

THE ENTERPRISE.

WELLINGTON, OHIO

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gathered from All Quarters.

WASHINGTON.

The United States government has decided to keep American visitors at the Paris exposition in 1900 informed as to the conditions of the weather in this country during the exposition period. Willis Moore, chief of the weather bureau, has given orders for the preparation of a special exhibit of his department, to be shipped to the Paris exposition.

Officials of the navy department have accepted the torpedo boat Dahlgren, built by the Bath (Me.) Iron works, upon the report of the naval inspection board that the boat made 30 knots per hour and was sound and strong in every particular.

It has been decided by President McKinley that it will be impossible for him to go to Nashville, Tenn., to greet the Tennessee volunteers upon their arrival from the Philippines.

Reports to the immigration bureau show that the total immigration to the United States during the last four months was 115,276, an increase over that of the corresponding period of 1898 of 30,544.

EAST.

Miss Eliza Works, the oldest resident of Monroe county, N. Y., died at her home in Henrietta on the 21st aged 105 years, 10 months and 13 days. She was born in Westmoreland, N. H., January 8, 1794.

The Warwick farm of 105 acres in Chester county, Pa., has been sold for \$12,000. On this property the old Warwick furnace, probably the first to make iron in the United States, was put into blast about the year 1730, and here many of the cannon used by the patriot army in the revolution were cast.

On the 22d the steamship Lokania arrived at Baltimore with the crew of the British steamship Manchester Enterprise, which foundered on November 15, 480 miles southeast of Cape Race. The rescued men number 53, of whom nine are cattlemen returning from Liverpool.

Thomas W. Bracher, the inventor of 30 different pieces of machinery and articles connected with and used in the hat trade, is dead at his home in New York City. He was 56 years old. One of the most important of his inventions was a machine for stitching leather sweatbands in hats.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 22d the appellate division of the supreme court denied the appeal of Elizabeth Cisco, colored, from the decision refusing a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the school board of Queens borough to admit her children to the public school at Jamaica, L. I., and make no distinction on account of color.

Freedman Bros., one of the most important cloak manufacturing firms in New York City, is in financial difficulty and has placed its affairs before its creditors with a view to settlement and continuing in business. Liabilities of the firm are \$249,166. The total assets at bottom figures are \$703,370.

The meeting of the executive board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive firemen held at Pittsburgh a few days ago developed into a demand for higher wages. A committee from the board called on General Manager Loree of the Pennsylvania lines west, and proposed a higher rate of wages for the firemen. The demand was taken into consideration, but no answer was given.

On the 23d the Husted Milling and Elevator Co.'s elevator at Buffalo, N. Y., was burned. The elevator had a capacity of 200,000 bushels and was filled with wheat and corn.

William L. Atkins, the street railway magnate of Philadelphia, is about to establish in that city a college for girls that will rival Girard college in beneficence and scope.

The steamer Turcooman arrived at Boston on the 23d from Liverpool and brought seven men, comprising the shipwrecked crew of the British brigantine Cleo du Bello, who were rescued from their sinking vessel on November 15 about 300 miles from the Irish coast.

On the 24th the second trial of coaling a ship at sea by the United States steamer Massachusetts and collier Marcellus was executed off Sandy Hook, N. J. It was more of a success than the first one. A continuous test of 41 minutes resulted in the transportation of nearly 15 tons from the collier to the battleship. Two bags of coal, each weighing 400 pounds, were sent by wire, each trip across the 300 feet of space between the vessels taking just one minute for the round trip.

For the week ended November 24 the business failures in the United States numbered 191, as compared with 188 for the corresponding period of 1898, and 22 in Canada, as against 21 for the same time last year.

The firm of Stahl & Straub, bankers and brokers, Philadelphia, was forced to suspend business, on the 24th as a result, it is said, of a demand for a large call loan.

It is stated that a large number of forged Virginia state 3 per cent. bonds are afloat and a comparatively large number have found purchasers in New York City.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Near McCool's station, Ind., on the 22d a westbound passenger train on the Baltimore & Ohio road ran into the rear end of a westbound freight train while running at a high rate of speed, causing a bad wreck. Engineers Bradford and Sarber and two firemen were killed.

The commissioner of internal revenue in his monthly statement shows that the total receipts for October were \$26,147,446, an increase as compared with October, 1898, of \$4,411,438.

