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A timely contribution to the discussion of American rights abroad was made at the meeting of the Ecumenical conference in New York city recently.

The speaker was Hon. James B. Angell, president of the University of Michigan and former minister of the United States to Turkey.

"New Problems in the Relation of Missions to Government." President Angell spoke with the temperate language that comes with complete knowledge and that carries conviction.

First, the Christian missionary in pursuing his vocation abroad is entitled to the same protection—no more and no less—than is deserved by other American citizens engaged in business in the same country.

That protection is determined by treaties and by general international usage. Second, the government is bound to give the missionary the same protection that is given to any other of its citizens abroad.

This disavowal at a missionary conference of a desire for any preferential relations of missionaries, but insistence that they shall be treated as well as others, is so sensible that it will meet instant approval throughout the country.

President Angell remarked that foreign governments, even in the Chinese and Ottoman empires, were disposed to treat missionaries more fairly than were the critics at home of missionary enterprises.

Persecutions and annoyances in those empires of missionaries usually spring from animosity toward foreigners and not from special antipathy to missionaries.

This fact pointed President Angell's hint that to secure protection for all Americans abroad, in all sorts of trade and business, it was necessary to protect those pioneers, the Christian missionaries.

It is almost superfluous to say that the distinguished speaker warmly commended the vigor with which the United States is now pressing its claim upon Turkey for reparation for damages to missionary property.

He also considered that a naval demonstration would be justifiable, as not, by a large margin, meaning war, but as conveying an object lesson that the oriental would understand and respect.

And a United States warship in the orient means more now than it did two years ago. President Angell distinctly declared against any government interference to advance Christianity or to revenge religious persecution as such.

But he held with clearness and force that whenever a missionary was deprived of his rights as an American citizen the protecting duty of the government to its citizens abroad began.

This was a logical conclusion sensibly developed.

The New York Times tells an incident that shows how large ocean steamships have become: "Once a little immigrant boy, about seven years old, was lost for four days on the voyage over."

He left his mother and started in quest of adventure about the big ship, but upon growing tired was unable to find his way back to her.

Instead of asking some one to show him where to go, or telling that he was lost, the young truant decided to continue his explorations indefinitely.

When found, he was sleeping in an empty box down among the engines. One of the crew took him to the captain, who detailed six stewards to search for his mother.

They found her with some difficulty, and discovered that she, too, had been lost, having started out to look for her son, and not being able to get to her own part of the ship again."

Congressman Brownell recently told an instance illustrating how careless men are in signing petitions presented to them.

It is intimated that Representative Lentz may have some difficulty in securing a re-nomination. This is really too bad, as the voters of his district may be deprived of the privilege of denying him a reelection.

A Question of Precedence. Mr. Altgeld says Mr. Bryan is a second-class Jefferson. Then Mr. Bryan has other admirers who are disposed to regard the late Mr. Jefferson as a former Mr. Bryan.

GOOD FOR FARMERS.

Expansion Widens Markets for Agricultural Products.

Control of Cuba and Porto Rican Markets Will Put Money into the Pockets of Agriculturists.

Washington.—"The American farmer, as well as the American manufacturer, is reaping the benefits of expansion," said Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the section of foreign markets in the department of agriculture, when discussing the expansion question.

"Our sales of agricultural products abroad during the past three years, 1897-1899, were over \$500,000,000 greater than in the preceding three years, 1894-1896. This enormous gain affords some idea of the possibilities that await a further development of our agricultural export trade.

"Wider markets are becoming not only an advantage, but a necessity. The products of our farms, like the products of our factories, are increasing far beyond our own requirements, and the surplus thus resulting must be disposed of abroad, or we shall have a constant glut in the home market.

To avoid such a condition we are striving, as never before to increase our shipments to foreign countries. We are searching the world over to find new markets in order that the American farmer may have a readier and more profitable sale for his products.

"Our control of the markets of Cuba and Porto Rico will mean money in the pockets of our farmers. Under normal conditions these two islands purchase annually \$50,000,000 worth of agricultural produce, chiefly breadstuffs and provisions, and practically all of this trade should come to the United States.

"In due time the Philippines also will furnish an important market for the produce of American farms. This group of islands is particularly important because of its relation to the valuable commerce of the orient. All the great commercial nations are expectantly looking toward China, with her 400,000,000 of people, as the most promising field for trade development of the world now offers.

The American farmer wants a share in that trade. With a commercial foothold in the Philippines and a naval base there to insure the protection of our commerce on the Pacific, we shall be better able to reach forth into the coveted markets of China, Japan and the rest of eastern Asia.

