

# LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN

GEO. E. BENSCHOTER, Editor and Pub.  
LOUP CITY, - - NEBRASKA.

No wise man will go to a June picnic without his umbrella and his rain coat.

The prevalence of the Panama hat is another evidence of our phenomenal prosperity.

Map agents will soon be upon us with the color scheme of South Africa brought down to date.

The Boy of Tunis, who died the other day, left fifty widows. They are still counting the orphans.

Sir Alfred Jones, who owns a few British ships, will not join the trust. That is, he thinks he won't.

Reforms would come in a day if we could just elect the college graduates to the legislature all in a bunch.

Ill health is trying to get the start of J. Pierpont Morgan. It will be interesting to watch the experiment.

The clergyman whose ideal angel can climb a fence evidently has become weary of the harp playing type.

That revolution in Venezuela does not appear to be as much of a joke as President Castro pretended to believe.

The news that Johann Most will stay in jail all summer sort of offsets the annual mosquito and grasshopper scourge.

The Italian cabinet minister who has had daily duels recently has learned the true meaning of the strenuous life.

Everybody admires Sir Thomas Lip-ton's pluck. He has ordered a new yacht, and will once more attempt the impossible.

The next time H. McK. Twombly makes an agreement in behalf of the Vanderbilt family he may have to exhibit the goods.

Low-necked, sleeveless gowns will be popular with mosquitoes at seaside and upper Michigan summer resorts, same as last season.

"The Pierpont Morgan of Japan." Under the benign influence of Western civilization the Japs are evidently becoming a trustful people.

Advice to aeronauts: Suspend operations till after the cyclone season. Some of the spring breezes would be a great strain on the dirigibility of your craft.

All of the poetry is knocked out of the airship business by the announcement from Prof. Langley that he is using the yellow-eyed buzzard as a model.

The treasurer of one of the Chicago theaters got erysipelas from money that he handled at the window. This is a strong argument in favor of passes.

The Philadelphia doctor who presented a \$350,000 bill to the heirs of a Pittsburg millionaire evidently has no fear of meeting his patients in a future life.

Just as soon as the young men get through with their graduating exercises they will begin "accepting positions" in the village groceries and livery stables.

From the eagerness with which Boers and British are falling on each other's necks it is evident that each is grateful for the help given to let the other go.

The Norwegian ship captain who saw floating islands must have scanned the horizon after sampling too many brands of the product that made Milwaukee famous.

Lawyers called as experts in a suit in court fixed as a reasonable fee for a lawyer \$100 a day or a little less. A few expert clients should have been called in to testify.

Baron Elich Shibusawa, the merchant prince of Japan, says Chicago is "such a quick happening city." Evidently he has seen some of the leading citizens eat a business lunch.

Edison says he can make an automobile that will go fast enough to take a man's breath away. Perhaps such a machine would be a good thing if it could be put into the hands of the right people.

At Monte Carlo when a man loses all his money he is given a railroad ticket and a policeman sees that he gets on the train safely. But that is merely a precaution to keep the town from becoming over-populated.

It is announced that the British authorities have introduced pingpong into imbecile wards of poorhouses for the purpose of affording the inmates an easy and innocent amusement at a small cost. So it seems the game has its value after all.

An Ohio judge considers an attempt on the part of a man to dictate what his wife shall eat, good grounds for divorce. Here is where woman has an advantage. She simply sets out on the table what she pleases and lets her husband take his choice.

# PROTECTION FACTS

RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED UNDER THE DINGLEY LAW.

Enormous Increase of the Business of the Telegraph and Telephone Companies Compared with Corresponding Period Ending Five Years Ago.

Time was when the telegraph message may have been considered a luxury, but for many years it has been a necessity and is as much an indication of prosperity or adversity as the weather vane is an indication of the direction of the wind. The large business house must resort to the telegraph many times a day, while the individual knows the value of saving a few hours, sometimes a few minutes, in important transactions. The following table shows the receipts of the Western Union Telegraph company for the past fourteen fiscal years:

1889...	\$20,783,194	1896...	\$22,612,736
1890...	22,387,029	1897...	22,638,859
1891...	23,034,327	1898...	23,915,733
1892...	23,706,405	1899...	23,954,312
1893...	24,978,443	1900...	24,758,570
1894...	21,852,655	1901...	26,354,151
1895...	22,218,019	1902*	27,850,000

\*Estimated.  
It will be seen that up to 1893 there was a constant increase. From 1893 to 1897 there was a decrease, while from 1897 there has been not only a recovery of the business lost during the free trade Wilson-Gorman tariff, but a very substantial increase. This great increase during the operation of the Dingley tariff, it must be remembered, has been gained in spite of an enormous advance in telephone business. Besides the constantly increasing business of the Western Union company there has been a proportionate increase in the business of the Postal Telegraph company and over railroad and private wires.

The increase in telephone business can be seen from the following figures of subscribers and employees since 1894:

Calendar year.	Subscribers.	Employees.
1894.....	237,186	10,421
1895.....	243,432	11,094
1896.....	281,695	11,930
1897.....	325,244	14,425
Average annual increase.....	29,353	1,335
1898.....	384,230	16,682
1899.....	465,180	19,668
1900.....	632,946	25,741
1901.....	800,880	32,837
Average annual increase.....	138,883	5,385

Nearly five times the average annual increase under the protective Dingley tariff as under the free trade Wilson-Gorman tariff. It will be interesting in this connection to compare the annual number of telephone messages in different countries. They were as follows, according to the latest statistics:

Austria-Hungary, 1899.....	116,724,879
Russia, 1898.....	103,426,088
Germany, 1899.....	540,324,356
France, 1898.....	141,226,883
Great Britain, 1900.....	639,476,448
United States, 1901.....	2,300,000,000

The United States does more telephoning than all the rest of the world combined at a rate of from 5 to 10 cents a message. All this has been made possible by the great prosperity brought to the country by the Dingley tariff.

**A Serious Objection.**  
The New Orleans Times-Democrat concurs in the view lately expressed by the American Economist "that if it is lawful and constitutional for congress to appropriate money for the relief of distress on the island of Martinique, then it will be lawful and constitutional for congress to relieve distress on the island of Cuba in a similar manner." The Times-Democrat says:

"There remains the constitutional doubt whether the revenue of the United States, collected by means of a customs tax, can be given to a foreign government. The Martinique disaster offers the Republicans some slight consolation. We are giving the Martiniquans a half million dollars of our money because of the disaster to their island and a threatened famine. May we not make the rebate on Cuba a similar gift intended to protect the island from a threatened bankruptcy and great suffering and distress among its people; in other words, grant it as charity, as it really is? In this way the donation would be made as the best sugar men insisted it ought to be made, out of the federal treasury, at the expense of the whole people, instead of at the expense of a single industry."

But there is one very serious objection to the rebate or outright donation plan that must not be lost sight of. It would be of no advantage to the sugar trust!

**Congress and Cuba.**  
The winners of the victory in the house are taunted with being in revolt against party discipline, when the fact is that military sponsors of a new departure in economics were in revolt against the deencies of the party. Added to their offensive presence in the affair was that of the Cuban junta, dictating to the people of this country what they shall do in a policy profoundly affecting every American interest. Added to their appearance in the affair was its invasion by the resident of New York who recently went to Cuba for the first time in a quarter of a century to be inaugurated president. He has been an excellent professor of languages, no doubt, and would have been equally successful in music and dancing if he had added those accomplishments to his repertoire. But he

is not known among the masters of economic science, nor even among its students, nor yet among its tyros. He may make a good President of Cuba, for all that, but one thing is sure—he cannot appear in the dual character of President of that Republic and economic manager of this.

The people are just getting a trifle fatigued with Cuba. The Republican party shows signs of surfeit therewith. We have had Cuba for three meals a day since 1898. We were thrown into spasms of sympathy and rage by an artfully overdrawn appeal to our sympathies, and have been involved in difficulties and expenses of which the next three generations will not see the end. It is time to talk about something else, time to take account of stock at home and see what is doing. —San Francisco Call.

## INCREASED FREE-TRADE.

It is Being Accomplished Under the Dingley Tariff.

It would be supposed from the denunciation of the Dingley tariff that it taxes everything imported, but the truth is that over one-half of the articles imported are on the free list and nearly one-half of import values come in free of duty. For the month of April, the dutiable imports amounted to \$42,070,313. For the same month the imports that paid no customs duty amounted to \$33,752,873. That is a pretty big slice of free-trade.

For the period of ten months ending with April, the dutiable imports aggregated \$422,626,741. Admitted free, \$331,890,984. Isn't 331 millions in ten months free of duty rather a startling protest against the partisan outcry about a "Chinese wall" shutting out foreign products?

There is another and significant phase of this economic condition that is worthy of attention. The increase of dutiable imports for the ten months' period was \$22,743,452. For the same period the increase of non-dutiable imports—foreign products that paid no tax—amounted to \$55,649,466—or more than double the increase of the imports that paid duty under the Dingley tariff. If that isn't rushing on toward free-trade, the dictionary is unable to define the process. Meanwhile the country is unprecedentedly prosperous. Our Democratic friends will find hard sledding trying to work up popular sentiment for the repeal of the protective tariff. Our imports, which amounted for the twelve months ending with April, 1897, to \$675,740,940, under the Democratic tariff, mounted up under the Republican tariff for the corresponding period ending with April 1902, to \$901,565,085, an increase of \$223,824,145. These figures are official and form their own comment.—Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye.

## Will It Come to This?



## Be Calm.

At the present time there seems to be some difference of opinion as to what attitude a Republican ought to take on the tariff, whether he ought to be proud of the American policy which was so strongly demanded in 1896 and the return to which made prosperity so abounding in 1900 that even the Democratic party did not dare to resolve against it. But it is best to suspend judgment for the present. This is a time of unsettlement and high prices. April was a bad month. It looked as if it was the first month of a protracted spring drouth. Business began to feel panicky on account of it. But the rains came and conditions are going back to the normal. The people are getting over their scare. They are becoming more calm. Fortunate is the man who can contain himself during times of panics or incipient panics. There is no good reason why any man should change his view on the tariff. It is just as good a thing now as it was in 1892 or 1896 or 1900. Simply because conditions have changed a little industrially is no reason for immediately modifying one's views on a cardinal principle.

The idea of ripping everything up every time a little discouragement overtakes business conditions, is really a very detrimental idea. In times of stress one should learn to suspend judgment.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

## Protection From Whom?

A Democratic exchange says: "Now we want protection from our industries." It speaks from a partisan standpoint. The unexampled prosperity of the country means disaster for the Democratic party. But then we want protection from that party much worse than "we want protection from our industries."—Benton (Ill.) Republican.

## Demonstrated.

The value of the Dingley law has been demonstrated, and there is not the slightest evidence that the time has yet arrived to change any of its provisions.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II. JULY 13: EXODUS 20: 1-11—THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

Golden Text—"Thou Shalt Love the Lord Thy God with All Thy Heart"—Luke 10:27—Incidents of the Journey to Sinai.

I. Introductory. Two New Lessons in Trust.—Ex. 17, 18. The first lesson in God's wilderness training school was one of trust, taught by the manna. God now thought the Israelites' faith strong enough to lead them away from the borderland of Sin, eastward, deeper into the desert. But alas! their trust was still weak. After two stages (Num. 32: 12, 13), which brought them near to Sinai, their water supply gave out, and they were almost ready to stone Moses in their despair. The great leader would not work the miracle before the threatening throng, but took some of the elders for witnesses, and went on ahead of the march to a great rock in Mt. Horeb. This rock he named Meribah (strife), because of the conduct of the people. There God manifested his presence; and Moses, taking, very fittingly, the staff with which he had worked water miracles in Egypt and at the Red Sea, smote the rock, from which a refreshing stream immediately issued.

The Second Lesson in Trust.—The people's faith, though manifested in strength, was not yet strong enough to be immediately put to a severe test. They had reached Rephidim, which is probably the modern Wady Feiran, the most fertile oasis in the entire district. Here the desert tribe of Midianites made a fierce attack upon the invading host. It was the Israelites' first battle. Would this nation of slaves stand their ground? Moses took his position on the hill, seven hundred feet high, now called Jebel Tahanch, overlooking the valley. In a passion of entreaty, he held up to heaven the rod, symbol of God's frequent mercies. The great leader had already discovered in Joshua a worthy assistant, and Joshua commanded the chosen man, selected for the battle. It was observed that when, for weariness, Moses' hands sank down, the Amalekites prevailed, but when he lifted them to heaven, Israel prevailed; therefore Aaron, and Hur (Miriam's husband) supported the arms on either side, and thus became, for all succeeding ages, types of modest, faithful assistants. By sunset the desert tribes were thoroughly defeated; and to commemorate this second lesson in trust, Moses reared an altar, which he named Jehovah-nissi, The Lord is my banner.

II. How the Law was Given.—Ex. 19. It was now three months after the crossing of the Red Sea. This momentous event, unparalleled in history till Christ came, was prepared for by three days' purification. A cordon was drawn about the sacred mountain, that the people might not touch it. The awful voice of Jehovah summoned Moses upon the heights.

In the midst of these stupendous scenes, Moses was commanded by God to address the people with the reminder, "How I bare you on eagles' wings, and brought you unto myself," calling to mind the story of their great deliverance. It was this God, so powerful and gracious, that demanded their allegiance. When the voice of the people took the oath of allegiance, "All that the Lord hath spoken we will do," Moses reported these words to the Lord, and the way was open for the proclaiming of the law of duty.

III. The Authority for the Law.—Ex. 20: 1, 2. "And God spake all these words." This supreme law is issued by the supreme authority. The divine authorship of the commandments is proved by their astonishing unlikeliness to anything man has ever written. There is nothing comparable to them in all the literature of Egypt, from which Moses and his people had come. Moody tells about an infidel who was converted by perceiving how impossible it is that Moses could have originated this unparalleled and majestic code. For more than three thousand years it has been the great cornerstone of the world's law, and it is as true now as it was in the days of Moses.

2. "I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage." God's authority is his beneficence. "How do you know there is a God?" some one asked an Arab. He answered, "How do I know whether a man or a camel passed my tent last night?" Everywhere we can see the footprints of a loving Father. Because God had led the Israelites thus far, he had the right to prescribe laws for their future.

IV. The First Commandment, The Duty of Supreme Service of God.—V. 3. "What is forbidden?" 3. "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." That is, "in addition to me, in my presence." The first commandment forbids idolatry, which consists in loving anything or any one more than God. It requires whole-hearted service of God, and especially the sincere worship which is at the basis of all service. It forbids heart idols, idols of wealth or ambition or vanity or fashion, as well as idols made of wood and stone.

Why is Idolatry Forbidden? Because the Israelites had lived for centuries in idolatrous Egypt. Because they were bound for another idolatrous country. Because idolatry was to be their great temptation through all their history. Because there is only one God. Because he deserves our supreme devotion. Because whoever gives him a second place soon comes to give him no place at all. The Israelites proved this, time and again. V. The Duty of Pure Worship.—What is forbidden? 4. "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image." This does not forbid painting and sculpture, for the Hebrews themselves were commanded to place golden cherubim in the very holy of holies. That is what is forbidden—worship of God under any material image. When the Israelites, soon after this, made the golden calf, they broke the second commandment. Indeed, though they called the calf a symbol of the one God, they had really broken the first commandment in their hearts, or they would never have set up the idol.

How Can We Obey? (1) We must not allow any material thing, such as money, fine clothes, costly houses, or physical beauty, to come between us and God. (2) We must hold exalted thoughts of God and Christ. Farrar teaches that this commandment is broken by all that set up, in our hearts or in our minds, false ideals of the Divine Being. (3) The Hebrews were in no danger of worshipping the golden cherubim in the holy of holies, because between them and the calf a symbol of the one God, they had really broken the first commandment in their hearts, or they would never have set up the idol.

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The Late President's Doctor's Bills. The amount to be paid to the surgeons who attended President McKinley in Buffalo will not exceed \$25,000. Many unauthorized statements have been made regarding the surgeons' compensation, some placing it as high as \$150,000. This has been exaggerated guess work. The surgeons have not sent in bills. They declined to send in any, saying the question of compensation must be settled entirely apart from any bills rendered by them.

# HAS UNIQUE MASONIC HONOR.

Experiences of a Maryland Brother While Traveling in the East.

Thomas J. Shryock, grand master of the Masonic grand lodge of Maryland, was one of the big excursion party which sailed from New York some months ago on the big ocean liner Celtic for a tour of the Mediterranean and interesting spots contiguous thereto. After the party had been at sea for a day or so it was discovered that 167 members of the Masonic fraternity were on board. These formed the Celtic Masonic association and elected Gen. Shryock president. In virtue of his distinguished office the general presided at a lodge meeting of Syrian and American Masons held in a cavern under the site of King Solomon's temple at Jerusalem—"the first lodge held here," it is said, "since the time of Solomon." In connection with this interesting event—in which representatives of twenty-six grand lodges participated—Gen. Shryock was elected an honorary member of the Royal Solomon Mother lodge of Jerusalem. While in Egypt he enjoyed the unique honor of being made an honorary grand master of the grand lodge of Egypt, receiving special courtesies from the grand master of the grand lodge of that country, namely, Idris Bey Raghel, under whose auspices he attended a meeting of Bad Helouan lodge in the desert, twenty miles from Cairo.

## ORGANIZED "INFERNO CLUB."

Statesmen at Washington Form a Unique Assemblage.

Senator Depew, Senator Burrows and a number of other statesmen who like to have a good time have organized the "Inferno club." It meets daily in the restaurant at noon and its sessions are described as hair raising. The organization is an outgrowth of the debate on the Philippine bill. The members of the club say they have heard such horribly harrowing stories of the atrocities committed by the American soldiers told by the opponents of the measure that they secure no satisfaction in the articles printed in newspapers because they are so unexciting and dull, so the club was formed in order to supply this deficiency. Each day some member of the club tells a blood-and-thunder story, which he dresses up in the fiercest language at his command. Senator Depew so far bears the palm, as he related to the members the narrative of a railroad ride during which took place a robbery, a murder, a suicide and a wreck. Innumerable people were killed and there was more blood shed than has been shed in the Samar campaign.

## Depew's Automobile Face.

Senator Depew is rapidly acquiring the automobile face. He went spinning up the avenue to the capitol yesterday in a machine of the latest cut with Mrs. Depew, but it was plain to see that he did not like his position of chauffeur any too well. He had many narrow escapes from street cars and vehicles and his phiz wore a sort of "Well, what's going to happen next?" look. Mr. Depew is nevertheless a confirmed automobilist. So deeply does he love the horseless carriage idea permeate him that the other day in discussing the omnibus claims bill he referred to it as the automobile claims bill. When his attention was called to the slip he replied: "Only an antediluvian would call it an omnibus bill in these days of improved vehicles."

## His Qualifications.

He was pleading his cause earnestly.

"I am wealthy," he said, "and could make ample provision for you."

She nodded and checked one point off on her fingers.

"I have had experience with the world," he continued.

"I have passed the frivolous point," he went on, "and I have the steadfastness, the age and the wisdom to guard and guide you well."

"The points you make are strong ones," she said, "but they lead undeviatingly to the conclusion that you would make an excellent father for me. You have all the necessary qualifications, but just now I am looking for a husband."

## What She Would Say.

They were seated on the sofa in the parlor. His false, curling mustache was very near to the painted roses on her cheeks. He was doubtful, after all, whether notwithstanding the innumerable vows of undying devotion that had passed between them, he really loved her with the twenty-two carat, ten-ton power that he ought to, if he was to regard her as his future wife, and he wondered how he could break the news gently. So in a very low voice he said:

"What would you say, darling if I should tell you that you can never be mine?"

"I should say, pet," she answered, "that I've got a nice bundle of your letters that would help to make it expensive for you."

## The Deceitful Man.

Official—I am greatly grieved, madam, to have to be the bearer of such sad intelligence, but I am obliged to inform you, nevertheless, that your husband was killed on our railroad to-day.

Madam—Good heavens! Is it possible?

Official—It is too true, madam. He was killed instantly, and his head and limbs so badly lacerated that all we could recover of him was his trunk.

Madam—His trunk? Did he have his trunk with him? The treacherous villain! He deliberately told me he was only going away for the day.

# What About Your School Houses?

You may not this season be able to build a new one, or make the radical changes in the old one that you had in contemplation, but there is no school district in the United States that cannot afford to tint with Alabastine the interior of their buildings, thus making them more attractive, getting colors made with special reference to their effects on the eyes of the pupils, getting a sanitary and rock base cement coating that will not harbor disease germs.

The closely crowded school rooms need all the safeguards to the health of the pupil that intelligent officials can surround them with, and all sanitarians unite in saying that Alabastine is the only proper material to be used on such walls.

Perseverance is failing nineteen times and succeeding the twentieth.—J. Anderson.

## INSIST ON GETTING IT.

Some grocers say they don't keep DeLancey Starch because they have a stock in hand of 12 oz. brands, which they know cannot be sold to a customer who has once used the 16 oz. pkg. DeLancey Starch for same money.

It is a relief for a woman to cry when angry, and the same for a man to swear.

The average person who picks up a railroad time folder does not realize the enormous amount of work which the preparation of such a publication involves.

The big Burlington System, for instance, has a general time folder made up from sixteen different division operating time tables. The folder contains 2,000 names of towns, gives the schedules of over 500 trains, and whenever there is a change in time, sixty thousand figures have to be carefully checked and corrected.

From the lowest depth there is a path to the highest height.—Carlyle.

## Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

One today is worth two tomorrows.—Franklin.

To the housewife who has not yet become acquainted with the new things of everyday use in the market and who is reasonably satisfied with the old, we would suggest that a trial of DeLancey Cold Water Starch be made at once. Not alone because it is guaranteed by the manufacturers to be superior to any other brand, but because each 16 oz. package contains 16 ozs., while all the other kinds contain but 12 ozs. It is safe to say that the lady who once uses DeLancey Starch will use no other. Quality and quantity must win.

A brave man hazards life, but not his conscience.—Schiller.

## LOW RATES TO THE EAST

Via the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. to Chautauque and return, July 4th and 25th; \$14.00 for the round trip. Portland, Maine, and return, July 6th to 9th, one fare for the round trip; return limit may be extended to Aug. 15th. Providence, R. I., and return, July 7-8-9, one fare for the round trip; return limit may be extended to Aug. 15th. Full information on application to C. F. Daly, Chief A. G. P. A., Chicago.

A healthy, definite purpose is a remedy for a thousand ills.—O. S. Marden.

## Rang for William and Victoria.

James Haworth, aged 81 years, intends to pull the bell rope in St. Paul's cathedral on coronation day. He rang the bells for the death of William IV, for the accession of Queen Victoria, the birth of all her children, and her two jubilees, and for the accession of Edward VII.

# MISS VIRGINIA GRANES

Tells How Hospital Physicians Use and Rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Twelve years continuous service at the sick bed in some of our prominent hospitals, as well as at private homes, has given me varied experiences with the diseases of women. I have nursed some



MISS VIRGINIA GRANES, President of Nurses' Association, Watertown, N.Y. most distressing cases of inflammation and ulceration of the ovaries and womb. I have known that doctors used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when everything else failed with their patients. I have advised my patients and friends to use it and have yet to hear of its first failure to cure.

"Four years ago I had falling of the womb from straining in lifting a heavy patient, and knowing of the value of your Compound I began to use it at once, and in six weeks I was well once more, and have had no trouble since. I am most pleased to have had an opportunity to say a few words in praise of your Vegetable Compound, and shall take every occasion to recommend it."

MISS VIRGINIA GRANES.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has stood the test of time, and has cured thousands.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.