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JOB PRINTING.

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

Making Money Fly.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright's new book, "Outlines of Sociology," contains this assage: "A poor man may make a riminal use of wealth as well as the ich. He may use it in the purchase of those things that perish with the use and that result in no good to himself or his family. He may spend it in some form of riotous living, or in the insane attempt to keep up appearances which are not legitimate." This ought to be profitable reading for several millions of people, says the Youth's Companion; indeed, for that vast majority who are living on small incomes and who never think of themselves as "poor." The rich are few; they have no monopoly of moral responsibility, either for getting or for using. The man who has but a dollar is "wealthy" to that extent, and he is under the same law with him who has a million, But why talk of "criminal uses of wealth?" Because one may be quite as selfish and dishonest in wrongfully using as in wrongfully getting. Husbands and wives may really steal from each other and from the household in order to spend on personal gratifications. The man will have his beer and tobacco, and the woman her gewgaws and fripperies, even if house and children are robbed of things necessary to their welfare. Why not call it a breach of trust? But the waste of means, on the part of those who can least afford it, often results from mere light-mindedness. Not a few people ought to appreciate the feeling of the colored sister who had come into possession of a very small fortune. the coins burning in her palm, and asked, in a glow of self-importance: "What has ye got, honey, that I c'n buy for two cents?"

A recent surgical case in Baltimore demonstrates that a man may have suddenly shot into his head a chisel 51/2 inches long, one inch wide and onefourth inch thick and not know it is there until he suffers from a stiff neck and an impediment in his speech. The man in the case is a machinist who was at work with rapidly revolving chisels. They were flung out and his face, as he supposed, wounded in two places. Three weeks later his sensations were so unusual that the X-ray was applied and the chisel distinctly seen, with one end near the base of the nose and the sharp end almost touching the backbone. It was removed with little difficulty and the interesting patient expects soon to return to work.

The official figures in the report of the bureau of statistics, treasury department of the United States, show that there were imported last year into this country 1,539,056,750 grains of quinine, or about 20 grains for each toral votes of each state given, the acinhabitant. More than 125,000,000 grains were consumed by the United States soldiers during the last year, and it is stated that the people of this country consume one-third of the quinine of the world.

The lowest estimate of the loss from the ravages of the pea louse in Maryland this season, given by the most conservative authority, is \$3,000,000 That this enormous loss should have been attributed to a single species, especially one new to science, hardly seems possible. The loss in other states has been proportionately as great as in Maryland. Never in the history of economic entomology has a similar case been recorded.

Out of 1,100,000 in Massachusetts engaged in gainful occupations, only 37. 000 are employed on Sundays. This does not include those in domestic service, but does include 18,000 persons employed on railroads and steamboats. The remaining 19,000 are employed in hotels, restaurants and other miscellaneous industries. There is no increase of Sunday labor, except in the business of transportation.

Lost-a bunch of Leonids that were billed to appear a few nights ago and failed to put in an appearance. A number of scientific searchers are trying to figure out their whereabouts, but at last accounts were still unable to locate the missing comets. The longexpected sky shooters have probably resolved themselves into leo-nits by this time.

WAGES ON THE INCREASE.

Beneficent Effects of the Wise System Which Protects American Workingmen.

A very convincing proof of the prosperity of the United States is the inerease in wage-earning capacity that has come with the return of "good times." In fact, there would be no rea! prosperity unless this result followed, for a gain in the volume of business and ror again in the volume of business and vast industrial expansion unaccom-panied by larger employment and bet-ter pay for labor would be an impossibility

The Protectionist, which makes a careful study of industrial statistics, estimates on the best authority obtain-able and from the most reliable returns in reply to inquiries covering the whole country that the aggregate increase in the wage-earning power of workingmen during the present year has been \$150,000,000. That is, since the beginning of 1899, through the revival of commercial activity, the wage earners have received that much more than

they did in 1898.

