CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

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 ntil arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

An Englishman will soon be allowed to marry his deceased wife's sister. Robbed of this great question the house of lords will be in danger of dropping into oblivion.

The present war has brought to light the fact that Dr. Antommarchi, who attended Napoleon during his last illness at St. Helena, is buried in Santiago de Cuba, where he gave his services free to the poor for many years.

Exports of corn and corn meal last year went up to the unprecedented figure of $75,260,067, an increase of $20,000,000 over any preceding year. The corn exported exceeded in value more than a third of the exports of wheat and flour.

A New York paper remarks that judging from the description of the "uniforms" worn by the American and Spanish crews in the naval engagement at Santiago, Anthony Comstock will never consent to a reproduction of that battle on the stage.

Probably the Ladrones will be the favorite American resort for nervous exhaustion. The Spanish governor of the islands had heard no news for three months, and thought the cannon balls fired in his bay were some new kind of complimentary salute.

"Our Navy Vindicated," is the caption of an editorial in an exchange. When has it been, from John Paul Jones to the present time, that the American navy needed vindication? It needed modern ships for a quarter of a century, but it never lacked in the character of officers and men.

Joseph M. Nowak, a lawyer in Cleveland, O., after ten years of married life divorced his wife and married her seamstress. Then he divorced the seamstress and remarried his first wife. In less than a year they were again divorced, and now Nowak has married the seamstress once more.

One of the gratifying and unexpected developments of the war has been the friendly attitude of Japan. So far as the formal limitations of neutrality permit the Japanese government has on every occasion shown its good will for the United States, while the sentiment of the people themselves is unmistakably friendly.

The girl students of a school in Missouri sent the following lines to some of the boy students among the troops at Chickamauga:

Fare ye well, intrepid heroes,
Haste to war with its alarms;
You'll return to find us sheroes,
Waiting here with yawning arms;
If the Spaniards do not plug you
In the sanguinary fight,
Hasten back and we will hug you,
In wild spasms of delight.

Admiral Dewey has once more shown that he is abundantly able to hold his own as against enemies in the Philippines and unfriendly influences outside of the islands. The German warship Irene prevented the Philippine insurgents from attacking the Spaniards on Grande island, whereupon Dewey sent two vessels to investigate, at which the Irene withdrew and the Spaniards, after receiving a few American shots, surrendered.

On Sunday, May 1, Commodore Dewey attacked and destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila bay. On Sunday, July 3, the squadron of Admiral Cervera was destroyed by the American fleet in front of Santiago. On Sunday, July 17, the Spanish army at Santiago formally surrendered to Gen. Shafter, and the American flag was raised over the first capital of Cuba. These three Sundays are red-letter days in American history.

It will be remembered that when Cervera reached Santiago with his famous fleet a banquet was given him, at which the archbishop of Santiago made a speech, during the course of which he said: "It is not enough to win victory on the sea. The Spanish flag must float from the capitol at Washington." It is evident from the way that archbishop has been begging Gen. Linares to surrender Santiago that he has changed his mind about hanging the Spanish flag over our capitol.

Statistics published by the treasury bureau show that the foreign trade of the United States for the year ended June 30 was the greatest in its history. The exports amounted to $1,231,311,868, an increase over those of the previous year of $180,318,312. The imports free and dutiable were $616,052,844, less by $148,677,568 than those of the previous year. Of gold, in coin, bullion and ore, there were exported $15,405,391 and imported $120,391,674.

THE WAR FUND LOAN.

Democrats Are Shown How to Raise Money Without Resorting to Syndicates.

The democratic press of the country shows plain signs of being disgruntled over the popular feature of the new war loan. This is not strange. It is, in fact, a party matter.

During the last democratic administration a large block of government bonds was issued and the entire amount was allowed to go to a multimillionaire syndicate manipulated by President Cleveland's former law partner in New York, Mr. Stetson. The people were not allowed any chance at those bonds, first hand, and the syndicate made a profit of several millions. That record is made prominent by the contrast it presents to the present case.

