

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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 year; five lines, at the regular rates of adver-
 tising.
 No local inserted for less than 75 cents per
 line.

JOB PRINTING.
 The Job department of the Press is complete
 and affords facilities for doing the best class of
 work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW
 PRINTING.
 No paper will be discontinued until arrears
 are paid, except at the option of the pub-
 lisher.
 Papers sent out of the county must be paid
 for in advance.

A Chicago court has fixed the fine at
 \$25 for calling a man an ordinary liar.
 Where the allegation of falsehood is ac-
 companied by a lot of trimmings the
 tax is correspondingly increased.

Factories in this country are now en-
 gaged in manufacturing 81 locomotive
 engines for the Trans-Siberian railway,
 30 for the Midland railway, of England;
 20 for Sweden, 15 for Egypt, and ten
 for French state railways.

The Kennebec (Me.) Journal tells of
 an industrious bachelor living at Waldo-
 bore, in that state, who has "pieced"
 and made three fine quilts this winter.
 He did the work while watching beside
 the couch of his sick father.

A French engineer, by a device which
 intensifies the vibration, makes it un-
 necessary to stand with receiver to the
 ear and talk into the transmitter of a
 telephone. The invention, it is claimed,
 will revolutionize the telephone.

Some persons may be confused by
 reading cabled accounts of the fighting
 in the Philippines dated several hours
 ahead of time, but it must be remem-
 bered the difference in longitude repre-
 sents a difference of 14 hours in time.
 Thus readers of morning papers may be
 informed of events that took place in the
 Philippines as late as 11 o'clock on the
 day of publication.

The settlement of Ponce de Leon at
 Caparra, near the site of Pueblo Viejo,
 across San Juan bay, in Porto Rico, is
 now, by more than 55 years, the first
 town established within the present
 borders of the United States. Histori-
 ans, therefore, must give the prestige
 of antiquity, not to the Spanish town of
 St. Augustine, Fla., of 1565, as formerly,
 but to Caparra, founded in the year
 1509.

The bodies of soldiers who lost their
 lives in Cuba and Porto Rico and which
 were not claimed by relatives will be
 buried in the Arlington cemetery, near
 Washington, where the graves will be
 taken care of as long as the government
 stands, and be decorated with flowers
 on each recurring memorial day. No
 other government has bestowed this
 care on its soldiers who have died
 abroad.

Charles Kraus, of Cincinnati, brought
 proceedings for a divorce, in which he
 pleads that during his courtship of the
 lady now his wife she carefully con-
 cealed from him the fact that she has
 a glass eye, and he therefore believes
 he was defrauded and should be given a
 divorce. She should file a cross suit and
 ask for a divorce upon the ground that
 only having one eye she did not get a
 good look at him when he proposed.

It is said that John C. Bight is com-
 ing to visit America. His name is ordi-
 nary, but when it is known that he is
 the only billionaire in the world it de-
 rives added interest. He lives in Kim-
 berly, South Africa, and is rated as a
 billionaire. Mr. Bight is 54, a heavily-
 built man, with gray hair. It was his
 ambition as a boy to become the rich-
 est man in the world, and strange to
 say, he has accomplished his purpose.

The Daily Record, published at Ridge-
 wood, N. J., went through an interest-
 ing experience. With eight surround-
 ing buildings in flames and the news-
 paper office threatened with fire, a run-
 way of greased boards was built under
 the building, a belt of chains was
 passed around the structure, and then
 when a long rope was attached to the
 belt 500 subscribers of the paper seized
 the rope and dragged the building to a
 point of safety.

Rear Admiral Higginson declines to
 take a promotion because it would put
 him ahead of other naval officers whose
 gallantry he thinks should be rewarded.
 And Lieut. Ward refuses advancement
 because it would give him precedence
 over his classmate, Lieut. Staunton, and
 he regards this as unjust to the latter.
 Is it any wonder that the American
 navy commands the admiration of the
 world? Its lustre will never fade so
 long as it is commanded by such offi-
 cers.

While every dead American soldier
 on the fighting line in the Philippines
 represents glorious bravery and devo-
 tion, the most distinguished victim in
 Luzon thus far has been Col. Henry C.
 Egbert, of the Twenty-second infantry.
 Here, in the jungles of the tropics, was
 ended the career of an American officer
 of 40 years' active service. Col. Egbert
 had been wounded in three wars, in
 1864, in the civil war; in 1898, at Santi-
 ago, in the war against Spain in Cuba,
 and in 1899, at Malinta, in the war with
 the insurgents of the Philippines. It is
 a rare record.

