

Telephones 618-624.

See, Feb. 23, 1900.

New Ready-to-Wear Goods in our Cloak Dept.

Such as fine tailor-made suits, new house wrappers—new petticoats—and dress skirts.

Everything we show is made right. The styles are the latest. The tailor suits which we sell are equal if not better than the custom made suits which are sold at double our prices.

Beautiful tailor suits, made in the new Etou effect, in black and gray chevise, skirts and coats all lined in the finest taffeta. Skirts made with either single or double box plained back, at \$30.00 and \$35.00.

We have a corps of expert fitters who know their business.

We Close Our Store Saturdays at 6 P. M.

AGENTS FOR FOSTER KID GLOVES AND McCALL'S PATTERNS.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & Co.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA. Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

ASKS PAPER TRUST INQUIRY

American Newspaper Publishers Association Wants Congress to Investigate.

INCREASE IN PRICES ARBITRARY

Means Confiscation of Profits or Actual Loss to the Publishers—Proposed Inquiry Free of Particularity.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The American Newspaper Publishers' association, comprising many of the large newspapers of the United States, for the last three days in convention at the Waldorf-Astoria, in this city, gave thorough consideration to the sudden increase in the price of white paper and the reasons therefor.

Whereas, The price of printing paper used by newspapers in the United States has been arbitrarily increased from 10 to 100 per cent without reason or warrant to be found in the conditions of the industry itself, and

Whereas, It is the common belief that this increase is due to the workings of a trust, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Newspaper Publishers' association, re-constituting in this case not only its own members, but the 25,000 newspapers of the United States, calls upon congress to provide, by means of a special committee, into the conditions described to the end that suitable legislation may be provided to remedy this condition of affairs, in the interest of the best source of public information provided for the people, to-wit: The newspaper press, the interest of the founders of the republic held in the highest regard.

The attention of congress is directed to five bills now in the hands of the ways and means committee, not necessarily to aid the passage of any one of them, but as evidence of a great demand for some form of remedial legislation to which the inquiry we request will be preliminary. We believe the entire agitation against trusts presents no more concrete example than this, and your petitioners, relying upon the desire of congress to legislate in the interests of the people, believe you will accept the opportunity to make this inquiry in the spirit in which it is demanded.

The newspapers, fair to state, unlike most forms of industry, sell at a fixed price and have no means of putting the increased cost upon the consumer. In instances it means the complete confiscation of profits and in many others creates an actual loss.

The apparently sincere desire of all parties to deal with the trust question rests upon the inquiry into its condition as business and makes it what it is intended to be, an inquiry in the public interest.

The following officers were re-elected: M. H. Kaufman, Washington Star, president; M. A. McKee, Cincinnati Post, vice president; W. C. Bryant, Brooklyn Times, secretary; Edward P. Call, New York Evening Post, treasurer. Executive committee, W. L. Loran, Philadelphia; H. L. W. Hamilton, Chicago; J. S. W. Clark, Boston Herald; F. E. Whitcomb, Boston Herald; C. W. Knap, St. Louis Republic; Charles H. Taylor, Boston Globe, and Joseph T. Nevin, Pittsburgh Leader.

FIRE RECORD.

Masonic Temple at London, Ont. LONDON, Ont., Feb. 23.—The Masonic temple was destroyed by fire today. Nothing remains but the walls. The Great North-western Electric office, St. Ignace's wholesale liquor store, the office of the Northern Life Assurance company, Parke & Purdon, barristers; Roach Bros. and C. E. Turner, brokers; F. E. Butler, broker; Keene Furniture company, the Grand opera house, R. G. Dun & Co. and the Dominion Loan and Savings company's place were in ruins.

The Masonic temple was the finest structure in the city. The loss will be in the neighborhood of \$200,000. The fire is said to have originated on the stage of the opera house.

