

THANKFUL TO Mrs. PINKHAM

Letters Proving Positively that there is No Medicine for Woman's Ills Equal to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



MRS. ANNIE THOMPSON

"I cannot say enough in regard to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has done me more good than all the doctors. I have been troubled with female weakness in its worst form for about ten years. I had leucorrhoea and was so weak that I could not do my housework. I also had falling of the womb and inflammation of the womb and ovaries, and at menstrual periods I suffered terribly. At times my back would ache very hard. I could not lift anything; do any heavy work; was not able to stand on my feet long at a time. My husband spent hundreds of dollars for doctors but they did me no good. My husband's sister wrote what the Vegetable Compound had done for her, and wanted me to try it, but I did not then think it would do me any good. After a time, I concluded to try it, and I can truly say it does all that is claimed for it. Ten bottles of the Vegetable Compound and seven packages of Sanative Wash have made a new woman of me. I have had no womb trouble since taking the fifth bottle. I weigh more than I have in years; can do all my own housework, sleep well, have a good appetite, and now feel that life is worth living. I owe all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I feel that it has saved my life and would not be without it for anything. I am always glad to recommend it to all my sex, for I know if they will follow Mrs. Pinkham's directions, they will be cured. I gratefully yours, Mrs. ANNIE THOMPSON, South Hot Springs, Ark.

CHANGE OF LIFE.

"I was taken sick five years ago with 'The Grippe,' and had a relapse and was given up by the doctor and my friends. Change of Life began to work on me. I flowed very badly until a year ago, then my stomach and lungs got so bad, I suffered terribly; the blood went up in my lungs and stomach, and I vomited it up. I could not eat or scarcely anything. I cannot tell what I suffered with my head. My husband got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and before I had taken half of it I began to improve, and to-day I am another woman. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine has saved my life. I cannot praise it enough."



MRS. M. A. DENSON

PROFUSE PERIODS.

"I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound about 3 months ago, and cannot express the wonderful good it has done me. My menstruations were so profuse as to leave me very weak for some time after. Was also troubled with leucorrhoea, tired feeling, bearing down sensation, pain across the back and thighs. I felt as though there was a heavy weight in my stomach all the time. I have taken two bottles of the medicine, and now have better health than I have had for four years."



MRS. L. D. HODGE

\$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, \$5,000, which will be paid to any person who can find the above testimonial letters, or who can produce a copy of them, or who can produce a copy of the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

Women Workers in France.

A recent volume treating of the work of women in France gives this table of women workers in that country: Physicians, 450; authors, 519; artists and sculptresses, 3500; singers and actresses, 3600; nurses, 12,000; milliners, 30,000; Government employees, 50,000; members of religious orders, 95,000; teachers, 100,000; in business houses, 245,000; land owners, 500,000; factory girls, 575,000; domestic servants, 650,000; seamstresses, 950,000; farm laborers, 2,700,000.

Czar Nicholas' usual tip for servants when on a visit is \$5. The Kaiser usually gives about \$1.50 for the same service.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over 1/4 as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

People in Honolulu indulge in a beverage known as "swipes." It is the native beer of Hawaii, and is a dangerous concoction. The principal articles used in its manufacture are sugar, pineapples, pineapples roots and Chinese ginger, bran, Irish potatoes and sliced pineapples. It is fermented after standing four or five days, and then it is ready for use.

Lane's Family Medicine

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

The area under tea culture in India at the end of 1898 was over 516,732 acres, sixty per cent. of this acreage being in Assam, in the valleys of the Brahmaputra and Surma Rivers, twenty-five per cent. being in Bengal and the other ten per cent. being divided between the north-west provinces and the Punjab, in Northern India, and Nilgiris, Malabar and Travancore, in Southern India.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without distress, and in most tropical countries and in Mexico the rainy season is regarded as the finest season of the year.

Sweet and fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

Most suicides by drowning occur at night.

Disinfection of houses is the only policy pursued in Calcutta against the plague.