VALUE OF GOOD CURRENCY.

That Which Represents an Equiv-
 alent in Gold Is Quickly
 Obtainable.

The "more money" advocates are
 having a lesson in the operation of the
 law of supply and demand by which it
 is hoped they will profit. They have al-
 ways "put the cart before the horse." In
 times of business depression the de-
 mand for currency is less than in active
 periods. As a consequence there is less
 of it in circulation, and the surplus, for
 which there is no need, is stored away
 in banks, in the treasury vaults and in
 other depositories where it remains idle
 and unproductive.

The people who want cheap money
 and lots of it, from 48-cent silver dollars
 molded in the holy ratio of sixteen to
 one down to flat paper turned out by
 the bale or earload, say this depression
 is due to the scarcity of money in circula-
 tion. The truth is the other way. The
 depression causes the limited cir-
 culation of money. No more effective
 demonstration of the principle that
 commercial activity brings a lively de-
 mand for currency could be afforded
 than is to be seen every day in the regu-
 lar course of business transactions in
 this country. Confidence has been fully
 restored, prosperity is general and the
 belief in the stability of our finances
 for some time to come is firmly estab-
 lished. As a consequence paper cur-
 rency is in great demand. The St. Louis
 Globe-Democrat puts the matter clearly
 when it says:

"As a matter of fact, the circulation has
 been much larger recently than it ever was
 before in the United States. Money is not
 growing in volume constantly, but it is
 growing more rapidly than population.
 The per capita circulation is now up to
 the highest point ever touched. It is going
 up every month. Yet there are complaints
 that in one of its elements it is not ad-
 equate to the demand. There is not enough
 just now of paper money to fully meet the
 needs of commerce. This is the report from
 the trade centers.

"All this is an evidence of great business
 activity and financial confidence. There is
 apparently enough money in circulation in
 the aggregate, metallic and paper, to meet
 the demands even in this period of un-
 paralleled business expansion, but the
 major ingredient of it is not quite large
 enough. When there is any sort of doubt
 about the government's disposition or
 ability to convert all its money into gold
 nobody wants to accept paper or silver
 when he can get gold. In conditions like
 the present, however, when the gold
 standard is certain to be maintained, every
 other kind of money is more desirable in
 business than gold, but paper money is in
 especial demand. Thus it happens that at
 present there is an apparent scarcity of
 greenbacks, national bank notes and other
 currency. This condition, of course, can
 only be temporary, for the volume of the
 circulating medium is constantly increas-
 ing, while the use of checks, drafts and
 other cash economizing devices is also
 growing. The dearth, or apparent dearth,
 of paper money is not going to be a serious
 matter for business men. This fact, how-
 ever, that even the present immense sup-
 ply of money is all in active circulation,
 and the further fact that ordinary persons
 prefer any sort of currency to gold, is a
 very fine tribute to the intelligence and
 general financial sanity of the republican
 party, which has brought a business con-
 fidence and an industrial expansion such
 as the country seldom saw, even in the most
 prosperous days of the past."

The best currency in the world is that
 which represents an equivalent in gold,
 quickly and conveniently obtainable.
 That is what has been secured by the
 wise financial course of the republican
 administration, and the majority of re-
 publicans in congress. Imagine where the
 enormous commerce of the country and
 the millions of wage-earners and
 small producers, whose livelihood and
 comfort would be so injuriously affected
 by cheap or irredeemable dollars, would
 have been with the fiat money and six-
 teen to one foolishness in full force and
 effect.—Troy Times.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

☞The expansion of business goes on
 from day to day without the aid or con-
 sent of Bryan.—Cleveland Leader.

☞The democratic platform next year
 is to consist of free silver and anti-ex-
 pansion. It would consist of the same
 thing if republican managers were
 building it.—Kansas City Journal.

☞Col. Bryan objects to the high-
 priced banquet, but it is noticed that
 he refuses to lecture in any town until
 he has received a price of \$10,000, and
 his check is in sight. There are some
 Des Moines people who could testify
 to that.—Iowa State Register.

