BOTHA'S LATEST MOVE

HIS FORCE IS ADVANCING TOWARD THE NATAL FRONTIER.

Guards at Ladysmith and Other Towns North of the Tugela Are Again Under Arms.

LONDON, April 4.—From Brussels, a correspondent of the Morning Post writes that Dr. Leyds, European representative of the Transvaal, has received a dispatch from Lourenco Marques saying that the force under General Botha is advancing toward the Natal frontier.

(It was announced yesterday in a dispatch from Durban, Natal, that general traffic throughout the whole country north of the Tugela River was closed and that the town guards at Ladysmith, Dundee and Newcastle were under arms and had been recruited to their full strength.)

AN ALL-DAY FIGHT.

Boer Forces Repulsed, With Heavy Loss on Both Sides.

LONDON, April 4.—There was severe fighting all day long, March 31, in the neighborhood of Harts River, in the southwestern extremity of the Transvaal, between part of General Kitchener's forces and the forces of Generals Delarey and Kemp, resulting in the repulse of the Boers after heavy losses on both sides. The Canadian Rifles especially distinguished themselves, one party, commanded by Lieutenant Bruce Carruthers, holding its post until every man was killed or wounded.

Lord Kitchener's official report, dated from Pretoria, yesterday morning, says:

"General Kitchener (Lord Kitchener's brother) sent Colonels Kier and Cookson from Vrieluit, Western Transvaal, March 31, to reconnoiter towards Harts River. They soon struck the track of guns and carried on a running fight for eight miles, following the track through the bush. Emerging on a plain, large Boer reinforcements advanced against their flanks, forcing the British troops to take up a defensible position, which they hastily entrenched. Fighting ensued at close quarters until the Boers were repulsed on all sides. Delarey, Kemp and other leaders vainly attempted to persuade their men to renew the action.

"Fifteen hundred Boers participated in the engagement, but they had suffered too heavily and cleared away to the northwest and south. The British losses also were severe. The Canadian Rifles especially distinguished themselves, one party, commanded by Lieutenant Bruce Carruthers, holding its post until every man was killed or wounded. Others of the forces showed great steadiness, allowing the Boers to advance within 200 yards of them, and repelling them with a steady rifle fire."

Canadians Wounded.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 4.—Lord Minto has received the following cable from Cape Town concerning the casualties in the engagement of the Second Canadian Mounted Rifles March 31:

"Dasch Poort, Kleinharts River, March 31.—Lieutenant R. H. Ryan and W. J. Loudon, formerly of the Northwest Mounted Police, are dangerously wounded, along with Lieutenant G. B. McKay, of Montreal, and R. F. Markham, New Brunswick. Non-commissioned officers and men killed, nine; wounded, 40. Names of latter not yet received."

MURDER OF BOERS.

British War Office's Statement of the Facts.

LONDON, April 4.—The War Office today issued an official statement of the facts in regard to the Australians sentenced for murdering Boer prisoners, as follows:

"The Bushveldt Carbineers, who were recruited in South Africa, but included other colonials, were employed in July and August in the wildest part of the Transvaal, 80 miles northeast of Pietersburg, and took a certain number of prisoners. Grave irregularities on the part of certain officers of the corps came to the knowledge of the military officers in October, and an investigation was ordered by Lord Kitchener. As a result five officers were tried by court-martial at Pietersburg in January, 1902, and were found guilty, as principals or accessories, to 12 murders. Lieutenants Hancock and Morant were sentenced to death, which was carried out.

"These officers were also charged with the murder of the Rev. C. Hesse. Although there was strong suspicion that they had committed the murder, the evidence was not considered sufficient to justify their conviction. Lieutenant Wilton was found guilty of murder and was sentenced to death, but there were mitigating circumstances and the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment at penal servitude. Lieutenant Picton was found guilty of manslaughter and was cashiered. Major Lenahan, commanding the Carbineers, who became aware of the crimes subsequent to their committal, was convicted of culpably neglecting to report them, and was ordered home to Australia, his discharge being unnecessary owing to the disbandment of the corps.

"No doubt exists as to the guilt of the accused, whose plea in extenuation that a number of their corps were ill-treated by the Boers was not sustained by the evidence at the trial. The sentences were such as would have been inflicted on any officers similarly guilty."

THE MANCHURIAN TREATY.

Russia Did Not Ask the Consent of the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—It is learned that the Russian Government has not asked the consent of the United States Government to the convention it has just concluded with China regarding Manchuria. But the United States Government already has expressed its objections to certain features of the original convention, and these do not appear in the published outline of the treaty provisions. It can be stated that our Government would not interpose any objection to the ratification of the existing document, even if its assent were necessary.