Last year was a fairly prosperous one, as conditions improved rapidly in 1897 and 1898. It is not possible to give the exact figures of wages paid to American labor, skilled and unskilled, in either year. But it is certainly safe to assume that the earnings were not less than in 1890, when the last censu was taken. The official report placed the wages paid in 1890 at \$2,283,216,529. The addition of \$150,000,000 to that sum ould bring the total up to \$2,433,216, 529. The bulk of this amount, of course goes for living expenses, and that is what keeps the wheels of trade turning merrily in countless directions. But a goodly proportion of the wages earned passes into the savings banks on this subject the New York Commer-cial has a few sensible words to say:

on this subject the New York Commercial has a few sensible words to say:

It is a concrete fact like this (the showing of \$150,000,000 Increase in wages) against which school men and theorists have to contend when they set forth the advantages of low prices and a low cost of living, with their inevitable attendant low wages. That community is always most prosperous in which high wages prevail for everything, including the value set upon brawn, as well as the cost of bread. It is contended by some badly informed persons that the majority of artisans dissipate whatever surplus wage they receive in riotous living. And the point is made that the greater the surplus the more mischief it is likely to work. That is all wrong. The increasing number of small depositors in savings banks and other institutions gives the lie to any slander upon the moral character of wage earners as a class. Wendell Phillips once said: 'The mainspring of our progress is high wages—wages at such a level that the workingman can spare his wife to preside over a house, can command leisure, go to lectures, take a newspaper and lift himself from the deadening level of mere toil.' No wonder the people have just refused to denounce by their ballots a system which has kept them well fed and made them prosperous."

The American workingman is the best paid employe in the world. And that happy condition is due to two things: To his own superior intelli-gence and to the wise system that protects him against the cheaper labor of gn countries .- Troy Times.

BRYAN'S CANDIDACY.

Terrific Showing of the Country's Lack of Confidence in the Democracy.

A traveler setting out from Portland, Me., might traverse the entire continent to Portland, Ore., without putting his foot upon the soil of any democratic state or territory, save that in passing from Iowa to Kansas he would be obliged to cross the southwestern corner of the state of Nebraska-Bryan's state-which has just been carried by populists and democratic candidates representing his principles. Our neighbor, the World, publishes a map of the union with those states and territories which at their most recent elections have been carired by the republicans printed in dark shading, the democratic states being white. As democratic there appear only the old southern states, minus West Virginia and Kentucky, but reenforced by Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho and Nineteen states are demo-Montana. cratic, and the rest, including all the most populous states, are republican.

count stands thus:

	Elec-	1	Elec-
Republican States.	toral	Democratic	toral
States.	Votes.	States.	Votes.
California	9	Alabama	11
Conecticut	6	Arkansas	
Delaware	3	Colorado	4
Illinois		Florida	
Indiana	15	Georgia	18
Iowa	13	Idaho	
Kansas	10	Louisiana	8
Kentucky	13	Maryland	
Maine	6	Mississippi	9
Massachusetts	15	Missouri	17
Michigan	14	Montana	
Minnesota		Nebraska	8
New Hampsh	ire 4	Nevada	
New Jersey	10	North Carolin	na 11
New York	36	South Caroli	na !
North Dakota	3	Tennessee	12
Ohio		Texas	15
Oregon	4	Utah	3
Pennsylvania	32	Virginia	12
Rhode Island	4		
South Dakota	4		
Vermont	4		
West Virginia	6		
Wisconsin	12		
Washington .	4		
Wyoming	3		

...285 Total This is a terrific showing of the country's want of confidence in the party of Bryan. And it does not tell the whole story, for it is not open to question that Maryland would vote against him should he be again nominated. Montana and Idaho, even, following the example of Wyoming and South Dakota, might return to the republican column. On the other hand, should Washington, Wyoming and South Dakota give their votes to Bryan, as they did in 1896, the defection of those states would be nearly offset by Maryland, so that the table we above represents the full strength of Bryan in the union. The wildest dreamer, the most irresponsible vision ary that ever invaded a political headquarters, could not take the map of the union as the states stand to-day and figure out a majority or anything like a majority of the electoral college for Bryan.—N. Y. Times (Dem.). Times-Herald.

BRYAN LOSING SUPPORT.

Democrats Are Coming to the Conclusion That the Cheap Money Moses Won't Do.

