IS SEEKING ARBITRATION.

The Venezuelan Government Wants Minister Bowen to Act as Arbitrator.

ENGLISH TELEPHONE OFFICE SEIZED.

Everyone in Caracas Believes the Situation to Be Desperate Unless Minister Bowen Succeeds in Having the Matters in Dispute Arbitrated.

Caracas, Dec. 13.—It is stated on good authority that the Venezuelan government has asked United States Minister Bowen to act as arbitrator in the controversy with Great Britain and Germany. The English telephone office here has been seized.

Everyone in Caracas believes the situation to be desperate, and threatens war unless Minister Bowen succeeds in having the matters in dispute submitted to arbitration.

It is said, on an authority near to President Castro, that the president has allowed Minister Bowen to communicate with the Berlin and London governments through the state department at Washington, this being the only hope of avoiding a serious conflict.

It is reported that the plan of the British and German forces is to secure the ports of La Guira and Puerto Cabello.

DEFENSE PREPARATIONS.

They Are Being Actively Carried On By the Venezuelans.

La Guiara, Venezuela, Dec. 13.—The defense preparations at the strategic points on the highways back of the town are being vigorously pushed forward. The deposits of powder in the fortress of La Vigia and San Carlos have been removed. Great patriotic demonstrations are being made, and everyone capable of bearing arms is offering his services.

The embargo placed upon the harbor corporation has been removed.

A BRITISH DISCLAIMER.

All Violence to Venezuelan Warships Laid to Germany.

London, Dec. 13.—The foreign office officials say that the government disclaims responsibility for the alleged sinking of the Venezuela vessels off La Guaira, which, if it has occurred, it entirely attributes to the German forces.

The foreign office officials also said they had not received information to the effect that Venezuela had requested Mr. Bowen to act as arbitrator. They think it is not likely that the proposition has been made, but if such is the case, they do not consider that arbitration at this stage would be acceptable to Great Britain.

EMBARGOED, NOT SUNK.

The Change of a Word Puts On a Different Complexion.

Berlin, Dec. 13.—Friday afternoon the following dispatch was received here from Willemstad, Curacoa:

"The German warships have embargoed three Venezuelan ships and disabled a fourth near La Guaira."

The dispatch referred to was semi-official, and was filed at Willemstad Thursday. The warships engaged in the affair were the German cruisers Panther and Vineta, and the British cruiser Retribution.

FROM MINISTER BOWEN.

He Has Been Requested to Propose Arbitration to the Powers.

Washington, Dec. 13.—A cablegram received at the state department, Friday, from Minister Bowen, at Caracas, states that the Venezuelan government has requested him to propose to Great Britain and Germany that the difficulties arising out of the claims for alleged damages and injuries to British and German subjects during the civil war submitted to arbitration.

A THREAT TO BOMBARD.

Foreigners at Puerto Cabello Taking Refuge on the Cruisers.

London, Dec. 13.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Willemstad, Curacoa, dated December 11, says that the foreign residents of Puerto Cabello are taking refuge on board the German cruiser Vineta and the British cruiser Ariadne, and that these vessels are threatening to bombard the port.

CAPTURED GUNBOATS.

They Are Now Manned by British Sailors and Doing British Work.

Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, Dec. 13.—The captured Venezuelan gunboats are now manned by British sailors and are doing British work.

There is one British cruiser at this port. The other men-of-war continue to blockade the Venezuelan coast. The navigation of the Orinoco has been reopened.

First Train in Golconda, Ill.

Golconda, Ill., Dec. 13.—The first passenger train ever in Pope county, arrived here on the new road, Thursday, carrying officials of the Illinois Central road. Many persons in Pope county, advanced in years, had never seen a railroad train before.

Injuries Proved Fatal.

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 13.—Geo. W. Simmons, master mechanic of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad at Pottsville, who was struck by a railroad shifter, Thursday night, died Friday.

Found Dead in Bed.

San Francisco, Dec. 13.—George W. Prescott, one of the founders and first president of the Union iron works, was found dead in his apartments at the Palace hotel, Friday aged 65 years. It is believed that death resulted from heart failure.

Reported Heavy Bank Robbery.

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 13.—The bank at Hillsboro, Sierra county, was held up in broad daylight and robbed of $30,000, according to a report received here.

YALE STUDENTS FINED.