Hotel at Birmingham. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 23.—The explosion of a gasoline stove in the basement of the Metropolitan hotel this afternoon was followed by a fire which burned that building and the Hewlett block adjoining, causing a loss of about \$100,000. The insurance amount to about three-fourths of the loss. A telegram was sent to Montgomery asking for aid. An hour later, however, the fire was under control and the request for help from Montgomery was countermanded. The Bernys bank will lose all its books, money and fixtures from its building. A company of militia was called to guard the coin and keep back the crowd.

Seven Business Houses. BARABOO, Wis., Feb. 23.—Seven business firms were wiped out by fire at Wisconsin today. For a time it seemed probable that the entire village was doomed. The loss amounts to \$60,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Dev Goods Store Destroyed. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 23.—Fire broke out under a counter on the ground floor of

“Good Beginnings” Make Good Endings.”

You are making a good beginning when you commence to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for any trouble of your blood, stomach, kidneys or liver. Persistently taking this great medicine will bring you the good ending of perfect health, strength and vigor.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The republican state committee today selected New York City, April 17, for holding the state convention to elect delegates-at-large to the national republican convention at Philadelphia.

New York Republican Convention. NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The republican state committee today selected New York City, April 17, for holding the state convention to elect delegates-at-large to the national republican convention at Philadelphia.

William Volght. NORFOLK, Neb., Feb. 23.—(Special.)—William Volght, aged 72, died of dropsy at the home of his daughter today. Funeral services will be conducted Friday from St. Paul's Lutheran church.

Road Will Reorganize. NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—It was announced today that Vermyle & Co., Hallgren & Co. and Heidebach, Ickelheimer & Co. had signified their willingness, at the request of a majority of the stockholders of the Third Avenue road, to undertake the reorganization of that property. It was also stated that this syndicate would at the first opportunity confer with the creditors' protective committee with a view of securing co-operation.

Industrious Commission Will Make Certain Suggestions to Congress. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—It was stated today that the industrial commission has decided to make certain recommendations to the treasury department in regard to trusts, and these will be forwarded to congress next Tuesday or Wednesday, together with the testimony taken by the commission on the subject of trusts. A sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Smythe, Harris, M. D. Litchford, L. D. Livingston, Senator Koyne, and Mr. Lawrence, will be sent to investigate industrial conditions in the south.

Mrs. Daniel Manning Appointed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Under the joint resolution of congress the president has appointed Mrs. Daniel Manning as a commissioner to represent the United States

at the National Exposition of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the university of the Lafayette statue in Paris and at the Paris exposition.

TEXT OF THE FINANCE BILL

Agreement on the Items Reached by Republican Members.

FOUNDATION FOR OUR MONETARY SYSTEM

Provides that Legal Tender of United States shall be Issued by a Gold Standard and Gold Certificate State Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The republican members of the conference committee on the finance bill reached an agreement today. The democratic conference members in and without their opposition to the bill was ordered reported.

The text of the bill, as agreed upon and as it will be reported by the conferees and as it probably will become a law, is as follows:

Section 1.—That the dollar consisting of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, as established by section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall be the standard unit of value, and the gold coin issued by the treasury of the United States shall be maintained at that standard.

Section 2.—That the secretary of the treasury to set apart in the treasury a reserve fund of one hundred million dollars, to be known as the reserve fund for the redemption of United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890.

This fund shall be used for redemption purposes only, and shall be maintained at that level, and the duty of the secretary of the treasury to maintain such reserve fund, and to maintain such reserve fund for the redemption of United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890.

Section 3.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 4.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 5.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 6.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 7.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 8.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 9.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 10.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 11.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 12.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 13.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 14.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 15.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 16.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 17.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 18.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 19.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 20.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 21.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 22.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 23.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 24.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 25.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 26.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 27.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 28.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 29.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 30.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 31.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 32.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 33.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 34.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 35.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Section 36.—That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive in exchange for the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 11, 1890, the gold coin of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

PORTO RICA BILL MAY FAIL

General Miles, who has promised the natives the "immunities and blessings" of our government and they had crowned him with garlands and had kissed the flag. He would never vote, he said, to violate the pledge that general Miles had made.