A good many democrats, now that they fully comprehend the import of the recent elections, are disposed to express grave doubts regarding the candidacy of Mr. Bryan. Among others the two senators from Virginia are reported as adverse to the renomination of Mr. Bryan because he would be med to defeat at the outset. There has been no more strenuous advocate of sixteen to one than Senator Daniel, These democrats who are saying since the election that "Bryan will not do"—and there are many such—are not fair to the traveling candidate for the presidency. They were entirely willing that Mr. Bryan should make an experiment with nonexpansion or anti-imperialism or militarism as an sue. Some weeks before the election there was a conference in Chicago of hose opposed to the president's ippine policy. The men of national rep-utation, chiefly independents, who opposed Mr. Bryan in 1896 were reported to be either present or consent the action that should be taken. These men then declared that the silver ques-tion should not stand as a buffer beween McKinley and his Philippine polcy, as the expansion policy of the pres ident was infinitely more dangerous to the liberties of the people free coinage of silver. Mr. Carl Schurz was very vehement in this sort of decaration. Some of them declared that they would support Mr. Bryan as against the war policy of the president. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican declared that each word of Mr. Schurz's speeches was worth a thousand votes against the policy of expansion. In short, all the sympathizers with Aguidid whatever they could to induce Mr. Bryan to champion the cause of Aguinaldo in some form. He accepted the suggestions and advice of these men. He wabbled about expan-sion and the declaration of independence, and finally came out strong against imperialism, and particularly

against militarism. In the late elections, except Nebraska, the country declared for the president's policy where it had been made an issue. Most of those who encouraged Mr. Bryan to assail the president's policy now admit that any phase of the qu tion of expansion will not do in 1900 unless the president shall make some blunder. Nor do they stop there; they turn upon Mr. Bryan and say that they will be sure to be defeated in 1900 with his sixteen to one and his additional blunder of militarism. This sort of desertion is simply contemptible. — Indianapolis Journal

PLAIN VERDICT OF OHIO.

A Positive Indorsement of the President's Policy in the Philippine Matter.

There is attempt to cheapen the republican victory in Ohio and to argue that it should not be regarded as an inorsement of President McKinley's policy of maintaining American right in the Philippines. The position thus advanced is not tenable. Ohio's expresion is in essence a formal and equivocal approval of the administration's course throughout.

The result in Ohio means that whatever there may be of differences of opinion as to the future disposition of the islands; whatever form of government congress may, in its wisdom, con-clude to establish there, the president is upheld by the American people, is supported by the republican party in the able and patriotic manner in which he has discharged this duty thrust upon him by the fortunes of war, waged in he cause of humanity and the establishment of civil liberty on the ruins of

an overthrown oppression.

This was made a leading issue of the campaign by unfair and unreasonable attacks on the part of the opposition. It was accepted by the republicans, without evasion or apology. The Com-mercial Tribune, in advocacy of the election of Judge Nash and the republican state ticket, declared specifically the west. The flames spread rapidly and reiterated at length that a pro-nounced victory for the ticket must be called out. There are two good fire administration's resistance of insurrection and protection of all legitimate in terests in the territory that, by Dewey's

victory, became our ward of war.

That which belongs to the future is of right left to future arbitrament, but that suppression of insurrection is duty of the present that may not be shirked or slighted is not to be gain-said. This is one of the significant sentiments voiced by the people at the polls in Ohio, and the Commercial Tribune is in hearty accord with this sentiment. having urged it as vital that this in dorsement be given by Ohio to the pol icy of her distinguished son—the head of the national administration.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune

POLITICAL DRIFT.

CGeneral Prosperity and President McKinley make a combination hard to beat. The people like the firm, and have decided to continue doing business with it .- Troy Times.

Mr. Bryan says he will stay in politics until the lid closes on his coffin All right. The republican party wishes him many, many years of life.—Cincin nati Commercial-Tribune.

The balance of trade in our favor hus far this year is \$370,867,157! free trade was in operation the bal ance would be in favor of Europe. Pro tection has grandly vindicated itself -Iowa State Register.