The provision pledging Russia to evacuate Niu Chwang immediately after the powers evacuate Tien Tsin is regarded as the test piece of the agreement, and as calculated to hasten the powers in their withdrawal.

LONDON, April 5.—In a dispatch to the Times from Pekin, in which the advantages secured by China in the revised Manchurian convention are indicated, the correspondent says that China submitted this convention to Great Britain and the United States, and that these powers expressed approval of it.

PEKIN, April 4.—The negotiations concerning the Manchurian treaty between China and Russia have been concluded. The terms of the treaty are understood to be satisfactory to the United States, Great Britain and Japan.

Historic Revelation.

PARIS, April 4.—An interesting historic revelation has been made by Count de Keratry, ex-Prefect of Police, at a banquet given by the Aero Club, in honor of the 13 surviving aeronauts who left Paris during the siege of the city in 1870-71. The Count, who descended at Prillon, near Bar Le Duc, Department of Meuse, after a perilous journey, said he was entrusted by the National Defense Government with a mission to go to Madrid and persuade Marshal Prim to proclaim a republic in Spain. Keratry had in the balloon 60,000,000 francs in treasury bonds, which a detachment of Prussian Uhlans nearly captured. The money was intended to equip and pay an army corps of 50,000 men, which Spain was to place at France's disposal. Marshal Prim refused to undertake the task, although Senor Castelar and other Spanish Republicans supported the proposition. Marshal Prim was assassinated three months afterward, and his murderer was never discovered.

Carlism Weak in Spain.

LONDON, April 4.—A correspondent of the London Standard, during the course of a long review yesterday of the situation in Spain, said the Carlists and Republicans had so far shown no disposition to disturb the accession of the young King Alfonso to the throne, though some rumors had lately come from Barcelona concerning the restlessness of the Carlists in their old haunts in the Catalonian Mountains. But, the correspondent pointed out, Carlism, after all, in the opinion of a majority of the Spaniards, cannot amount to much so long as no revolutions occur at Madrid or in the great towns. The correspondent further says the Carlists have been seriously weakened by the secession of the Ultramontanes, one of their next important groups.

Accepts Octuple Transmitter.

BERLIN, April 4.—After prolonged experiments in sending four telegraphic messages each way simultaneously over a single telegraph wire, the German Postal Department has accepted the octuple transmitter invented by the late Professor Henry A. Rowland, of Baltimore. The experiments were conducted between Berlin and Hamburg. Between 300 and 350 words were transmitted per minute. It is understood that the German Postal Department intends to introduce the Rowland system between Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne, Leipsic and Frankfort.

Suicide of a French Artist.

PARIS, April 4.—F. H. Kaommerer, an artist, committed suicide here today in his studio, by hanging. M. Kaommerer was a successful exhibitor at the Salon and a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. His suicide is attributed, to private troubles.

German Trade With United States.

BERLIN, April 4.—The last quarter's exports to the United States from all Germany amounted to $23,786,094, an increase of $1,297,560.

SARGENT ACCEPTS IT.

Will Take the Position of Commissioner-General of Immigration.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Frank Sargent, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, saw the President today, and was tendered the position of Commissioner-General of Immigration. Mr. Sargent accepted the offer, but he told the President that it would be necessary for him to close up his business affairs before he could take charge of the office. The President informed him he could have all the time he wanted. Meantime he is to familiarize himself with the duties of his new position.

It is understood that the resignations of Messrs. Powderly and McSweeny have been requested, or will be at once. Joseph Murray will succeed the latter, and William Williams will be nominated soon to succeed Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie, of New York.

Cuban Revenue Collections.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department gave out a statement showing the internal revenues collected in Cuba during the six months ended December 31, 1901, as compared with the same period of 1899 and 1900. The total revenues for 1901 were $349,448; for 1899, $418,448, and for 1900, $327,427. Until July 1, 1901, there was collected in Cuba a tax of 10 and 3 per cent on passenger and freight rates, which yielded from July 1 to December 31, 1899, $140,723. Except for this tax there is a gradual increase in each period.

Ordered to Santo Domingo.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Navy Department has been informed of the arrival of the gunboat Machias at San Juan, Porto Rico, yesterday, and its departure for Samana Bay, Santo Domingo, under orders issued by the department, in view of reports of trouble there which had reached the State Department. The reports at hand at the department do not indicate a very serious state of affairs.

MORMON CONFERENCE.