PROMISES OF GENERAL MILES

General Miles, who has promised the natives the "immunities and blessings" of our government and they had crowned him with garlands and had kissed the flag. He would never vote, he said, to violate the pledge that general Miles had made.

Mr. Littlefield then took up the legal phases of the question. He concluded: "May our flag float over the whole republic, in the Orient and in the West, over the Pearl of the Americas and the 10,000 islands near far-off Cuba, upon land and sea, over school, home and church, the emblem of our integrity and good faith, of liberty and freedom, of the inextinguishable blessings of Christian civilization, of human rights guaranteed to every man by the laws of God and the laws of our nation, and upon the evanescent will of state or national legislatures, too often frightened at their own shadows; rights embedded in the constitution, not floating as empty bubbles on the perturbed surface of eloquent promises, rights which are either world-wide, not ephemeral and circumscriptive; of opportunity, not of oppression, and of regeneration, not repression. Thus, and thus only, shall it be ever remain, by the blessing and favor of Almighty God, and by the united and unshaken symbol of our honor and glory and splendor."

Sen. Lacey of Iowa followed in support of the bill. He had visited Porto Rico and he spoke with the advantage of personal observation. He urged that the needs of the island could be met by this bill without the necessity of having taxgatherers go among the people.

At the night session Sulzer of New York vigorously opposed the bill as unwarranted and unconstitutional and against the rights of the Porto Ricans and the policy and traditions of this country.

He said, "It is a hard road to travel under the constitution. We want no Porto Rican stepdaughter in the union, but one grand galaxy of sister states enjoying equal rights and equal prerogatives under the constitution."

Other speakers included Messrs. White of North Carolina, for the bill, and Lloyd of Missouri, Little of Arkansas, and W. E. Williams of Illinois, Burnett of Alabama, Stark of Nebraska, Ryan and Green of Pennsylvania, Daly of New Jersey and Gilber of Kentucky, against the bill.

At 9:35 the house adjourned.

STOP THE CONGRESS AND WRITE OFF THE GOLD

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 5c.

MORE OF ATKINSON'S TYPE

Persons gather in Philadelphia to Denounce the Government of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The second day's session of the eastern conference of anti-imperialists was characterized by the adoption of a strong resolution condemning the expansion policy of the administration. During the discussion President McKinley was severely criticised and held personally responsible for the "criminal aggression of the country."

Today's proceedings began with an executive meeting of the committee on resolutions, of which Herbert Welch of this city is chairman. The resolution drafted by this committee was unanimously adopted with slight amendments. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the present administration under the leadership of President McKinley has undertaken today the most serious violation of the United States over various tropical islands, and in doing so has committed a crime against the inhabitants of these islands who have no constitutional right.

Resolved, That this policy violates the principles upon which our government rests and which we have solemnly sworn to defend. It also endangers the permanency of free institutions in our country.

Resolved, That we will support no man for the presidency or for congress who has not been declared to be absolutely opposed to this policy and that we will support no man for either office who favors it.

Resolved, That we request the executive committee of our national league to call a national convention at such a time as they think wise for the purpose of securing united action by all who hold these views.

Several of the delegates objected to the use of President McKinley's name on the ground that it was unwise to insert personalities into a resolution of this nature. The resolution when first presented placed the responsibility for the war in the Philippines with the republican party, under the leadership of President McKinley, but on motion of Moorfield Storey of Massachusetts the words, "the present administration" were substituted, in offering the amendment Mr. Storey said that the members of President McKinley's cabinet, who at heart were opposed to the policy of imperialism, but who by their silence supported it, should be made to bear their share in the responsibility. Answering the objections of these delegates, Mr. Welch said that the name of McKinley, Frank Stephens of this city said:

"That murderer is the man who is chiefly to blame for the shame that rests upon this country and his name should not be removed."