The Life Saver of children

is Hoxie's Croup Cure in attacks of Croup, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Pneumonia. No opium to stupefy. 50 cts.

Rubber, spun glass, steel and ivory are the most elastic substances.

A Musical Typewriter.

One of the most interesting of recent inventions is the musical typewriter. It does not play music, but writes it, the keyboard being an arrangement of musical characters instead of ordinary letters. The mechanism is in most respects similar to that of the everyday typewriter.

The sheet of paper on which the music is to be written is printed beforehand with the lines of the staff, and, by pressing one of the buttons, the musical character desired may be made to assume its place on the line wanted, so as to stand for the proper note or other mark. Full notes, half notes, quarter notes and sixteenth notes appear on the keys, as well as the signs for sharps and flats.

In writing music, the operator first prints the clef mark, and then the arrangement of sharps and flats which indicates the key in which the piece is written. Chords are formed by putting the component notes together, one after another, but in a vertical line on the staff. It is all very simple, but, as may easily be realized, this kind of typewriter requires special expertness and a good deal of practice. It is likely to be of more value in copying than in actual composing. Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Flowers Preserved by Insects.

Insects are a necessity of the life of flowers, as they carry the pollen; yet some destroy both plants and trees. Here nature comes in with extraordinary means of protection, as in the Arum lily, where fibres like needles and spikes force them to beat a hasty retreat. The Bull's Horn Thorn, an Australian tree, is particularly well protected against these marauders. At the end of each leaf is a pair of hollow horns, in which live a small, fierce, pugnacious species of ant, bribed to the office of defense by a generous supply of food collected on the leaf close to their cells. When destructive insects come to carry away the foliage of these trees the warlike inhabitants spring out from their kopje-like fastnesses, descend upon the invaders, killing all who are not able to flee.—London Telegraph.

A Mistaken Diagnosis.

A Swede arrived at the Union Depot the other morning and started through the gate to go uptown, when he was sighted by some of the attaches about the station, who jumped at the conclusion that he had a well-developed case of smallpox. He was given a wide berth until one more brave than the rest demanded to know by what right the pest house was being cheated out of a patient.

"Aye guess you bane mistaken," explained the Swede. "Aye bane up in Minnesota and Aye tried to melt out some gunpowder. My face bane too close ane that bane what make aye look lake smallpox."

The station fore breathed easier.—Grand Rapids Press.

ARMY BILL IS PASSED

The Senate Adopts the Philippine and Cuban Amendments.

VOTE AFTER A SPIRITED DEBATE

Army Appropriation Bill, Containing Provisions For a Temporary Government of the Philippines and Defining Future Relations Between the United States and Cuba, Passed by a Party Vote

Washington, D. C.—Not in years has there been a debate in the Senate which in intense interest, excitement and passionate oratory equalled that of Wednesday, which culminated in the adoption of the Spooner amendment to the Army Appropriation bill and the Cuban amendment to the same bill, offered by the Committee on Relations with Cuba, and then passed the bill itself.

The Spooner amendment confers on the President wide powers in connection with the Government of the Philippines, and prohibits the disposal of any public lands in the archipelago, and the granting of any franchises, during the pendency of the temporary government, unless such grant be indispensable. The amendment was adopted on a strict party vote, with the exception of Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.), who voted with the Democrats, and Mr. McLaughlin, (Dem., S. C.) who voted for the amendment.

The Cuban amendment specifying the desires of the United States as to the terms of the future relations between Cuba and this country was taken up after the Spooner amendment was disposed of and passed on a party vote after a short debate, led by Senators Jones, (Dem., Ark.), Morgan, (Dem., Ala.) and Pettus, (Dem., Ala.) in opposition.

