

Dyspepsia of Women

Caused by Female Disorders and Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

A great many women suffer with a form of indigestion or dyspepsia which does not seem to yield to ordinary treatment. While the symptoms seem to be similar to those of ordinary indigestion, yet the medicines universally prescribed do not seem to restore the patient's normal condition.



Mrs. M. Wright

Mrs. Pinkham claims that there is a kind of dyspepsia that is caused by a derangement of the female organism, and which, while it causes a disturbance similar to ordinary indigestion, cannot be relieved without a medicine which not only acts as a stomach tonic, but has a peculiar tonic effect on the female organism.

As proof of this theory we call attention to the case of Mrs. Maggie Wright, Brooklyn, N. Y., who was completely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after everything else had failed. She writes:

"For two years I suffered with dyspepsia which so degenerated the entire system that I was unable to attend to my daily duties. I felt weak and nervous, and nothing that I ate tasted good and it caused a disturbance in my stomach. I tried different dyspepsia cures, but nothing seemed to help me. I was advised to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and was happily surprised to find that it acted like a fine tonic, and in a few days I began to enjoy and properly digest my food. My recovery was rapid, and in five weeks I was a well woman. I have recommended it to many suffering women."

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement or has such a record of cures of female troubles, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

WANTED Address of (1) persons of part Indian blood who are not living with any tribe, (2) of men who served in the Federal army, or (3) the nearest kin of such soldiers or sailors, now deceased. NATHAN SHERFORD, Washington, D. C.

(A145-06)

A Woman's Back

Has many aches and pains caused by weaknesses and falling, or other displacement, of the pelvic organs. Other symptoms of female weakness are frequent headache, dizziness, imaginary specks or dark spots floating before the eyes, gnawing sensation in stomach, dragging or bearing down in lower abdominal or pelvic region, disagreeable drains from pelvic organs, faint spells with general weakness.

If any considerable number of the above symptoms are present there is no remedy that will give quicker relief or a more permanent cure than Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It has a record of over forty years of cures. It is the most potent invigorating tonic and strengthening nerve known to medical science. It is made of the glyceric extracts of native medicinal roots found in our forests and contains not a drop of alcohol or harmful, or habit-forming drugs. Its ingredients are all printed on the bottle-wrapper and attested under oath as correct.

Every ingredient entering into "Favorite Prescription" has the written endorsement of the most eminent medical writers of all the several schools of practice—more valuable than any amount of non-professional testimonials—though the latter are not lacking, having been contributed voluntarily by grateful patients in numbers to exceed the endorsements given to any other medicine extant for the cure of women's ills.

You cannot afford to accept any medicine of unknown composition as a substitute for this well proven remedy of known composition, even though the dealer may make a little more profit thereby. Your interest in regaining health is paramount to any selfish interest of his and it is an insult to your intelligence for him to try to palm off upon you a substitute. You know what you want and it is his business to supply the article called for.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original "Little Liver Pills" first put up by old Dr. Pierce over forty years ago, much imitated but never equaled. Little sugar-coated granules—easy to take as candy.

Happiness is most often found by the man who is too busy attending to

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The popularity of a fad depends upon the amount of foolishness in it.

EFFORT A FAILURE

Though Peary Broke All the North Pole Records.

REACHED LATITUDE OF 87

And Six Minutes in Daring Dash to Polar Regions on the Roosevelt. Letter is Received from Him.

The United States now holds the record of "furthest north," 87 degrees 6 minutes. This feat was accomplished by Commander Robert E. Peary of the United States navy. The intrepid Arctic explorer failed to reach the north pole as he had confidently hoped to do with his specially constructed vessel, the Roosevelt, but he penetrated nearer to the pole than the duke of Abruzzi expedition which had held the Arctic record, 86 degrees, 34 minutes. What Commander Peary did and his experiences during the past year in the frozen north are briefly but vividly summarized in a communication received Friday night by Herbert L. Bridgeman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club. This communication follows:

"Hopedale, Labrador, via Twillingate, N. F., November 2.—Herbert L. Bridgeman: Roosevelt wintered north coast Grand land, somewhere north Alert winter quarters. Went north with sledges February via Heekla and Columbia. Delayed by open water between 84 and 85 degrees. Beyond 85 six days, Gale disrupted ice, destroyed caches, cut off communication with supporting bodies and drifted due east. Reached 87 degrees six minutes north latitude over ice, drifting steadily eastward. Returning with eight dogs. Drifted eastward, delayed by open water, reaching north coast Greenland in straitened conditions. Killed musk oxen and returned along Greenland coast to ship.