Republicans are blaming Hanna for the result in Nebraska. The blame is fully deserved. Mr. Hanna should have ordered a bigger majority for Bryanism in that state. There is even now danger that Bryan may not be the democratic nominee in 1890.-Chicago

A GAIN OF \$102,000,000

It is Shown in the Beceipts of Interna Revenue During the Past Year.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Commissione George W. Wilson, of the internal revenue bureau, in his report to the secre tary of the treasury of the operations of his office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, shows that the receipts from all sources aggregated \$273,484, 573, an increase over the previous year of \$102,617,000, and an increase of \$3, 484,573 over the estimate of the com-

missioner made one year ago.
Figures are presented showing that receipts for the first four months of the current year amounted to \$103, 103,485, an increase over the receipt for the corresponding period last year of \$9,378,307. While it may be possible, the commissioner says, that this large ratio of increase will be mainained during the current year, he of the opinion that it would not be wise to anticipate such a result. All things considered the commissioner estimates that the receipts from all sources for the present year will approximate \$285,000,000, which is about \$11,500,000 in excess of the receipts for the year closed June 30, 1899.

During the last year officers of the internal revenue seized 2,190 illicit stills, and in the discharge of their duty one of duty one officer was killed and three vounded. Seven hundred and eleven persons were arrested in connection with illicit distilling, which is on the increase in certain sections of the

The commissioner recommends amendments to the war revenue act providing that estates in this country f persons residing abroad at the time f their death shall be taxed the same as the estates of persons residing in this country. Several other amend-ments to the law regarding the tax on

egacies are suggested. In order to afford better facilities for the general distribution of d mentary and proprietary stamps, it is recommended that purchasers of such stamps be allowed a discount of not less than 2 per cent, when purchasing in quantities of not less than \$100. It is also recommended that agricultural fairs be exempt from payment of reve-

THE FRANKLIN SYNDICATE.

A Temporary Receiver is Appointed to Take Charge of Its Affairs—Miller and Leslie Elude the Police.

and Leslie Elude the Police.
New York, Nov. 28.—Hubert G. Teylor, a lawyer, was yesterday appointed temporary receiver for the defunct Franklin syndicate bank by Justice Smith, of the supreme court. The application was made by W. O. Inglis, who stated that he held 12 shares in the convency. According to Inglist the the company. According to Inglis the liabil.cies exceed \$200,000, the only assets being about \$9,000 cash in the hands of the police. Taylor was required to furnish a bond of \$15,000.

Postmaster Wilson, of Brooklyn, has received an order from the postmaster general directing him to return, so far as possible, to the senders all letters addressed to the syndicate. About 1,500 pieces of mail, including over \$12,000 worth of money orders, have accumulated since Saturday.

Involuntary bankruptcy proceedings against the syndicate were instituted in the United States court yesterday before Indian before Judge Thomas by attorneys representing depositors whose claims aggregate over \$30,000. These bank-ruptcy proceedings, it is said, will take

ruptey proceedings, it is said, will take precedure over all other claims filed against the syndicate.

New York, Nov. 30.—The Kings county grand jury in a presentment to the criminal court has censured the Brooklyn police for what it terms its laxity in allowing W. F. Miller and Cecil Leslie, of the defunct Franklin syndicate, to escape. The jury holds that these men could easily have been arrested after their indictment had the police been more active.

A COŞTLY BLAZE.

Fire in a Wholesale Grocery Causes a Loss of \$150,000. St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 1.—At 10 o'clock

last night fire was discovered on the second floor of the large wholesale grocery of Griggs, Cooper & Co., adjoining the Union depot, one of the largest and best known concerns in walls through the building and these saved two-thirds of the building and stock, but after a short time it was evident the section of the building where the fire started was doomed. The firm carried a stock worth at east \$500,000, which was well insured They recently opened a cracker fac-tory in opposition to the cracker trust and this was located in the burned portion of the building.