They Were Charged With Assaulting a Ticket Speculator at the Big Football Game.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 13.—Bradford Ellsworth, of New York; Wm. R. Orthwein, of St. Louis; Wm. Barnum, of Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Harold P. Sawyer, of Bridgeport, Conn., and John A. Moorehead, of Pittsburg, all Yale students, were arraigned in the city court, Friday, on the charge of breach of the peace preferred by Sidney Treeder, a ticket speculator. The alleged assault occurred on the night of November 20, when a crowd of students on the Yale campus took away from Treeder his tickets for the Yale-Harvard football game. A nolle was entered in the case against Moorhead, Ellsworth was fined $200, and Barnum, Sawyer and Orthwein were fined $100 each, after counsel for the men had handed in pleas of nolo contendre. The fines were immediately paid.

THE McKINLEY MEMORIAL.

Artists to Be Invited to Submit Designs For the Monument at Canton, O.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 13.—At a meeting of the trustees of the McKinley National Memorial association, to be held sometime during next month, an invitation will be extended to artists throughout the country to submit designs for the construction of the monument at Canton.

At a meeting to be held several months later, all designs submitted will be carefully considered by the trustees and a selection made.

Secretary Ritchie of the Memorial association, states that the subscription certificates will not be issued until the fund is completed. This, it is hoped, may soon be announced.

JUDGE JOHN W. HENRY DEAD

Death of the Former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 13.—Judge John W. Henry died at his home in this city Friday after a long illness. He had been very low for several days and on two or three different occasions the family was summonded to his bedside. Judge Henry would have been 78 years old next month. He formerly was chief justice of the state supreme court and at the time of his death was judge of division No. 2 of the circuit court at Kansas City. He was one of the most widely known jurists in the west.

A CITY IN A BAD PLIGHT.

Nebraska City, Neb., Again in Darkness—A Sand Bar Where the City Formerly Obtained Water.

Nebraska City, Neb., Dec. 13.—The entire city was again cut off from its water supply Friday, and was again without fire protection, and was in darkness Friday night. That portion of the river bed from which the water supply was formerly pumped is now a sand bar, and the only relief is the utilizing of the pumping plant at the Argo starch factory, above the city. Should a fire start the town would be almost entirely at its mercy. The situation is considered most critical.

REPORT ON TORPEDO BOATS.

Artillery Officers Say They Will Be a Practical and Useful Element of Seacoast Defenses.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Maj. Arthur Murray and Captains C. J. Bailey and G. F. Landers, of the artillery corps of the army, have made a special report to the war department in regard to the recent official trials of the submarine torpedo boats Adder and Moccasin in Little Peconic bay, which they were invited to witness. The report says that these trials are thought to be sufficient to show clearly that this type of submarine boat has passed the experimental stage and that such boats hereafter must be taken into account as a practical and useful element of seacoast defenses.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR HAYTI.

The Chamber of the Communes Will Soon Meet to Elect One—Considerable Excitement Prevails.

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Dec. 13.—The chamber of the communes finished the elections of senators Friday, and the national assembly will have a session within a few days in order to elect a new president of the republic. The majority favor Seneque Pierre, whose election is assured in case Gen. Nord, the war minister, does not oppose him.

Gen. Nord will enter the capital with his army on Sunday next. Considerable excitement prevails here.

The French cruiser D'Assas has left this port for Martinique.

Spanish Ambassador Resigns.

Madrid, Dec. 13.—Senor Leon y' Castillo, the Spanish ambassador at Paris, has resigned.

Spain After Warships.

New York, Dec. 13.—The Herald's Valparaiso correspondent says it is reported that Spain has offered to purchase the two new Chilian battleships and one cruiser, but the government has kept the offer, if there has been one, a secret.

Mrs. Deming Jarvis.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 13.—Mrs. Deming Jarves, whose husband is the president of the Michigan carbon works, died at her home, Thursday, of paralysis. Her only daughter is the wife of Russell A. Alger, Jr.

Thomas B. Reed's Wealth.

New York, Dec. 13.—When Thomas B. Reed retired from congress he was, comparatively, a poor man, but during the two years of his residence in New York he managed, by keeping in touch with the wise men of Wall street, to accumulate $200,000.

Hotel Fire at Spokane.

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 13.—The Ridpath hotel, valued at $80,000, was gutted by fire early Friday morning. No one was injured, and the guests saved almost all their personal effects.

A FORTRESS BOMBARDED.

The Venezuelan Fortress of Puerto Cabello Silenced by British and German Guns.

VENEZUELAN COMMANDER A PRISONER.