"Two supporting parties driven on north coast Greenland. One rescued by me in surviving condition. After one week recuperation on Roosevelt sledge west, completing north coast Grand land and reached other land near 100th meridian. Homeward voyage incessant battle with ice, storms and head winds. Roosevelt magnificent ice fighter and sea boat. No deaths or illness in expedition.

"PEARY." After furnishing the Associated Press the contents of Commander Peary's report, Mr. Bridgeman said that the receipt of the news was a surprise to him, because he had supposed it had become too late in the season for Commander Peary to send word of his venture. Mr. Bridgeman added that the message spoke for itself, and that since he did not know more of the results of Commander Peary's efforts to reach the pole than the public did, he could hardly comment upon the dispatch.

There was little doubt, however, he said that Commander Peary was coming home. This seems to be borne out by the routing of the dispatch. Hopedale or Hoffenthal is a Moravian mission station on the east coast of Labrador. Twillingate is a port on the east coast of Newfoundland. Mr. Bridgeman said the message was probably mailed by Commander Peary from Hopedale to the most acceptable cable point.

Robert Edwin Peary was born in 1854. He is a civil engineer in the United States navy. His first trip to the Arctic regions was made in 1886. In September, 1902, he reached latitude 84.17 north. His wife accompanied her husband on three of his expeditions as far as the winter quarters.

The previous record of the point nearest the pole was made by Captain Cagni, duke of the Abruzzi's Italian expedition, who reached 86.3 north, or within 237 statute miles of the pole. The point reached by Peary, 87.6, placed him about 203 miles from the pole.

CONVICTS ON THE INCREASE.

Mississippi Gained Two Hundred During the Past Year.

The prison population of Mississippi is increasing.

Figures just issued by the board of control show that there are now 1,200 convicts on the various farms of the state, this being an increase of 200 for the year. If this increase keeps up it would not be surprising if the state did not within the next five years have to purchase another farm on which to work its convicts. Over two-thirds of the convicts are negroes.

Export Duty on Coal Abolished. A London special says: The abolition of the export duty on coal, which became effective Wednesday night, was the signal for the sailing Thursday morning of coal laden vessels bound for foreign ports. No less than fifty steamers left the Bristol channel alone.

A life merely of pleasure, or chiefly of pleasure, is always a poor and worthless life, not worth the living; always unsatisfactory in its course, always miserable in its end.—Theodore Parker.

MAY SEND YAMS NORTH.

Southern Sweet Potato Growers Think Easterners Might Like Them. Something like 175 varieties of sweet potatoes may be produced in the South, but for practical considerations there are only half a dozen or less that are commercially important.

These are divided by the Southern Field into two distinct classes. First, the sorts held in favor in the North, which must be yellow, dry, mealy, small to medium size, and in the opinion of the Southern grower the less good quality they possess the better they are appreciated.

Second, the varieties desired by Southern consumers, which may be yellow, red or white, medium or large in size, but must be moist, sugary and of rich flavor—qualities directly opposite to those demanded in Northern markets.

The old pumpkin or yellow yam, the vineless yam and the Red Providence are considered the best for Southern trade. These are good, whether boiled or fried. When baked they come from the oven covered with a browned, sugary coating which has resulted from the exudation of the overabundance of sugar with which the potato is loaded. They make pies and puddings which are superior to those made from pumpkins or squashes.

People are governed by habit even in eating, and the Northern consumer, having firmly fixed in mind the ideal for the Irish potato—that is a dry, mealy potato—is disposed to sacrifice quality to make the sweet potato conform to this standard.

While this is true it is also a fact that Northern visitors to the South, many of whom have never had an opportunity to buy in their home markets the varieties so highly esteemed in the South, are quick to appreciate their merits when served on the table at Southern hotels and in Southern homes.

This has convinced many growers and handlers of sweet potatoes that some adequate movement should be inaugurated to educate the public at large to the merits and good value of the Southern type of sweet potato.

Trade Union Old Age Pensions.

It may be doubted whether the public generally are fully aware of what is already being done for the aged by working men through their trade unions and other great self-help organizations. Forty of the principal trade unions paid in 1904 no less a sum than \$267,396 in superannuation benefit. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers itself is paying more than \$100,000 a year to its aged members. All this is in addition to the large expenditure on the unemployed which again is no doubt greatly swelled by those who are made workless through old age. The Northumberland and Durham Miners' Permanent Relief Fund has for many years made provision for its aged members. In 1905 there were 4,591 on the fund, the total amount paid in superannuation for the year being \$60,094.—Nineteenth Century.