Griggs, Cooper & Co. estimate the to building and stock at \$150, 00, which is fully covered by insur-

The Strike Grows.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30.—In response to an appeal made by the striking workmen of Cramp's shipyard, 75 reamers, drillers and riveters yester lay laid down their tools and joined the ranks of the strikers for a nine-hour day. The strikers claim that not pore than 20 reamers are now at work in the yard. It is asserted by the strikers that over 1,500 men are now out and that every department in the yard, except the pattern makers, is represented in the movement for a shorter work day and better wages.

Banker Hughes Arrested.

New York, Nov. 29.—The police last night arrested Charles D. Hughes, said to be a 'get rich quick' banker, at his office, 69 Wall street. A patro wagon was sent to Hughes' and it carried a load or books and papers to police headquarters. It is said that since July, 1898, about 500 complaints against Hughes have been lodged with the police, one by Delia Cooney, a servant, who said she lost \$1,400 through him; another by a woman who says she lost \$600, concern Hughes ran is called "Hughes Investment Company."

HE IS A RUSHER. "Do It and

Gen. Methuen's Soldiers Again Defeat the Boers.

British Arms Achieve a Brilliant Victory at Gras Pan—Both Sides Suf-fer Heavily — A Great Battle Occurs at Modder River.

London, Nov. 27.—Sunday afternoon the war office posted the following dispatch, dated Cape Town, from Gen. Walker:

"Lord Methuen reports that he moved Saturday at 3:30 a. m. with the Ninth brigade; the mounted corps, the paval brigade and two batteries, the guards following with the baggage. Near Gras Pan (about ten miles north of Belmont on the railway line to Kimberly), 2,400 Boers with six guns and two machine guns opposed him. The action began at 6 a.m. Our batteries fired shrapnel very accurately till the heights seemed clear. Then the naval assault. The fighting was desperate until 10 a.m., when the heights were carried. The Boers retreated on the line, where the Ninth lancers were placed to intercept them.

"The naval brigade acted with the greatest gallantry and suffered heavily, but no particulars are yet known. The enemy showed the greatest stubbornness and must have suffered great ly. Twenty were buried. It is known that 31 were killed and 48 wounded. More than 50 horses were found dead

admiralty is in receipt of the following dispatch from Rear Admiral Harris, dated Cape Town: "I deeply regret to report the following casualties in the action at Gras Pan: Killed Commander Ethelston of the Power ful, Maj. Plumbe, of the Doris, Capt of the Monarch; wounded, Flag Captain Prothero, of the Doris, severely; Lieut. Jones, of the Doris. Th

other casualties are not yet known." Orange River, Nov. 29.—The British arms have achieved a brilliant victory. The enemy, strongly entrenched, held a range of hills commanding both sides of the railway at Rooilaagte, near Gras The Lancashires reconnoitered in an armored train on Friday. The Boers shelled the train, killing two men. Gen. Metheun then advanced. His column made a detour and biv-ouacked for the night at Swinkspan, three miles from the Boer position. At dawn the advance began. The column debouched on the plain eastward of the Boer kopjes. The Boer guns opened fire. Two batteries of British artil lery posted on each side shelled the Boers, practice being good on both sides.

The Boers stuck to their positions. firing steadily and accurately. The duel, which constantly became hotter lasted three hours. The Boer shells wounded several men of the naval brigade. Finding it impossible to dis-place the Boers by artillery, Gen. Methuen resolved upon an infantry attack. A brigade of infantry, with the naval brigade on the right, gal lantly stormed the Boer positions in the face of a withering fire, and car-ried hill after hill, the brigade under Col. Money capturing the main position against a terrific fire, but suffer ing severely.

London, Nov. 30. -Twelve hours' re flection upon Lord Methuen's brief dis patch concerning the battle of Modder river has only served to increase pub-lic anxiety and suspense. All kinds of speculation are indulged in. In the absence of any indication as to whether the Boers occupied the north or south bank of Modder river, the best opinion inclines to the latter theory

The Post's military correspondent who has usually shown great ability suggests that the Boers are still on the south side of the river and that bridge is in their hands. He points out "the great danger to the small British force which crossed on pon-

The importance attached to this pontooning operation is proved by the that Gen. Carew, one of the only two brigadier generals, was selected to superintend it. Gen. Methuen's account of the battle follows:

"Modder River, Nov. 28.-Reconnoi-tered at 5 a.m., enemy's position on Modder river and found them strongly entrenched and concealed. No means of outflanking, the river being full. Action commenced with artillery, mounted infantry and cavalry. Ninbrigade on left, attacked position Ninth widely extended formation at 6:30 and supported by the artillery, found itself in front of the whole Boer force, 8,000

Strong.