The Spooner amendment as agreed to is as follows: "All military and judicial powers granted which is not approved by the States, acquired from Spain by the treaties concluded at Paris on the tenth day of December, 1898, and at Washington on the seventh day of November, 1900, shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such person and persons as shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for the establishment of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion; provided that all franchises granted under the authority heretofore shall remain in force until the right to alter, amend, or repeal the same. Until a permanent government shall have been established in said archipelago full reports shall be made to Congress on or before the first day of each regular session of all legislative acts and proceedings of the temporary government instituted under the provisions hereof, and full reports of the acts and doings of said government and as to the conditions of the archipelago and of its people shall be made to the President, including all information which may be useful to the Congress in providing for a more permanent government.

"Provided that no sale or lease or other disposition of the public lands or the timber thereon, or the mining rights thereon, shall be made, and provided, further, that no franchise shall be granted which is not approved by the President of the United States, and is not, in his judgment, clearly necessary for the immediate government of the islands and indispensable for the interest of the people thereof, and which cannot without great mischief be postponed until the establishment of permanent civil government, and all such franchises shall terminate one year after the establishment of such permanent civil government."

CUBANS DEFINE RELATIONS.

The Constitutional Convention Adopts Five Declarations.

Havana, Cuba.—The Constitutional Convention has adopted a declaration of relations between Cuba and the United States as follows:

1. The government of Cuba will not make a treaty or agreement with any foreign Power which may compromise or limit the independence of Cuba, or which may permit or authorize any Power to obtain by means of colonization or for military or naval purposes, or in any other manner, any foothold or authority or right over any portion of Cuba.

2. The government will not permit its territory to be used as a base of operations for war against the United States or against any foreign nation.

3. The Government of Cuba accepts in entirety the treaty of Paris in what it affirms as to the rights of Cubans as well as regarding obligations which are tacitly included, and especially those obligations imposed by international law referring to protection of life and property in Cuba, constituting itself in respect to obligations assumed by the United States, according to articles one and sixteen of said treaty.

4. Cuba recognizes as legally valid all acts of the military government during the period of occupation, also the rights arising out of them, in conformity with the joint resolution and the Foraker amendment and the existing laws of the country.

5. The governments of the United States and Cuba ought to regulate their commercial relations by means of a treaty based on reciprocity and with tendencies toward free trade in natural and manufactured products, mutually assuring ample special advantages in their respective markets.

A Good Peach Crop Indicated. Estimates of the possible peach crop are being made. It is most too early for that, but it may be well to note that experts who have examined the trees in all producing sections say the buds indicate as good a crop as last year.

Gold Discovered in Samoa. A remarkable discovery of gold is reported from the Samoan Islands. Black sand running as high as \$940 a ton is said to have been found on the island of Upolu.

Doings of State Legislatures.

The Colorado House has passed a bill to restore the death penalty, its infliction to be by electricity.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

The negotiations regarding the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty are to be transferred from London to Washington. It was proposed to appropriate \$900,000 to start the construction of a building for the Department of Justice.

President McKinley selected Captain William Crozier to succeed the late Professor Michie at the West Point Military Academy.

President McKinley nominated Edward H. Anderson, of Utah, to be Surveyor-General of Utah.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS. Fire in Puerto Tierra, Porto Rico, rendered more than 100 persons homeless.

Deaths in Havana for January numbered 476, a rate of 22.75, the lowest for that month in twelve years.

Charles Z. Landreau was appointed postmaster at Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

The Government buildings at Iba, Province of Zambales, P. I., were burned.

Measures are being taken by the American authorities at Manila to protect the gold fields and mining claims of Luzon from prospectors and squatters.

EDUCATION. Edward P. Miles, embezzling tax collector of Hudson, Mass., was sentenced to imprisonment for from six to nine years.

Back taxes to a considerable amount were collected in various parts of Iowa, through the employment of "tax ferrets."

The discovery of the oldest fragment of the Gospel known to the world was announced in Boston, Mass., by the Vice-President of the Egypt Exploration Fund.

William J. McManus, the famous secret service detective who made his reputation in running down counterfeiters, died at Baltimore, Md.

The right of way was secured for an electric road from Schenectady to Ballston, where it will connect with the road to Saratoga, N. Y.

