most interesting addresses heard in Albemarle in a long time, which was followed by the male quartette singing "Keep Your Face in the Sunshine." The closing prayer was offered by Rev. A. J. Taylor, pastor of West Albemarle Baptist church. The closing song was "The Star Spangled Banner," by all present, followed by the benediction which was given by Rev. I. H. Moton, pastor of the First M. P. Church of this place.

The large First Street Methodist church was completely packed to overflowing and many were clamoring for admission at the windows and doors.

The service flag presented contained 109 stars. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers which were taken from the Wiscassett Mills garden adjoining the office.

W S S

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN

Spencer Man Loses a Ford Touring Car at the Show Grounds During the Night Performance.

A Ford touring car belonging to Mr. W. A. Floger of Spencer was stolen from the circus grounds last night during the performance which Mr. Folger was attending, the machine being gone when the owner went to get it to return home after the show. The State number attached to the car when it was taken was No. 15-222. No trace of the car has yet been secured.

It was an auspicious night for strolling, as the grounds about the show tents were packed thick with cars and it was an easy matter for some one to jump in a car and drive off without anything wrong being suspected, even in an officer had observed such performance.

It is said another car was stolen on Main street during the crowd rush of the morning just before the parade but that in this case the man driving it off happened to an accident by running into another car and then abandoned the stolen car and made his escape.

W S S

Foreign Diplomats in Berlin Forced to Subsist on Food That Is Sent to Them.

Paris, Sept. 23.—(Havas)—A neutral diplomat who has just passed through Germany, where he stayed a few days, declared to the Matin that food situation in Berlin is so bad that foreign diplomats subsist exclusively on provisions sent to them. The German people, crushed by recent events, seem like automatons, responding unconsciously to suggestions received; all spirit of initiative and free criticism is completely gone.

W S S

Japanese Cabinet Changes Won't Affect War Situation.

Washington, Sept. 23.—While the resignation of the Teranchi cabinet is expected to result in important changes in Japanese administrative policies, officials who have closely watched and measured the development of political issues in Japan expressed the opinion today that these will manifest themselves principally in the direction of the internal reforms and will not affect the relations between Japan and the United States or cause any substantial change in the plans for co-operation between the two countries regarding the extension of aid to the Czech-Slovaks.

FIGHTING THE HUNS AT MANY POINTS.

Allies at Various Points on Several Fronts are Hammering the Enemy. Turks Suffering a Disastrous Defeat and Loss.

(By the Associated Press.) Disaster has overtaken the armies of the Teutonic allies on all fields. In Palestine the Turks are all but absolutely crushed; in Macedonia the entente forces are harrying their foes and threatening them with similar disaster; in France the British and French troops slowly but surely are eating their way into the vitals of the German defensive positions, the collapse of which would result in important changes all along the western battle front, and in eastern Siberia the Japanese have made additional strides forward in the process of reclaiming territory for the Russians.

In all theatres of the war the entente allies have the initiative and are pressing their advantage rigorously. The Germans and their allies nowhere are able to do more than stand on the offensive. And in Palestine and Macedonia their efforts in this respect have proved sorry ones.

From north of Jerusalem to the Sea of Galilee, in the territory lying between the River Jordan and the Mediterranean sea, the Ottoman forces have been caught by the swift drive of the British armies and virtually annihilated. Added to the heavy casualties suffered by the Turks, hordes of them were made prisoners and many more are wandering, bewildered, without leaders in the hills, eventually to be brought in to swell the great total. At last accounts more than 25,000 of the Turks' soldiers and 250 guns and large quantities of war stores were in British hands.

W S S

Aviators Playing Part.

To add to the demoralization of the Turkish morale, allied aviators are carrying out successful bombing raids against Constantinople. Over a front of 80 miles in southern Serbia, from Monastir to Lake Doiran, the entente troops are vigorously assailing the Bulgarians and Germans. Already in the swift drive in the center, a great spear-head has been pushed by the Serbians across the Istib-Prilep road, severing communications between the Bulgarian army northeast of Monastir and that in the Lake Doiran region. Unofficial reports are to the effect that the Serbs have taken between 9,900 and 10,000 prisoners and 120 guns.

In the region between Monastir and the Vardar the enemy troops are in full retreat before the Italians, French and Serbians while west of Doiran the British are steadily hammering their way forward, driving the enemy northward toward the Bulgarian frontier. Already the enemy line from Doiran to a point west of the Vardar has been evacuated. This force of the enemy, with the railroad to the north severed, seemingly is in danger of an enveloping movement unless it turns sharply eastward and presses into Bulgaria through the mountains.