If President McKinley had followed in the footsteps of President Cleveland a perfect cyclone of indignation would have swept over the country. The democratic press would have found the English language all too feeble to express their wrath, and the republican press would have recognized the justice of the indignation. Yet there was no more excuse for syndicating the Cleveland than the McKinley bonds. There was a popular demand for both. The republican press took the same position then in favor of giving the people a chance that it did in this latter instance. The same arguments, substantially, were used in both cases. The democratic press was indifferent, and by acquiescence shared with Cleveland responsibility for that syndicate.

The popular feature was even a greater success than reported when the time for subscription closed. That date of closure was the 14th inst., and a Washington dispatch of the 18th states that since the 14th nearly 20,000 subscriptions have been received. Some of them were delayed in the transmission and will be accepted; others were too late. Subscriptions to the amount of $500 or less will absorb fully $100,000,000 of the bonds, or one-half of the whole. The other half will nearly, if not quite, be absorbed by subscriptions under $5,000 in amount. The entire loan is thus distributed to individual subscribers in small lots.

As a matter of course some of these subscribers acted as agents, no doubt, for others who furnished the money, but such cases form at most only an insignificant percentage of the grand aggregate.

Some of these bonds were subscribed as a permanent loan or investment and some with a view to making a profit on them. The government sold the bonds at par. They will probably command a premium. This profit will be small at best in any given case, and will be widely distributed. It will be made, if at all, not out of the government, but out of the second-hand purchasers—namely, the banks and other moneyed corporations which want large blocks of bonds and can get them only by going into the open market. The Cleveland-Stetson syndicate made its millions of profits by second-hand sales. The aggregate profit of the new bondholders may be even greater than that harvested by the syndicate, but it will be distributed among the people. Everybody had an equal chance, so far as the government was concerned, to subscribe, and thus share in the profits.

It is safe to say that no future administration will dare go back to the syndicate policy in placing bonds. The republican party can add one more trophy to its long list of great achievements. A republican congress and a republican administration between them succeeded in doing what no other nation on earth has ever done. All other governments, great and small, have placed their loans through great banking houses. Great Britain has the Bank of England, France the Bank of France, Spain the Bank of Spain, and so on all along the line. Behind and above all these, including even the Bank of England, is the great house of Rothschild, which made millions out of the Cleveland administration. For many years now these great moneyed corporations have exacted toll from their governments and from minor states, quite as a matter of course. At last the United States has shown the nations a more excellent way to financier their loans. They have given the civilized world what ought to be, in government finances, an epoch-making object lesson in the highest branch of political economy.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Two of a Kind.

Bryan's only New York organ declares that the popocratic party "is clogged, shackled, hobbled by a hopeless load—Bailey." This attack is inspired by Bailey's antagonism to the annexation policy which the vast majority of the people favor. Bailey certainly would be a "hopeless load" for a stronger party than the democracy, if such a party had him. He favors every policy that is bad and opposes every policy that is good. But Bryan is in the same camp with Bailey on the anti-annexation foolishness, as he was on the silver fraud. Bryan and Bailey are two of a kind. Whoever condemns the smaller featherhead necessarily condemns the larger also. The new Bryanism—to give back to Spain all the territory which we wrest from her at a loss of many lives and of hundreds of millions of dollars in money—is just as vicious as the old Bryanism was, but as it will never command as many supporters it will not be so dangerous.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞There is sometimes talk of silver republicans, but when they get down to a ballot in a convention as in a fusion convention in Oklahoma the vote stands: Democratic, 153, populist, 151; scattering, 7. Talk of a silver republican is as idiotic as it would be to talk of a Bob Ingersoll Presbyterian.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE WAR BONDS A SUCCESS.

A Magnificent Testimonial of American Citizenship and a Slap at the Populists.

It certainly pays to be honest. The United States asked for a loan of $200,000,000 at three per cent. interest, and the report of the assistant secretary of the treasury, issued on the day after the bids closed, shows that $1,365,000,000 was offered. If a business man should ask for a loan, and should receive offers for seven times the amount asked for, it would be the general opinion that that business man was financially sound. So it is with the government, and no greater tribute could be paid to the existing gold standard than the success of this war bond issue. We do not need any money tinkerers, and if the people will go about their business and labor the money will take care of itself.