A species of bee called the "clothier" covers its nest of eggs with a cloth made from the woody fiber of plants, and thus preserves its young from sudden changes of temperature.

Three lives have been saved by means of a device invented by a Swedish woman named Lind, for preventing people from being buried alive. It was applied to 2,200 supposed corpses.

It is sheer pretense to claim, as some do, asserts Leslie's Weekly, that the keepers of saloons or the managers of places of amusement, who defy the Sunday closing laws, are actuated by any desire to benefit their fellowmen. Such claims, as a matter of fact, deceive very few if any. If a more liberal construction of our Sunday laws has any justification, it must be found elsewhere than in this foolish and flimsy talk about benefiting workmen.

HARD TO SEE. Even When the Facts About Coffee Are Plain.

It is curious how people will refuse to believe what one can clearly see.

Tell the average man or woman that the slow but cumulative poisonous effect of caffeine, the alkaloid in tea and coffee—tends to weaken the heart, upset the nervous system and cause indigestion, and they may laugh at you if they don't know the facts.

Prove it by science or by practical demonstration in the recovery of coffee drinkers from the above conditions, and a large per cent. of the human family will shrug their shoulders, take some drugs and—keep on drinking coffee or tea.

"Coffee never agreed with me nor with several members of our household," writes a lady. "It enervates, depresses and creates a feeling of languor and heaviness. It was only by leaving off coffee and using Postum that we discovered the cause and cure of these ills."

"The only reason, I am sure, why Postum is not used altogether to the exclusion of ordinary coffee is, many persons do not know and do not seem willing to learn the facts and how to prepare this nutritious beverage. There's only one way—according to directions—boil it fully 15 minutes. Then it is delicious." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

FRAUDS IN PENSION ROLLS

Scores of Deserters Apply to Georgia Commissioner for Share of Fund. Grand Juries Negligent.

The annual report of State Pension Commissioner John W. Lindsey of Georgia, submitted to Governor Terrell, Thursday, discloses two interesting and important facts, first that there is considerable fraud in the pension rolls which, under the present laws, it is practically impossible to eliminate; and, second, there will be a deficit of \$30,249 in the pension appropriation for 1907.

The report shows that there is a total of 15,448 pensioners of all classes to be paid in 1907, divided as follows: 8,133 indigent soldiers, 2,324 indigent widows, 2,696 disabled soldiers and 2,325 of the old class of widows. There is an increase of 197 pensioners on all rolls this year, and there was a similar increase last year, when there was also a deficit of some \$20,000. Thus the department is confronted by a largely increased deficit in 1907 since the appropriation is the same as for 1906, namely, \$890,000. The legislature had to make an extra appropriation at its last session to supply this deficit and will have to do so again next summer.

In his report Commissioner Lindsey goes on to show that there is a great deal of fraud on the pension rolls which he has no means of detecting. It is the duty of the grand jury in each county to carefully examine the pension rolls with a view to eliminating these fraudulent claims, but in very few instances is this done, it is asserted. The pension commissioner has detected a large number of instances of fraud himself by calling on the records bureau of the war department in Washington for information as to pension applicants who claim to have been captured and held in prison. In this way many claims have been rejected because it was shown that the applicants were practically deserters from the Confederate army.

WITH CROWBARS AND DYNAMITE Sheriff in Louisiana Wrecks Railroad Bridge on Court Order

A special from New Iberia, La., says: With dynamite and crowbars, Sheriff George Henderson opened a 55-foot gap in the trestle bridge of the Iberia and Vermillion railroad over the Petit district canal in order to permit a dredge boat to pass. The railroad is a branch of the Southern Pacific. The sheriff acted on authority of an order issued by Judge James Simon of the nineteenth judicial district court.

The legal point at issue was the right of a drainage board to open this trestle to enable the dredge to complete the construction of the Petit canal. For three months the dredge has lain idle, unable to get past the trestle while legal controversies proceeded in the courts. Residents in the wards will be benefited by the completion of the canal and about 1,000 spectators gathered Thursday cheering each blast of dynamite.

PETTICOAT. LAWYER EMPLOYED By Uncle Sam to Conduct Prosecution in a Peonage Case.