Excuse For the Action Found in the Violation of the British Merchant Steamer Topaze by a Mob of Venezuelans, and the Hauling Down of the British Flag From the Vessel.

Puerto Cabello, Saturday, Dec. 13.—The British cruiser Charybdis and the German cruiser Vineta bombarded the fortress here at five o'clock this afternoon, and quickly silenced it. The bombardment lasted for 45 minutes. The fortress is composed of Fort Solano and the Castle Libertador. After the firing ceased the Charybdis sent marines to occupy the castle. The fortress was almost demolished. It is probable that only a few persons were injured by the shelling. The commander of Castle Libertador has been taken prisoner. The cruisers are still here.

At seven o'clock this morning the Charybdis and the Vineta arrived here searching for Venezuelan gunboats. The two cruisers sent their boats into the inner port, but finding no gunboats the boats returned. The captain of the British merchant steamer Topaze, which was seized by the mob here last Wednesday, then visited the British commodore on board the Charybdis and lodged a protest against the violation of his ship. The British captain returned an hour later with a detachment of 50 marines, who took charge of the Topaze. The populace was greatly excited at this incident and raised the cry "To arms," but there was no disorder.

The British commodore then sent a message to the authorities at Puerto Cabello demanding immediate satisfaction for the action of the mob in having hauled down the British flag from the Topaze, saying that if this satisfaction was not forthcoming in two hours, at five o'clock, the fortress and the custom house would be bombarded. On the receipt of this demand the authorities sent a message to President Castro asking for instructions.

A committee of merchants of Puerto Cabello then approached the American consul here, petitioning him to intervene. The consul accepted this mission and visited the cruisers, but he could obtain no alteration in the decision of the allies.

At a quarter before five a reply was received from President Castro, who authorized the chief official here to give the British commodore ample satisfaction. Before this answer could be communicated to the American consul the hour stipulated for its receipt had arrived; the cruisers immediately opened fire on the fortress. The fire was returned from Fort Solano and Castle Libertador, but the Venezuelan guns were soon silenced. While the firing continued their was intense excitement in this port. Every house in town was closed.

The people of Puerto Cabello can not account for this precipitate action on the part of the allies, which they consider to be proof that Great Britain and Germany intend forcing war on Venezuela.

The British marines purpose to make use of the cannon in Castle Libertador. No damage was done to the town. The excitement of the people is subsiding.

NOTE FROM THE ALLIES.

Asks Venezuelan Ships to Remain in Port for the Present.

Caracas, Dec. 15.—A note from the commanders of the allied Anglo-German fleet which the Venezuelan government refused to receive at La Guayra, was sent to United States Minister Bowen, at Caracas, and forwarded by him to the proper government official here. The note is in the name of Great Britain and Germany, and requests all Venezuelan ships, after the lapse of five days, to refrain from sailing from the port of La Guayra until the present difficulties are over.

The question what right Great Britain and Germany have to coerce Venezuela without declaring a blockade is being asked on all sides here.

El Mocho, Hernandez and certain other revolutionary leaders left Maracaibo for Curacoa on their way to Caracas. Hernandez is probably the most popular of the revolutionary leaders; President Castro has kept him imprisoned at Maracaibo for several years past.

The news of the shelling of the fortress and custom house at Puerto Cabello by the British cruiser Charybdis and the German cruiser Vineta reached Caracas at a late hour. It caused considerable excitement, and in spite of the preventive measures taken by the police of Puerto Cabello trouble is feared at that port.

GUNBOAT MARIETTA.

Minister Bowen in No Danger and Did Not Ask for Vessel.

Caracas, Dec. 15.—The arrival of the United States gunboat Marietta at La Guayra Saturday was due to a rumor that United States Minister Bowen was in danger. There has been no ground for such a rumor, and the presence of the Marietta was not requested by Mr. Bowen.

The situation here continues to be critical, and there is much excitement among the German residents.

ITALY WANTS MONEY.

Her Legation Will Demand Payment of Claims Against Venezuela.

Caracas, Dec. 15.—The statement that Italy, through her legation here, is to demand payment of her claims against Venezuela has been confirmed.

Warships on the Way.

Rome, Dec. 15.—Italy's claims against Venezuela are for damages sustained by Italian subjects during the Venezuelan revolution of 1898 and 1900.

STRIKES PROTECTION.

Iowa's Governor Says There Are No Sacred Schedules.

Dissents from Hanna's "Stand Pat" Maxim—Favors Mutual Trade Treaties for the Good of the Entire People.