This war bond issue has been the most successful ever offered in this or any other country, and it furnishes a lesson to the world of the unlimited resources of our country. There are 225,000 subscribers for amounts of $500 or less and those subscriptions alone will aggregate $90,000,000, almost half of the sum asked. All of the smaller subscriptions will be accepted first, and all subscriptions for over $5,000 will be rejected, so that it is very apparent that the populist howl about "Wall street will gobble up all the bonds" has been stopped by a slap in the mouth. The number of subscribers aggregate 300,000, and as one in every 50 men will be a "bloated government boldholder" it is very plain that the populists will have to say less in the future about the people who hold bonds. Iowa alone furnished 5,600 bidders for bonds, and most of them will be accepted.

The first issue of the new bonds will be made on July 26, and from that time daily shipments will be made to the full capacity of the bureau of engraving and printing. Every American citizen is to be congratulated on the result of this bond issue. It was necessary in the first place to obtain a large loan for carrying on the war, and it is a magnificent testimonial of American citizenship, when the people of moderate means can open their purses and furnish $200,000,000 on short notice.—Iowa State Register.

VICTORY OF THE TREASURY.

A Splendid Showing, Helped Out by the Patriotism of the People.

In this war the victories of the treasury department have not been less significant than those won on the sea and land. In fact, they are just as essential and just as brilliant, though of course they are not theatrical nor melodramatic. By reason of this they might escape attention were it not the part of a newspaper to be just in praise and quick to give credit where credit is due.

Up to this time almost $100,000,000 in cash has been paid out on account of the war. This is not to be looked upon as the cost of the war, for it is difficult to draw the line between ordinary and extraordinary expenses. But the expenses over the same time last year have increased about $75,000,000. So it is fair to infer this represents the cost of the war thus far. Two-thirds of this is chargeable to the war department and one-third to the naval department.

But there are other expenses, which do not show in the cash expenditures, in the way of large sums due on contracts not yet complete. This would swell the total materially over the million a day that has gone out thus far. As large as this sum seems, it will be much larger when the whole army is in the field, as the expenses there are much greater than while in camp.

But this outgo, enormous as it is, has been easily met, and there will be no pinch for months to come. Within a few days the $200,000,000 loaned by the people will begin to pour in. In addition, the increased receipts from internal revenue will be felt almost immediately, and this will be no mean sum. It may reach $15,000,000 a month, though this estimate seems too liberal. In any event the treasury is well fortified for a few months at least.

It is thus seen how brilliant is the victory of the treasury department, a victory worth celebrating, for on its work all the rest depend. A big fat purse is just as strong in war as a great big navy, even when manned by Americans.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

CURRENT COMMENT.

☞The people who were saying so many sarcastic things about "McKinley's kind-hearted war" a little while ago have begun writing and talking about other matters.—Cleveland Leader.

☞The Illinois democracy appears to have gone over body and soul to the social-anarchists, and that being the case, it will have to be dealt with not at the ballot box, but in the police courts at an early day.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

☞The attempt to convince the populists that they are democrats is not meeting with success. Having vaccinated the democratic party with their principles the populists reasonably assume that they are the big end of the fusion.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞The last bill signed by President McKinley before the adjournment of congress was the one directing the secretary of the treasury to reimburse the states for expenses incurred in organizing and equipping the volunteer troops. This insures prompt action and prevents a repetition of the civil war experience, when the payment of state claims was delayed for years after the war closed. But Uncle Sam is far better able to pay promptly now than he was 35 years ago.—Troy Times.

REJOICING IN HAWAII.

News of the Annexation of the Islands to the United States Caused Great Joy in Honolulu.

San Francisco, July 28.—The United States steamer Philadelphia sailed for Honolulu yesterday afternoon with Admiral Miller on board. The Philadelphia will make all speed to Honolulu. Admiral Miller, it is believed, carried no special instruction with him, but will remain at Honolulu until ordered elsewhere. Admiral Miller will raise the flag of the United States over the island until after the arrival of the Hawaiian commissioners, who leave this city for Honolulu early in August. From authentic sources comes the information that the arrival of the American troops in Honolulu will be followed by the mustering into the United States volunteer service of the Hawaiian national guards, a force of 500 men.

