

IN THE WHEELING WORLD

Once more the country roads about Omaha are in a state of commotion. The rains of the past week having entirely eliminated the dirt and the heavy travel of the market wagons bringing garden truck into the city daily has left the roads as smooth as billiard tables. This will naturally result in an exodus of city wheelmen into the country today and the early morning hours will doubtless find any number of them pedaling their way towards Bellevue, Council Bluffs, Lincoln, Kearney, Omaha, Kearney, and other nearby country points where they can get away from the heat of the city pavements and thus the cure of spending at least one cool day out of the week.

Just now the country is particularly attractive to the city wheelman who, through force of circumstances finds himself compelled to sit at an office desk during the six working days of the week and who is not fortunate enough to be able to put his feet under mother's table and smoke out one of those satisfying home-cooked meals, but must put up with whatever is set before him at the city boarding houses or restaurants which seldom, if ever, afford the good things to be found upon the table of the average farmer's household, which is usually growing under the weight of fried spring chicken, fresh vegetables, pure milk and homemade bread and butter. And then, too, apples and grapes are ripe now as well as melons and other small fruits, all of which never fail to tempt the palate of the hungry wheelman who has ridden miles from the city.

Many who are unacquainted with the country around about Omaha will ask where these places are to be found. They are numerous on both the Iowa and Nebraska sides of the river, but perhaps the most plentiful on the former. A more hospitable set of people are not to be found anywhere than the Iowa farmers. Almost any of them are glad to have a wheelman able to tell them all the city news, drop in for Sunday dinner and an afternoon of cards and for a meal is considered almost an insult.

For the wheelman who wishes to spend a pleasant day at one of these country places and does not know where or how to find it, let him travel any direction from Council Bluffs into Iowa, stop at the first farm house that looks as though it was not mortgaged and in nine cases out of ten he will find a pleasant welcome and will enjoy the day beyond expression.

Sunday racing seems to be growing in popularity each week and larger crowds attend the races at the Midway cycle track every Sunday afternoon than race meet managers have ever before been able to attract to outdoor afternoon meets in Omaha before. The management of the new track is showing its appreciation of this fact by the excellence of the programs offered. There are no long tiresome grinds, no long waits between the case of the different meets held in this city heretofore, but short sprint races predominate. And what adds to the flavor of the sport the more is that everything is conducted perfectly unobtrusively, nothing that causes of "big game" talk by the machinery. The speedy electric motorcycle continues to be an attractive feature of each meet and it is always interesting to see it being driven around the track at express train speed.

The electric light has been put in place at the first meet, and the different meets held Thursday evening next, weather permitting. The inaugural meet of this kind was scheduled for last Thursday night, but the heavy rain prevented the following events from taking place:

One Mile Messenger Boys—Joseph McDermott, Guy Brown, Martin Egan, J. J. Soromon, G. W. Bennett, V. E. Swedberg, Will Sobelant, Dick Salita, Harry Newbanks.

One Mile Amateur, open—D. W. Shultz, Elias Stetman, J. S. Taylor, John Day, E. Bennett, V. E. Swedberg, W. H. Stevenson.

One Mile Professional, Lap—Ed Jackson, E. C. Hausman, Sawyer, George Mierstein, Oscar Plummer, Barney O'Connell, Steven, twenty yards, V. E. Swedberg, twenty-five yards, John Day, thirty-five yards, E. C. Hausman, forty yards, D. W. Shultz, sixty yards, Elias Stetman, seventy yards, J. S. Taylor, eighty yards, V. E. Swedberg, ninety yards, William F. Beuk, 100 yards.

One Mile Professional, Professional—Barney O'Connell, twenty yards, E. C. Hausman, ten yards, Oscar Plummer, thirty-five yards, Ed Jackson, sixty yards, George Mierstein, seventy yards, D. W. Shultz, eighty yards, J. S. Taylor, ninety yards, C. W. Farber, 100 yards.