Fire in the Cordova Hotel, at Memphis, Tenn., supposed to have been caused by crossed electric wires, was combated with a loss of less than \$15,000.

About forty persons were injured in a wreck on the Wabash Railroad, near Benton, Ind.

Ten-year-old George M. Rein died from lockjaw, at Winsted, Conn. He was vaccinated in school and blood-poisoned.

W. J. Akers was nominated for the Mayoralty of Cleveland, Ohio, at the Republican primaries.

The assassination of Salvo Giovanni, at Chicago, is believed to be the work of counterfeiters who feared him.

After four teeth had been pulled Mrs. E. G. Mitchell, of Boston, Mass., died in the dentist's chair.

Rural mail delivery has come to stay, Assistant Superintendent Charles Hedges to Missouri postmasters at Kansas City.

The total loss of life by the sinking of the steamship City of Rio de Janeiro at San Francisco is now placed at 128. The loss on the vessel and cargo will exceed \$1,000,000.

The Fire and Police Board of Denver, Col., after a long investigation of charges of receiving bribes from criminals, demanded the resignations of all the police officers accused, including several detectives and a police captain.

The Thirty-seventh Infantry, U. S. V., was mustered out of service at the Presidio San Francisco, Cal.

A church quarrel at Rock Bridge, Ky., ended in the murder of Elder William Faulconer.

A European Zollverein against America is predicted as the result of the steel consolidation.

The Powers vetoed Prince George's proposition for the annexation of Crete.

Herr Bueb, a member of the German Reichstag, was sentenced to serve three months in jail for lese majeste.

The opinion prevails in Pekin, China, that Prince Tuan's punishment was necessary to the choosing of another heir to the Chinese throne in place of his son.

The British House of Commons voted down John Dillon's objection to farm burning by the British in South Africa.

A British punitive force, attacked by Sowalis, in East Africa, lost seven killed, and was forced to retreat, after killing 150 natives.

BRITISH DEFEAT DE WET

The Invasion of Cape Colony is a Complete Failure.

BOER FORCES ARE DISORGANIZED

Fifty Boers, Some Guns and Ammunition Captured and the Invaders Put to Flight—Steyn Said to Have Notified the Burgers to Shift For Themselves—General Kitchener's Report.

London.—General Kitchener reports that General De Wet's invasion of Cape Colony has been a complete failure. General De Wet's force has been defeated and his two guns have been captured. General Kitchener's dispatch to the War Office follows:

"General French, who was at Piet Retief, February 22, reports that the result of his column sweeping the country to the east is that the Boers are retreating and scattering in disorganized parties, totalling some 5000 men, in front of him. Amsterdam and Pieter Retief have been occupied. Troops are protecting the Swasi frontier. General French will push on, but he is much hampered by continuous heavy rains.

"A summary of the losses inflicted on the enemy to February 16 shows that 282 Boers were killed or wounded in action; fifty-six are prisoners of war; 463 surrendered. One fifteen-pounder, 452 rifles, 100,000 rounds of small ammunition, 3500 horses, seventy-four mules, 3530 stock oxen, 18,700 cattle, 155,400 sheep and 1070 carts were captured. The British casualties were five officers and forty-one men killed, four officers and 103 men wounded.

"Colonel Plumer reports that on February 23 Colonel Owen captured De Wet's fifteen-pounder, a pom-pom, some carts full of ammunition and fifty prisoners. We sustained no casualties. The enemy are in full retreat and are dispersing. They are being pursued vigorously. De Wet's attempt to invade Cape Colony has completely failed."

The Daily Telegraph publishes the following from De Aar: "Mr. Steyn addressed the Boers and told them they must all shift for themselves, returning to Orange River Colony as best they could. He and General De Wet took 300 of the best horses with which to escape."

Cape Town, South Africa.—Colonel Plumer engaged General De Wet near Disseldoutin, on the south bank of the Orange River, capturing a gun and a pom-pom and taking fifty prisoners. The Boers were scattered and were pursued by Colonel Plumer. It is reported that General De Wet escaped to the opposite bank in a boat.