Senator Hoar came in for some criticism. Several of the delegates declared that little assistance could be expected from him owing to his staunch support of the president.

"We want it to go out to the world," said Mr. Storey, "that our anti-imperialism is not of that sort."

Herbert Welch in discussing the resolution said he regarded the administration's imperialistic policy as "the breaking down of the American union."

Mr. Daniel also held that the weight of precedent was largely in Quay's favor. In concluding he said:

"The senate is at once a legislative body, an executive body and an judicial body. When I hear senators say that we should lay aside this matter so that a Hawaiian bill or Porto Rican bill or any other bill shall be considered it seems to me that the senator has not risen to his proper dignity and that in treating his brother senator as he ought to be treated when he is knocking at the gates of the body with a perfect credential as his own, I shall never vote—unless, indeed, in some great public emergency, when everything else must give way—to postpone the consideration of public policy. The first step in the organization of a body is to ascertain who are its members. According to the constitution it has been ascertained that we are members of this body, but there is no legislation in regard to trusts, and these will be forwarded to congress next Tuesday or Wednesday, together with the testimony taken by the commission on the subject of trusts. A sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Smythe, Harris, M. D. Litchford, L. D. Livingston, Senator Koyne, and Mr. Lawrence, will be sent to investigate industrial conditions in the south."

Mrs. Daniel Manning Appointed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Under the joint resolution of congress the president has appointed Mrs. Daniel Manning as a commissioner to represent the United States

at the National Exposition of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the university of the Lafayette statue in Paris and at the Paris exposition.

at the National Exposition of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the university of the Lafayette statue in Paris and at the Paris exposition.

at the National Exposition of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the university of the Lafayette statue in Paris and at the Paris exposition.

at the National Exposition of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the university of the Lafayette statue in Paris and at the Paris exposition.

at the National Exposition of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the university of the Lafayette statue in Paris and at the Paris exposition.

at the National Exposition of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the university of the Lafayette statue in Paris and at the Paris exposition.

at the National Exposition of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the university of the Lafayette statue in Paris and at the Paris exposition.

at the National Exposition of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the university of the Lafayette statue in Paris and at the Paris exposition.

at the National Exposition of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the university of the Lafayette statue in Paris and at the Paris exposition.

at the National Exposition of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the university of the Lafayette statue in Paris and at the Paris exposition.

at the National Exposition of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the university of the Lafayette statue in Paris and at the Paris exposition.

at the National Exposition of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the university of the Lafayette statue in Paris and at the Paris exposition.

at the National Exposition of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the university of the Lafayette statue in Paris and at the Paris exposition.

at the National Exposition of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the university of the Lafayette statue in Paris and at the Paris exposition.

at the National Exposition of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the university of the Lafayette statue in Paris and at the Paris exposition.

QUESTIONS FOR WOMEN.

If you were offered sure aid in time of trouble, would you put it aside and accept something of doubtful efficiency? If you saw before you a strong and safe bridge leading to your goal, would you ignore it to try some insecure and tottering structure?

The answers to these questions are plain. You would, of course, choose without hesitation what all evidence showed to be the safe thing, and you would risk nothing in useless experiments.

Why then do some women risk one of their most precious possessions—their health—in trying medicines of unknown value, which may even prove hurtful to them?

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has stood the test of years. It has the largest sale of any remedy for female ills in the world, and nothing could have given it this sale except its own merit.

Do not try experiments, buy what is known to be reliable. Mrs. Pinkham's Compound can do all that is claimed for it, and all statements in regard to it can be easily verified. For instance—Here are six letters which prove our claims.