A few days ago 3,000 sheep belonging to the Geddes Sheep Co. were driven from Wyoming into Routt county, Col., to the range, 40 miles northwest of Craig. Fifty masked men captured the herders and then killed the entire flock. The herders were warned not to bring any more sheep into Colorado and were released. The American Steel and Wire Co. announces officially that the Wankegan, Ill., wire mill that was burned recently will be rebuilt at once. The new works will employ more than 1,000 men.

On the 21st Lieut. Arthur Cavanaugh, who fought on the Olympia in Manila bay when Deyve annihilated the Spanish fleet, was tendered a public reception and presented with a handsome sword by the citizens of Tecumseh, Neb.

At South Cumberland, Md., on the 23d a Baltimore & Ohio passenger train, westbound, crashed into another passenger train and was badly wrecked. Engineer Kindle, of Baltimore, was seriously injured and may die. His fireman, Lewis Massey, of Baltimore, was terribly scalded and died in a few hours. No one else was dangerously hurt.

The new baseball circuit for 1900 as made up by the American league, will consist of Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Kansas City and Chicago in the west and Detroit, Indianapolis, Cleveland and Buffalo in the east.

On the 22d a heavy fall of rain caused the Nooksack river to overflow in Whatcom county, Wash. At the mouth of the river is an immense log jam a mile long. This caused the river to find a new outlet. The new channel swept through Lummi village, which was almost wiped out. The town contained 200 people.

On the 22d messages were telegraphed from Chicago to Milwaukee, Wis., and back again at the rate of 122,000 words an hour. This extraordinary performance was achieved by the Pollak-Virag rapid automatic telegraph and was a preliminary test of the machine. After the Milwaukee test was made the apparatus was attached to a loop extending to Buffalo, N. Y., and back again and messages were sent at a rate of 90,000 words an hour.

At Chicago on the 23d every union structural iron worker at work on the new Northwestern elevated road struck and the construction is at a standstill. The trouble arose over the employment of foreign non-union labor.

It is announced that the remains of 65 Chinamen who, dying in Chicago, were buried in un consecrated soil, are to be returned to the Flouery Kingdom by order of the emperor, there to be reburied in holy ground. The removal of the bodies will cost \$22,000.

The offer made by Andrew Carnegie to give \$25,000 for a public library building at Tucson, Ariz., has been accepted. The city council voting a site and \$2,000 per annum for the maintenance of the library.

Burglars entered the Bank of Milton at Milton, Wis., on the night of the 23d. The vault was broken open and \$300 in cash, \$100 in revenue stamps and \$1,720 in coupon government bonds taken. The time lock prevented the crackers entering the safe, which contained between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

On the 24th a portion of the town of Collins, Tex., was washed away by a cloudburst. Four inches of rain fell in 30 minutes. A merchant named Walker and his wife were drowned. Many buildings were wrecked and great damage to live stock and ranch property in the vicinity was done.

LATER.

Officials of the American Window Glass Co. in Pittsburgh have refused to answer subpoenas secured by Indiana lawyers for the purpose of getting depositions to be used in the anti-trust litigation in that state.

A scandal has arisen over the old age retreat, Malakoff, near Paris, founded by an ex-Franciscan monk. Many wealthy old ladies were sent there and are said to have been beaten, tortured and robbed. Even murder is alleged to have been committed.

Rev. Dr. Robert Lowery, a prominent Baptist minister and author of many religious hymns, died at his home in Plainsfield, N. J., on the 24th. He was 73 years old. Dr. Lowery was the composer of the well known hymn "Shall We Meet Beyond the River," and many others equally popular.

The Troy Exchange bank at Troy, Ill., was wrecked by safe blowers on the morning of the 25th and everything of value that was in the bank was taken. The robbers secured between \$3,000 and \$5,000 in cash, some bonds and other securities and escaped.

The transfer of the plant of the Charles H. Sieg Manufacturing Co. at Kenosha, Wis., to the American Bicycle Co., commonly known as the bicycle trust, has been made. All departments are now shut down. The price paid for the plant is said to be \$249,000. At the time of the sale the company had orders for the manufacture of over 20,000 wheels.