MINISTER CONGER COMING HOME. Commissioner Rockhill Has Power to Conduct Negotiations Now in Progress.

Washington, D. C.—Minister Conger will leave Pekin immediately for this country on sixty days' leave of absence. Commissioner Rockhill will

have full power to conduct the negotiations now in progress.

As the foreign Ministers have satisfactorily settled the question of punishment of offending Chinese officials and a new subject is to be taken up, it will be easy to pass the negotiations into Mr. Rockhill's hand without sacrificing any points. It was Mr. Conger's own suggestion that Mr. Rockhill be placed in charge.

AMERICA LEADS THE WORLD. Our Country Now Stands at the Head of the Exporting Nations.

Washington, D. C.—The United States now stands at the head of the world's exporting nations. The complete figures for the calendar year 1900, when compared with those of other nations, show that our exports of domestic products are greater than those of any other country.

The total exports of domestic merchandise from the United States in the calendar year 1900 were \$1,543,013,000; those from the United Kingdom, \$407,096,000; those from Germany \$1,050,611,000, and those from France \$787,000,000.

Additional interest is given to the fact that a quarter of a century ago held the fourth in that list. In 1875 the domestic exports of the United States were \$407,263,757; those of Germany, \$607,096,000; those of France, \$747,480,000, and those of the United Kingdom, \$1,087,407,000.

Germany to Recall Ships. The German Government has definitely decided to recall the Asiatic Squadron.

Wild Man From Borneo Dead. Henry Robinson, colored, known as "The Wild Man From Borneo," died at Maysville, Ky. For the last ten years he has traveled with circuses and had been on exhibition in museums all over the country.

Sloping Party Ran Down. Three persons were killed at Gosben, Ind., and several injured by the Wabash passenger train running into a slight fall with people. The dead are Christian Wagner, Christian Deard and Louis Wagner.

Prominent People. King Edward VII. pursued his law studies up to the last of his principality.

Marconi thought of the wireless telegraph at nineteen and had it working at twenty-five.

Henry Watterson began business after the Civil War on \$50 obtained by pawning his watch.

General Miles has been unanimously elected President of the National Capital Automobile Club.

At the end of his present term Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, will have been a Senator thirty years.

CRAZED BY A GIRL'S DEATH

Strange Tale of a Former Russian Army Officer at New York City

Says He Was Dismissed For Shooting a Woman to Save Her from Wolves—He is Now Insane.

New York City.—Whether true or merely one of the fancies of a madman, the story told by Otto Blernath in the MacDougal street police station, where he begged for protection from a dead woman, was intensely dramatic. He repeated it later in the Bellevue insane pavilion.

"That he was a man out of the ordinary was plain. He said he had taught modern languages in a university, but would not give his name. Then, to prove his assertion, he uttered phrases of Spanish, Italian, French, ancient and modern Greek, Latin, and wound up with a burst of Yiddish jargon.

"He hurried into the MacDougal street police station exclaiming: "I'm right now, but I won't be in a little while." He explained that he was a night watchman for a shirt manufacturing firm. He said he had periodical visions of a beautiful girl whose killing he had been compelled to order out of motives of mercy.

"Seven years ago," he said, "I was a colonel in the Czar's Guards. Commanding a scouting party near Moscow, we were attacked by an immense pack of ferocious wolves. We fought them until our ammunition almost gave out. Then we took refuge in a small cave, where we barricaded ourselves.

"From my place in the front I had a view of a road. As I looked for a possible rescuing party I was stricken with horror to see a peasant woman approaching. She was oblivious to her peril. I had to act quickly. A minute more and the wolves would have devoured her.

"I called to my best shot, Petrovitch Miskolitzski, and ordered him to shoot her through the head. It was better to kill her instantly than to have the wolves mangle her. Petrovitch demurred, but I told him to shoot or I would hurt him to the wolves.

