

SHE OFTEN PRAYED TO DIE

But Friend Comes to Rescue With Some Sound Advice, which was Followed with Gratifying Results.

Nettleton, Ark.—"My troubles date back five years," says Mrs. Mary Bentley, of this town. "I was first taken with awful pains in my right side, headache, and backache. The pain from my side seemed to move down my right limb, and settled in the right knee. Then it would move back, and once a month I would almost die with pain.

I was told I had tumor, and would have to undergo an operation at once. It just seemed I could not submit to it. I often prayed to die. It seemed that nothing would give me the desired relief, until finally, I was advised by a friend to try Cardui, and it is undoubtedly curing me. I have only used three and a half bottles, and it is a pleasure to tell of the beneficial results.

I shall ever spread the good tidings of what Cardui has done for me, and will do for other suffering ladies, if they will only try it."

You can depend on Cardui, because Cardui is a gentle, harmless, vegetable tonic, that can do you nothing but good.

Prepared from herbal ingredients, Cardui has a specific effect on the womanly constitution and puts strength where it is most needed.

Try Cardui.—Adv.

Representative Denis O'Leary of New York received a letter a time ago from a constituent who expressed an earnest desire for an assortment of garden seeds. O'Leary sent them but there must have been a slip-up or the part of Mr. Burleson's post office department, for a few weeks later O'Leary received another note from the man deploring the fact that the seeds had never reached him.

"Why ain't I just as much entitled to seeds as anybody else?" the writer demanded. "Two of my neighbors sent for seeds the same time as I did and one of them has had his in the ground now for six weeks already. His plants is beginning to show above ground. Is it I'm not just as good as my neighbors?" And so on for a couple of pages. Then at the bottom of the letter was this brief postscript: "Them dam seeds has just arrived."

WASTED MONEY ON POSTAGE

Angered Constituent Might Have Spared Representative Reproaches Contained in Long Letter.

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PAINFUL ECZEMA ON HANDS

Blenville, La.—"I was troubled with eczema in my hands for several years. The skin would break and look like it had been cut with a knife and my hands were so sore I could hardly bear to put them in water and could hardly use them. When I used them the blood would run out. They would heal a little and then they would get worse than ever again. They were very painful. The eczema got to breaking out on my arms in places which itched and burned very badly.

"I used different remedies, also used all kinds of facial creams and ointments on my hands and arms and I did not get any relief until I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I cured my hands and eczema with Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Miss Fannie Mosteller, Oct. 5, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Pointing the Way.

Rosemary—Mrs. Shimmerpate says she fears the world will some day find out they have a family skeleton.

No. SIX-SIXTY-SIX

This is a prescription prepared especially for Malaria or Chills and Fever. Five or six doses will break any case, and if taken then as a tonic the fever will not return. 25c.—Adv.

His Business.

"That man is a denizen of the underworld."

"I'm sure he doesn't look like such a character."

"His character's got nothing to do with it. He's a miner."

Golden Rule in Business.

You get your money's worth every time. Hanford's Balsam is guaranteed to cure ailments and injuries that can be reached by external application or your money will be refunded by the dealer. Getting a bottle now is like taking out insurance. Adv.

Glad Tidings.

He—My dear little wife, I have just paid off the last cent on the mortgage on our home.

She—Oh, I'm so glad! Now you can put on another and we can buy an automobile.

For bunions use Hanford's Balsam.

Apply it thoroughly for several nights and rub in well. Adv.

Tooting.

Cholly—"There's a girl who wouldn't marry the best man living." Reggie—"How do you know?" Cholly—"I asked her myself."

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases.

It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Peppermint. Tiny sugar-coated granules. Adv.

