Creeping Consumption

Do not think for a single moment that consumption will ever strike you a sudden blow. It does not come that way.

It creeps its way along.

First, you think it is a little cold; nothing but a little hacking cough; then a little loss in weight; then a harder cough; then the fever and the night sweats.

The suddenness comes when you have a hemorrhage.

Better stop the disease while it is yet creeping.

You can do it with

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

You first notice that you cough less. The pressure on the chest is lifted. That feeling of suffocation is removed. A cure is hastened by placing one of

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster over the Chest.

A Book Free.

It is on the Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Write us Freely.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly receive, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address,

DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Bitter and Sweet.

Seizing her hand, he raised it to his lips; that being the correct level for the ultra-fashionable shake.

"And you will be mine, in sorrow as in joy?" he exclaimed.

"Williston," she answered, "I'm going the whole hog, and no hog is all sausage!"

It seems almost to be doubted, sometimes, if a woman, in order to have a happy marriage, might not better know life as it really is than to have property in her own right.—Detroit Journal.

"Trade," remarked the auctioneer, as he tacked up his red emblem to indicate a sale of furniture, "always follows the flag."—Town Topics.

The Best Prescription for Chills.

and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.

It has been said that speech was given man to conceal his thoughts. This is not the true answer. Speech was given to man to prevent other people from talking.—Boston Transcript.

Deep as is the Sciatic nerve, St. Jacobs Oil will penetrate and cure Sciatica.

"What's an empty title, pa?" "An empty title is your mother's way of calling me the head of the house."—Chicago Daily Record.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Cholly—"Why do they say a little learning is a dangerous thing?" Dolly—"If you ever get any you will find out."—Yonkers Statesman.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. Hardy, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94.

Some actions, like frescoe work, only reveal their color after they have been done awhile.—Ram's Horn.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c per bottle

LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Outline of the Plan for the Celebration, in 1903, of the Great American Event.

SPEECH BY EX-GOV. DAVID R. FRANCIS.

The Former Mayor of St. Louis and Governor of Missouri Gives the Assembled Senators and Representatives, at the St. Louis Banquet, St. Louis' Committee's Ideas.

At the banquet given at the Mercantile club, St. Louis, on the night of the 11th inst., to the senators and representatives in the legislature, ex-Gov. Francis was the central figure, and on him developed the task of setting before the guests of the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase celebration committee an outline of what the citizens of St. Louis wanted to do and what was expected of the legislature and the people of the state.

After the menu had been discussed and the cigars passed, ex-Gov. Francis, the toastmaster of the banquet, arose and rapped for order. It was several minutes before the attention of the guests could be secured, but when silence was finally attained the guests turned in their chairs and listened attentively to the opening speech of the ex-governor. He was interrupted repeatedly by applause at his numerous happy turns. He spoke as follows:

"On the 10th day of March, 1804, just ninety-five years ago yesterday, on the banks of the great river that flows by our door and within a few blocks of where we stand, jurisdiction over the land in which we now dwell was transferred from France to the United States—the flags of Spain and France were hauled down and the Stars and Stripes were run up, never to be lowered. The people cheered, the troops saluted, and amid the booming of cannon and the strains of martial music the American Republic consummated the formal occupation of the magnificent empire bought from the great Napoleon by the immortal Jefferson.

"Robert R. Livingston, who, with Monroe, had negotiated the purchase, said upon the signing of the articles: 'We have lived long, but this is the noblest work of our whole lives. From this day the United States takes their place among the powers of the first rank. The instruments we have just signed will cause no tears to be shed; they prepare ages of happiness for innumerable generations of human creatures. The Mississippi and Missouri will see them succeed one another and multiply, truly worthy of the regard of providence, in the bosom of equality under just laws, freed from the errors of superstition and the scourges of bad government.'

"That was the Livingston who, as the chancellor of the state of New York, had administered the oath of office to Washington upon his inauguration as first president of the republic; the same Livingston who, with Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and John Adams, had constituted the committee of five appointed by the memorable continental congress of 1776 to draft the declaration of independence.

"The startling predictions were far-sighted, indeed, but they were not overwrought. Not a decade had passed before the young republic was engaged in a merciless war with the mother country; within thirty years thereafter there followed a bloody struggle with Mexico, then after a lapse of about a dozen years came the bitter civil strife that shook to its very foundation this splendid governmental structure. The reparative powers of its people were wonderful, and before the century is completed internal dissensions are healed, former antagonists are seen marching shoulder to shoulder under our flag in the cause of humanity to the defeat of historic Spain, and to her expulsion from a hemisphere the discovery and possession of which made her mistress of the world. Truly the United States 'have taken their place among the powers of the first rank.' Not only so, but at the table of the great nations of the earth the American Republic occupies MacGregor's seat.

"That such progress could have been effected, and such accomplishments achieved without the states and territories composing the Louisiana purchase, we do not believe, nor has any one had the temerity to so claim. The unparelled importance of this acquisition of territory is unquestioned and unquestionable. When it was first suggested that its centennial should be fittingly celebrated, the response of approval was not confined to the limits of the purchase, but from every section and every state and every assemblage of Americans came words of encouragement and assurances of assistance. The more the subject is discussed the better acquainted do the inhabitants of the purchase become with the resources of their local habitation, and the more profoundly are they and all the people impressed with the part they have contributed toward the progress, the wealth and the glory of the country. If no more should be accomplished than has already been done there would be no 'love's labor lost.'

"To have become imbued with a knowledge of the wonderful products of these valleys and mountains, and inspired with a conviction of their still greater possibilities, is ample reward for all efforts made. But our work is not yet fairly begun. The eyes of the country are directed toward us. Our promises made at the national capital two weeks ago tonight startled the legislative and executive branches of the federal government, and arrested the attention of the entire country. Representative men from the different states of the purchase, men of thought and influence, who have made their imprint on the laws of the land and on the policies of political parties, told a distinguished audience how the purchase of Jefferson was fraught with consequences of great import not only to our institutions and our whole people, but to humanity itself. In well-chosen words and with touching pathos did those experienced legislators and leaders of opinion portray the wisdom and the significance of Jefferson's inimitable expansion. They dwelt with unanimity and with emphasis on the advisability of fitly commemorating so great an event, and concluded with one voice that its one hundredth anniversary should be marked by such an exposition as the world had never seen surpassed nor equaled. The delegation authorized to speak for St. Louis on that occasion pledged this city to do its best, and you do not need to be assured that St. Louis' best is second to none. It stated—that delegation to the national capital—stated in measured and deliberate terms that it spoke by instruction as well as by authority for the metropolis of the Louisiana purchase. That delegation said that the people of St. Louis attempted to realize the value of the Louisiana purchase to the welfare of this country, and was proud to acknowledge that the city itself was but a product of the resources of that territory, developed by the energetic, courageous pioneers and their descendants who had populated it. The delegation said that the people of St. Louis were desirous of doing their full share toward celebrating this great centennial, and felt highly honored that it had been selected as the scene of such a celebration; that such selection was a great compliment to the most populous, the wealthiest, the first state of the purchase—Missouri—whose resources are unparelleled and unapproachable. That delegation was composed of Missourians who are proud of their state, who believe there is more diversified and undeveloped wealth within her borders than in any equal area on the globe. They were active men of affairs—men who have extended the fame and commerce of Missouri beyond the limits of the Louisiana territory, and beyond the confines of the United States. Among them were a Missouri member of the president's cabinet, a Missouri chief of the coast and geodetic survey, the two distinguished Missouri senators, the fifteen influential Missouri representatives, and the two eminent members of the Missouri legislature, who are chairmen of the senate and house committees on the Louisiana Purchase Centennial celebration. Those were representative men surely—men who appreciated what it meant to Missouri to be the scene of the display of the best the human race has accomplished from the dawn of civilization or the beginning of history. They knew that for the five years of preparation for that grand exposition the eyes of the world would be turned toward Missouri, and that during the six months of the life of the exposition Missouri will be the theater where will be represented the acts in the drama of civilization, that will illustrate the industrial, the intellectual and the social advancement of the Christian era. They knew that for Missouri to be the host of such an assemblage of the world's elect as will then congregate here will be an honor never to be forgotten. They—your representatives—were fired with an ambition and a pride (which I am sure you approve) to make the occasion worthy of so distinguished a company—to make it a credit to the grand commonwealth of which we are proud to be sons—to make it worthy of the state that produced a Benton and a Blair, and many other statesmen and patriots who performed such important parts in shaping the destinies of the republic.

"That delegation was authorized to speak for St. Louis, and it did speak in no uncertain sound. It was sorely tempted to speak for Missouri, because, although not authoritatively empowered to do so, it felt confident that the loyal, progressive people of the state would indorse and fulfill any reasonable pledges made for them toward the consummation of so appropriate an achievement.

"As representing the Louisiana purchase convention, held in this city on January 10 last, composed of delegates from fourteen states and one territory—which convention has decided to celebrate this one hundredth anniversary by an unexcelled international exposition—the delegation to Washington asked a loan of $5,000,000 from the federal government to aid in the preparation for such a celebration. As representing the city of St. Louis, the delegation said to the congress that the people of that city pledged themselves to raise $10,000,000 toward such a celebration, and that the federal government could make its loan conditional upon $10,000,000 being provided by this city—so that the money need not be advanced by the general government if St. Louis did not provide $10,000,000. The delegation also assured the congress that the $5,000,000 advanced by the congress would be repaid in full to the federal treasury before $1 of the $10,000,000 furnished by the city of St. Louis should be returned to the sources from whence it came. The proposition met with approval and applause. Its fairness was commended, its liberality complimented, representatives and senators from the purchase uttered enthusiastic words of encouragement, and committed themselves and their constituency to support of the measure. An influential member from a prosperous state in the purchase said that if congress would not advance $5,000,000 for such an object on the terms named, his state would. It was at that stage of the proceedings when we were almost moved to speak for grand old Missouri. Ours was the first in wealth, the first in population, the first in resources—developed and undeveloped—of all the great states in the Louisiana territory. Missouri was the host of that banquet. Is not Missouri as able to advance any cause as is Kansas? Is there not more reason why Missouri should aid this fair than that any other state in the purchase should do so?

"If we secure $5,000,000 from the federal government, and, in my judgment, we will—we shall then have $15,000,000. I do not know that we shall require more, but whether we do or not, the people of Missouri would feel offended if not given an opportunity to aid in this great undertaking. We are all interested alike in the progress and welfare of this common wealth, and equally jealous of her fair fame. Such an exposition as we have planned will inure to the material benefit of the state at large, and the success of the celebration will reflect credit on every Missourian.

"We have not invited you to be our guests upon this occasion for the purpose of embarrassing you by a request to do anything of which your own good judgment does not approve.

"Missouri at the World's fair of 1893 took the premium for the best 'general and most varied exhibit' at Omaha she took more premiums than any other state, but at an exposition held within her own borders the exhibit of her mineral and agricultural products will be beyond compare. In my opinion, the people of this state will desire a proprietary interest in this world-renowned exposition. It will cost them little, and that little will be cheerfully granted. The significance of the aid—the good-will expressed thereby—will be of more value to us than aid itself. We, who have been active in this movement, and have devoted time and effort to its promotion, have no more nor less obligation to work in this cause than has every patriotic Missourian.

"We must act together; it is our interest to do so, as well as our desire. We have asked you to be our guests, because we desire to know you better and to be better known by you, believing that such conditions will increase our mutual respect and promote our common interests."

A Soldier and a Butterfly.

At the top of the road, in the clearing by the farms, I met a pale, straight-backed young fellow under a military hat. "You look a man from Cuba, or from Chickamauga," I ventured to say. "Chickamauga," he answered laconically, and marched on. He was munching an apple, which at that moment was also my own occupation. I had just stopped under a promising-looking tree, whose generous branches overhung the roadside wall—excellent "common fruit," as Franconians say, mellow, but with a lively, ungrafted tang. Here in this sunny stretch of road were more of my small Grapta butterflies, and presently I came upon a splendid tortoise-shell (Vanessa Milberti) that I would certainly have captured had I been armed with a net. I had seen two like it the day before, to the surprise of my friends the carriage people, ardent entomological collectors both of them. They had found not a single specimen the whole season through. "There are some advantages in beating out the miles on foot," I thought to myself. I have never seen this strikingly handsome butterfly in Massachusetts, as I once did its rival in beauty, the banded purple (Arthemis), and even here in the hill country it is never so common as to lose its distinction.—Bradford Torrey, in Atlantic.

How Some Animals Climb.

Bears can climb well if little, but the grizzly and other large species stay mainly on the ground. A bear always climbs down a tree head up, as does the domestic cat until she has nearly reached the ground, when she turns and jumps; but most wild cats run down a trunk head first, even the heavy leopard being a more skillful climber than the light house cat. The tiger and lion, however, do not climb, for no discoverable reason except that they fear falling on account of their weight.

Stopping Holes in Stockings.

To darn stockings draw the edges of a large hole nearer one another by taking long stitches across the hole with the fine cotton. Be careful not to pucker the stocking. When the hole is as small as it can be made without wrinkling the edges darn it carefully and then draw out the basting threads.—Ladies' Home Journal.

THE ADVANCE HAS BEGUN.

Gen. Wheaton's Provisional Brigade Begins the Advance on the Filipino Positions.

THE ENEMY RESISTED STUBBORNLY.

The Advance of Our Troops, However, Was Unchecked, and the City of Pasig, East of Manila, was Captured with the Loss of One Man Killed and Six Wounded.

Manila, March 13, 11:55 a. m.—At daylight Brig.-Gen. Lloyd Wheaton's provisional brigade, consisting of the Twentieth United States infantry, the Twenty-second infantry, eight companies of the Washington volunteers, seven companies of the Oregon volunteers, three troops of the Fourth United States cavalry and a mounted battery of the Sixth artillery, was drawn up on a ridge behind San Pedro Macati, a mile south of the town.

The Advance Sounded.

The advance was sounded at 6:30 a. m., the cavalry leading the column, at a smart trot, across the open to the right, eventually reaching a clump commanding the rear of Guadalupe.

Supported by the Oregon volunteers, the advance force opened a heavy fire on the rebels. The response was feeble and desultory, apparently coming from handsful of men in every covert.

While the right of the column was swinging towards the town of Pasig, the left advanced, pouring volleys into the bush.

A Determined Stand.

A small body of rebels made a determined stand at Guadalupe church, but was unable to withstand the assault.

At 7:30 a. m., a river gunboat started towards Pasig. The rebels were first encountered by this vessel in the jungle near Guadalupe. Steaming slowly the gunboat poured a terrific fire from her Gatling guns into the brush. For all of an hour the whirring of the rapid-fire guns alternated with the booming of the heavier pieces on board.

In the meantime Scott's battery ashore, was shelling the trenches and driving the enemy back. The artillery then advanced to the ridge of bamboo and drove a few of the enemy's sharpshooters away with volleys from their carbines. The artillery then advanced and met with little opposition.

Drove the Enemy.

In the meantime the infantry had been sent forward in extended order, the Washington regiment resting on the bank of the river, each regiment deploying on reaching its station and furnishing its own supports.

The entire column then wheeled towards the river, driving the enemy towards his supports and then advanced on Guadalupe.

Enemy in Full Flight.

The artillery moved to a ridge commanding Pasig and Parteros. By this time the enemy was in full flight along a line over a mile long, and the firing was discontinued temporarily, in order to give the troops a rest before making the attack on Pasig.

The enemy's loss was believed to be severe, but only eight Americans were wounded.

Pasig Captured.

Manila, March 13, 4:50 p. m.—Gen. Wheaton attacked and captured the city of Pasig, east of Manila, this afternoon. The enemy made a stand for an hour, but at the end of that time were forced to retreat.

The loss of the Filipinos was 30 killed and 16 prisoners; of the United States forces six were wounded.

The Casualties.

New York, March 14.—A Manila special to the Journal gives the following list of casualties sustained by the United States forces in the advance upon and capture of Pasig:

Killed:

James S. Kine, private, Twentieth Kansas.

Wounded:

Privates L. F. Alger, Thomas Miller, Charles Davis, Twentieth United States infantry, and Corp. Charles Easley, Twenty-second infantry.

WORK FOR THE RED CROSS.

They Will Take Charge of the Hospital Service in Cuba and the Philippines.

Washington, March 14.—The government having desired the Red Cross society to take up the hospital work in Cuba, sheltering the homeless and caring for the sick, a Red Cross staff will start for Havana to-day to join the Red Cross agents already there.

One of the first matters that will engage their attention will be the establishment of a hospital in Havana for the use of Americans and other civilians, where they can receive the same attention that they would in their own countries.

Hospitals will be opened in different parts of the island as fast as the agents can make arrangements for them, and doctors and trained nurses will be sent from here as they are needed.

A Deep Sand Producer Opened.

Marietta, O., March 14.—An oil well, producing 200 to 300 barrels a day was opened two miles west of this city yesterday. The strike has caused much excitement in oil circles, as the well is the first deep sand producer close to the city.

Relieved from Discriminating Duties.

Washington, March 14.—The president has issued two proclamations relieving from further discriminating duties shipping from the British West Indian islands of Trinidad and Tobago.

PERFECT womanhood depends on perfect health.

Nature's rarest gifts of physical beauty vanish before pain.

Sweet dispositions turn morbid and fretful.

PERFECT WOMANHOOD

The possessions that win good husbands and keep their love should be guarded by women every moment of their lives.

The greatest menace to woman's permanent happiness in life is the suffering that comes from derangement of the feminine organs.

Many thousands of women have realized this too late to save their beauty, barely in time to save their lives. Many other thousands have availed of the generous invitation of Mrs. Pinkham to counsel all suffering women free of charge.

MRS. H. J. GARRETSON, Bound Brook, N. J., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound with the best results and can say from my heart that your medicines are wonderful. My physician called my trouble chronic inflammation of the left ovary. For years I suffered very much, but thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and kind advice, I am today a well woman. I would say to all suffering women, take Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine and your sufferings will vanish."

MRS. MAGGIE PHILLIPPE, of Ladoga, Ind., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For four years I suffered from ulceration of the womb. I became so weak I could not walk across the room without help. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I was advised to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wrote for special information. I began to improve from the first bottle, and am now fully restored to health."

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomachs receive it without distress. 1-4 the price of coffee. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Not Her Own.

Mollie—Ever notice how Dollie can shake her curls?

Pollie—Yes; she hasn't had 'em on for a week.—Yonkers Statesman.

Crescent Hotel, Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

Opens February 23. In the Ozark Mountains. Delightful climate. Beautiful scenery. Unequaled medicinal waters. Cheap excursion rates. Through sleepers via Frisco Line. Address J. C. Plank, Manager, Room H, Arcade, Century Building, or Frisco Ticket Office, No. 101 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

"Doctor," said he, "I'm a victim of insomnia. I can't sleep if there's the least noise—such as a cat on the back fence, for instance." "This powder will be effective," replied the physician, after compounding a prescription. "When do I take it, doctor?" "You don't take it. Give it to the cat in a little milk."—London Tit-Bits.

Bad, Worse, Worst Sprain. Good, Better, Best Remedy—St. Jacobs Oil.

Somehow we always expect the fellow who gets mad first to come out of the argument second best.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

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.

It is worth nearly all it costs for the fun of seeing a deadbeat who owes you money, dodge you.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

A married man can tell his overcoat in the dark by the holes in the pockets.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Sudden weather changes bring Soreness, Stiffness. St. Jacobs Oil brings a prompt cure.

Naming a battleship George Washington is all right, but could a ship with that name lie at anchor?—Albany Argus.

There's Only One Standard of Quality in Athletic Goods—"Spalding." Accept no substitute.

TRADE SPALDING MARK

Handsome Catalogue Free.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

New York. Chicago. Denver.

SHOOT WINCHESTER LOADED SHOT GUN SHELLS

USED BY ALL THE CHAMPION SHOTS.

TRY. SEND NAME ON A POSTAL CARD. FOR 152 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.

180 WINCHESTER AVE., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The Rocker Washer

WARRANTED to do the family washing 100 Pieces in one hour. No need for washboard; no wear on clothing. Write for special prices and description. ROCKER WASHER CO. Clinton St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

I DO THE WASHING WHILE YOU SIT DOWN AND ROCK ME

200,000 IN USE

Liberal inducements to live agents

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits Cured. Write to B. M. Woolley, M.D., Atlanta, Ga.

Modern Science Recognizes RHEUMATISM as a Disease of the Blood

There is a popular idea that this disease is caused by exposure to cold, and that some localities are infected with it more than others. Such conditions frequently promote the development of the disease, but from the fact that this ailment runs in certain families, it is shown to be hereditary, and consequently a disease of the blood.

Among the oldest and best known residents of Bluffs, Ill., is Adam Vangundy. He has always been prominently identified with the interests of that place. He was the first President of the Board of Trustees, and for a long time has been a Justice of the Peace. He says: "I had been a sufferer of rheumatism for a number of years and the pain at times was very intense. I tried all the proprietary medicines I could think or hear of, but received no relief.

"I finally placed my case with several physicians and doctored with them for some time, but they failed to do me any good. Finally, with my hopes of relief nearly exhausted I read an article regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which induced me to try them. I was anxious to get rid of the terrible disease and bought two boxes of the pills, I began using them about March, 1897. After I had taken two boxes I was completely cured, and the pain has never returned. I think it is the best medicine I have ever taken, and am willing at any time to testify to its good merits."—*Bluffs (Ill.) Times.*

The genuine sold only in packages like this. 50¢ per box

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE. THE GREAT Blood Builder and Nerve Tonic

At druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y.