The following is the standing of riders who have participated in the races at the Midway Cycle track to date:

Professional			
Barney O'Connell	1st	24	24
E. C. Hausman	2d	9	4
Oscar Plummer	3d	9	4
J. S. Taylor	4th	9	4
D. W. Shultz	5th	9	4
E. C. Hausman	6th	1	2
George Mierstein	7th	1	2
Iver Lawson	8th	1	2
Amateur			
V. E. Swedberg	1st	21	21
E. C. Hausman	2d	9	9
D. W. Shultz	3d	9	9
W. H. Stevenson	4th	9	9
Ralph Tompsett	5th	9	9
Joe Conley	6th	9	9
Ed Shultz	7th	9	9
E. C. Hausman	8th	9	9
E. C. Hausman	9th	9	9
E. C. Hausman	10th	9	9
G. Mierstein	11th	9	9
G. Mierstein	12th	9	9

With one or two exceptions professional bicycle racing this year has been exceptionally clean and free from the scandals of preceding years. Credit for this state of affairs is largely due to the National Cycling association, which has shown admirable vigor and determination in dealing with racing crooks. The power of the association to enforce adequate punishment is now put to the test. It has imposed sanctions upon one on Flood McFarland, Orlando Stevens and Tom Cooper for conspiring to loot the treasury of the American Cyclists' Racing Union in connection with the Washington races last month, and some doubt is expressed as to the association's ability to make the penalty effective. McFarland and Stevens are now in Paris and efforts have been made to exclude them from the races. The story told by one of the minor plotters reveals a depth of depravity all the more surprising considering the standing of the men. There was \$750 in the treasury of the union and the plotters wanted it. They managed to have it used as a guarantee for race meets to be managed by the union, and by failing to notify other racers secured a cinch on it. The plot was foiled before the money was divided and the looters failed in their purpose.

Conditions in cycling races have undergone a very material change this season. Capital is being invested liberally in building cycle tracks, but these tracks are of a different sort than those built years ago when men of means believed that a fortune awaited them in cycle racing. The old style cement track with elegant surroundings has given way to the coliseum track. The former cost \$30,000, while the latter costs at the outside \$5,000. The expensive tracks all lost money, even during the boom times of

1907, but are now paying interest upon capital. The coliseum tracks paid from the outset and all of the old and some of the new tracks of this description are now playing upon every street. Of the old-time third-rail cement tracks, there are perhaps fifty in this country, of quarter-mile and third-mile heard tracks there are fifty or more. Of dirt tracks constructed for cycle racing and horse tracks utilized for the sport there are countless numbers. Nearly every town and city in the country has some sort of a track.

The announcement is made that Jimmy Michael has opened negotiations with L. M. Rich, the manager of the Bridgeport track, looking toward his withdrawing the charges against Michael to the National Cycling association. Notice was given to Michael by the racing association that he has been suspended pending investigation for his failure to appear at the Bridgeport Park race in the second of his races with Johnny Nelson, who defeated him in his first effort at Boston. It was said that Rich would demand the payment of several hundred dollars before he would withdraw his complaint.

C. A. Stephens, the noted long-distance cycle rider, announces that he will attempt this year to ride across the Sahara desert on a bicycle. This cannot be done on any ordinary wheel and for that reason Stephens is having built a new wheel especially for this journey. The new wheel differs from an ordinary wheel in that it has an unusually broad frame, which will permit of the use of tires four inches wide. Stephens believes that this breadth of tire will prevent the wheels from sinking in the sand and will render the ride possible. The wheel will be of the chainless pattern and except for the additional breadth of tire will be like that on which Stephens will make his trip across the Sahara passed by a camel train, so that if his wheel breaks down he can take to a camel and get out. Stephens is now at Dawson City, where he is in the employ of the Alaska Trading company. He will go to San Francisco from Dawson through Chilkoot Pass on his wheel, as soon as the weather settles and the trail gets passable. He will go to Hartford, Conn., where his wheel is building, and will sail for London at once.

J. F. Pedersen, whose peculiar bicycle created a wave of interest on both continents several years ago, is still working on his machine, which, he insists, is the scientific form of cycle construction. He recently exhibited his military bicycle at London. He strapped it over his shoulder in less than a minute, and then put it together ready for riding quite as quickly. The cranks are hollow, the pedals light, the wheels are of the four-inch with heavy pneumatic tires, the frame weighs four pounds, and the whole bicycle, fitted with spring clips to carry a rifle, weighs fifteen pounds. Pedersen also related the story of his first bicycle as indicating the strength with lightness of the cantilever construction. This machine, he said, was made of sticks and strings tied together. He thought it might run on a smooth, level road for a few yards, just to test the principle of construction. He got on it very carefully, rode it slowly a few yards, then a little faster, and then he said, "The machine over 5,000 miles. The machine he had for sale had the frame built up of tubes of thirty-two gauge. The chain struts were the only exception; their gauge was twenty-four. He had made over 200 machines for his friends. He fortunately got into the hands of "Promoter" Hooley, who formed a company to buy his patents and make the machines. Personally, he profited nothing and was left stranded, so he had to begin over again.