The steamer Mariposa has arrived from Honolulu, bringing the following advices:

The steamship Coptic arrived at Honolulu from San Francisco on the evening of the 13th inst. with the news that the United States senate had ratified the Newlands resolutions making Hawaii a part of the United States. Long before the vessel had reached the harbor it was known that the steamer brought annexation news, the information being signalled to the Mohican. Whistles of foundries, mills and steamers were turned loose and pandemonium reigned. Fireworks were set off and 100 guns were fired. At the same time the Hawaiian band marched through the street to the wharf, playing American patriotic airs. An immense procession was formed and a march was made to the executive building. Capt. Sealby, of the Coptic, was presented with a silver cup by the citizens of Honolulu for bringing the news.

The leading men of Honolulu have recommended Harold M. Sewall, United States minister to Hawaii, for governor of the islands. It had been generally thought that President Dole would be their choice.

A HOT RECEPTION.

Spaniards Defeat an Attempt to Land Supplies for Cubans—Six Members of the Expedition Wounded.

Key West, July 28.—News reached here yesterday of the attempted landing on Cuban shores of a large expedition—men and arms—by the steamer Wanderer, which left Key West about a week ago. Banes, west of Havana, was the point selected for debarkation, but on arriving there the expedition was confronted by a body of cavalry numbering 1,000 or more and a sharp engagement ensued. The Wanderer was to have been met by a party of Cubans, who had evidently been dispersed by the Spanish before the arrival of the steamer.

The Wanderer, which was not under convoy, drew up about 400 yards from the shore and began discharging her cargo by means of small boats. At first there was no sign of resistance and a portion of the supplies had been placed on the beach when a vigorous rifle fire was opened on the members of the expedition from a wooded growth lining the beach and a force of Spanish cavalrymen burst into view. There were about two score of sharpshooters with the expedition and they attempted to cover the retreat by lying flat and returning the Spaniards' fire. They picked off a number of the cavalrymen and as the opposing force backed to the woods, the Wanderer's men got their boats off, but not before six men had been slightly wounded.

ALMOST A MUTINY.

Members of an Illinois Regiment Make Ugly Charges Against Their Colonel.

Chickamauga National Park, Ga., July 28.—The Third Kentucky, the Fifth Illinois and the Third battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania left the park early Wednesday morning, under orders to proceed to Porto Rico, but before the Fifth Illinois had time to load for its departure a rush order came from Secretary Alger for it to return to camp and ordering out in its stead the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana. They will leave to-day. This is the second time that the Fifth Illinois has been ordered back after being under orders to go to the front.

All kinds of unsavory charges are being openly made again Col. Culver, the commanding officer of the Fifth, not only by privates but by subordinate officers. They claim that the regiment has been betrayed by Col. Culver, who represented to President McKinley that the regiment is not fit for field duty. The subordinate officers claim that the command is in splendid fighting trim. As soon as the full situation dawned upon the men they left the ranks by scores and last night nearly 100 members of the regiment left camp, most of them without leave, and came to the city.

Cuba Libre a Gold Brick.

Santiago de Cuba, July 28.—The Cubans have proved a sorry disappointment throughout the campaign. They have been everywhere except where the battle raged, but their favorite station has been near the commissary. So persistently have they hung about the supply stations that they have come to be described as the "mango-bellied degenerates." During the various actions since the army landed only seven Cubans, so far as is known, have been wounded. Poll the United States troops in the province of Santiago today, and 99 out of every 100 will say: "We have bought a gold brick in 'Cuba libre.'"

Another Treasure Ship Returns.

Seattle, Wash., July 28.—The Rosalie, the fourteenth treasure boat during July, has arrived from Lynn canal. The City of Kingston brought in the passengers of the steamer Athenian, which makes the fifteenth arrival. Over $300,000 in Klondike valuables reached Seattle through the two channels. This increases the total gold importation this month to $9,811,600. The Rosalie's passengers came over the Dalton trail. They report that a stampede was being made to Indian river, owing to the discovery of rich diggings.

A SQUARE GAME.

Spain Must Play It in Treating for Peace.

No Armistice Will be Declared Until the Madrid Government Has Made Definite Pledges that Will Prevent Any Attempt at Double Dealing or Treachery.