"The naval brigade rendered great assistance from the railway. After desperate fighting, which lasted ten hours, our men without water or food in the burning sun, made the enemy quit his position." London, Dec. 1.—Beyond the report

from Estcourt that firing was heard in the direction of Ladysmith on Monday, there is not a shred of news of any kind from the seat of war. A semi-official statement has been issued that Gen. Methuen's wound is not ser ous and that he is expected to be all right in the course of a few days. It is certain, however, that the wound wil prevent his being in the saddle and there is great anxiety to know wheth-er he will be compelled temporarily to abandon the personal direction of af-fairs. His next in command is Col. Colville.

Labor Leader Goes to Jail.

Ft. Scott, Kan., Nov. 28.—In the federal court here Monday John P. Reese of Albia, Ia., a member of the nationa executive board of the United Min Workers of America, was adjudge guilty of contempt and sentenced by Judge Williams to serve three month imprisonment in the federal priso here and to pay a fine of \$100 several hundred dollars in costs. is now in prison. Reese with a scor or more of other union men ignore-an injunction of the court against go-ing upon the property of "Big Four mining companies.

Stick to It."

If you are sick and discouraged with impure blood, catarrh or rheumatism, take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully and persistently, and you will soon have a cure. This medicine has cured thousands of others and it will do the same for you. Eaithfully taken cure. This medicine has a sands of others and it will of for you. Faithfully taken,



Fashion may come and fashion may go, ut the idulgent father of several daughters goes right on forever—paying large millinery bills.—Chicago Dispatch.

Winter in the South.

Winter in the South.

The season approaches when one's thoughts turn toward a place where the inconveniences of a Northern winter may be escaped. No section of this country offers such ideal spots as the Gulf Coast on the line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad between Mobile and New Orleans. It possesses a mild climate, pure air, even temperature and facilities for hunting and fishing enjoyed by no other section. Accommodations for visitors are first-class, and can be secured at moderate prices. The L. & N. R. R. is the only line by which it can be reached in through cars from Northern eities. Through ear schedules to all points in Florida by this line are also perfect. Write for folders, etc., to Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Two-thirds of the stealing done nowadays

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough a once. Go to your druggist to-day and get sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 5 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

When you see a man eager to confess a small fault the chances are he has a larger one to conceal.—Chicago Daily News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Life's path is always strewn with thorn to the man who misconstrues.—Chicago Dis-

The Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 94.398]

"Iam so grateful to you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable pound has done for me that I feel as though I must

Women Would Surely Try Wirs. Pinkham's **Medicine** if They Only Knew, Says Mrs. King

Doctorscould do me no good only to deaden the pain which I had almost constantly. I got some of your Compound and took one bottle and received benefit from it at once,

tell about it. A

year ago I was

taken very sick.

I have taken it ever since and now have no backache, no pain in my side and my stomach and bowels are perfectly well. I can honestly say that there is nothing like it. If I could only tell every woman how much good your medicine has done me, they would surely try it."-MARTHA M. KING, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.

The way women trifle with health shows a degree of indifference that is pastunderstanding. Happiness and usefulness depend on physical health; so does a good disposition. Disease makes women nervous, irritable and snappish. The very effort of ailing women to be good-natured makes them nervous. Write to Mrs. Pinkham, she will help you to health and happing

It costs nothing to get Mrs. Pinkham's advice. Her address is Lynn, Mass.



It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Uroup, enza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and As certain cure for Consumption in first s



THE Pleasantest, most powerful, effective and never failing REMEDY for Rheumatism Sciatica, Neuraleia, Neuraleia, Neuraleia, HOLE Italiane what it man CATARRITE effications what it may be seen to the contract of t



DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: give: rases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga