WHERE THE WORLD'S PEACE CONFERENCE IS TO BE HELD.

The Hague, Famous for Schnapps and Great Solemnity—The Girl Queen's Palace in the Woods to Be Used as a Meeting Place for the Delegates.

Of all spots in Europe in which the next peace congress could be held, The Hague is the most in consonance with the purposes of the conference. The very air anywhere in Holland, and particularly The Hague, breathes the spirit of contentment and good-will. Nothing hurries there. In the palaces by the side of the canal-streets the big wigs of the civilized world can sit and "resoloot," drinking the while deeply of Schiedam schnapps. The Netherlands look peaceful, but it is a peace that is well won—a peace that was wrested from man and nature.

There isn't a prettier city than the Hague for its size in all Europe, nor one more beautifully laid out. It has broad, finely shaded avenues, which flank quiet-moving canals; its houses, from palaces to the homes of the well-to-do, while not imposing, have the Dutch air of substance and stability. A city now, with some 150,000 inhabitants, it was a village when some of the most famous treaties of history were signed there in bygone years. If it is remarkable as a city, it was still more remarkable as a village in the old days. Some one has said that The Hague is half Dutch and half French, a saying that arose probably from the fact that it is the court center of Holland, and that French ways and manners prevail to a great extent in diplomacy.

The congress called at the suggestion of the czar to consider the question of international disarmament will meet on May 18 in the Huisten Bosch, or House of the Woods. This palace, which is 250 years old, is a mile out of town, at the side of the road to Haarlaem. It is in the middle of the Bosch, or forest park, which begins at the fashionable end of the town and extends for three or four miles. The park is full of lofty trees, which have been allowed to grow to their natural size and in their natural way, contrary to the usual Dutch custom, which is to trim trees to symmetrical shape. The House of the Woods is one of the private palaces of the queen. It contains a great hall, called the Oranje Zaal, or Arange Hall. Here, doubtless, the conference will be held.

One of the show palaces of The Hague is the Royal Museum, in the Mauritz Huis, which is named from Prince Maurice of Nassau, who built it nearly three centuries ago. It contains a rare lot of Chinese and Japanese curiosities, which is rather an odd circumstance for a royal museum in Europe. It also shelters an invaluable collection of paintings from all the Dutch masters.

Among the fine public squares in the town is that called the Vijverberg, or fish pond hill, which borders on the fish pond. It is in the center of the town, and on the edge of the pond is the old chateau of the Counts of Holland. It was the first of these counts who gave the name to the town. The locality was then his hunting preserve and he surrounded it by a hedge, hence the name Hague. This chateau, founded in the fourteenth century, has been improved and extended in modern days so that now it includes two courts, an outer door and an inner. The latter court probably is the oldest building in The Hague. It contains the Gothic hall, a room of magnificent extent, being 130 feet long, 62 feet wide and 69 feet high. This building also contains the library of the records of the town and nation.

It was opposite the door of this court that the aged patriot Barnevelte was beheaded in 1618. The people gathered and wet with his blood and preserved it as a sacred relic. The house in which Barnevelte lived is now a part of the hotel of the minister of finance, in the Lange Voorhout. In this court, too, the chambers of the States General, or the Dutch Parliament, sit.

The guests to the congress may be housed in some of the splendid hotels which border the Voorhout, one of the principal streets, and which is lined with stately lime trees, like most of the avenues in The Hague. Or if courtly hospitality is to be extended, they can be cared for in some of the half dozen palaces. They call such buildings palaces over there, but they look not as well, from the outside, as some of the homes of New York millionaires, and they have not half of their modern conveniences. There is the palace of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, built only three-quarters of a century ago. The palace of Prince Henry was built in 1743 for the deputies of Rotterdam. The palace of Prince Alexander was erected in the seventeenth century and was the home of John De Witt, who, with his brother, was assassinated.

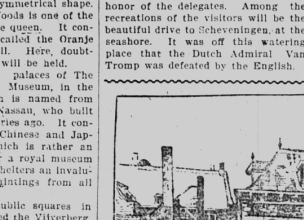
What is called the Royal Palace was built three centuries ago, and has been rebuilt and extended several times since. The palace of the Prince of Orange is nearly two centuries old.

When Queen Wilhelmina is in The Hague she usually makes her home in the House of the Woods, but during the sessions of the disarmament congress she will live in a palace near Utrecht.