Washington, July 28.—The initiation of overtures for peace has had the effect of suspending, for the time being at least, interest in the military and naval situation. Though it is known, through the open admission of members of the administration, that the present peace phase would remain unchanged until after another cabinet meeting on Friday, there was evinced yesterday a disposition to discuss this matter in every aspect. Naturally the first point of inquiry was the exact shape taken by the Spanish presentation of Tuesday. Curiosity on this point remained ungratified and must probably so continue for some time to come, as the president has decided that nothing more definite than the statement issued from the White House on Tuesday shall be given to the public at this time. The motive is a prudential one and the president has suggested to the Madrid authorities the expediency of keeping the text of the Spanish overture from publication at this time.

The next point of interest was the character of the demand likely to be made by the United States as the condition of peace. It is felt that the statement of terms of peace, both from Spain and the United States, may be some days off, as there doubtless will be considerable diplomatic fencing at the outset before the actual point of stating terms is reached. A good deal of this may result from the attempt to define the methods of approach to the object sought—whether through a commission or through the direct exchange of notes.

It can be stated positively that the president is determined to lose no ground through Spanish diplomacy. An armistice, if granted, will be conditioned upon the most binding pledges that it is to be followed by a treaty of peace. Moreover, the preliminary agreement that provides for an armistice must constitute in itself an undertaking on the part of Spain to submit to certain broad conditions imposed by the United States as the basis of peace. Military operations are to go steadily forward so far as the United States in concerned until the negotiations have advanced much further than they are at present.

The president discussed this complex subject yesterday with various members of the cabinet. Secretary Day and Postmaster General Smith spent some time at the White House, presumably exchanging views with the president. It is virtually admitted by leading members of the administration that upon only one point in peace negotiations is there likely to be serious friction, and that relates to the future of the Philippines. As to Cuba and Porto Rico our government feels that there is a reasonable certainty of encountering little opposition to our demands.

As to the Philippines there is a full expectation of greater difficulties to be surmounted. The president is firmly of the opinion that the United States has no use for the islands as a permanent possession. The gravest problems of government would result if the attempt was to be made to annex them, owing to the ill-favored character of the population of the islands, while any effort to unite with other powers in a joint administration might result as unsatisfactorily as the tripartite arangement between the United States, England and Germany for the government of the Samoan group.

There is little reason to doubt that Spain has made up her mind to give up Cuba. It is almost equally certain that Spain recognizes that she must abandon Porto Rico. With these two vital points passed there is likely to be little delay on the question of indemnity, as there is every disposition here not to press with undue severity on Spain in this respect. About the only reason which would impel this government to insist upon an indemnity would be a further stubborn resistance by Spain. The statement is made by an influential official that a settlement in which Spain conceded two vital points, namely Cuba and Porto Rico, and at the same time gained two vital points, namely, freedom from a war indemnity and a retention of her control of the Philippines would be just.

A BATTLE WITH OUTLAWS.

Three Desperadoes Killed, Another Fatally Wounded and Two Captured.

Eufala, I. T., July 28.—In two distinct battles with deputy sheriffs, a gang of cattle thieves and outlaws who have disturbed the Cherokee and Creek nations for a long time have been destroyed. The first fight occurred six miles east of Checotah and resulted in one outlaw, a half-breed Cherokee named Petit, being mortally wounded; David Greathouse, an ex-member of the French gang, slightly wounded and captured, and one Cawhorn captured. Later the remainder of the gang were intercepted near Bragg, Cherokee Nation, by Deputy Marshals Ledbetter and Piatt and all of the outlaws killed. These latter were Goldsby, brother of "Cherokee Bill," Mose Miller and the famous "Pickalow Bill."

Brought Millions in Dust and Drafts.

Seattle, Wash., July 28.—The steamer Humboldt arrived from St. Michaels yesterday with 112 passengers from Dawson City and about $1,000,000 in gold dust and as much more in drafts. Among the passengers were some old timers, notably Otto Stander, one of the original discoverers of Eldorado. Stander had in his stateroom four iron boxes full of nuggets, weighing about 1,200 pounds in all. John E. Rickson, another Yukon pioneer, had five wooden boxes, aggregating 1,300 pounds, in his room. J. D. Menach, of Seattle, had a draft for $242,000.