A verdict for \$2,500 was rendered at Chicago on the 25th in the United States circuit court in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. in its suit against the city for damages done during the big railroad strike of 1894. The railroad asked for \$25,000.

Postmaster Wilson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says the sum total of the money entrusted to W. F. Miller, manager of the Franklin syndicate, will reach an enormous amount. Post office inspectors have discovered that Miller deposited as high as \$17,000 a day in one bank. The record of the money order department shows that every day Miller cashed money orders aggregating between \$5,000 and \$7,900, and one day the amount ran up to \$15,000.

Alarming reports come from the lower gulf coast of Texas, where a severe storm has raged. The storm was most severe in the vicinity of Rockport. A number of small vessels were lost and hundreds of head of cattle were drowned.

Col. George R. Davis, former director general of the world's fair, died at his home in Chicago on the 25th.

A "BLIND POOL." IS VERY SHAKY.

Thousands of Investors Therein Were Victimized.

A Grand Jury Indicts Its Managers and They Disappear—Police Take Possession of the Concern's Headquarters and Seize \$15,000 in Cash.

New York, Nov. 25.—William F. Miller, head of the Franklin syndicate which has accepted the deposits of thousands of persons in Brooklyn under promise of paying dividends of 10 per cent. a week, or 520 per cent per annum, and Cecil Leslie, his secretary, were indicted by the Kings county grand jury yesterday. Bench warrants were issued for the arrest of these two men, but up to quite a late hour last night neither had been found, the police saying they had disappeared in the afternoon.

Last night the police raided the premises occupied by the Franklin syndicate on Floyd street. There was a great crowd of people around the building and the police surrounded it. Inspector Brennan arrested Louis Miller, brother of the head of the syndicate, and the cashier of the concern and took possession of \$15,000 in cash. There were 40 employees at work in the offices and these were allowed to go. It was stated by Louis Miller to the police that the offices were then in the hands of ex-Sheriff Daly of Richmond, to whom he said, the concern had assigned.

The charge upon which Miller was indicted was that of conspiring to defraud.

The district attorney's office in Brooklyn has been at work on the case for some weeks, so prominent have become Miller's operations in that time. Miller had been engaged for the past two years or so in offering his glittering inducements to the people to invest their money for him to make use of, but it has been only within the last month that by extensive advertising he managed to attract to his office hundreds of people daily, who gathered in a long line or fought with each other for the chance to hand out their savings. Even when the place was raided last night a number of those around the office were waiting to deposit money with the Franklin syndicate.

The presence of the police caused great excitement. When they entered the office they were informed that at 5 P. M. the concern had made an assignment in the borough of Manhattan to James Daly, ex-sheriff of Richmond. Chief of Detectives Reynolds said the police were the assignees now and put Daly off the premises. Daly has been in the employ of Miller for some time. Of the \$15,000 taken possession of by the police, something more than \$5,000 in cash was found in the syndicate office.

From the record which the police had made on Friday's deposits, it was evident that a portion of the money had been removed from the offices, and Louis Miller, the cashier, who was arrested, was called upon to make an explanation. He at first refused, but on being threatened by the police he said Miss Annie Gory, an employee of the concern, who lived in a house adjoining the office, had been given possession of a large sum of money in the morning by the head of the firm. The police went to the adjoining house, where they placed Miss Gory under arrest, and after a search they found nearly \$9,000 concealed in an old lounge in her apartments.

The woman then declared that she had this money in her possession to pay the employes of the syndicate. The police, however, took possession of the money and gave Miss Gory her liberty.

William F. Miller began the Franklin syndicate in a small way, locating his office among the poorer classes in Brooklyn and making one feature of his business the acceptance of very small sums of money and the alleged investment of them for poor people. He claimed that by inside tips on the stock market he was able to pay a large percentage to his clients. He paid the interest on the principal each week and his business increased. It is claimed that Miller was simply the representative of a syndicate which had been conducting blind pools for years.

No syndicate has ever attempted to pay such wonderful rates of interest as the Franklin syndicate. The very fact that the newspapers and financiers began to make investigations aroused the public interest to such an extent that it is said within the last week Miller has received deposits of hundreds of people, aggregating a daily amount of from \$30,000 to \$40,000.

Not only were people living within the limits of New York large depositors but cities all over the country contributed the earnings of scores of their residents to swell the wealth of the syndicate. The mail delivery at Miller's office amounted to about three wagon loads and most of the letters contained money.