At the afternoon session of the National Reciprocity convention in Detroit, Wednesday, December 10, Gov. A. B. Cummins, of Iowa, spoke on the subject of "Reciprocity and the Tariff." He began his address by assuming sole responsibility for what he might say. He said he should deal with reciprocity as a partisan doctrine because it presupposes the existence of a system of duties on imports levied primarily either to restrict commodities which it embraces. Of the policy or principle of protection and its application in tariff schedules he said:

"To the former my tribute is without reserve and my eulogy limited only by my capacity to praise. Concerning the latter, it is true, as it is of other just principles of government, that we may have made some mistakes and are probably perpetuating some duties originally excessive and some that have become so by the mutations of time and circumstance.

"In a country like ours its legislative bodies move only as impelled by the sentiment of the people. I rejoice that it is so, because when the people cease to actually determine broadly the lines upon which the government shall proceed and come merely to acquiesce in the leadership of their representatives, free institutions will have perished from the face of the earth. The weakness of reciprocity is found in the fact that it has never formed the basis of a political campaign and therefore public sentiment has never yet been crystallized upon it. Little or nothing can be accomplished until we are willing to approach tariff schedules in precisely the same spirit that we approach any other subject of legislation. So long as the controlling minds of congress insist that the welfare of the country demands that the tariff be let alone there is no hope for practical or substantial reciprocity.

"There are many ardent advocates for reciprocity who believe that tariff schedules should be changed only through reciprocal treaties. I am not one of them. It seems to me manifest that a prerequisite to any material or important reciprocal tariff is a willingness to adjust, whenever fairly required, our exclusive tariff to the conditions of the time. Reciprocity will never win its way until we are willing to treat the tariff rationally instead of hysterically, and the first step in the process is to be willing to make such changes as from time to time may be necessary to bring tariff schedules into harmony with the principle which vindicates their existence."

Scouts "Stand Pat" Maxim.

Gov. Cummns expressed his disagreement with Senator Hanna's maxim of political economy: "Stand pat and let well enough alone," and continued:

"I am unalterably opposed to readjustment for light or trivial reasons. Changes should never be made unless it is clear that duties are too high or too low. Laws of all kinds should be as permanent as human affairs will permit them to be and I beg you to bear in mind that the proposition with which I began and with which I shall end is that tariff schedules, like all other laws, are to be made, unmade and remade according to the public needs and that we are not to be warned off by the cry that we are on holy ground and that the sacred vestments of the high priests are not to be touched by profane hands.

"There are duties, notably in the iron and steel schedule, although not confined to it, which are wholly indefensible, which no man will ever attempt to defend and which are as much at war with the real object of protection as free trade itself. They can be greatly reduced and still the American manufacturer will occupy the whole American market, pay the highest American wages and be rewarded with an ample American profit, and therefore they ought to be reduced—not years hence, but now. There are materials which our experience has shown us should be admitted free, simply because they would give our people more work to do in preparing them for their ultimate uses, and it should be done—not years hence, but now. This is not the time to enter into detail, for what I have said is not denied."

Argument from Prosperity.

Stating that the argument most frequently heard against touching the tariff usually begins with a statement of the prosperity of the people of the United States. Gov. Cummins said:

"It is a slander upon the fundamental truth of the world to say that the prosperity of the people ever has been or ever can be impaired by doing what is right and just and fair. What evidence is there to sustain the assertion that a correction of the grossly excessive duties would hasten the days of extreme commercial activity to a close?

"Nor are the advocates of making the tariff forever immune from examination or change altogether consistent. Roosevelt boldly insists upon the abolition of the duty upon anthracite coal, and I doubt not that the men who so stoutly demand that tariff schedules should be exempt from legislative interference will be quick to assist in the removal of the duty of 67 cents per ton upon the commodity. Roosevelt likewise urges the reduction of the duty upon Cuban sugar and tobacco, and it is easy to see that if Cuba wants the reciprocity treaty it will be ratified. I shall rejoice when these things are done, but I have been unable to suppress the inquiry whether the duty on anthracite coal is more burdensome than some other duties which have excited public comment and whether the treaty with France is not as meritorious as the treaty with Cuba.