CHANCE FOR ALL PLAYERS

National Correspondence Chess Association Begins Tournament in October.

The Twentieth century tournament, conducted by the Pillsbury Chess Correspondence Chess association will open on October 25, entries to close five days earlier. In the third annual contest there were 121 contestants and the management expects this year to have 150 engaged, as the prize list has been made much longer and there is a noticeable revival of interest in the game.

Another feature which the association has arranged for this season is a great post and rest match, open to all members. Owing to the comparatively large number of chess players in the east the line between the sections will be drawn somewhere near Ohio. The match will be on the plan of the Canadian contest now approaching conclusion. The latter match has passed the half-way point and the association has scored a notable victory. Participation in the association's forthcoming tourneys may be arranged by correspondence with the association headquarters at 371 Portmouth street, Chicago.

The following is one of twenty simultaneous blindfold games played at the Franklin Chess club, Philadelphia, recently by the American champion, Harry N. Pillsbury. A majority of his opponents were of the powers of any master single hand, vis-a-vis, yet the blindfold player compiled the brilliant result of fourteen wins, five draws, one loss.

RUY LOPEZ.

White—Pillsbury.	Black—Thompson.
1—K1-K2.	1—K8-K7.
2—P3-P4.	2—K7-K8.
3—K1-K2.	3—K8-K7.
4—P3-P4.	4—K7-K8.
5—K1-K2.	5—K8-K7.
6—P3-P4.	6—K7-K8.
7—K1-K2.	7—K8-K7.
8—P3-P4.	8—K7-K8.
9—K1-K2.	9—K8-K7.
10—P3-P4.	10—K7-K8.
11—K1-K2.	11—K8-K7.
12—P3-P4.	12—K7-K8.
13—K1-K2.	13—K8-K7.
14—P3-P4.	14—K7-K8.
15—K1-K2.	15—K8-K7.
16—P3-P4.	16—K7-K8.
17—K1-K2.	17—K8-K7.
18—P3-P4.	18—K7-K8.
19—K1-K2.	19—K8-K7.
20—P3-P4.	20—K7-K8.
21—K1-K2.	21—K8-K7.
22—P3-P4.	22—K7-K8.
23—K1-K2.	23—K8-K7.
24—P3-P4.	24—K7-K8.
25—K1-K2.	25—K8-K7.
26—P3-P4.	26—K7-K8.
27—K1-K2.	27—K8-K7.
28—P3-P4.	28—K7-K8.
29—K1-K2.	29—K8-K7.
30—P3-P4.	30—K7-K8.
31—K1-K2.	31—K8-K7.
32—P3-P4.	32—K7-K8.
33—K1-K2.	33—K8-K7.
34—P3-P4.	34—K7-K8.
35—K1-K2.	35—K8-K7.
36—P3-P4.	36—K7-K8.
37—K1-K2.	37—K8-K7.
38—P3-P4.	38—K7-K8.
39—K1-K2.	39—K8-K7.
40—P3-P4.	40—K7-K8.
41—K1-K2.	41—K8-K7.
42—P3-P4.	42—K7-K8.
43—K1-K2.	43—K8-K7.
44—P3-P4.	44—K7-K8.
45—K1-K2.	45—K8-K7.
46—P3-P4.	46—K7-K8.
47—K1-K2.	47—K8-K7.
48—P3-P4.	48—K7-K8.
49—K1-K2.	49—K8-K7.
50—P3-P4.	50—K7-K8.
51—K1-K2.	51—K8-K7.
52—P3-P4.	52—K7-K8.
53—K1-K2.	53—K8-K7.
54—P3-P4.	54—K7-K8.
55—K1-K2.	55—K8-K7.
56—P3-P4.	56—K7-K8.
57—K1-K2.	57—K8-K7.
58—P3-P4.	58—K7-K8.
59—K1-K2.	59—K8-K7.
60—P3-P4.	60—K7-K8.
61—K1-K2.	61—K8-K7.
62—P3-P4.	62—K7-K8.
63—K1-K2.	63—K8-K7.
64—P3-P4.	64—K7-K8.
65—K1-K2.	65—K8-K7.
66—P3-P4.	66—K7-K8.
67—K1-K2.	67—K8-K7.
68—P3-P4.	68—K7-K8.
69—K1-K2.	69—K8-K7.
70—P3-P4.	70—K7-K8.
71—K1-K2.	71—K8-K7.
72—P3-P4.	72—K7-K8.
73—K1-K2.	73—K8-K7.
74—P3-P4.	74—K7-K8.
75—K1-K2.	75—K8-K7.
76—P3-P4.	76—K7-K8.
77—K1-K2.	77—K8-K7.
78—P3-P4.	78—K7-K8.
79—K1-K2.	79—K8-K7.
80—P3-P4.	80—K7-K8.
81—K1-K2.	81—K8-K7.
82—P3-P4.	82—K7-K8.
83—K1-K2.	83—K8-K7.
84—P3-P4.	84—K7-K8.
85—K1-K2.	85—K8-K7.
86—P3-P4.	86—K7-K8.
87—K1-K2.	87—K8-K7.
88—P3-P4.	88—K7-K8.
89—K1-K2.	89—K8-K7.
90—P3-P4.	90—K7-K8.
91—K1-K2.	91—K8-K7.
92—P3-P4.	92—K7-K8.
93—K1-K2.	93—K8-K7.
94—P3-P4.	94—K7-K8.
95—K1-K2.	95—K8-K7.
96—P3-P4.	96—K7-K8.
97—K1-K2.	97—K8-K7.
98—P3-P4.	98—K7-K8.
99—K1-K2.	99—K8-K7.
100—P3-P4.	100—K7-K8.