"The foreign trade of China, Japan and the East Indies, even under the present undeveloped conditions, amounts to more than a billion dollars a year, and of this vast commerce the United States enjoys less than ten per cent. The possibilities of commercial expansion in this direction are simply enormous. Our exporters are beginning more fully to recognize this fact and to take advantage of it. The results already obtained are significant. Five years ago our exports to China and Japan were valued at a little more than \$12,000,000; last year they amounted to nearly \$40,000,000. Products of the farm enter extensively into this rapidly growing trade. The cotton planter of the south and the wheat grower of the north and west are alike benefited. During the past year more than 100,000,000 pounds of American cotton were shipped to Japan, as compared with only 11,000,000 pounds five years ago. Our exports of wheat flour to Asia in the meantime have increased from less than a million barrels to over a million and a half. Many other agricultural exports of the United States are finding a new and profitable market in the orient, and all indications point to the development there of an extensive trade in the products of agriculture.

"The farmer's benefit from commercial expansion, however, is not measured merely by the larger sale of his own products abroad. He profits nearly as much from the growing exportation of manufactured wares. The increased production of manufactures in the United States to meet the requirements of a broadening export trade naturally creates a larger home demand for the products of the farm. Every additional pound of cotton cloth sent to Asia means a better market for our raw cotton; every additional pair of shoes sold abroad means a better market here for hides of cattle; and so on through the long list of agricultural products that form the materials of manufacture. Then, too, all the various industries that are extended to meet a growing export demand require additional workmen, and these workmen must be fed from the produce of the farm. Thus the American farmer finds that the policy of commercial expansion results to his great advantage in the home as well as in the foreign market."

A Tiresome Martyr. Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews has been selected for chancellor of the University of Nebraska by its populist regents. If the selection were made on account of Dr. Andrews' politics, rather than his ability as an educator, it will be an unfortunate affair for what has been an efficient educational institution. There is grave danger of Dr. Andrews' alleged martyrdom becoming tiresome.

Hard on the Voters. It is intimated that Representative Lentz may have some difficulty in securing a re-nomination. This is really too bad, as the voters of his district may be deprived of the privilege of denying him a reelection.

Senator Pettigrew at Home. Sioux Falls, the home of Senator Pettigrew and the site of the populist convention, has rolled up a handsome republican majority. This is but a sample of what South Dakota intends to do in November.

Not to Be Trusted. The argument that the hands of the democratic party were tied by the passage of the gold-standard bill is not a tempting one. A party that is not kept out of mischief only by compulsory means is an excellent party to keep out of power.

Jumped from Brooklyn Bridge. New York, May 16.—Robert Wetzell, a middle-aged single man, jumped from the Brooklyn bridge yesterday. He is the third person who has jumped from this bridge during the last three weeks. A tug boat picked up the jumper and landed him at a pier. He was then conveyed to a hospital. He soon lapsed into unconsciousness.

R. of L. E. Convention. Milwaukee, May 16.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers met here yesterday. Most of the day was taken up with the examination of the credentials of 500 delegates.

ELI PERKINS AGAIN.

Gets Strange Admissions from a Dyed-in-the-Wool Southern Democrat.

The other day, says the Louisville Commercial, Eli Perkins was introduced to Judge Scott, an old dyed-in-the-wool Kentucky democrat. The judge is well known in the Blue Grass region, and the grand old Kentuckian has always been looked up to as a high priest of "befo' the wah democracy."

Perkins was introduced by an old democrat, and Judge Scott supposed Eli was a democrat, too, and he became confidential with him at once.

"How are we democrats getting along, judge?" asked Eli, in a confidential tone.

The judge looked at Eli a moment, to see if he really wanted information about the party, and slowly remarked:

"Well, sir, we are getting on very well, financially, but politically we are running behind. Yes, I'm afraid we are running behind."

"What causes this?" asked Eli.

"Well, sir," said the judge, sadly, "I am afraid our party has not been altogether right. We have erred in some things."

"Where have we erred, judge?"

"Well, sir, I hate to admit it, but our Grover Cleveland policy hurt us Kentuckians. I wouldn't say it to a black republican, but we democrats all admit it among ourselves. You see," said the judge, "we used to get 35 cents for wool, and a big price for hemp and tobacco, before Grover came in, but that Wilson bill hurt us. It knocked wool down to 12 cents. Free jute, put in to help the cotton fellows, ruined our hemp and it rotted in the ground. Then we lowered the tariff on tobacco and our tobacco went down on us. We didn't complain, but we democrats did a good deal of thinking. Cattle and hogs got lower and lower and when Grover went out we were pretty poor—yes, dog-on hard up, sir!"

"Are they still bad—the times?" asked Eli.

"No, honestly, the times are good. Wool and hemp and tobacco have doubled in price and are still going up. Cattle and hogs are high and our blue grass farmers are getting rich."

"Well, what is the matter, then?"

"Why, these good times have knocked out our dear old democratic party. Our democratic farmers say they will never vote for free trade or low tariff again."

"Well, what can we democrats do?" asked Eli.

"I hate to admit it," said the judge, sadly, "but if we democrats want to win in Kentucky again we've got to keep the tariff right where it is. That old Wilson bill and Bryan's free silver will be a scarecrow to every farmer in Kentucky and Tennessee. We've tried low tariff, and we know—I'm ashamed to say so, but we know it hurt us! No, sir, the people are prosperous, but our democratic party is doing poorly. I wouldn't say it to a black republican, but that is the way we democrats talk among ourselves."

As the judge got off the train at Lexington he remarked: "Yes, and there was another mistake we democrats made. Grover Cleveland wanted to sink the republic of Hawaii and put a nigger on the throne. We democrats didn't complain, but it made us sick, for, between you and me, we democrats ain't puttin' niggers on thrones. McKinley's white governor over a republican suits old Kentucky and the south."

GREAT TRADE EXPANSION.

Business with Trans-Pacific Countries Increases Under Protective Tariff.

The remarkable growth of our exports to the orient become apparent when the figures of the present exports are compared with those of a few years ago. For instance, our exports to Japan in the fiscal year 1893 were but \$3,195,494 and in 1899 they were \$17,264,688 and seem likely to be \$26,000,000 in the fiscal year 1900. To China our exports of 1893 were \$3,900,457 and in the present fiscal year it will be in round terms \$15,000,000. To Hong-Kong our exports during the period have doubled, being \$4,216,602 in 1893 and promise to be over \$8,000,000 in the present fiscal year. To Australasia the exports of 1893 were \$7,821,228 and promise to be fully \$24,000,000 in the present fiscal year. To Asiatic Russia the exports of 1893 were less than \$250,000, but will reach fully \$2,000,000 in the fiscal year about to end.

Even more remarkable, however, is the growth in our exports to the Hawaiian and Philippine islands. To the Hawaiian islands the exports of 1893 were \$2,827,663, in 1899, \$9,305,470, and in the fiscal year 1900 promise to be fully \$12,000,000; while our exports to the Philippines, which in 1893 were but \$154,378, will in the present year exceed \$2,000,000. Considering our exports to Asia and Oceania combined the total for the fiscal year 1893 is \$27,421,831; for 1899, \$78,245,176, and for the fiscal year about to end will exceed \$100,000,000. The remarkable development of this branch of our foreign trade in the last two years, under a protective tariff, is very gratifying.

Ignatius Donnelly Is Chosen for Vice President—Proceedings of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists' National Convention at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, May 16.—National Chairman Deaver called the middle-of-the-road populists' convention to order yesterday. He introduced Mayor Tafel, who welcomed the delegates to Cincinnati. When Chairman Deaver rapped for order there were 470 men and women occupying delegates' seats.

National Secretary Parker read the call for the convention. He prefaced the reading with a few remarks on the work of the national committee following the disruption in the populist forces at Lincoln, Neb., on February 19 last. He said: "We have had a terrific struggle to hold together the honest men of the party, but I believe we have succeeded and the people's party is saved."

He excoriated Senator Allen and that gentleman's alleged remark at Lincoln: "We have thrown them over the transom." Parker declared that the people's party went over the transom at the same time and that "Butler and Allen at Sioux Falls cannot sell the vote of the people's party."

Chairman Deaver announced that the national committee had recommended the selection of ex-Congressman Howard, of Alabama, for temporary chairman. The convention ratified the recommendation. Organization was then completed by the selection of the regular committee.

On calling the convention to order at 8 p. m. Chairman Howard referred to the trouble at Sioux Falls over the division of the spoils. A delegate from Missouri pointed to the big "16 to 1" placard and moved that "the corpse" be removed from the hall. This led to a discussion on that issue when it was shut off by calling out A. H. Burkhardt, candidate for governor of Indiana, for a speech. He was followed by Wharton Barker.

W. L. Peek, of Georgia, was elected permanent chairman and the convention adjourned until to-day.

WHARTON BARKER

Nominated for President of the United States.

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Cincinnati, May 11.—For President—Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania. For Vice President—Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota.

Above is the ticket placed in the field yesterday by what is commonly known as the middle-of-the-road populist party, but which, according to leaders of the movement, is the only people's party.

When the convention met the platform was read and adopted. The platform reaffirms the Omaha platform; demands the initiative and referendum; public ownership of public utilities; declares against alien ownership of land; a "scientific" paper money, not redeemable in any specific metal; an income tax and free coinage of silver are also declared for; election of president, vice president, federal judges and United States senators by direct vote of the people is demanded. Trusts are condemned and it is said that no solution of this problem is possible until all public utilities are under public control.

When the roll was called for nominations for president, Prof. Boyce, of Nebraska City, presented the name of ex-Congressman M. W. Howard, of Alabama. Gen. Phillips, of Georgia, presented the name of Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania.

Judge Williams, of Vincennes, presented the name of Ignatius Donnelly. As the speechmaking proceeded, it was reported about the hall that the Barker delegations had threatened to bolt if Howard should be placed at the head of the ticket. To check such action Mr. Howard decided not to accept the presidential nomination, which was apparently his.

Notwithstanding the withdrawal of Mr. Howard, most of his friends insisted on voting for him and he led on the first roll call, which resulted as follows: Howard 311, Barker 303, Donnelly 70, J. A. Norton 1; necessary to a choice 488. Donnelly's name was then withdrawn.

When the totals were read Dr. Crowe, of Alabama, began to abuse ex-Gov. Waite, who he charged with misrepresenting the south. Gov. Waite had, in a speech earlier in the session, charged that the south had forced Weaver on the west in 1892. "And now the west," Crowe shouted, "was trying to force Howard on Alabama."

Mr. Waite rushed to the front and amid great confusion declared that the Alabamians misunderstood him, and apologized.

The second ballot resulted: Barker 370, Howard 339, Donnelly 72, Norton 2. The chair ruled that a majority of all the votes cast would be necessary and Barker won by this decision.

R. M. Chenault, of Kansas, moved that Ignatius Donnelly be named for the vice presidency. The motion was carried and the ticket completed.

A long struggle ensued as to whether the convention should elect a national chairman, or leave that matter to the committee. The wrangle continued until a motion to select the chairman in the convention prevailed and J. A. Barker, of Kentucky, was elected chairman of the national committee by acclamation.

It was decided to establish the national headquarters in Chicago and the convention adjourned sine die.

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SWEEPING CHANGES.

They are Made in the Management of the Wire Combine—Mr. Gates Starts for Europe.

New York, May 11.—Changes of a sweeping character in the affairs of the American Steel and Wire Co. were announced Thursday after a session of the board of directors. John W. Gates resigned the chairmanship of the board of directors and is now on his way to Europe. He is succeeded by Alfred Clifford, of Chicago.

John Lambert, the president of the company, resigned in favor of William P. Palmer. Isaac L. Elwood resigned as chairman of the executive committee and his place is taken by William Edeborn.

The office of treasurer, made vacant by the elevation of Mr. Clifford, is filled by the election of F. L. Watson. Henry Seligman and Frederick Strauss, both of this city, who resigned from the directory last Monday because of their opposition to Mr. Gates and his policy, are succeeded by Randall Morgan, of Philadelphia, and Bierman Sieleken, of New York.

All the new officers, directors and committeemen named are said to be in harmony with Mr. Gates and his policy.

Following the meeting of the directors a statement narrating in detail the causes which led to the changes in the personnel of the company was given out. It starts off with Mr. Gates' letter of resignation. In it he states that for more than a year he had contemplated retirement and should have taken the step on May 1, but for the recent controversy. He justifies his action in closing the mills three weeks ago and says:

"I never sold a share of the stock of this company, excepting that which I owned, and I am to-day a large holder of the stock of this company and every member of my family is a holder of the stock of this company."

YATES NAMED FOR GOVERNOR. Illinois Republicans Nominate Candidates for State Offices.

Peoria, Ill., May 10.—The republican state convention yesterday nominated the following ticket: Governor—Richard Yates, of Jacksonville. Lieutenant Governor—William A. Northcott, of Bond county. Secretary of State—James A. Rose, of Pope county. Auditor of State—James S. McCullough, of Champaign. State Treasurer—M. O. Williamson, of Galesburg.

The nomination for governor was on the fourth ballot after a prolonged struggle. Gov. Tanner and his friends worked strongly for the nomination of Judge Elbridge Haney, of Chicago. It was Haney against a field of three—Judge Orrin N. Carter, of Chicago; Congressman Walter Reeves, of Streator, and Judge Yates, of Jacksonville, son of Illinois' famous war governor. Haney led on the first two ballots. On the third ballot a break came and the nomination seemed to be going to Reeves. The Haney lieutenants began to transfer their votes to Yates and the Jacksonville man was nominated on the fourth ballot amid great confusion.