"I obeyed the order, and the woman fell dead. After we were rescued I was tried for the murder of the woman and dismissed in disgrace from the army. With my wife I came to this country.

"Ever since the terrible day I have had moments when this unfortunate woman has haunted me. She is at my heels, pointing her finger at me accusingly, and I hear myself giving orders to shoot her. It is terrible."

On Blernath's way a medal for marksmanship in the Guards and a letter from M. Rawics, United States Consul at Warsaw, which stated that the bearer was a man of excellent reputation, and that his father was a rich and respected citizen of that place.

There was also a letter of credit showing him to have a large sum of money with Kessler & Co., bankers, in this city.

Blernath is now in the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital. The doctors believe his story. He has a wife and child.

CUBA'S CONSTITUTION SIGNED.

Senator Cisneros Created a Sensation by Refusing to Attach His Signature.

Havana, Cuba.—The Cuban constitution, first submitted by the Central Committee to the Convention at the public session of January 21, was signed on Thursday. One copy was sent to Governor-General Wood and the other placed among the records of the Convention.

Senator Cisneros created a sensation by refusing to sign. He said: "Cuba is now independent, and I can see no reason for sending this constitution to the United States for acceptance. The United States Government has no right to pass upon it, for it is a distinctly Cuban document and was drawn up by this Convention, which has assumed the responsibility of establishing the Republic."

"As the delegates retired Senator Tamayo remarked, 'We are all Cubans, Senator,' and Senator Cisneros replied, 'Yes; when the time comes to fight the Americans we will fight them together.'"

Subsequently he said he would sign the copy of the constitution that had been filed with the records of the Convention, but would wait until the other had been sent to Washington in order to avoid any possibility of his name being attached to that also.

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BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

The Palm Given to Dr. Greene's Nervura.

That Grand Jury, the People, Have So Decided.

Used by Hundreds of Thousands in Spring as a Blood Medicine.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is indeed "The world's Great Spring Medicine." It has come to be recognized by almost everybody as the best possible spring medicine to take, and hundreds of thousands of our people use it during the trying spring months, to tone up anew the relaxed nerves and re-invigorate and enrich the blood.

A spring medicine is a necessity if one wishes to keep in perfect health and vigor during the changes from winter to summer. This grand spring tonic, this perfect spring medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, is exactly what the system needs at this season. It not only purifies, but makes rich, red blood; it not only strengthens and invigorates the nervous system, but re-energizes and revitalizes the nerves by feeding them with renewed nerve force and power. It is not only an aid to digestion, but it creates a regular, natural and healthy action of the bowels, liver, kidneys, which in the spring are always sluggish and inactive.

In fact, it is just what people need to make them well and keep them well during these months, so threatening to the health of all, and when it is considered that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is made entirely from pure, health-giving vegetable remedies, and that people give the most testimonials of cure than any other remedy on earth, no one can doubt that it is the very best spring remedy for everybody to use.

Mr. Gustave Lelbach, of 337 First Street, Jersey City, N. J., says:— "I was troubled with sick headaches, and could not sleep on account of the pains in my head. I was suffering night and day with dyspepsia, could not eat anything, my stomach would sour so. I had to starve myself to have any ease. I had to give up work at last, I was so nervous and miserable, and I was falling away in flesh so that my friends hardly knew me. I tried several remedies, but without avail. At last someone recommended Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I tried one bottle and began to improve. I started in to eat all right; then I picked up my health; my headaches disappeared, and my weakness and sour stomach went away. I used three bottles, and could sleep all night with ease; I used six bottles, and felt like a new man. I can now do a hard day's work without any trouble, and I am as happy as a bird in spring. I was so miserable, always suffering, always in pain, but now I am like a new man."

Use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy this spring, for it is the discovery and prescription of a well-known physician, Dr. Greene, of 35 W. 14th St., New York City, who is responsible for its beneficial action, and who can be consulted free of charge, personally or by letter.

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