FOOTBALL RULES FOR 1900

Four Radical Changes Are Made, but They Will Not Affect the Style of Game.

The revised football rules for 1900 are now in the hands of the printers and will be published within the next fortnight. The final drafting of the new rules passed through the hands of Walter Camp a few days ago after having been reviewed by the rules committee at its last session. Camp, as one of the executive officers of this committee, prepared the final draft of the new rules. There are four radical changes in the old rules. Each one of these changes, while important, is not a change such as to affect the style of the game. The changes are all of a nature that will tend to improve the sport and make it more scientific. Some of the changes are also aimed at weak points in the old rules which furnished opportunities for inferior teams to gain time against their superiors. The general character of the changes are therefore such as will not be observed except by the close students of the game and by the players themselves. The changes will not affect the general style of the game and hence will not be noticed by the average spectator.

The first change in the old rules relates to the exchange of the possession of the ball in case of a foul. Formerly the side which had the ball lost possession of the

They Stopped the Clocks!

But time went on. It was at the famous revel given by the Earl of Leicester to Queen Elizabeth. As the days whirled past the revellers wished to forget the flight of time, so they stopped the clocks. But time mowed down the hours with a steady, even sweep of his sharp scythe. One chronicler says that some time after, one of the gallants who participated in that revel was suddenly seized with mortal illness. All he craved for was time to arrange his affairs. Then he bethought him of the time spent in that mad revel, and knew that the time he craved was lost beyond recall.

The practical person will smile at the folly of those old world revellers. He knows that time pays no more heed to the clock than the weather pays to the almanac. But is the practical person so much more wise in his day and generation? He has trouble after eating. There is an unpleasant fullness, sour or bitter risings. Perhaps there are palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, spots before the eyes and dizziness. What does he do? Get some radical cure for the disease? Not at all. He takes tablets and powders, preparations of mint, soda and similar palliatives and stops the symptoms. But the disease goes on. Some day the man wakes up to the fact that suppressing the symptoms does not hinder the progress of the disease, and he looks on every side for a medicine which will effect a real and radical cure.

If men and women realized the relation of the stomach to the other organs of the body they would be more careful of its health. The slightest symptom of disorder in the stomach would be at once noted and attended to. In the stomach is generated the motor power of the body, from food properly digested and assimilated. The first consequence of disease of the stomach and its associate organs of digestion and nutrition, is to hinder the proper digestion of food, and as only perfectly digested food can be assimilated, the nourishment of the body is reduced, and a process of starvation begins. Each day the body receives a little less than enough to support strength and repair the wear and tear of tissues. Slowly this daily margin of loss reaches a serious total. The heart begins to feel the lack of nutrition and there is a case of "weak" heart. The lungs begin to feel the loss of nutrition and there are "weak" lungs. And so with the liver, kidneys and other organs. Naturally, with this weakness there is loss of flesh leading to emaciation.