It is an absolute fact Miller did not have facilities for taking care of all the gold and greenbacks which were poured in upon him, and empty barrels were brought up from the basement of the building and thousands of dollars were dumped into these barrels by the clerks employed by Miller. No evidence is forthcoming to show that Miller ever speculated in stocks.

Diamond Thief Captured.

Pittsburg, Nov. 25.—A bold attempt at diamond robbery was made last night. Three men entered the jewelry store of A. E. Siedle. While two of the men engaged the clerk and porter in conversation, the third opened a show case and transferred 30 diamonds valued at about \$5,000 from the case to an apron he had suspended about his waist. An errand boy gave the alarm and followed the men. The robber jumped a trolley car, but the conductor put him off and Detective McGovern gathered him in after a fierce struggle.

HE IS A RUSHER.

The Filipino Republic Totters to Its Fall.

A Council of War Held by Insurgents Decides that No United Opposition Can be Made to the American Troops, but Guerrilla Warfare is Maintained.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Secretary Long on Sunday received a cablegram from Admiral Watson informing him that the entire province of Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, had surrendered unconditionally to Commander Very of the Castine. The surrender was made on the 18th inst. Admiral Watson's dispatch follows: "Cavite, Nov. 26.—November 18 entire province of Zamboanga surrendered to Very unconditionally. Delivery of all guns promised. Numerous local chiefs declared loyalty."

The information contained in Admiral Watson's dispatch was received by the president and his advisers with unqualified satisfaction.

On the 21st inst. Admiral Watson cabled the navy department that Commander Very had captured the city of Zamboanga. He was aided by friendly natives and Moros and was holding the town, pending the arrival of reinforcements from Jolo. Gen. Otis informed the war department that he had ordered two companies of infantry to be sent to Zamboanga from Jolo. Zamboanga is the principal city of the island of Mindanao, which is the second largest island of the Philippine group. Advice from Admiral Watson indicate that the entire southern half of the island, which comprises the province of Zamboanga, has yielded to the American forces and acceded to the authority of the United States.

Manila, Nov. 27.—The news which the steamship Brutus brings from Dagupan dispels all doubts that the so-called Filipino republic is crumbling like a house of cards. Aguinaldo is deserted or being abandoned by the politicians, and the army which a fortnight ago was entrenched at Tarlac and exercised a de facto government over nine-tenths of the people of Luzon is fugitive in the mountains, with small hope of re-establishing the settlement again.

Buenos Aires, the brains of the Filipino insurrection, is locked up here in charge of Brig. Gen. Williston, the provost marshal. When Tarlac fell, Buenos Aires fled northward with Aguinaldo's 3-year-old son and an old lady, supposed to be the mother of Aguinaldo's confidential servant. Maj. Cronin's battalion surrounded the village. Buenos Aires' guard hid their rifles and uniforms, and Buenos Aires surrendered without resistance. He had \$2,000 in gold. Gen. Wheaton kept the woman and child and sent Buenos Aires to Manila.

Aguinaldo is on the mountain trails, having 25 horses in the party, and has a good chance of eluding the Americans unless he gets among hostile natives.

The last Filipino council of war was held by the retreating leaders at Bayambang on November 13, in the house now occupied by Gen. MacArthur. It was attended by Aguinaldo, Pio del Pilar, Garcia, Alejandro and some members of the so-called cabinet. Information has reached Gen. MacArthur from several sources to the effect that the council recognized the futility of attempting further resistance to the Americans with united forces, and agreed that the Filipino troops should scatter and hereafter follow guerrilla methods. Reports of ambuscades and skirmishes come from every section of the country along the railroads. Those districts seemed to be filled with small bands.

Saturday four men of the Ninth infantry were foraging beyond Bamban, when 20 Filipinos took them in ambush, killing one and capturing the other three. The Americans resisted for half an hour. They burned the hamlet where the fight took place. Three Filipino riflemen ambushed an American surgeon near Capas. He shot one and the others fled. Between Bamban and Angeles a mule train was fired upon by the insurgents, and a Spaniard, a former prisoner of the Filipinos, who was with the train, was shot. At Malasiqui the officials who welcomed the Americans were murdered. This was the only railroad town which the Americans did not garrison, and on the night the troops withdrew a band of insurgents entered, dragged Antonio Mejia, president of the town, into the street and cut his throat. The murderers then assassinated the vice president and five members of the town council in the same manner and told the natives who witnessed the slaughter to spread the news that a similar fate awaited all friends of the Americans.