W S S

On Western Front.

Not so spectacular, but of vital importance, have been the operations of the French and British from the south of St. Quentin to Cambrai. Both the French and General Debeny and Field Marshal Haig have won highly essential ground in the maneuvers which have as their objectives the obliteration of the Hindenburg line, the capture of St. Quentin and the turning of the German line at Laon. South of St. Quentin the French have advanced their line to the west bank of the Oise canal over a front of three miles and now completely outflank St. Quentin on the south and La Fere on the north. Meanwhile, Field Marshal Haig, north of St. Quentin, around the village of Epehy, has taken strong positions from the enemy.

In eastern Siberia the Japanese have captured Blagoviestchensk, capital of the province of Amur, and also the town of Alexievsk. Two thousand Austro-German troops surrendered.

W S S

Japs Capture 2,000 Austro-German Troops.

London, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press)—Blagoviestchensk, capital of the Siberian province of Amur, and Alexievsk have been occupied by Japanese cavalry, according to information received by the Japanese embassy. Two thousand Austro-Germans were taken prisoners. They laid down their arms at Kokka. The information, which was given out by the Japanese military attaché, is to the effect that Blagoviestchensk and Alexievsk were occupied by the Japanese cavalry September 18. Troops moving up the Amur river reached Blagoviestchensk the next day.

Kokka, where the Austro-Germans laid down their arms, is on the right bank of the Amur opposite Blagoviestchensk.

Another enemy formation has retreated to the upper reaches of the Zeya river.

W S S

Two Circuses Passed Through Salisbury this Morning Early.

The John Robinson shows were en route from Charlotte to Greensboro and Sparks' circus from Concord to Hickory. In the county court this morning two young boys for riding bicycles on the sidewalk had their cases transferred to the juvenile docket and were placed on probation for a period of 60 days. A case of assault resulted in the defendant paying a fine of five dollars and costs.

Help for the Belgians is Imperative.

Ten million men, women and children in the occupied parts of Belgium and France again look to the American people to provide them with clothing to get through the coming winter. On the success of the second clothing drive which the American Red Cross, at the request of the Belgian Relief Commission, will launch on September 23 and continue for one week, depends whether these sorely-trying people are to have enough covering for their poorly nourished bodies during the cold weather.

Five thousand tons of clothing is the minimum amount the Red Cross hopes to ship to these people as a result of this drive. An equal amount was collected in the clothing campaign last March, and for some time past has been in the process of distribution in Belgium and northern France, but at least as much more is needed according to Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the commission for the relief of Belgium. In an appeal to the American people for a hearty response to this worthy call, Henry P. Davison, chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, says in part: "Back of the German wall that for four years has hemmed in brave little Belgium and her neighbors in northern France, 10,000,000 human beings look to us for clothing as well as good. Even the well-to-do lack necessities, and the poor are in the direct need. All stocks of clothing and raw material have long since been exhausted. There have been no commercial imports since the first devastation of the country. The quantity of materials that the commission for relief has been permitted to import for manufacture into clothing has never been sufficient, and now the world is short of both clothing and raw material. We cannot purchase what is needed.

"But you can give it. Every household in the land has some spare clothing, worn or outgrown, of little value here, but desperately needed by the destitute there. They have been reduced to fashioning garments from flour sacks, old blankets, sheets, and tablecloths, which have now almost disappeared, and shoes from scraps of carpet and jute sacks. Today it costs eight dollars to have a pair of shoes resoled. For bedding, sacks stuffed with dry leaves or moss serve as mattresses. Everywhere the need for blankets is tremendous. Hospitals and other institutions suffer for want of sheets. In some places whole families sleep together to share a single blanket.

"To relieve a plucky and long-suffering nation we must open up our stores of partly used clothing. The value of these supplies is inestimable. Your unused garments will clothe our oppressed allies as human beings should be clothed, save them from suffering, disease and death by protecting them against the cold and raw winters of northern Europe."

Garments of every kind, for both sexes, and all ages, are needed, according to the appeal. Also piece goods which can be made into sheets, blankets, and baby clothes. Only garments of strong materials will be accepted. Apparel of flimsy material or fancy clothing will not be taken. Prospective donors are reminded it will not be necessary to mend the garments as the repair work will give employment to the thousands of destitute women in the occupied regions.