HUISTEN BOSCH, THE QUEEN'S SUMMER RESIDENCE.

Out at Ryswick is the castle of Ryswick, where, in 1797, the treaty was signed which ended what the American colonists called King William's war.

Nearly all these palaces will be aglow with entertainments given in honor of the delegates. Among the recreations of the visitors will be the beautiful drive to Scheveningen, at the seashore. It was off this watering place that the Dutch Admiral Van Tromp was defeated by the English.



ENTRANCE TO THE CASTLE.

This will be the second international gathering in Holland within a year, the other having been at the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina last August.

A RIVER STREET IN THE HAGUE.

BLOOD AND TOMATOES.

A Suspected Tragedy That Resulted Harmlessly.

Unusual excitement disturbed the quiet of a Philadelphia residence one recent Sunday evening, resulting in the hurried visits of a policeman and two doctors to the house. Just as the man of the house and his wife had reached the front steps on the way home from church the door was hurriedly thrown open and out rushed the cook, who called for "Help!" When she saw her mistress she declared between sobs that the kitchen range had exploded, and that her cousin had been killed. The mistress ran into the kitchen after sending her husband for the doctors and found the place covered with ashes and a young man apparently half dead, lying in a chair in front of the range. His head and face were apparently covered with blood, but it was soon discovered that he was still alive, as he said he was only stunned. The housewife immediately set to work to wash the man's head and face and prepare him for the doctors, but she was moved to merriment when she found that the supposed blood was only tomato juice. In truth the cousin was not injured at all. The explanation was that the cook had placed a can of tomatoes under the grate to melt the sealing on the lid, and that the explosion, which scattered the ashes and tomatoes, followed the expansion of the frozen liquid in the can. When the policeman and doctors arrived they were told the story and joined in the laugh, which was on the cook and her cousin.

FIELD FOR ARCHÆOLOGISTS.

Many Important Discoveries to Be Made in the Soudan.

From the London Chronicle: The opening up of the Soudan offers a rich field for the archaeologist, and Egyptology will be enriched by many important "finds." A large number of monuments of Egypt's power which have never been thoroughly investigated lie scattered about upper Nubia. The temples of Soleb, the ruins of the great Cushite cities Napata and Meroe, of which the latter is 560 miles above Assouan, between fifth and sixth cataracts, the antiquities at El-Mesaourat, eight hours' journey from Shendy, are all waiting for the archaeologist. In fact, it is almost a virgin country, for its antiquarian treasures have not been investigated since Cailliaud, the French traveler, studied them in the early part of this century. His work, "Voyage à Meroe, etc.," published in 1826, is still the main authority for a country which if not the cradle of Egyptian culture, as was at one time supposed, is full of memorials of the power of the Pharaohs. English archaeologists have not been able in following in the sirdar's wake. Dr. Wallis Budge, the keeper of the Egyptian and Assyrian departments at the British museum, was there last year, and has been visiting some of the antiquities in the neighborhood of Shendy this year. He returned to Cairo a few days ago from the Soudan. His discoveries have not been made public, and the result of his important investigations are impatiently awaited by all who take an interest in Egypt's wonderful past.

Comes with Croker's Friendship.

A pretty girl is telling how she became acquainted with Richard Croker, and what resulted therefrom. As Mr. Croker got on the cable car which was bearing her down town it gave one of those lurches against which even the dignity of so great a person as the Boss is unavailing, and the great man was unceremoniously precipitated into the lap of the pretty girl. As soon as Mr. Croker regained his equilibrium he tried to square himself with the young woman, and met with such success that they chatted sociably all the way downtown, and at the end of the route the Tammany chief gallantly assisted the girl to alight from the car. The policeman on duty at the crossing seeing Mr. Croker lift his hat and take leave of the girl, immediately hastened to pilot her across the street.

"You're a friend of Mr. Croker's?" he asked.

"Oh, yes," replied the girl, laughing to think she had never seen him until within half an hour. But since then that policeman is always on the lookout for the girl, and is ready to carry her across the muddy street or perform any deed of valor or service that the pretty friend of Mr. Croker might ask.—New York Press.

He Gained Notoriety.

Dentist—"Did you ever take gas before?"

Farmer Haycede—"Look here, smarty, that joke's gone fur enough, b'gosh 'limighty! Reckon that consarned hotel clerk's bin tellin' you about it, too."—Boston Journal.

Foolhardy Man.

Mrs. Kimpen—"I think Mr. Smith must have liked the beefsteak pie. He had two helpings of it."

The Tactless Boarder—"Possibly he did it on a wager."—Boston Transcript.

Austria is the country most lenient to murderers. In 10 years over 80C persons were found guilty of murder of whom only 23 were put to death.

THE UTE RESERVATION.

Indian Lands in Colorado Now Opened for Settlement.

A Washington dispatch says: The opening of the Southern Ute Indian reservation, which has been awaited with impatience for many months, has at last been accomplished, the President having issued his proclamation on April 4th, announcing the opening of these lands for settlement effective at noon, May 4, 1899.

This vast area of arable lands, fifteen by sixty miles in size, located on either side of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, south and east of Durango, cannot fail to attract a large and desirable class of settlers. The Ute Indians are entitled, under the law of 1895, to 374 allotments out of the entire tract. All the remainder of the area, about 636,000 acres, will be subject to entry under the desert homestead, timber and stone laws, and the laws governing the disposal of coal, mineral, stone and timber lands, and many of the Indian allotments will be leased by intelligent white men at reasonable rates. The lands embrace both valley and mesa or uplands, but the supply of water for irrigation is many times greater than will be called for. The soils are the sesni-adobe, sandy loam and red—the former being peculiarly adapted for the growth of grain and grasses, while the soils last named are unequalled for the growth of vegetables, alfalfa and fruit trees. Owing to the percentage of gypsum in the bottom lands, the yield of clover is as high as three and one-half tons to the acre.

Aside from the agricultural future of this great area of virgin soil, the stock industry gives promise of almost unlimited growth. The plateaus afford range for tens of thousands of head of cattle, horses and sheep, while tributary mining camps supply an abundant market noted for good prices.

Under Federal enactment, Ute Indians who so elect may accept allotments in severalty. The lands allotted to the Southern Utes aggregate about sixty thousand acres, divided equally between agricultural and grazing lands, and allotments are generally in compact form. The Indian may lease his allotment for a period of three years, for agricultural, and ten years for mining and grazing lands. The advantages of the leasing system are:

First—The lands are exempt from taxation and free from cost of water charges, as the Indians own the canals and ditches.

Second—The rental in most instances a small amount in cash and a share of the crop—generally one-third.

Third—Indians can be hired to work at small wages and spend their money at home, thus putting the money in circulation in the community.

Fourth—The Utes are paid $50,000 annually by the government. The treaty provides that this payment shall continue "forever." This money goes into circulation in the immediate region where it is distributed from the beautiful hand of Uncle Sam.

The act of Congress of February 20, 1895, which fixed the time for the President's proclamation six months from that date, but which has been delayed until now, cites how the land shall be taken up by the whites, and is as follows:

"And shall be subject to entry under the desert, homestead and townsite laws, and the laws governing the disposal of coal, mineral, stone and timber lands, but no homestead settler shall receive a title to any portion of such lands at less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and shall be required to make a cash payment of fifty cents per acre at the time filing is made upon any of said lands."

The desert settler's cash payment of fifty cents per acre are many. It shuts out the "professional boomer," and lends direct encouragement to citizenship in the bona fide, men of thrift, energy and industry.

The location of the lands in question lends them peculiar attractiveness in Colorado, so far as valuable farming lands extends, for even as this particular area embraces all that has been by virtue of being an Indian reserve, withheld from entry. It is the last chance for cheap, fertile and arable homes.

The land adjoins Durango, the city of Durango, which is the commercial, manufacturing and educational center of southwestern Colorado. The city enjoys a population of 5,000 and the singular distinction of being the best built city of its size in the West, being largely of brick and stone and embracing in its confines many costly business and residence structures, as well as extensive modern public school and church buildings. Durango numbers among its enterprises the extensive San Juan branch of the Omaha-Grant smelter, employing hundreds of men, several large coal and coke companies, electric street railways, two daily papers, iron works, flouring mills, manufacturing enterprises of various descriptions and many extensive wholesale and retail establishments. The city is the terminal of the Rio Grande system and enjoys as tributaries a large section of the San Juan mining country as well as the agricultural, orchard and range sections of southwestern Colorado, northern New Mexico and southeastern Utah. Durango's prosperity and commercial importance will be materially increased by opening for public entry under the homestead, timber and mineral laws the unallotted lands embraced within the boundaries of the Southern Ute reservation and provided for by congressional enactment, as the soils subject to entry are susceptible to the perfect growth of cereals, grasses, fruit and vegetables, and tributary to the best cash markets the West affords. To impress the homeseeker and those of an agricultural inclination with the superior merit and qualities of this section, it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that the extensive mining interests embraced in the San Juan country afford employment to many thousands of men who depend absolutely upon tributary agricultural sections for the products of the farm, ranch, range, orchard and garden. Durango is not dependent upon the ebb and flow of any one industry, but blends smelting, manufacturing, mining, coal, iron and precious metals with agriculture, horticulture and stock growing to an extent that renders the future a certainty as to commercial prominence and industrial success.

Gorilla's Shrieks Accounted For.

The gorilla is furnished with a sort of air-bag in the chest, over the lungs, connected with the windpipe. It is with the help of this organ the animal emits its terrific shrieks and roars.

A number of relics of Sir Walter Scott were recently sold at auction, among them being eighty-three letters which brought $1,125. His walking stick, a stout piece of ash cut in the woods of Abbotsford, was sold for $205, and two locks of his hair went for $10.50 each.

Chicago highwaymen have reached the point of reckless desperation where they drag a man from a railroad train and rob him. Their desperation is indicated by their willingness to take what the porter overlooked.

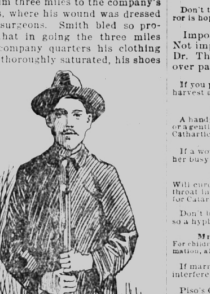
A GALLANT SOLDIER.

BRILLIANT RECORD OF A DAKOTA VOLUNTEER.

Smith Wins the Medal of Honor—His Encounter with Two Filipinos Who Sought to Assassinate Him Brings Its Reward.

(Sioux Falls, S. D., Letter.)

Among the gallant United States soldiers now upholding the honor of their country at Manila who have performed deeds which will win for them the coveted medal of honor is Thomas Smith, a private of Company E, South Dakota volunteers. To him was also accorded the honor of being personally congratulated by Gen. Otis. In an encounter with two Filipinos, who sought to assassinate him while on picket duty, Smith, after being badly wounded, shot and instantly killed one of his assailants and wounded the other so severely that he died a short time later. Sergeant Ricker, Corporal Wheeler and three privates, among them Private Smith, were assigned to outpost duty at Blockhouse No. 2, north of Manila. At 6:30 in the evening Private Smith went on picket duty. His beat was one of the most dangerous patrolled by American soldiers, passing along a narrow road thickly fringed with trees and bamboo thickets. Shortly after 7 o'clock, the hour having set, Private Smith discerned two Filipinos approaching him, apparently on their way to Manila. They were dressed in white and walked in single file, one about six feet behind the other. He challenged them and they answered promptly, the first greeting him with the words "Bueno noches, amego" (good evening, friend). The second repeated the greeting and accompanied it with a military salute. Smith replied in English, and shouldering his Springfield rifle turned to resume his beat. Just as they passed he carelessly turned his head to look after them. This fortunate circumstance saved his life, for instantly after passing him the second Filipino drew a machete, sprang at the sentry and aimed a terrific blow at his head. The stroke would practically have severed Private Smith's head from his body had he not caught sight of the descending knife in time to dodge slightly, causing the blade to miss its mark. As it was, the blow was sufficient to cut his left cheek open to the bone from the temple to the jaw. With the blood pouring forth in a stream he whirled to face the natives, who instantly took to their heels in their effort to escape. Smith raised his rifle and shot one of the fleeing natives through the heart before he had gone twenty feet. By this time he was so weak from pain and loss of blood that he was forced to drop to his knees, and while in this position he reloaded his rifle and fired a shot at the other Filipino, who was just disappearing in the edge of the thicket at the side of the road. This shot also took effect, for the dead body of the native was found next morning in the thicket, he having evidently crawled as far as possible before expiring, for the body was discovered some distance from the point where he disappeared in the underbrush, as Smith fired at him. Comrades, attracted by the firing, rushed to the aid of the brave soldier, and procuring a horse placed him upon the animal and conveyed him three miles to the company's quarters, where his wound was dressed by the surgeons. Smith bled so profusely that in going the three miles to the company quarters his clothing became thoroughly saturated, his shoes



PRIVATE THOMAS SMITH.

full and the horse covered with blood. He was afterward taken to the hospital. That a man after being so severely wounded should have the pluck, not only to face his foes and fight, but to kill one of his assailants on the spot and mortally wound the other, excited the admiration of all the soldiers at Manila. He was congratulated on his plucky fight by practically the whole army, even Gen. Otis calling upon him while in the hospital and shaking hands with him and commending him for his bravery. A fund was raised among the soldiers and officers, with which they purchased an elegant gold watch and presented it to the hero. The machete, a very fine one with an inlaid gold handle, which came so near being the means of ending his life, was found on the ground under the body of the native who was first killed, and this was also presented to him as a memento of the encounter. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Smith, live on a farm near Lake Preston, S. D., and are naturally very proud of their heroic son.

A Boarding House Conundrum.

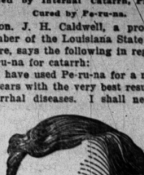
"When is a cla' like a hen in hot water?" inquired the facetious boarder, addressing nobody in particular. "I don't know," replied the landlady. "Please tell us." "When it is a chicken stew," was the rejoinder. And a deep hush fell upon the assemblage.—New York Journal

KIDNEY DISEASE,

Caused by Internal Catarrh, Promptly Cured by Peruna.

Hon. J. H. Caldwell, a prominent member of the Louisiana State Legislature, says the following in regard to Pe-ru-na for catarrh:

"I have used Pe-ru-na for a number of years with the very best results for catarrhal diseases. I shall never be



Hon. J. H. Caldwell.

without it. I never fail to recommend it when an opportunity presents itself."—J. H. Caldwell, Robeline, La.

Gilbert Hofer, Grays, Ky., says in a letter dated March 7th, 1894: "I have used four bottles of Pe-ru-na and I am well of my catarrh, and it cured my Bright's disease. I had been troubled for two years. I weigh twenty pounds more than I did before I was taken sick. I shall never be without Pe-ru-na."

Send for free catarrh book. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

If as a physician says, raw oysters are unhealthy, he should prescribe for them.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Don't think because time and tide wait for no man that no woman will wait for him.

Oh That Delicious Coffee!

Costs but 1c per lb. to grow. Salzer has the seed. German Coffee Berry pkg 25c. Java Coffee pkg. 15c. Salzer's New American Chicory 15c. Cut this out and send 15c for any of the above packages or send 30c and get all three pkgs. and great Catalogue free to JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis. (w.n.)

Don't wait until summer to buy thermometers; they are always lower in winter.

Coughs and colds, down to the very borderland of consumption, yield to the soothing, healing influences of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Don't think because a man possesses a shining intellect that he is lightheaded.

Two million Americans suffer the torturing pangs of dyspepsia. No need to. Burdock Blood Bitters cures. At any drug store.

Don't think every woman who looks in a mirror is hopelessly in love with herself.

Impossible to foresee an accident. Not impossible to be prepared for it. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—Monarch over pain.

If you plant your money while young you may harvest a fortune in after years.

Exactly What You Want.

A handy bottle to put just what you want into a purse or a gentleman's vest pocket is Cascarets Candy Cathartic; prevents illness. All druggists, 10 25 50c.

If a woman once poses as a beauty it keeps her busy trying to live up to it.

Carter's Ext. Smart Weed

Will cure a cold in one night, will cure sore throat in a few hours. Acts quick. Sure cure for Catarrh in every 1st bottle.

Don't break your word unless you can do it so a hyphen will fit it nicely.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

If marriage wasn't a lottery the law might not interfere in so many cases.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures.—George W. Lotz, Fulcher, La., August 26, 1895.

If a man is easily discouraged he will languish in obscurity.

We have never had a bottle returned. Proudly as sets the proprietors of Brown's Bronchial Troches.

If smiles are sunshine frowns must be cloudy weather.

PLEASED WITH ALBERTA.

An Excellent Report from Wisconsin and Minnesota Delegates.

The opinion of five delegates from Minnesota and Wisconsin, published by the Edmonton Bulletin over their names is very complimentary to Northern Alberta. The report says:

"We must say with all sincerity that driving all over the country for six days, we have not found one settler who was not more than pleased with the country and its products, and will not return to the lands he left. We have seen people here from all parts of the states and all doing well. We met a Dakota farmer by the name of McLean, who has informed us that he has raised more grain here in three years than he did in thirteen where he came from, on half as much ground. We have seen a number of others, both men and women, and all with much the same strain about Alberta. They all look well and contented; even the children are happy. In our drive over the country, in passing the numerous school houses we could only see happiness in the faces of the little ones. We noticed them all well dressed equal if not better than the 100 bushels to the acre, barley from 40 to 60 bushels and potatoes from 300 to 400 bushels to the acre. We have taken particular notice of the climate in regard to the difference between this country and our own. When we left Ada, Minnesota, we were in the midst of a real Dakota blizzard. When we arrived at Edmonton we found the people on the streets still wearing summer clothing, no mittens on their hands and far less use for them. The country is simply a garden, as we never dreamed of. The printed matter sent out by the government does not half tell of the grand country in Alberta, open for millions of people to make beautiful homes for themselves. Too much can not be said in praise. It is all and more than the greatest eulogist ever thought of giving to the public. We saw cattle and horses in herds grazing on the prairie like in summer time all sleek and fat. We were informed by several farmers that most of the stock ran out all winter. We also found the market extra good here for beef and pork. Hogs fetch 4½ cents live weight. A three-year-old steer will bring from $40 to $45 right from the prairie. Coal and wood are here in abundance. Coal is sold in the town of Edmonton for $2 per ton and farmers even receive coal at the mines themselves for 75 cents per load. Before closing we say to you one and all, come to Alberta, where there are homes for millions and a promise for something to lay by for an old age. We are well satisfied with this country and as evidence have each bought a half section of C. P. R. land in township 25, range 21 west of the 4th initial meridian, and will return next spring to reside. Hoping this may be of some benefit to the overburdened farmers of the United States."

Sent by Floyd Dean, son of E. S. Dean of Deansville, Utah, who is now in Alberta, and has taken up 160 acres there.

Francis I was known as the most skillful jouster of his country.

Try Grain-o! Try Grain-o!

Ask your grocer today 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 stomach receives it without distress. One-fourth of the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Themistocles was passionately fond of dancing and flute playing.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Nero was fond of music and attained great proficiency in the art.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist today and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Vicano could not listen to the sound of a flute without fainting.

PAINFUL PERIODS NO MORE

MRS. GEORGE OSMUN, of Belvidere, Warren Co., N. J., writes: "Suffering as I had from weakness, irregularities and backache for several years, a release from this suffering was a blessing. Oh! how I wish more suffering women would accept your kind offer and be relieved. There is no need for women to suffer. Mrs. Pinkham's advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will relieve them."

MRS. IDA PETERS, Milan, Tenn., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—When I wrote to you the first time asking your advice I was a great sufferer. Menstruations were irregular, sometimes a week too soon and then a week or two late, and when they appeared were very profuse; great pain and tenderness in the bowels, pain in back and limbs, leucorrhœa all the time. I was weak and nervous and had no appetite. Burning and choking sensation in my throat. I received your reply and followed all your instructions and now I am cured. I owe my recovery all to Mrs. Pinkham's advice and her wonderful remedies."

ELLA E. BRENNER, East Rochester, Ohio, writes: "I have been thankful a thousand times since I wrote to you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. I followed your advice carefully, and now I feel like a different person. My troubles were backache, headache, nervous tired feeling, painful menstruation and leucorrhœa. I took four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one box of Pills, one package of Sanative Wash and am now well."

Mrs. MAGGIE P. STIRK, New Berlin, Pa., writes: "I have suffered with terrible backache in the small of my back for about seven years, and could never get anything to help me. I tried several physicians, but found no help. I have now taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and feel like a different woman."

Mrs. H. A., 124 S. Cedar Street, Owosso, Mich., writes: "Nearly three years ago I wrote to you asking advice in regard to my health. I was so miserable; suffered from painful menstruation and backache, was nervous, dizzy and faint. I received such a kind letter from you, telling me just what to do. I followed your advice and I now am recommending Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I thank God for this pain destroyer."