☞The Richmond (Va.) Times, which
 is democratic, says that the democratic
 party of to-day "has lost the confidence
 of not the respect of the great body of
 intelligent and thoughtful men of this
 country." For truth and brevity that
 opinion cannot be improved.—Indian-
 apolis Journal.

☞That the United States is now in
 the full tide of a period of general pros-
 perity, in which the conditions are fa-
 vorable to success in the various lines
 of American enterprise, will scarcely be
 questioned, except by those perverse
 individuals in whose bosoms the hope-
 ful pulsations of optimism have never
 found lodgment.—Baltimore Herald.

☞Mr. Bryan sticks to the old issues,
 because, as he says, to abandon them
 would be to admit that he and his party
 were wrong a few years ago. As
 Mr. Bryan and his party have been
 thoroughly proven by the logic of
 events to have been wrong a few years
 ago, the only effect of holding to the
 old issues will be to show that they are
 wrong still.—Kansas City Journal.

☞Bryan will find it much more diffi-
 cult to rally his motley host in 1900
 than it was in 1896. He will have to
 bait them with a new campaign Jeremi-
 ad. It must have the general charac-
 teristics of the cheap-silver repudiation
 craze. It must be a plea that will
 appeal to the credulity of the ignorant,
 the covetousness of the envious and the
 cupidity of the dishonest. These ele-
 ments are still numerous enough in
 our society to nourish democratic am-
 bitions and to occasionally wield the
 balance of power. And not until the
 democratic creedmakers cease truck-
 ling to them will Bryanism perish as a
 semi-availing and more or less danger-
 ous force in our politics.—Cincinnati
 Commercial Tribune.

DEMOCRACY'S DOOM.

Bryan's Antagonism to Gold De-
 mocrats Keeps Up the Faction-
 al Warfare.

There is good reason to believe that
 the attitude which Col. Bryan has as-
 sumed toward the gold democrats is
 deplored by a large body of men who
 voted for Mr. Bryan in 1896 for the sake
 of regularity. They did not then ac-
 cept the sixteen to one heresy, and
 they are farther from acceptance to-
 day than they were in the summer of
 1896. They have been hoping that the
 party leaders would get together on
 some basis which would retire the sil-
 ver question at the sixteen to one ratio
 to the rear or place bimetalism upon
 a ratio to be determined by a demo-
 cratic congress, as has been advocated
 by the editor of the New York Jour-
 nal. Most of the gold democrats would
 like to rejoin the party bearing the
 old name, but they will not do it if the
 free silver and populism of the Chi-
 cago platform are to be the cardinal
 features of the party faith in 1900. They
 will be angered and driven farther away
 by the dictatorial and offensive attitude
 which Col. Bryan assumed toward Mr.
 Belmont. Many of those democrats
 who voted for Mr. Bryan and his plat-
 form against their better judgment will
 also be alienated by the arrogance of
 Col. Bryan and Chairman Jones. They
 see that it is absurd to make another
 campaign upon the Chicago platform.
 They see that whatever doubts there
 might have been as to the results of
 a reaffirmation of the gold standard
 have been scattered by the unanswer-
 able logic of the past two years.

The only hope of the democratic
 party was in the getting together of
 its factions upon a platform which
 would ignore the issues of 1896 or force
 them to the rear. The Gormans, the
 Harrisons, the Crokers, and it may
 safely be said, the conservative leaders
 in Indiana, have been hoping and la-
 boring to adjust the differences of 1896
 so that the party might act together in
 1900. They have been doing this be-
 cause they see that the party must
 win voters to carry the country, and
 that ten voters will be lost where one
 will be gained for the heresies of the
 Chicago platform. In 1896 the Bryan
 ticket had the entire populist vote, and
 it had some republicans who have since
 seen the folly of sixteen to one. They
 cannot win a republican to silverism.
 There are no populists to win, and, hav-
 ing to choose between the populism of
 Bryan and a candidate for president
 who stands for financial confidence,
 many who voted for Bryan in 1896 for
 party's sake will not vote for him in
 1900.—Indianapolis Journal.

ITS MANAGER QUILTS.

The Silver Democracy Takes Leave
 of the Champion Cheap
 Coin Man.