Seventy-Second Annual Meeting at Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 4.—The 72d annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, which convened in the Tabernacle here today, proved to be the largest gathering of the kind in recent years. Ideal weather prevailed, and the streets of the city were crowded with visitors. In his annual address President Joseph F. Smith reviewed the work of the church the past year, and congratulated its members for having done more to increase the membership and prosperity of the church than in any previous year of its history. In the course of his address President Smith said:

"We carry to the world the olive branch of peace. We present to the world the law of God, the word of the Lord, the truth, as it has been revealed in the latter days for the redemption of the dead and for the salvation of the living from death. We have no malice; we bear no malice or evil thought toward the children of men."

Utah Livestock Association.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 4.—One of the largest gatherings of cattlemen ever assembled in this city met here today for the purpose of reorganizing the Utah Livestock Association, for the purpose of protecting their interests before the State Legislature and in Congress. The meeting was eminently successful. John H. White was chosen president, and Wesley K. Walton secretary. Hon. Jerry Simpson, ex-Congressman, and Hon. M. A. Daugherty addressed the convention on the benefits to be derived from state and National organizations. Strong resolutions were adopted deploring the passage of the oleomargarine bill and censuring those Western Senators who voted for the measure; calling upon Congress to pass the Grosvenor shoddy bill; the interstate commerce amendment and for an amendment to the census law; providing for an annual classified census of livestock, and protesting against the setting aside of any more forest reserves in Utah.

Murderer's Sentence Commuted.

DENVER, April 4.—The Board of Pardons tonight commuted the sentence of Lawrence Hex, who was to have been hanged in the State Penitentiary the week of April 13, to imprisonment for life. Hex was convicted of the killing at Pueblo of Mrs. Allie and William White as a result of jealousy. All were colored. The reason given by the board for its action was a doubt of the right of the state to execute a man convicted on circumstantial evidence under the present law.

Northwest People in New York.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Northwestern people registered today at New York hotels as follows:

From Tacoma—Mrs. J. P. Peirce, at the Manhattan.

From Port Angeles—S. J. Coin, at the Astor.

Woodford Goes to the Orient.

NEW YORK, April 4.—General Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain, will leave tomorrow for a tour in the Orient by way of Vancouver.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoea.

ARE YOU GOING EAST?

If so, call at No. 124 Third street. Lowest rates and best accommodations via Rio Grande Route, either via Huntington or Sacramento.

IT IS LEFT TO EDUCATION

(Continued from First Page.)

the necessity for promoting the reunion of the English-speaking race.

"Mr. Rhodes' will appoints a well-known group of seven of his friends as general executors of his estate. This group is further charged to undertake the duty of acting as trustees for the educational endowment fund, which will provoke the liveliest discussion and excite the keenest interest throughout both the United States and the British Empire, for both communities share in the benefit of Mr. Rhodes' bequest. Mr. Rhodes was a graduate of Oxford, and a student at the Oriel College, to which, by the way, he has left a special bequest of $500,000. He has made Oxford University, in whose glories the American descendants of its founders share equally with those who still inhabit the old country, the center of his educational bequests, and he left a sum which may be roughly capitulated as representing $10,000,000 for the foundation of Anglo-American scholarships.

"To his thinking, the university, better than any other institution, naturally affords a vivifying center of race unity. It is free from all political complications, and a residential university, with the old traditions of Oxford, seemed to him best fitted for the purpose he had in view.

"The central principle of his scheme is that every state and territory in the American Union should be offered a scholarship of the value of $1500 a year, tenable for three years, at Oxford. By this means Mr. Rhodes believed it would be possible to make Oxford the center of the spirit of race unity, where students from every part of the English-speaking world would meet on common ground in the most famous of the old universities.

"What will result in the future presence of Americans and colonials in what has so long been one of the most conservative and Anglican centers of Great Britain, the future must decide. The influx of so much American and colonial blood may have very important consequences, at which some of the old Oxonians would stand aghast. Having decided that each state or colonial unit should have one scholarship allowedit every year, Mr. Rhodes proceeds to define the terms upon which these scholarships should be allotted. Mr. Rhodes always opposed the modern ideas of awarding an educational prize solely for literary attainments. The tendency to award a scholarship solely for success in passing literary examinations seemed to him to put a premium on bookworms. Hence he has drawn up a scheme for the election of students for his scholarships which is extremely original and very characteristic of the man. It is as follows:

"'In the election of a student to a scholarship, regard should be had to, first, his literary and scholastic attainments; second, his fondness for or success in manly outdoor sports, such as cricket, football, and the like; third, his qualities of manhood, such as truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, unselfishness and fellowship; fourth, his exhibition during school days of moral force of character and instincts to lead and take interest in his schoolmates, for these latter attributes will likely in after life guide him to esteem the performance of public duties as his highest aim.