The Khalifa Is Killed.

Cairo, Nov. 25.—Lord Cromer, the British minister here, has received the following dispatch from Gen. Kitchener: "Wingate's force came up with the Khalifa's force seven miles southeast of Gouin and attacked it. After a sharp fight he took his position. The Khalifa, who was surrounded by a bodyguard of emirs, was killed and all the principal emirs were killed or captured, except Osman Digna, who escaped. The Dervishes were utterly defeated, their whole camp was taken and thousands surrendered."

To Go on a Secret Mission.

San Francisco, Nov. 27.—The United States ship Ranger, now lying at Mare Island, has been fitted out for some long voyage and rumors are current that she is bent on some secret mission. The officers of the warship refuse to discuss the nature of the voyage. Several six-inch guns are being placed in position on the vessel. The only thing the officers will admit is that the Ranger has been ordered to Panama. Naval instructions have been received from Washington to be opened on arrival at Panama. It is believed that the Ranger's ultimate destination is Manila.

HE IS A RUSHER.

Gen. Methuen Wins Two Fights With Boers.

At Belmont and Gras Pan the Britons Achieve Success, but Suffer Large Loss—Great Quantities of Arms and Ammunition Destroyed by the English.

London, Nov. 24.—The secretary of war has received the following dispatch through Gen. Walker from Gen. Methuen, dated Belmont, November 23: "Attacked the enemy at daybreak. Was in strong position. Three ridges were carried in succession, the last attacked being prepared by shrapnel. Infantry behaved splendidly and received support from the naval brigade and artillery. The enemy fought with courage and skill. Had I attacked later I should have had far heavier loss. Our victory was complete. Have taken 40 prisoners. Am burying a good number of the enemy's killed and wounded were removed by their comrades.

"Brig. Gen. Fetherstonhaugh was severely wounded in the shoulder and Lieut. Col. Crabbe, of the grenadier guards, is reported wounded. Our other casualties are the following: Grenadier guards: Killed, Lieut. Frye; wounded, one; Second battalion: wounded, 4; reported wounded, two; rank and file, killed 26, wounded, 36; missing 13. Goldstream guards: First battalion, wounded 1; Second battalion, wounded 2; rank and file killed 6, wounded 23, missing 5.

"Scots guards: First battalion, wounded 3; rank and file, killed 9, wounded 34. Northumberland fusiliers: First battalion, killed 2, wounded 4; rank and file, killed 12, wounded 32. Northamptonshire regiment: Second battalion, wounded 2. South Yorkshire shire regiment: Second battalion, rank and file, wounded 3."

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

"Lord Methuen reports that he moved Saturday at 3:30 a. m. with the Ninth brigade; the mounted corps, the naval brigade and two batteries, the guards following with the baggage. Near Gras Pan (about ten miles north of Belmont on the railway line to Kimberley), 2,400 Boers with six guns and two machine guns opposed him. The action began at 6 a. m. Our batteries fired shrapnel very accurately till the heights seemed clear. Then the naval brigade and infantry advanced to the assault. The fighting was desperate until 10 a. m., when the heights were carried. The Boers retreated on the line, where the Ninth lancers were placed to intercept them. The result was not known at the time of telegraphing. The artillery took immediate advantage of the enemy's retirement. Early in the action 500 Boers attacked our rear guard. The brigade met this and also protected the flanks.

"The naval brigade acted with the greatest gallantry and suffered heavily, but no particulars are yet known. The enemy showed the greatest stubbornness and must have suffered greatly. Twenty were buried. It is known that 31 were killed and 48 wounded. More than 50 horses were found dead in one place. One battery fired 500 rounds. Our force must halt one day at Gras Pan to rest and replenish ammunition. The force worked splendidly and is prepared to overcome any difficulty. The naval brigade, the marines, the light infantry and the first battalion of the North Lancashire regiment especially distinguished themselves. In Thursday's fight, 31 Boers killed are accounted for. Sixty-four wagons were burned. A large quantity of powder, 50,000 rounds of ammunition and 750 shells were blown up."