Cruel and relentless fate appears to
 be strewing the pathway of the silver
 democracy with broken glass in large
 quantities. If there are any primroses
 along the highways of Bryanism and re-
 putation they have not been discovered
 thus far this spring. The outlook is
 dark, chilly and foreboding.

Close upon the heels of the Bryan-
 Belmont battle of the banquets comes
 the announcement that the silver de-
 mocracy and General Manager "Coin"
 Harvey have parted company—just as
 wheat and silver parted company two
 years ago. In this instance, however,
 the separation was not caused by the
 law of supply and demand, but by the
 forces of incompatibility. The head of
 the business end of the democratic
 party has quit because Senator Jones
 would not adopt "a practical business-
 like policy," while Senator Jones claims
 that the famous bookmaker on repudi-
 ation, who planned an elopement be-
 tween silver and wheat, is "visionary
 and a dreamer."

This seems like a very inopportune
 time for Senator Jones to prefer such
 charges against "Coin" Harvey. After
 Mr. Harvey has been industriously gath-
 ering in the "sinews of war" from those
 who are willing to be "educated" up
 to the theory that congress can nullify
 the law of supply and demand and legis-
 late value into a commodity, Senator
 Jones now gravely announces that he
 believes Mr. Harvey is "visionary."

Can it be possible that Senator Jones
 has just realized that the head "em-
 balmer" of the sixteen to one fallacy is
 a "dreamer"? Has it taken the Arkan-
 sas statesman three years to learn that
 a man who believes the government
 can make 40 cents' worth of silver pass
 for a dollar is "visionary"?

The people are not so slow as Sen-
 ator Jones of Arkansas. They have
 settled down to the conclusion that the
 whole free silver business is not only
 a "dream" but a nightmare.—Chicago
 Times-Herald.

Circulating Gold.

The treasury department reports
 that, as the result of the comparative
 scarcity of paper money in the treasury
 and the consequent refusal to give
 banks paper in exchange for gold, the
 circulation of gold coin throughout the
 country is greater to-day than in many
 years before. There was a time when
 a gold piece would not be seen in the
 ordinary channels of trade from one
 year's end to another, but Americans
 are now becoming better acquainted
 with the yellow coins. The popular
 prejudice in favor of paper money as
 the medium of exchange is merely the
 result of education. In England gold
 circulates freely, and no objection is
 made to it, and doubtless in this coun-
 try the people will like it better when
 they become more accustomed to hand-
 ling it, silver cranks of course excepted.
 —Troy Times.

☞The Wisconsin professor who
 thinks he has perfected a process for
 photographing sound waves is letting a
 great deal of good material get away
 from him by not following up Mr.
 Bryan.—Chicago Times-Herald.

TITLES CHOSEN.

Names Selected for Warships
 Soon to be Built.

SIX STATES ARE HONORED

Pennsylvania, Georgia and New
 Jersey for Battleships.

THREE ARMORED CRUISERS.

They Will be Known as the Nebraska,
 West Virginia and California—Six
 Cities Remembered in Christening
 as Many Smaller Fighting Machines.

Washington, April 8.—The president
 has authorized the battleships and arm-
 ored cruisers which the law required
 to be named after states, to be named
 the Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia,
 West Virginia, Nebraska and Califor-
 nia. The six cruisers which are to be
 named after cities are to be named the
 Denver, Des Moines, Chattanooga, Gal-
 veston, Tacoma and Cleveland.

Petitions by the hundred have been
 flowing into the White House and navy
 department ever since the new ships
 were provided, urging the merits of
 various names. The president and Sec-
 retary Long enjoyed the rivalry and in
 making the final determination consid-
 eration was given not only to the
 urgency of the influence brought to
 bear, but also to the several sections of
 the country. Pennsylvania petitioned
 through Gov. Stone, Senators Quay and
 Penrose and the entire delegation in
 the house of representatives. Georgia
 did not petition the navy department,
 and it is believed the choice of a south-
 ern state was due to a desire by the
 president to compliment those with
 whom he visited on his recent south-
 ern trip. Senator Elkins and the con-
 gressional delegation were most active
 for West Virginia. Representative
 Mercer made it his business to besiege
 the navy department with petitions for
 Nebraska. The choice of California
 also seems to be a personal compliment,
 without the same effort shown in other
 states. The same rivalry was shown
 among the cities, the mayors, city
 councils, chambers of commerce, etc.,
 joining in the pleas.

The battleships Pennsylvania, New
 Jersey and Georgia are described in the
 act authorizing them as follows:
 "Three seagoing coast line battleships,
 carrying the heaviest armor and most
 powerful ordnance for vessels of their
 class, upon a trial displacement of
 about 13,500 tons, to be sheathed and
 coppered and to have the highest prac-
 ticable speed and great radius of action,
 and to cost, exclusive of armor and
 armament, not exceeding \$3,600,000
 each." The armored cruisers are simi-
 larly described, except that they are
 to cost \$4,000,000 each and are to have
 a displacement of 12,000 tons.

The cruisers Denver, Cleveland and
 others are described as "protected cru-
 isers of about 2,500 tons trial displace-
 ment, to be sheathed and coppered and
 to have the highest speed compatible
 with good cruising qualities, great
 radius of action and to carry the most
 powerful ordnance suited to vessels of
 their class, and to cost, exclusive of
 armament, not exceeding \$1,141,500
 each."

Monadnock Patrols the Bay.

Manila, April 8.—Gen. McArthur's
 operations consist temporarily in daily
 reconnaissances in various directions
 for the purpose of keeping in touch
 with the rebels and ascertaining their
 movements. The Fourth cavalry and
 two guns were out Friday in the direc-
 tion of Baisasain, a little north of
 Malolos. Dredgers are busy clearing
 the channel of the Rio Grande to
 Pampanga. The United States moni-
 tor Monadnock is patrolling the bay
 in the vicinity of Bakoar, keeping the
 rebels in motion and dropping occa-
 sional shells among them in response
 to their musketry fire.

Thousands of Looms Idle.

Providence, R. I., April 8.—About 3-
 000 cotton mill operatives are idle as
 the result of the many strikes in this
 state and more than 7,000 looms, 6,000
 of them in mills owned by Robert
 Knight, are not in operation. The
 latest recruits to the strikers' ranks
 are the employees of the Natick mills.
 It is expected that the Pontiac weav-
 ers also will join the movement. Agent
 Holt, of the Slater cotton mills in
 Slatesville, says his mills will remain
 idle until the striking weavers accept
 the 6 per cent. increase in wages with
 a 10 per cent. raise on some lines of
 work, as offered.

Are Ripe for Annexation.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 8.—The
 council adjourned Friday, leaving the
 political situation almost chaotic, the
 representatives having passed a vote
 of censure on the officers of the gov-
 ernment and having adopted a resolu-
 tion demanding their removal, includ-
 ing the governor, Sir August Hemming.
 The popular leaders are formulating a
 monster ultimatum to the imperial
 government demanding the restoration
 of the autonomous constitution of
 1866, with the alternative of annexa-
 tion to the United States.

Murdered in His Store.

Chicago, April 8.—George B. Fern,
 dealer in dry goods at 1293 West Mad-
 ison street, was found dead on the floor
 of his store yesterday with a bullet
 wound in his right temple. The cash
 drawers were rifled and Mr. Fern's
 pockets were turned inside out.

Veteran Mason Dies.

Quincy, Ill., April 8.—James Clark,
 one of the oldest Masons in the United
 States, died here Friday. He was
 born at Wilkesbarre, Pa., 100 years ago.
 He became a Mason at Sanbury, O., in
 1820 and is said to have been the senior
 Mason in this country.

THE NEW METHOD OF
BLOOD PURIFYING.

What the New Discovery in Medical
 Science Has Accomplished.

The Prompt Way to Cure Yourself When Symptoms Show That Your
 Blood Is Out Of Order.

THE EMINENT SPECIALIST'S FREE OFFER TO ALL
 READERS OF THIS PAPER.

For a great many years it has been
 the custom for sick people to say: "My
 blood is out of order. It needs purify-
 ing. I feel all used up. My skin needs
 clearing. My brain feels tired."
 They are right, but do they act right?
 They generally go and get a laxative
 (bowel cleaner) to purify their blood.
 Does their blood run through their
 bowels?

Science has to-day furnished proofs
 that all the purifying that your blood
 needs, in fact, all that can be done,
 must be done by your kidneys.
 All the blood in your body passes
 through your kidneys every three min-
 utes.