"It is also urged that if some duties are too high that they do no harm, and that the injury inflicted upon the country by an attempt to reduce them will be greater than the good that can be accomplished by the reduction. If this argument be sound, then we should hesitate long before we touched the subject at all. It is not, however, supported by the facts as they are known to exist. If competition were effective in every field of industry excessive duties, generally speaking, would do little harm, but it is a matter of common knowledge that in some commodities the force of competition has either been wholly eliminated or seriously impaired, and with respect to such things whenever there is a full demand at home it is possible for the home producer to raise the price to the point of extortion, and in many instances at this moment the possibility has become a reality and buyers and consumers are now paying more than a fair price for what they buy and consume."

Definition of Reciprocity.

Expressing emphatic dissent from the doctrine of maintaining tariff duties higher than they should be simply to give opportunity to reduce them through the medium of reciprocity treaties Gov. Cummins analyzed the doctrine of reciprocity, saying:

"The truth is that, considered as economic principles, protection and reciprocity are not only widely separated, but are the exact opposites of each other. We ought to understand that in the domain of competitive commodities reciprocity does not sustain, but destroys, protection. Protection is intended to practically exclude importations upon the subjects that it embraces by giving to the home producer an advantage in the home market. Reciprocity, to be of any advantage or to be operative in any substantial degree, is intended to encourage importations in the subjects it embraces and to give to the importer at least an equal chance in our markets. Obviously I am not now speaking of reciprocity in the importation of those commodities which we do not and cannot produce. These commodities are already largely upon the free list and there is but little opportunity to promote reciprocal treaties in those things which by nature we must import.

Effect of Prosperity.

"The real controversy respecting reciprocity lies in the field of competitive production, actual or potential, and it is my desire at this time to bring the questions which there arise so clearly before the minds of the people that they will consider them understandingly and decide them according to the very right of the matter. There are some things that must be assumed in the investigation of any subject.

"1. That reciprocity treaties will be negotiated with intelligence and patriotism on both sides. It is always gratifying to our pride to believe that we are a little better, clearer and more farseeing than the people of other countries, but it is not safe to proceed upon that hypothesis with respect to commercial treaties.

"2. We must assume that any such treaty or bargain will have the effect of admitting to the United States competitive commodities upon better terms than theretofore they received; that is to say, upon such terms as will enable the foreign producer to at least fairly compete with the home producer, and therefore it is not only probable but reasonably certain that any such arrangement will result in diminishing the output of the home producers in those things upon which our duty is reduced or removed.

"The conclusion is inevitable that in the great majority of cases a reciprocal treaty respecting competitive commodities would interfere and injure some home producer or producers, and if that fact be a bar to the operation of the principle let us at once abandon it. I for one, however, am willing to be counted among the ranks of those who believe that this consequence is not a bar and that great public policies should not be viewed from so narrow and illiberal a standpoint. The purpose of any such treaty on our part would be to open up a new market or enlarge one already discovered for our products, and if those who are charged with the responsibility of making in our behalf a commercial trade are of the opinion that, upon the whole, the market thus opened up or enlarged to us will take more of our products, measured by the labor required to produce them, than the new competition admitted to our shores will obliterate, then we should make the trade.

Public Good the Test.

"You will observe I am putting it narrowly. I intend by this illustration to embrace all the indirect advantages or disadvantages which, according to the best judgment of man, would flow from the proposed relations. If it be, as undoubtedly it is, the purpose of all interference with the laws of trade to increase the business of the country which enacts the laws, and thereby give employments to a greater number of its people, then it is difficult to perceive the ground upon which there can be fair opposition to the principle of reciprocity. The trouble is that whenever a concrete instance arises the attention of the people is drawn not to what we gain, but what we lose. They see a vision of dismantled factories, but they do not perceive the new homes of industry springing up to meet the demands of the markets which we acquire.

"Why is it that this distorted notion of the doctrine has so constantly prevailed? To me it has seemed that the reason is to be found in the fact that in the congress of the United States there oftentimes prevails a courtesy which ignores the public good. It is wholly natural that the tariff, expressed along protection lines, takes on a local tinge. And here again I reach the substantial difficulty of the whole subject. The tariff is not and must not be a local question. In all the history of our country I have never known of an instance in which our legislative tribunals did not faithfully respond to the will of the people when once that will was aroused and expressed. And so it will be with regard to reciprocity. Whenever the people take up the subject congress will take it up also, and whenever the people pass upon it congress will register the decree.

Argues Against Local Interest.