You Can Get Tired

By working hard, and then you can get rested again. But if you are tired all the time it means that your blood is poor. You need to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great cure for that tired feeling because it is the great enricher and vitalizer of the blood. You will find appetite, nerve, mental and digestive strength in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion. 25c.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

He Was a Keen Boy and Was Equal to the Occasion When Caught at Mischief.

The farmer crept stealthily along behind the fence. Step by step he advanced, always with his gaze fastened upon the cherry tree, in the distance.

"Gol durn them town boys, anyway," he muttered to himself, as he took a firmer grip upon the ugly-looking switch that he had cut from the hickory back of the barn, "I'll show 'em!"

Nearer and nearer he drew to the spot where the engagement was to occur. Softly, like a tiger advancing upon its prey, he edged along through the weeds, from one fence corner to another.

Meanwhile the boy in the tree kept crooking his elbow at a 32-knot clip. The cherries were large and fat and red, and he had a wonderful tonnage. Ever and anon he would smack his lips, and eject a handful of stones from his mouth. It was glorious.

Suddenly a rugged form seemed to rise up out of the ground, and somebody bawled in tones that were husky with emotion:

"Here, drat your hide, what are you doin' up there?"

It was one of those moments when a word may win all or cause all to be lost.

The boy dropped the biggest, reddest, juiciest cherry that he had been able to reach, pulled himself together, drew his bare, brown legs up under him, and replied:

"I'm rememberin' the Maine."

When he could speak again the farmer said:

"If they ain't enough here fer you, there's another nice tree full of 'em, up yonder in the orchard."—Cleveland Leader.

War to the Death.

The slaughter was frightful.

The dead and dying were strewn about by thousands.

The crash of matter and the wreck of material bore testimony to the awful work that had been done!

But the end was not yet, for Mrs. O'Hoolihan, with her insect destroyer in hand, continued to pass to and fro among the detached pieces of furniture, slaying without mercy and spraying with a fierceness that betrayed long suffering and a grim determination to end it, even if the cost should mount up to a quarter.—Cleveland Leader.

Of Interest to Home-Seekers.

To those desirous of owning a farm home, and seeking by industry and thrift to attain an independent condition in life, no better chance is afforded than the fertile farming lands, at low prices and reasonable terms, situated along the line of the Chicago & North-Western R'y, in western Minnesota and South Dakota.

This locality is forging to the front and yearly gaining immense wealth from its fine crops, dairy interests and stock raising.

For further information regarding Home-seekers' rates, etc., please apply to W. B. Kniskern, G. P. and T. A., 22 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

For War Times.

Photographer to captain in his new uniform—Look fierce, please.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wheat 40 Cents a Bushel.

How to grow wheat with big profit at 40 cents and samples of Salzer's Red Cross (80 Bushels per acre) Winter Wheat, Rye, Oats, Clovers, etc., with Farm Seed Catalogue for 4 cents postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis. K

War Photographer—"Business with me is developing. How is it with you?" Ammunition Manufacturer—"It's booming, I thank you!"—Town Topics.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—Lizzie Ferrel, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '94.

Be careful what you say in the first place; the greatest waste of time is that spent in retracting and denying.—Atchison Globe.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The tallest man is "short" sometimes.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

PERIODS OF PAIN.

Menstruation, the balance wheel of woman's life, is also the bane of existence to many because it means a time of great suffering.

While no woman is entirely free from periodical pain, it does not seem to have been nature's plan that women otherwise healthy should suffer so severely. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It relieves the condition that produces so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its terrors. Here is proof:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—How can I thank you enough for what you have done for me? When I wrote to you I was suffering untold pain at time of menstruation; was nervous, had headache all the time, no appetite, that tired feeling, and did not care for anything. I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one of Blood Purifier, two boxes of Liver Pills, and to-day I am a well person. I would like to have those who suffer know that I am one of the many who have been cured of female complaints by your wonderful medicine and advice. —MISS JENNIE R. MILES, Leon, Wis.

If you are suffering in this way, write as Miss Miles did to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for the advice which she offers free of charge to all women.

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