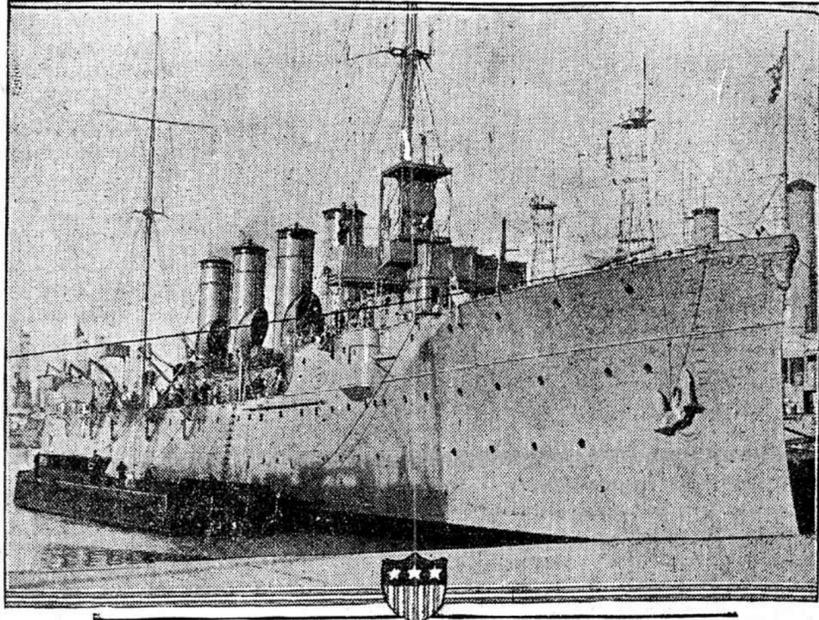
Her Way.

"How does she manage to keep her complexion so fresh?"

"She keeps it in airtight jars."

For thrush use Hanford's Balsam. Get it into the bottom of the affected part. Adv.

SWIFTEST AMERICAN CRUISER, THE CHESTER



The Cruiser Chester, fastest of its class in the American navy, took part in the shelling and capture of Vera Cruz.

BROTHER TELLS ABOUT FLETCHER

Career of the Rear Admiral Who Took Vera Cruz.

YEARNED FOR SEA WHEN BOY

Forced to Remain at an Executive Desk During the Spanish War, He Became an Expert on Ordnance.

Chicago.—While Admiral Fletcher, who captured the city of Vera Cruz Tuesday, has never resided in Chicago, he has been a frequent visitor here at the home of his brother, Thomas J. Fletcher, 5237 Cornell avenue. The latter is treasurer of the Co-operative League of Chicago. J. Fletcher, a son of the Chicago Fletcher, is a lieutenant on Admiral Fletcher's flagship.

"We Fletchers do not come of a seafaring breed," said the civilian Fletcher at his home. "On the contrary, we are Iowa men and we should by all rights have lived and died landlubbers. My brother is an admiral now because our representative in congress in Marshalltown, Iowa, decided he would fill a vacancy at Annapolis by holding a competitive examination.

"Tom," said my brother when he saw the notice of the examination, 'I'm going to be a sailor. That's the life for me. I never thought of it before, but I see now that I was meant to be a hero of the deep.'"

Leads in Examination.

He entered the examination, just as he said he would, and took first place over 25 other boys. That was in 1870 and he has been in the navy service since.

According to the Chicago Fletcher, it was one of the bitterest disappointments of the admiral's career when he was compelled to remain at an executive desk in Washington during the Spanish war. But the admiral, as the result of that experience, became an expert on ordnance.

"Secretary Long promised him that if he would remain as assistant chief of the ordnance department until he could get things in order, he could have anything he wished. But before his work was done there the war was over. You see, the country was totally unprepared for war and the ordnance department was placed under a terrific strain."

Invents Recoil Apparatus.

Admiral Fletcher had been in the service but a short time when he invented a recoil apparatus for quick trappers, which has been in use ever since. He also improved the Farcot breech mechanism, thereby insuring the success of the system. Whereas to open the breech of the big guns it had been necessary before to depend upon power from the engine-room, the admiral's improvement made it possible to move the huge blocks with one hand. As commander of the torpedo boat Cushing the admiral, then Lieutenant Commander Fletcher, conducted an investigation of the behavior of torpedoes and discovered many errors in range and in almost every instance the correctness of his deductions was proved. He is regarded as one of the first ordnance experts of the navy.

Born in Oskaloosa.

"Admiral Fletcher," said his kinsman in Chicago, "was born in Oskaloosa, Nov. 23, 1855. He was only fifteen years old when he took the examination and entered Annapolis. "My brother was graduated in June, 1875, one of the honor men of his class. He served as a midshipman for one year and then was promoted to the rank of an ensign. On April 1, 1882, he became a junior lieutenant,

and at the outbreak of the Spanish war was a lieutenant and had attracted attention by his knowledge of ordnance.