Collections will be made through the Chapters of the Red Cross. The drive will be from Monday to Monday inclusive.

W S S

SUBMARINE FIGHTS DUEL WITH AMERICAN PLANE.

Ensign in Seaplane Probably Destroyed First U-boat That Has Ventured to Fight Back.

London, Sept. 25.—The first case in which it is known that a submarine fought back when attacked by a seaplane resulted in the probable destruction of the submarine by an American aviator, Reserve Ensign J. F. Carson, it was announced by the admiralty today.

With straphel from the elevated forward gun of the submarine bursting around the seaplane, Ensign Carson maneuvered until he was able to pour machine gun fire into the crew, felling two of them and then driving the others inside. The submarine submerged and as she was diving two bombs were dropped on her. Within a few minutes the bow of the U-boat appeared on the surface and remained visible about four minutes. More bombs were dropped in this interval and it is believed the undersea craft was either badly damaged or destroyed.

Ensign Carson remained over the spot 15 or 20 minutes, but the U-boat was no longer in evidence.

W S S

Mr. Ernest Ruffy, of the Charlotte Y. M. C. A., is spending the day in the city with relatives.

He is on his return from his vacation, having taken in various points in Virginia, visiting the natural bridge and other of the sight seeing points and also spent a short time with his brother, Mr. Hilton Ruffy, at Richmond.

W S S

Good for Biliousness.

"Two years ago I suffered from frequent attacks of stomach trouble and biliousness. Seeing Chamberlain's Tablets advertised I concluded to try them. I improved rapidly."—Miss Emma Verbyrke, Lima, Ohio.

WARNING ISSUED AGAINST INFLUENZA.

Virulent Form of Disease Now Prevalent in Many Parts of Country and Rapidly Spreading.

The disease known as influenza, or "grippe," in a virulent form, has appeared recently in many sections of the country and threatens to become widely epidemic.

The United States Health Service, in co-operation with the State Board of Health, is endeavoring to prevent, as far as possible, the spread of the disease, especially to the troops. In order that measures to control the disease may be established it is desired to ascertain the prevalence of the influenza throughout North Carolina, and to this end the quarantine officers of the various counties, and the physicians of the state generally, are being asked to make prompt reports of its occurrence in their counties and communities.

The last epidemic of influenza in this country appeared more than 25 years ago. Dr. Rupert Blue, surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service, has issued the following description of the symptoms, to gether with a summary of methods for control of the disease. Because of the serious consequences frequently following an attack, and the alarming rapidity with which it seems to be spreading to various portions of the country, the attention of all the people is called to this statement from Surgeon General Blue:

"The disease is characterized by sudden onset. People are stricken in factories, shipyards, offices, or elsewhere. First there is a chill, then fever with temperature from 101 to 103, headache, backache, fadening and running of the eyes, pains and aches all over the body and general prostration. Persons so attacked should go to their homes at once, get to bed without delay and immediately call a physician.

"Treatment under direction of the physician is simple but important, consisting principally of rest in bed, fresh air, abundant food, with Dover's powder for the relief of pain. Every case with fever should be regarded as serious and kept in bed at least until temperature becomes normal. Convalescents require careful management to avoid serious complications, such as bronchial pneumonia, which not infrequently may have fatal termination. During the present outbreak in foreign countries the salts of quinine and aspirin have been most generally used during the acute attack, the aspirin apparently with much success in the relief of symptoms.

"Infectious agent—the bacillus influenzae Pfeiffer.

"Source of infection—the secretions from the nose, throat and respiratory passages of cases or of carriers.

"Incubation period—one to four days—generally two.

"Mode of transmission—by direct contact or indirect contact through the use of handkerchiefs, common towels, cups, mess gear, or other objects contaminated with fresh secretions. Droplet infection plays an important part.

"Period of communicability—as the person harbors the causative organism in the respiratory tract.

"Method of control—the infected individual and his environment.

"Recognition of the disease—by clinical manifestations and bacteriological findings.

"Isolation—bed isolation of infected individuals during the course of the disease. Screens between beds are to be recommended.

"Immunization—vaccines are used with only partial success.

"Quarantine—none, impracticable."

RETURNING OF QUESTIONNAIRES.

Only a Few More Days Left and Those Who Have Not Attended to This Important Matter Should Not Delay Further.

There are only a few more days left in which those who have received their questionnaires may fill them out and return same to the local board and also who have gotten these papers and have not filled and returned them should attend to this important matter at once.

Every morning and afternoon there is a delegation of attorneys and others in the commissioners room in the house to assist registrants in this work, without cost, and if any who have received these papers and not yet filled them out had better attend to it without further delay or trouble will face those who do not.

W S S

ALBEMARLE WOMAN DIES HERE

Mrs. Essie B. Melton, of Albemarle, aged 31 years, died here last night, having come to Salisbury for treatment some days ago. The remains were taken through the country to Albemarle this morning, but it was not known whether the funeral and burial would be at that place or Norwood. Mr. Melton is manager of the telephone exchange at Albemarle, and was with his wife when she died.

W S S

Diarrhoea in Children.

For diarrhoea in children one year old or older you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy, followed by a dose of castor oil. It should be kept at hand and given as soon as the first unnatural looseness of the bowels appears.

MAY FIX PRICE OF CLOTHING

That is Considered Logical Step Now That Government is Set Cotton Price.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER (Staff Correspondent of The Globe. Copyright, 1918, by J. C. Welliver.) Washington, Sept. 23.—The announced determination of the administration to fix a price on cotton is regarded as the last step which definitely commits the government to a sweeping regime of dictated prices. For a time there was some apparent hesitation between the two opposing counsels, one of which urged general price fixing, the other reliance on the law to supply and demand. The decision is in favor of government-made prices.

Cotton being the last of the great essential staples on which a government price will be fixed, it is now expected that the next step will be to follow these basis staples into the various products fabricated from them and fix a great range of prices on particular articles. For instance, with cotton and wool prices fixed, it was only a step for the British government to dictate prices of fabrics made from them, then to dictate prices on suits of clothes. The same was true to leather. A similar experience in this country is now regarded as logical, and indeed by many as inevitable.

W S S

No Half Way Step, They Think.

Men who in the beginning regarded government made prices as thoroughly undesirable are now taking the position that it is impossible to stop half-way of the road. Having entered it and accepted the theory, prices will have to be dictated all the way. During the Senate's discussion of the revenue bill these questions will be developed at length, and the experience of other warring countries analyzed. Southern public men have strongly opposed the government fixing a basic price for cotton—that is, they have opposed it since the market price soared to unprecedented altitudes. At the beginning of the war, when it was as low as 6 cents, and could not be sold even at that, there was a clamor for the government to guarantee 10 cents and warehouse the crop. But when the tide turned and cotton proved a bonanza, the producers likewise turned. They saw cotton pass the 30 cent mark, and wanted it to get the benefit of whatever great demand would do.

W S S

Proclamation Expected Soon.

It is expected that the government price will be set by proclamation of the President very shortly, after thorough survey of the situation, such as was made in the case of wheat. The big wheat crop this year under a dictated price is regarded as largely answering the objection to price fixing.

There is, however, an increasing demand that a general schedule of prices for a long list of agricultural necessities be fixed, and that it be fixed for a term of several years, as was done in England to insure stability of conditions and make farmers sure of getting out without losses through the sudden break of prices when peace comes.

The best authorities have little fear of such a collapse of prices, except temporarily; the experience of almost all wars has been that the peak of prices is reached after, rather than during the struggle, and this is almost universally expected in the present instance. But with the price of wheat alone fixed by the government the relations between it and other food staples are liable to great disarrangement, and the demand for a properly balanced schedule of prices, which will keep relations properly adjusted and insure proper proportions of production, is gaining ground.

TO KEEP WELL A Teaspoonful of PERUNA Three Times a Day PERUNA THE GUIDE POST TO HEALTH Has Never Been Down Sick Since Taking PERUNA Read this letter from Mr. Robt. Minnick, Grass Range, Montana. "In 1900 I was out in Kansas running a threshing engine and the threshing crew had to sleep out of doors. One of the crew brought a Peruna Almanac to the engine one day and I was feeling very ill from sleeping out. I decided to give Peruna a trial and sent for a bottle of Peruna and a box of Peruna Tablets, which straightened me out in a hurry. "I have never been down sick since that time. I do not take any other medicine except Peruna. I always keep it on hand. If I get my feet wet, get a cold, feel chilly, or a little bad, I always take Peruna. People should not wait until they are down sick and then take it, but should keep it on hand like I do, and when they feel bad, they should use it." Recommended for Catarrhal inflammation of every description.