The admiralty is in receipt of the following dispatch from Rear Admiral Harris, dated Cape Town: "I deeply regret to report the following casualties in the action at Gras Pan: Killed, Commander Ethelston of the Powerful, Maj. Plimbe, of the Doris, Capt. — of the Monarch; wounded, Flag Captain Prothero, of the Doris, severely; Lieut. Jones, of the Doris. The other casualties are not yet known."

Berlin, Nov. 27.—The Deutsche Zeitung publishes a letter, purporting to come from Gen. Joubert, and dated at Ladysmith, in which the writer says: "Even if we do not succeed in preventing the concentration of Gen. Buller's troops, the British army will be weakened from natural causes to such an extent that not more than 35,000 efficient troops, or 40,000 at the outside, can take the field. The others must be employed to protect communications. In this connection it is to be borne in mind that not only Natal, but Cape Colony, with a base of operations covering 455 miles, must be considered. Our bases of supply are at home and organized on the relay system in three directions. To protect these does not require 500 men. If one base should be seriously threatened the supplies will be destroyed. A war of defense, of which we need not think for a considerable time, would present far greater advantages than an offensive war. We are at home in the highlands of Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The British will have to confront every step under inconceivable difficulties and must be prepared at every moment to fight on two or three fronts. Then will begin a guerrilla war, which the British will not be able to endure."

Dewey to Visit Chicago May 1, 1900.

Washington, Nov. 24.—"Yes," said Admiral Dewey last night to a reporter. "I received the telegram from the mayor of Chicago supplementing the letter of the Dewey committee of that city inviting me to visit that city on May 1, 1900. Barring any unlooked for circumstances I shall accept the invitation to visit the city on May 1. I have been thinking of some place in which to spend that day, the anniversary of the memorable day of two years before and I don't know of any more agreeable city in which to spend it than Chicago."

"Do It and Stick to It."

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Fashion may come and fashion may go, but the indulgent father of several daughters goes right on forever—paying large military bills.—Chicago Dispatch.

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

Two-thirds of the stealing done nowadays goes under another name.—Chicago Daily News.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.
Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

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

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.
Life's path is always strewn with thorns to the man who misconstrues.—Chicago Dispatch.

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

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 94,293]

"I am so grateful to you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me that I feel as though I must tell about it. A year ago I was taken very sick. Doctors could do me no good only to deaden the pain which I had almost constantly. I got some of your Compound and took one bottle and received benefit from it at once. I have taken it ever since and now have no headache, no pain in my side and my stomach and bowels are perfectly well. I can honestly say that there is nothing like it. If I could only tell every woman how much good your medicine has done me, they would surely try it."—MARTHA M. KING, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.

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

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

The way women trifle with health shows a degree of indifference that is past understanding. Happiness and usefulness depend on physical health; so does a good disposition. Disease makes women nervous, irritable and snappish. The very effort of alling women to be good-natured makes them nervous. Write to Mrs. Pinkham, she will help you to health and happiness. It costs nothing to get Mrs. Pinkham's advice. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY TAKE
KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the most instant effect after taking the first dose. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

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\$3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Worth \$4 to \$6 compared with other makes.
Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.
The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitution claimed to be W. L. Douglas shoes. If you keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price. State kind of leather, size and width, plain or cap toe. Catalogue B free.
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., BRUKLIN, MASS.

THE Pleasantest, most powerful, effective and never failing REMEDY for
RHEUMATISM Sciatica, Neuralgia, Gout, Gravel, etc.
DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
I feel know what thousands know of the efficacy of "DR. BULL'S" as a Curative as well as a Preventive of any Ache or Pain known to the human body. There is no other medicine in all America without a bottle of "DR. BULL'S" Cough Syrup. Small bottle, 50c. or large bottle \$1.00. (Containing 32 DROPS.)
S. W. BROWN, MANUFACTURER, CHICAGO, ILL.
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DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
Cures a Cough or Cold at once. Cures Whooping Cough without fail. Is the best for Bronchitis, Grippe, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, and for the cure of Consumption.
For the cure of Consumption, Mothers' Complaint, Whooping Cough, etc. Small doses; quick, sure results.
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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 drops free. Free Dr. J. R. G. QUINN'S CURE FOR THE ANAEMIA.