"Every student of the subject knows that we can make a treaty with Canada that will give us more work to do in the United States than we have now, and the time will come when the adoption of any such treaty will depend not upon the will of any state or of any district, but upon the centralized, unselfish, righteous will of all the states, exercised for the welfare of all the people. Every student of the subject knows that the treaty with France, negotiated upon our part with consummate ability by one of the most capable and patriotic statesmen of his age, will give to the people of the United States more work in producing things that will be exported under it into France than it will take away from them on account of the things imported under it, and when the people adequately understand this it will be more difficult for those who are interested in a special industry to prevent its passage through the senate of the United States.

"I again appeal to the sentiment with which I began, that our tariff laws, whether it is proposed to change them by direct legislation or through the medium of commercial treaties, must be examined, discussed, amended, in exactly the same spirit which imbues our legislators in examining, discussing or amending any other law. The people will never, under any circumstances, forgive the man who exerts his influence to so amend these laws as to deprive the workingmen of the republic and those who come after them of a single day's work. On the other hand, they will be just as swift to punish and exile those who, through fear or favor, fail to so amend and change our tariff laws as to give these men and their posterity more work, a vaster field for their energies and a better opportunity in the struggle of life."

ONE HORRIBLE EXAMPLE.

The President Manages to Discover at Least One Tariff-Protected Trust.

Having, vulgarly speaking, gone over the United States with a fine-tooth comb for the purpose of finding a trust which is protected by the tariff, the president hesitatingly acknowledges that there is one such—the anthracite trust, says the St. Louis Republic.

In his judgment "the tariff on anthracite coal should be removed, and anthracite put actually, where it now is nominally, on the free list." He goes on to say: "This would have no effect at all save in crises; but in crises it might be of service to the people."

It may be of service to the people, crises or no crises. Disguised protection of anthracite hitherto has barred out Wales anthracite from our shores. We shall be glad to burn Wales coal at any time at a reduced rate; especially since we know that the anthracite coal combination would never let us burn Wales coal, but would quickly reduce rates.

However, independently of the recommended change, anthracite will continue to receive protection from the 67 cents duty on bituminous, which duty prevents to a great extent competition with anthracite and maintains the price of anthracite along the Canadian border and the Atlantic seaboard. When the 67 cents duty is removed from bituminous then the people will be served well in the matter of coal, and not until then.

The president's recommendation seems to come in response to popular clamor that followed his "break" at Cincinnati. There, in September, he flatly stated that the anthracite trust received no protection from the tariff.

Perceiving the error, the public and the press from Bangor to San Diego and from St. Augustine to Dawson City took pains to point it out to him. In the interim he has learned of the workings of the tariff in this intsance. Somebody had erected a blind protection for anthracite.

It is agreeable that the president could discover but one horrible example of protection when the whole world knows that there are 167 trusts which are directly fostered by the Dingley bill. He acknowledged one with seeming reluctance and with a large reservation.

I Did Not Feel That I Could Walk

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with thankfulness I write that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has been of the greatest help to me. My work keeps me standing on my feet all day and the hours are long. Some months ago it didn't seem as though I could stand it. I would get so dreadfully tired and my back ached so I wanted to scream with the pain. When I got home at night I was so worn out I had to go right to bed, and I was terribly blue and downhearted. I was irregular and the flow was scanty, and I was pale and had no appetite. I told a girl friend who was taking your medicine how I felt, and she said I ought to take it too. So I got a bottle of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and commenced to take it. It helped me right off. After the first few doses menstruation started and was fuller than for some time. It seemed to lift a load off me. My back stopped aching and I felt brighter than I had for months. I took three bottles in all. Now I never have an ache or pain, and I go out after work and have a good time. I am regular and strong and am thankful to you for the change.

"I recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** whenever I hear of a girl suffering, for I know how hard it is to work when you feel so sick."—MISS MAMIE KEIRNS, 553 9th Ave., New York City.

Women should not fail to profit by the experiences of these women; just as surely as they were cured of the troubles enumerated in their letters, just so certainly will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure others who suffer from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, irregular and painful menstruation, nervous excitability, and nervous prostration; remember that it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that is curing women, and don't allow any druggist to sell you anything else in its place.

Miss Amanda T. Petterson, Box 131, Atwater, Minn., says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM.—I hope that you will publish this testimonial so that it may reach others and let them know about your wonderful medicine.

"Before taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** I was troubled with the worst kind of fainting spells. The blood would rush to my head, was very nervous and always felt tired, had dark circles around eyes.

"I have now taken several bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and am entirely cured. I had taken doctor's medicine for many years but it did me no good.

"Please accept my thanks for this most excellent medicine which is able to restore health to suffering women."

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutes.

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