"After the war he was relieved of desk work at Washington and ordered to sea. In March, 1904, he was promoted to the rank of commander after having served as commanding officer of the gunboats Kanawha and Eagle. Soon after this promotion he was made inspector of ordnance in charge of the torpedo station at Newport, where he served until March 15, 1905.

"When he again went to sea it was as chief of staff of the Asiatic fleet, which position he gave up to take command of the cruiser Raleigh. After two more years at sea he was ordered to the naval war college at Newport, and later he became a member of the special ordnance board.

"In 1908 he was made a captain and given command of the battleship Vermont. After leaving the Vermont he became an aid on the staff of Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer. It was during this service in October, 1911, that he achieved flag rank."

May Succeed Badger.

Admiral Fletcher is regarded as a probable successor of Rear Admiral Badger as commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, a promotion that will carry with it the honor of commanding the great United States fleet that will be the first to pass through the Panama canal when the waterway is opened to the ships of the world in 1915.

It was immediately following the assassination of President Madero that Admiral Fletcher was ordered to Mexican waters.

Enters Harbor in "Nortner."

It will be recalled that Admiral Fletcher in his first cablegram recording the seizing of the custom-house at Vera Cruz said that he commenced operations in the face of an approaching "nortner."

The following extract from a navy text-book on navigation may explain why Admiral Fletcher acted without undue delay in carrying out President Wilson's orders:

"To attempt to run into the harbor (Vera Cruz) in a 'nortner' is extremely perilous, for it blows more powerfully within than without the shoals. No confidence can be placed in anchors and no assistance can be given from the shore in case of accident."

Admiral Fletcher when not at sea resides at 1441 Massachusetts avenue, Washington. He married Miss Susan Hunt Stetson in 1895. He is a member of the Chevy Chase and the Army and Navy clubs in Washington.

How Seizure Order Was Given.

Washington.—The story of how President Wilson ordered the custom-house at Vera Cruz to be seized has been revealed.

"The president had gone to bed Monday night after having read his message to congress. The senate was debating the joint resolution to approve the use of the army and navy, and the president had determined to withhold action until the resolution passed, although feeling that in an emergency the executive had ample authority to act.

At 4 o'clock Tuesday morning Secretary Bryan received a cablegram from Consul Canada telling of the approach of a German vessel with a tremendous cargo of ammunition for Huerta.

A number of locomotives and many cars were in readiness to rush the arms to Mexico City.

Mr. Bryan telephoned Secretary Tumulty, who decided to awaken the president. He telephoned the White House. The servants were timid, but Tumulty insisted. Finally the president came to the telephone, and while Secretary Tumulty was explaining the situation Secretary Daniels called up and was put on the same line.

He, too, had a dispatch about the ammunition. Rear Admiral Fletcher had sent a wireless that 15,000,000 rounds of ammunition and 250 machine guns would be landed from the German vessel by noon that day.

The president listened in silence,

"What shall we do?" asked Secretary Daniels.

"Tell Fletcher to seize the custom-house," replied the president without hesitation.

"Good night," said the secretary. The telephone conference ended and in a few minutes wireless dispatches were on their way to Rear Admiral Fletcher. He received the message at 10 a. m., and an hour later American marines had landed and taken possession of the custom house.

No War Tax for Six Months.

Washington.—The government's finances are considered to be in excellent condition. The treasury officials informed the house leaders that there will be no occasion for six months, at least, to worry about raising a war revenue.

Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee said:

"No plans are being considered for raising a war fund. I have consulted with the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy and they both assure me that the current appropriations for the army and navy will be sufficient for the present needs. Secretary Daniels told me that it would cost no more to maintain the navy and the marine corps in Mexican waters than in the waters of the United States.

"If we are forced into a prolonged war with Mexico, which I do not believe will happen, we can easily arrange to raise the revenue necessary to finance it by the same measures as were taken during the Spanish-American war. The extraordinary taxes then imposed increased the revenues of the government approximately \$100,000,000 a year, and the same taxes applied today would yield even a larger return."

There was talk of a new issue of \$200,000,000 of bonds out of the authorized issue of \$240,000,000 Panama canal bonds, which are still in the treasury, but Secretary McAdoo authorized the statement that no such action was planned. The bonds are available at any time and can be issued at the pleasure of the president, without any further action by congress.