Backache and Womb Troubles Succumb to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

I have been for ten years an invalid with female weakness, and the torture and pain I suffered no tongue could tell. I never spent one week in the ten years that I was free from pain. My trouble was inflammation and congestion of the womb. When I commenced to take your remedy I had been bedfast for some time under the care of two of the best physicians in Illinois without receiving any benefit. You can imagine the benefit I derived from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when I tell you that I have gained forty pounds and am well—a thing I never dared to expect.—Mrs. C. E. Coland, Monett, Mo.

For a number of years I was troubled with backache and leucorrhea. I became so weak and miserably ill I could not attend to my work or studies. The least effort would completely exhaust me. Physicians failed to help me. I felt that my youth was blighted, and the life before me would be one of suffering and misery. Then a friend insisted on me taking your medicine. Before I had used one bottle I was greatly relieved. I had not known a well day for four years, but now I feel better than I have since a child, and it is all due to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.—Miss May B. Stevenson, Alliance, O.

WAS SUFFERING WITH FALLING OF THE WOMB, PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, HEADACHE, BACKACHE, PAIN IN GROINS, EXTENDING INTO THE LIMBS; ALSO A TERRIBLE PAIN AT LEFT WOMB. THE PAIN IN MY BACK WAS DREDFUL DURING MENSTRUATION, AND MY HEAD WOULD ACHIE UNTIL I WOULD BE NEARLY CRAZY. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND HAS GIVEN ME GREAT RELIEF. I SUFFER NO PAIN NOW, AND I GIVE YOUR REMEDY TO MY DAUGHTERS.—Mrs. J. P. McSpadden, Rosenberg, Tex.

I was suffering with falling of the womb, painful menstruation, headache, backache, pain in groins, extending into the limbs; also a terrible pain at left womb. The pain in my back was dreadful during menstruation, and my head would ache until I would be nearly crazy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has given me great relief. I suffer no pain now, and I give your medicine to my daughters.—Mrs. J. P. McSpadden, Rosenberg, Tex.

I have been for ten years an invalid with female weakness, and the torture and pain I suffered no tongue could tell. I never spent one week in the ten years that I was free from pain. My trouble was inflammation and congestion of the womb. When I commenced to take your remedy I had been bedfast for some time under the care of two of the best physicians in Illinois without receiving any benefit. You can imagine the benefit I derived from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when I tell you that I have gained forty pounds and am well—a thing I never dared to expect.—Mrs. C. E. Coland, Monett, Mo.

For a number of years I was troubled with backache and leucorrhea. I became so weak and miserably ill I could not attend to my work or studies. The least effort would completely exhaust me. Physicians failed to help me. I felt that my youth was blighted, and the life before me would be one of suffering and misery. Then a friend insisted on me taking your medicine. Before I had used one bottle I was greatly relieved. I had not known a well day for four years, but now I feel better than I have since a child, and it is all due to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.—Miss May B. Stevenson, Alliance, O.

WAS SUFFERING WITH FALLING OF THE WOMB, PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, HEADACHE, BACKACHE, PAIN IN GROINS, EXTENDING INTO THE LIMBS; ALSO A TERRIBLE PAIN AT LEFT WOMB. THE PAIN IN MY BACK WAS DREDFUL DURING MENSTRUATION, AND MY HEAD WOULD ACHIE UNTIL I WOULD BE NEARLY CRAZY. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND HAS GIVEN ME GREAT RELIEF. I SUFFER NO PAIN NOW, AND I GIVE YOUR REMEDY TO MY DAUGHTERS.—Mrs. J. P. McSpadden, Rosenberg, Tex.

I have been for ten years an invalid with female weakness, and the torture and pain I suffered no tongue could tell. I never spent one week in the ten years that I was free from pain. My trouble was inflammation and congestion of the womb. When I commenced to take your remedy I had been bedfast for some time under the care of two of the best physicians in Illinois without receiving any benefit. You can imagine the benefit I derived from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when I tell you that I have gained forty pounds and am well—a thing I never dared to expect.—Mrs. C. E. Coland, Monett, Mo.

For a number of years I was troubled with backache and leucorrhea. I became