Mrs. Mary Grace Quackenbos, a lawyer of New York city, has been appointed a special assistant United States district attorney, being the first of her sex to be selected for such a position. The case which Mrs. Quackenbos will especially prosecute is that of the United States against Sigmund S. Schwartz, the proprietor of an employment bureau in New York, who is charged with peonage. It is alleged that Schwartz induced men, all foreigners, to accept positions in the lumber and turpentine camps of the south, and that there they were subject to a condition akin to slavery. Mrs. Quackenbos made a visit to the turpentine camps of the south to better fit herself for the trials of the cases, a number of which have been brought since the arrest of Schwartz.

SOCIAL EQUALITY ADVOCATE

Requested to Leave Community by Incensed South Carolinians.

Mrs. E. S. Chapin, the northern woman, who was the victim of the negro, Ike Knight, hanged at Aiken, S. C., has left that community, at the request of conservative citizens. Mrs. Chapin signed the petition to Governor Heyward for commutation of Knight's sentence and on that account the feeling towards her was such that conservative Aiken men thought it well for her not to remain in the community.

Mrs. Chapin had employed Knight for several years, and gave him a room in her house. She frequently spoke of him as a perfect gentleman. Notwithstanding her high opinion of him, he criminally assaulted her. He was arrested in Georgia and tried and sentenced to death, but after all Mrs. Chapin pleaded for his life at the last moment.

The people regarded her as an advocate for social equality and, believing her presence in the community dangerous, they requested her to leave and she has quietly done so.

With the Funny

Fellows



Little 'Bo Peep.

Little Bo Peep
Lost umpteen sheep,
And she's mad as the very dickens,
For she's got a hunch
That all of the bunch
Were made into potted chickens.
—Milwaukee Sentinel

Quite So.

"Business is just like fishing."
"How so?"
"You get so many more nibbles than bites."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Engagement's Closing Weeks.

Helen—"What do you think of my new engagement ring?"
Hattie—"Gorgons! When does it come off?"—Puck.

Courage Deficient.



"Go on an' fight him! You said you could lick him!"
"Aw, give me time ter git me courage up, can't you?"—New York Journal.

Case of a New Type.

"That doctor that examined me told me my heart was beating at the rate of 150 per minute."
"Well, he's the worst circulation lar I have ever heard of."—Judge.

Well Supplied Already.

"Why don't you get an automobile?"
"My dear sir," was the answer, "I don't need it. I have a dog, three life insurance policies and a bull. I have trouble enough."—Washington Star.

It All Depends.

"Haven't I a right to do as I like with my money?" inquired the multimillionaire.
"You have," answered the sardonic person, "if your lawyer is smart enough to draw up a will that can't be contested."—Washington Star.

Not Easy to Do.

"Pop," began little Patsy, at the table, "kin I have some—"
"Here now!" interrupted his father, "ye've a plate full o' food before ye."
"Yes, but—"
"Well, thin, kape yer mou' shut an' ate it."—Philadelphia Press.

A Wise Man.

Dashaway—"I want you to meet Miss Hopper. Stunning girl. Just back from Europe."
Cleverton—"Her first visit?"
"Yes."
"Well, old man, if it's all the same to you, I'll wait until she's gotten through telling about it."—Life.

Perfectly Legitimate.

"Wat's de matter wid 'Forty-two?" asked the first messenger boy.
"I jist seen him runnin' to beat de band."
"G'on!" replied the other. "Ho wuz on'y runnin' to ketch up to de band. De wuz a parade jist went down de street."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Better Than the Original.

Jenks—"I jist saw Kammerer's picture of your wife. You don't like it, do you?"
Hennepecked—"Yes, indeed."
Jenks—"Why, it doesn't look like her."
Hennepecked—"Perhaps not, but it doesn't talk like her, either."—Philadelphia Ledger.

So Does the Telegraph.

"Will you wait for the answer?" asked the telegraph operator in the hotel lobby, "or shall I send it up to your room?"
"Oh," replied the woman, who had telegraphed to her husband, "I guess you'd better send it up to my room. It will take some time to get a reply from John; he stutters so."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Doesn't Like Chicago.

Clurch—"Going to Chicago, x hear?"
Gotham—"Yes, I have to start to-day."
"You'll go on the train that's only one night on the road, I suppose?"
"No; the train I go on will be two nights on the road. You see, I want to put it off as long as possible."—Yonkers Statesman.

"EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR."

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