It was pointed out that President Wilson has authority under a section of the Payne-Aldrich act of 1909, which has not been repealed by the Underwood tariff act, to raise \$450,000,000 from bond issues, if necessary, to defray the expenses of war. Under section 39 of the Payne-Aldrich act, the secretary of the treasury can use \$250,000,000 of the bonds "to recoup the treasury for moneys used in the building of the Panama canal," which have never been issued.

Wilson Could Raise \$200,000,000.

Under section 40, also, the secretary can issue 3 per cent bonds up to \$200,000,000, it being specified that he may take such action if he deems it necessary. The section of the law permitting the secretary of the treasury to raise \$200,000,000 for emergencies, reads as follows:

"That section 32 of the act providing ways and means to meet war expenditures, approved June 31, 1898 (the so-called Spanish war stamp act), be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the secretary of the treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, such sum or sums as, in his judgment, may be necessary to meet public expenditures, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness in such form as he may prescribe and in denominations of \$50 or multiples thereof, and each certificate shall be payable with the interest accrued thereon at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of issue, as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe; provided, that the sum of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed \$200,000,000 and the provisions of existing law respecting counterfeiting and other fraudulent practices are hereby extended to the bonds and certificates of indebtedness authorized by this act."

Accidents Will Happen.

Visitor—I want to see the automobile editor.

Office Boy—He's tired.

Visitor—What's he been doing extra?

Office Boy—He ran over a galley and the managing editor's been crank-him up.

ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES IN PREVIOUS WARS.

	Regulars.	Militia.	Navy.	Total.
War of the Revolution (1775-1783).....	130,711	164,080	10,000	304,791
War of 1812 (1812-1815).....	85,000	471,622	20,000	576,622
Creek Indian War (1813-1814).....	600	13,181	13,781
Seminole War (1835-1842).....	11,169	29,953	41,122
Creek Indian War (1836-1837).....	935	12,483	13,418
War With Mexico (1836-1848).....	30,954	73,778	7,500	112,230
Civil War (1861-1865).....	125,587	2,545,754	105,963	2,778,344
Spanish-American War (1898-1899).....	57,239	223,235	31,959	312,233
Philippine Insurrection (1899-1902).....	76,416	60,052	13,570	140,038

STORY OF THE CAPTURE OF VERA CRUZ

Description of Battle That Resulted in Capture of First Mexican Port.

Vera Cruz, April 25.—American sailors and marines have again proved their valor in the face of a foreign foe, and have, at the same time, given the natives of this town a new idea of the courtesy of American troops.

While the battle that resulted in the taking of Vera Cruz was not a severe one as battles of the past have been counted it was of a character to test the courage of men who were called upon to face the steel-jacketed bullets of foemen hidden behind walls and on housetops, and before it was over 12 American sailors had paid for the victory with their lives and another 30 were seriously wounded.

While the Mexicans suffered more severely, the number of their casualties has not been ascertained, but the best estimates obtained by Capt. William R. Rush of the battleship Florida indicate that in the engagements of Tuesday and Wednesday their dead amounted to about 150. No person knows how many Mexicans fell wounded, as a large part of them were taken away and hidden by friends.

Dead Lay in Streets.

In the streets about the plaza Thursday lay fifteen or twenty bodies, a majority of them attired in citizens' clothing. Some of the men evidently had been dead since the engagement of Tuesday, and the tropical heat made their immediate disposal imperative. One of the first orders given after the town had been captured was to bury the Mexican dead in a trench at the sea end of the streets leading from the plaza.

When the city was taken the order was given to advance carefully and search every building for men bearing arms. Scores of prisoners were taken, most of them protesting volubly, many hysterically, that they were not guilty of any unfriendliness whatsoever toward the Americans.

Expected to Be Executed.

Accustomed as the Mexicans are to their own contending forces shooting immediately all prisoners taken, the captured men could not but believe that they would receive no less drastic treatment at the hands of the Americans.

The guns found in houses were thrown by the marines and bluejackets from the upper balconies of the houses to the pavement below.

The most spirited action of Wednesday was the taking of the naval academy. Aside from that fight there was no definite organized opposition encountered by the Americans.

Americans Under Hot Fire.

A hot fire was poured into the advancing Americans from the naval college, which for a time held them back, but a few well-directed shots from the cruisers Chester, San Francisco and Prairie tore gaping holes in the stone walls and silenced the rifle fire of the Mexicans inside. The bluejackets then were enabled to proceed with the task they had in hand.

A squad of soldiers, despite the shelling it had received Tuesday, continued to give considerable trouble to the Americans from the Benito Juarez tower. After they had been silenced and removed from the tower it was discovered that the soldiers had continued fighting for lack of ability to do anything else. The shells from the warships Tuesday had torn away the stairway in the tower and the men had been compelled to remain in it.

Mexicans Evacuate Hotel.

It was not until late Tuesday that the last of General Maas' men on top of the hotel received written orders from outside the city to evacuate their position. The order was obeyed by a portion of the 100 men who were occupying the roof and vantage points in the interior, but a small portion of the band determined to disobey the orders of their superiors and fight to the last. These men, however, surrendered Wednesday morning. A lieutenant who was in command of the Mexicans was led out a prisoner, and although he had fought desperately, he trembled and turned pale in the belief that he would be summarily executed.

None of the American women were mistreated by the Mexicans during their occupation of the building. A few of the women assisted the Mexicans in caring for their wounded.

Old Tower Held.

In the fighting in the center of the inner harbor, San Juan de Ulua, an ancient stone fortress, flew the Mexican flag throughout the attack. The commandant and 60 armed men and 300 workmen in the navy yard peered from the embrasures at the Prairie, lying 500 yards away, and the other ships shelling the naval academy. In the dungeons remained 500 prisoners, the echoes of the guns on the ships

reaching them through a 16-foot stone wall.

Captain Stickney of the Prairie went through the fortress several days ago and found some heavy guns, five torpedoes and a torpedo tube in a corrugated-iron shed outside the wall of the fortress. When the landing of the Americans was ordered Captain Stickney sent word to the commandant of San Juan de Ulua that he would blow him to pieces with the Prairie's guns if he opened fire against the Americans, but that otherwise he would not be disturbed. The commandant replied that he would answer with his cannons if fired on, but that he would not commence hostilities. When the engagement ashore began the commandant hoisted a brilliant new Mexican flag, which flew all day long.

Americans in Possession.

At ten o'clock Wednesday morning the Americans were in undisputed possession of all the city except the southwest quarter, in which the barracks are situated, and a few outlying districts. At noon they had taken the barracks. When the city prison, which faces the main plaza of the city, was captured, Lieutenant Commander Buchanan of the Florida made an inspection tour through it.

There was great surprise among the Mexicans who had gathered there that the prisoners were not released. They had been accustomed to seeing the victor always release prisoners and then impress them into his army.

Chief of Police Antonio Villa Vicencio was taken prisoner by the Americans shortly after they had occupied the main plaza of the city. It was suggested to him that he continue in his official capacity to direct the city's protective system. He took the matter under advisement.

Had the frightened mayor made up his mind to accede to Admiral Fletcher's suggestion, which was made through Consul Canada, the Mexicans might have been spared the humiliation of being forced from their positions, and undoubtedly a number of lives would not have been sacrificed.

Coincident with the orders for the general advance of the Americans, an aged white-haired Mexican, carrying the white flag of truce, came down a street from the center of the city. He carried a letter to the chief of police, the only authority he hoped to reach, and desired Consul Canada to read it.

Old Man Makes Appeal.

It was an urgent appeal to the chief of police to call off the snipers and prevent the bombardment he believed would follow if they continued their execution. Even before the messenger had climbed the stairs into the consul's office, Captain Rush was informed of the contents of the note he bore and immediately sounded "Cease firing" and "Halt."

But it was too late. The action had begun all along the line and it was not considered wise to attempt further measures to stop it. The commanders ordered their men forward at the double quick, which they carried out with a vigor that afterward gave them the city.

Blood-bespattered sidewalks, broken windows and bullet-scarred walls gave the plaza a fearful aspect. Within the Diligence hotel there were 40 Americans, most of them women, who had been there since the commencement of hostilities. When the square was taken they were immediately notified that they might go to other places if they so desired, but that they probably would incur no further danger by remaining in the hotel.

POLICE CHIEF DEFENDS FLAG

Orders Arrest of Anyone Making Attack on Stars and Stripes.