There's only one way of cure for this condition, and that is to cure the diseases of the stomach and nutritive system which prevent the nourishment of the body and its organs. This cure of diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition is perfectly accomplished by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This medicine may be called a stomach and blood medicine, purely and simply. Blood is made from food after it has undergone chemical changes in the system, and "Golden Medical Discovery," by curing diseases of the stomach, removes the effect of those diseases which contaminate food, and, therefore, contaminate and poison the blood made from food.

It is a matter of surprise with many people who have taken "Golden Medical Discovery" for the stomach alone, to find that diseases of heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, etc., are cured when the stomach is cured. As a fact, these cures are the most natural of consequences. Think it out. All the strength of the body and all its vitality comes from food converted into nutrition by digestion and assimilation. But as food not properly digested cannot be assimilated, then indigestion must mean loss of nutrition for the body. And if the body loses nutrition it must also lose strength, because its strength is supported by nutrition. As the body is made up of its parts and organs this loss of nutrition affects every part and every organ, and soon or late manifests itself in disease in one organ or another.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and cures through the stomach diseases which have their origin in diseases of the stomach and its allied organs. It's a cure you can weigh and measure. As surely as the progress of the disease of the stomach is marked by loss of strength and loss of flesh, so surely the cure of this disease is marked by returning strength and gain of flesh. The testimony of those cured by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" is that they feel their strength coming back as they gain new flesh and new blood.

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol and is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics. It does not give temporary stimulation but lasting strength.

The temptation of the little more profit, paid by less meritorious medicines, is sometimes too much for the dealer, and he endeavors to sell the customer a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," claiming that it is "just as good." If the substitute were just as good it would sell on its own merits. The customer would know of it, and ask for it. The record of cures effected by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best evidence that there is no other medicine just as good for the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, nor for those diseases of other organs which originate in disease of the stomach. Insist, therefore, on having "Golden Medical Discovery."

Surprise has been expressed at Didier having left his queen en prise in a winning position with Pillsbury, and here Showalter leaves a rook en prise and a mate on the move.

BETROPP'S DEWEATER.