The resolutions endorse the administration of President McKinley and reaffirm the St. Louis platform. Trusts are denounced and the gold standard commended. Gov. Tanner's administration is approved and the return of Shelby M. Cullom to the senate is recommended.

A NOTE OF WARNING. Lord Salisbury Tells Britons to Prepare for a Possible Invasion by Armed Enemies.

London, May 10.—The annual grand habitation of the Primrose league was held in Albert hall yesterday. The Marquis of Salisbury, grand master, in his address said:

"Mr. Gladstone, in an evil moment for the country, attached himself to the idea of the separation of England and Ireland. No one can say the home rule cause presents any elements of sanguine anticipation for the future. I am assured that there is no hope of the predominant partner ever consenting to give Ireland practical independence. We have learned something from the South African war. We now know better than we did ten years ago what a risk it would be if we gave a disloyal government in Ireland the power of accumulating forces against this country."

His references to the possibility of a coalition of the powers against England were sensational. He warned his hearers that in this eventuality the empire could trust no professions of friendship abroad, but must be prepared to stand or fall by her own might and he urged the formation of rifle clubs among all classes and the training of every youth for the possible defense of the country against foreign invasion.

Iowa Republicans Convene. Des Moines, Ia., May 11.—The Iowa republican convention was held here Thursday and furnished a spectacle of political harmony, confidence and strength seldom witnessed. The fact that no state officers were to be nominated deprived the convention of much interest. The platform sends the Iowa delegation to the Quaker City instructed for McKinley, filled with approval of the administration in all its acts and in favor of protective legislation against trusts.

Alleged Swindler Arrested. Westfield, Wis., May 11.—David Plemon, a stranger here, has been arrested, charged with making out applications for persons for soldiers' additional scrip. It is said that more than 20 warrants will be issued for persons who have been induced by him to impersonate deceased soldiers and make false affidavits under such assumed names, for the purpose of defrauding the government. A number of these fraudulent applications have passed through the land office in Washington and assigned to scrip speculators.

Cures Talk

Great Fame of a Great Medicine Won by Actual Merit.

The fame of Hood's Sarsaparilla has been won by the good it has done to those who were suffering from disease. Its cures have excited wonder and admiration. It has caused thousands to rejoice in the enjoyment of good health, and it will do you the same good it has done others. It will expel from your blood all impurities; will give you a good appetite and make you strong and vigorous. It is just the medicine to help you now, when your system is in need of a tonic and invigorator.

Indigestion.—"After suffering six months from indigestion, headache, nervousness and impure blood, I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had taken six bottles I was well." Frank Nolan, Oakland, Ills.

REMEMBER Hood's Sarsaparilla Is America's Greatest Medicine.

GRAIN-O THE FOOD DRINK.

Do you know that three-quarters of all the world's headaches are the result of using tea and coffee?

So physicians say. Quit them and the headaches quit.

Grain-O has the coffee taste, but no headaches.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

A Short Order. Mr. Dobbs—I tell you, the telephone is a great convenience.

Mr. Bobbs—Sure thing. Fellow down at Beamer's restaurant gave me a hot roast over mine yesterday.—Baltimore American.

One Night to Denver Via Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line. "Colorado Special" leaves Chicago 10:00 every morning, arriving Denver 1:20 the next afternoon. Colorado Springs and Manitou same evening. No change of cars. All meals in Dining Cars. Another fast train at 10:30 P. M. Daily. New book "Colorado," illustrated, mailed on receipt of four cents postage. Ticket Offices, Chicago & North-Western R'y., 193 Clark St., and Wells St. Station.

Behind the Scenes. Ham Lett—Are there any long waits in the piece you are playing? Sue Brett—Rather. I've been waiting ten weeks for a chance to look at my salary.—Chicago Journal.

Serious Ills of Women

The derangements of the female organism that breed all kinds of trouble and which ordinary practice does not cure, are the very things that give way promptly to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Uterine and ovarian troubles, kidney troubles, ulcerations, tumors, unusual discharges, backaches and painful periods—these are the ills that hang on and wreck health and happiness and disposition.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has a wonderful record of absolute cures of these troubles—a constant series of successes for thirty years. Thousands of women vouch for this. Their letters constantly appear in this paper.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Aunt Wood. See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

GENUINE: MUST BEAR SIGNATURE. Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Aunt Wood.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.