The kidneys strain or filter out the im-
 purities of the blood—that is their work.
 Purifying your blood is not a ques-
 tion of taking a laxative or physic.
 Does your blood run through your
 bowels?

What the bowel-cleaner does is to
 throw out the poisons confined in your
 bowels ready for absorption into your
 blood, but the poisons which are already
 in your blood, causing your present
 sickness it leaves there.

There is no other way of purifying
 your blood except by means of your kid-
 neys.

That is why bowel-cleaners fail to do
 their work—they fail to help the kid-
 neys.

When you are sick, then, no matter
 what you think the name of your dis-
 ease is, the first thing you should do is
 to afford aid to your kidneys by using
 Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root the great
 Kidney Remedy.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford
 natural help to nature, for Swamp-Root
 is the most perfect healer and gentle

An Evidence of Prosperity.
 It is generally conceded by economists,
 who study the commercial situation of the
 country, that the great arteries of railway
 travel are a sure indication of its condition.
 A depression in commercial lines means
 abandoned business trips and the cancella-
 tion of pleasure travel, while a healthy con-
 dition of affairs means business trips and an
 increase of passengers on pleasure bent.

A good evidence that a business revival
 has gone broadcast over this country is the
 "Lake Shore Limited," the star train of the
 Vanderbilt system, between New York and
 Chicago, which is daily comfortably filled.
 With a view to taking the best possible care
 of its patrons, the New York Central has
 arranged to increase the equipment of this
 train by placing an additional standard
 sleeper on the trains leaving New York and
 Chicago, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sat-
 urdays. To the regular traveler the appoint-
 ments and comforts of this train are well
 known, but if you have never made a trip
 on it, you owe it to yourself to see and en-
 joy the advance made in comfort and lux-
 ury in modern railway travel. Remember
 the fare is no higher on this train, except
 between New York and Chicago, while the
 accommodations and service place this par-
 ticular train conspicuously at the head of
 the list, when compared with other lines.—
 Albany Journal.

It is a pity amateur actors can't see
 themselves as others see them.—Atchison
 Globe.

In the morning well. St. Jacobs Oil cures
 soreness and stiffness.
 Thinking doesn't amount to much, as a
 rule, until it gets down into your hands.—
 L. A. W. Bulletin.

Told you so. In one night cured. St. Jac-
 obs Oil masters Lumbago.

It seems queer that an intelligence office
 should supply stupid servants.—Chicago
 Daily News.

PREPARE for the turn of life.

As indications of the change appear be sure your phys-
 ical condition is good. The experience is a wonderful
 one and under some circumstances full of menace. Mrs. Pink-
 ham, of Lynn, Mass., will give you her advice without charge.

TALKS WITH
WOMEN OF
MIDDLE AGE

She has done so much for women,
 surely you can trust her. Read
 this letter from Mrs. M. C. GRIF-
 FING, of Georgeville, Mo.:
 "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—The
 doctor called my trouble ulceration
 of womb and change of life. I
 was troubled with profuse flow-
 ing and became very weak. When I wrote to you I was down
 in bed, had not sat up for six months; was under a doctor's
 treatment all the time, but it did me no good. I had almost
 given up in despair, but your Vegetable Compound has made
 me feel like a new woman. I cannot thank you enough. I
 would advise any woman who is afflicted as I have been to
 write to Mrs. Pinkham, at
 Lynn, Mass., and get her ad-
 vice and be cured as I have
 been."

MRS. F. H. ALLEN, 419 Ne-
 braska Ave., Toledo, Ohio,
 writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—
 Change of life was working on
 me. My kidneys and bladder
 were affected. I had been
 confined to the house all sum-
 mer, not able to stand
 on my feet for any
 length of time. Terri-
 ble pains when urin-
 ating and an itching that
 nearly drove me wild.
 I had tried many reme-
 dies. I told my hus-
 band I had great faith
 in yours and he got me a bottle; am now on my fourth bottle.
 I feel that I am entirely cured. I can work all day. I can hardly
 realize that such a wonderful cure is possible. Lydia E. Pink-
 ham's Vegetable Compound is the best medicine for women."
 Don't wait until you are prostrated with the mysterious
 condition known as "Change of Life." Get Mrs. Pinkham's ad-
 vice and learn how other women got through.

aid to the kidneys that is known to
 medical science.