New Orleans.—Superintendent of Police Reynolds has ordered the arrest of any person making "disparaging remarks about the army and navy and the American flag on the streets of this city." The order was issued when the superintendent was advised that four soldiers in uniform had forcibly dispersed a quintet of street orators, who were haranguing a crowd and charging that the army and navy are subsidized.

Missionaries Cause Alarm.

New York, April 24.—At the several church mission headquarters in New York word from 50 American missionaries, en route from Mexico City to Vera Cruz, was anxiously awaited. The Methodist Episcopal board of foreign missions received a cablegram stating that all its missionaries in the cities of Pachuca, Puebla and Guanajuato were safe.

News of the safety of the ten Episcopal missionaries in Mexico under Bishop Henry D. Aves was also received.

GENERAL DIAZ WILL NOT RETURN TO MEXICO, IS BELIEF

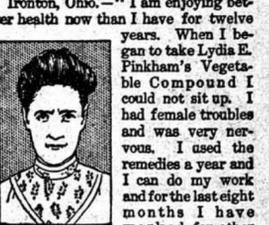
Monte Carlo.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz, ex-president of Mexico, when asked if in view of the rapid developments of the Mexican situation, he would not reconsider his determination to say nothing, again refused absolutely to make any statement on Mexican affairs or his own intentions. He excused himself from speaking on the ground that he had definitely given up active politics.

Seek to Stop Swearing.

Cleveland, O.—The police have enlisted in the "don't swear" movement, and have been instructed to detain offenders and give them a scolding.

WOMAN COULD NOT SIT UP

Now Does Her Own Work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her.



Ironton, Ohio.—"I am enjoying better health now than I have for twelve years. When I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I could not sit up. I had female troubles and was very nervous. I used the remedies a year and I can do my work and for the last eight months I have worked for other women, too. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough for I know I never would have been as well if I had not taken it and I recommend it to suffering women."

Daughter Helped Also.

"I gave it to my daughter when she was thirteen years old. She was in school and was a nervous wreck, and could not sleep nights. Now she looks so healthy that even the doctor speaks of it. You can publish this letter if you like."—Mrs. REBA BOWMAN, 161 S. 10th Street, Ironton, Ohio.

Why will women continue to suffer day in and day out and drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (Confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

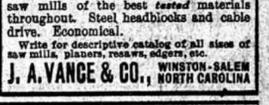
PERFECT HEALTH.

Tutt's Pills keep the system in perfect order. They regulate the bowels and produce A VIGOROUS BODY.

Remedy for sick headache, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, etc.

Tutt's Pills

This is the BEST Saw Mill The Twentieth Century



Every single piece is guaranteed.

We make these various sizes of the best tested materials throughout. Steel headblocks and cable drive. Economical.

Write for descriptive catalog of all sizes of saw mills, planers, routers, etc. to J. A. VANCE & CO., WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

HEAL YOUR ITCHING SKIN WITH RESINOL

No matter how long you have been tortured and disfigured by itching, burning, raw or scaly skin humors, just put a little of that wonderful resinol ointment on the sores and the suffering stops right there! Healing begins that very minute, and your skin gets well so quickly you feel ashamed of the money you threw away on tedious, useless treatments. Prescribed by doctors for nineteen years.

Resinol ointment and resinol soap also clear away pimples, blackheads, and dandruff speedily and at little cost. Sold by all druggists.—Adv.

Not Very Tired.

Mamma—Aren't you tired, dear, after playing so hard all day?

Jimmy—Now, not much.

Mamma—Well, mamma is as tired as a dog.

Jimmy—Well, I'm 'bout as tired as a little dog.

His Specialty.

"Did you hear about Muggins taking up settlement work?" "Yes; he usually works his creditors for 50 cents on the dollar."—Town Topics.

Housework Is a Burden

It's hard enough to keep house if in perfect health, but a woman who is weak, tired and suffering from an aching back has a heavy burden.

Any woman in this condition has good cause to suspect kidney trouble, especially if the kidney action seems disordered.

Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of suffering women. It's the best recommended special kidney remedy.

A MARYLAND CASE

Miss Lucinda Price, Eleventh St., Laurel, Md., says, "I seemed to have dropsy. My feet and hands were swollen and there were terrible pains in my back. I could not sleep well and for one whole winter, could not get out. I doctored, but nothing helped me until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. Eight boxes made me well."

Got Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.



Knowledge often consists of a lot of miscellany that is not worth knowing