1—P-K 4.	1—P-K 4.
2—K1-K 2.	2—K1-K 2.
3—P3-P 4.	3—P3-P 4.
4—K1-K 2.	4—K1-K 2.
5—P3-P 4.	5—P3-P 4.
6—K1-K 2.	6—K1-K 2.
7—P3-P 4.	7—P3-P 4.
8—K1-K 2.	8—K1-K 2.
9—P3-P 4.	9—P3-P 4.
10—K1-K 2.	10—K1-K 2.
11—P3-P 4.	11—P3-P 4.
12—K1-K 2.	12—K1-K 2.
13—P3-P 4.	13—P3-P 4.
14—K1-K 2.	14—K1-K 2.
15—P3-P 4.	15—P3-P 4.
16—K1-K 2.	16—K1-K 2.
17—P3-P 4.	17—P3-P 4.
18—K1-K 2.	18—K1-K 2.
19—P3-P 4.	19—P3-P 4.
20—K1-K 2.	20—K1-K 2.
21—P3-P 4.	21—P3-P 4.
22—K1-K 2.	22—K1-K 2.
23—P3-P 4.	23—P3-P 4.
24—K1-K 2.	24—K1-K 2.
25—P3-P 4.	25—P3-P 4.
26—K1-K 2.	26—K1-K 2.
27—P3-P 4.	27—P3-P 4.
28—K1-K 2.	28—K1-K 2.
29—P3-P 4.	29—P3-P 4.
30—K1-K 2.	30—K1-K 2.
31—P3-P 4.	31—P3-P 4.
32—K1-K 2.	32—K1-K 2.
33—P3-P 4.	33—P3-P 4.
34—K1-K 2.	34—K1-K 2.
35—P3-P 4.	35—P3-P 4.
36—K1-K 2.	36—K1-K 2.
37—P3-P 4.	37—P3-P 4.
38—K1-K 2.	38—K1-K 2.
39—P3-P 4.	39—P3-P 4.
40—K1-K 2.	40—K1-K 2.
41—P3-P 4.	41—P3-P 4.
42—K1-K 2.	42—K1-K 2.
43—P3-P 4.	43—P3-P 4.
44—K1-K 2.	44—K1-K 2.
45—P3-P 4.	45—P3-P 4.
46—K1-K 2.	46—K1-K 2.
47—P3-P 4.	47—P3-P 4.
48—K1-K 2.	48—K1-K 2.
49—P3-P 4.	49—P3-P 4.
50—K1-K 2.	50—K1-K 2.
51—P3-P 4.	51—P3-P 4.
52—K1-K 2.	52—K1-K 2.
53—P3-P 4.	53—P3-P 4.
54—K1-K 2.	54—K1-K 2.
55—P3-P 4.	55—P3-P 4.
56—K1-K 2.	56—K1-K 2.
57—P3-P 4.	57—P3-P 4.
58—K1-K 2.	58—K1-K 2.
59—P3-P 4.	59—P3-P 4.
60—K1-K 2.	60—K1-K 2.
61—P3-P 4.	61—P3-P 4.
62—K1-K 2.	62—K1-K 2.
63—P3-P 4.	63—P3-P 4.
64—K1-K 2.	64—K1-K 2.
65—P3-P 4.	65—P3-P 4.
66—K1-K 2.	66—K1-K 2.
67—P3-P 4.	67—P3-P 4.
68—K1-K 2.	68—K1-K 2.
69—P3-P 4.	69—P3-P 4.
70—K1-K 2.	70—K1-K 2.
71—P3-P 4.	71—P3-P 4.
72—K1-K 2.	72—K1-K 2.
73—P3-P 4.	73—P3-P 4.
74—K1-K 2.	74—K1-K 2.
75—P3-P 4.	75—P3-P 4.
76—K1-K 2.	76—K1-K 2.
77—P3-P 4.	77—P3-P 4.
78—K1-K 2.	78—K1-K 2.
79—P3-P 4.	79—P3-P 4.
80—K1-K 2.	80—K1-K 2.
81—P3-P 4.	81—P3-P 4.
82—K1-K 2.	82—K1-K 2.
83—P3-P 4.	83—P3-P 4.
84—K1-K 2.	84—K1-K 2.
85—P3-P 4.	85—P3-P 4.
86—K1-K 2.	86—K1-K 2.
87—P3-P 4.	87—P3-P 4.
88—K1-K 2.	88—K1-K 2.
89—P3-P 4.	89—P3-P 4.
90—K1-K 2.	90—K1-K 2.
91—P3-P 4.	91—P3-P 4.
92—K1-K 2.	92—K1-K 2.
93—P3-P 4.	93—P3-P 4.
94—K1-K 2.	94—K1-K 2.
95—P3-P 4.	95—P3-P 4.
96—K1-K 2.	96—K1-K 2.
97—P3-P 4.	97—P3-P 4.
98—K1-K 2.	98—K1-K 2.
99—P3-P 4.	99—P3-P 4.
100—K1-K 2.	100—K1-K 2.

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In the Witness-Box.

"It is with pleasure that I tell you what Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pellets' have done for me," writes Mrs. T. M. Palmer, of Peede, Kaufman Co., Texas. "Two years ago I was taken with stomach and bowel trouble. Everything I ate would put me in distress. I lived two weeks on milk, and even that gave me pain. I felt as though I would starve to death. Three doctors attended me—one said I had dyspepsia, two said catarrh of the stomach and bowels. They attended me (one at a time) for one year. I stopped taking their medicine and tried other patent medicine; got no better, and grew so weak and nervous my heart would flutter. I could not do any kind of work. Now I can do my household work very well, am gaining in flesh and strength, and can eat anything I want."

"I had been troubled with catarrh of the stomach and heart trouble," writes Mr. W. D. Merchant, of Tyersburg, Clarion Co., Penna. "Had doctored for some time without relief, then I began to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took seven bottles. Before I began to take it I weighed 120 pounds, and now I weigh 170. I am working steadily, and feel like a well man. I send you many thanks."

"Our son contracted a deep cold about the first of July, 1899, and had a terrible cough," writes Mr. Will H. Whitmore, of Arkton, Rockingham Co., Va. "We called a doctor, and he pronounced it irritation of the bronchial tubes, with asthmatic trouble, and he informed me that my son was liable to die at anytime. He told me that if we could keep the bronchial tubes open, he might cure him; but after treating him several weeks, and my son growing worse all the time, I concluded to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets.' I had seen several miraculous cures brought about by the use of these medicines,