"'Marks for these four qualifications should be awarded somewhat in the following proportions: Four-tenths for the first, one-tenth for the second, three-tenths for the third, and two-tenths for the fourth. Marks for the several qualifications should be awarded independently as follows—that is to say, marks for the first qualification by examination; for the second and third qualifications, respectively, by the ballot of fellow-students of the candidates, and for the fourth qualification by the head masters of the schools and the result of the awards—that is to say, the marks obtained by each candidate for each qualification—should be added together and the successful student be the one who received the greatest number of marks giving him the highest all-round qualification.'

"His object in laying down these conditions was to secure the best men for the world's fight, to bring them together in one center and to secure for them the best education obtainable. He has undoubtedly succeeded in changing what he calls the dull monotony of modern competition.

"Of Mr. Rhodes' political will and testament, it suffices to say that there stands in its forefront the promotion and the unity of English-speaking races, and although it is not laid down specifically in his will in written statements in which he has expressed his political ideas, he has specifically set forth that the key to the practical solution of the question is to be found in a copy of the Constitution of the United States.

"'What an awful thought it is,' he writes, 'that if even now we could arrange with the political members of the United States Assembly and our House of Commons, the peace of the world would be secured for all eternity. We could hold a Federal Parliament five years in Washington and five years in London. The American has been taught the lesson of home rule, and the success of leaving the management of the local pump to the parish beadle. He does not burden his House of Commons with the responsibility of cleaning the parish drains. The present position of the English House is ridiculous. You might as well expect Napoleon to have found time to have personally counted his dirty linen before he sent it to the wash, and to have recounted it on its return.'

"I have said enough, however, to show that Mr. Rhodes' last political will and testament is as remarkable as the career of which it remains a worthy monument. At least I venture to hope that the world will begin to appreciate the essential greatness of the great man whom England has just lost. W. T. STEAD."

RHODES' GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT

How the Will Is Viewed by the London Papers.

LONDON, April 5.—The London morning papers comment in various terms of eulogy on the remarkable character of the munificent bequests of Cecil Rhodes and the strong personality displayed in his testamentary dispositions.

"Seldom," says the Daily Chronicle, "has a human document of more curious interest been given to the world. All the romance of his career, his passion of patriotism, his ideal of public service and his conception of the use of money as a means of enforcing his ideas are stamped indelibly on this testament."

The Daily Mail says: "We venture to think that the testament of Cecil Rhodes will pass into the story of his life as the greatest and noblest deed he ever accomplished. The document itself, so full of lofty ideals and noble aims, shows that, business-like and practical as he was, Cecil Rhodes was one of the finest dreamers and thinkers of this or any other age."

The Morning Post says: "Though he is dead, yet he liveth, for the best and greatest in Cecil Rhodes is imperishably preserved in the monument he built to himself."

The Standard comments upon the striking mixture of old-fashioned sentiment and intensely modern feeling exhibited in the testament. This paper expresses the opinion that the fantastic rules laid down for the election of scholars are likely to lead to the development of priggishness, and trusts that some means will be found to elude these rules, which, the paper says, seem better fitted to figure in Rousseau's "Emile" than in the practical modern world.

Referring to this subject the Daily Telegraph says: "Even more striking than the princely munificence of the bequests is the high imperial tone in which the dead empire-maker announces his intentions and desires. Plato declared that the perfect state would never be realized till philosophers were kings or kings were philosophers. Cecil Rhodes has applied this idea to a modern empire on a truly imperial scale."

Peculiarly noticeable is the general absence of comment on Mr. Rhodes' bequests of scholarships to America and Germany. Except the Daily Telegraph, which describes them as "most characteristic," almost the only other paper touching on this subject is the Daily Express, which considers the endowment of American scholarships to be most remarkable, in view of the fact that Cecil Rhodes bestowed quite 50 per cent more scholarships in the United States than in the British Empire. "Great, therefore, as the imperial element of the scheme is, there seems to be a meaning in it which is even greater," says the Daily Express, and the paper asks: "Does it not anticipate and aim at the unity of the English-speaking world?"

According to the Daily Telegraph, the will of Cecil Rhodes deals with a total of £6,000,000.

In an editorial, the Times says that Cecil Rhodes has furnished a modern parallel to Caesar's will as depicted by Shakespeare. "The world will learn today," says the Times, "to appreciate as it has not done before the inner and personal character of one whom circumstances have presented rather as an abstract force. There is a certain intimacy, a touch of unconscious self-revelation, in the provisions of Cecil Rhodes' will, and the instructions given for them, which bring the man nearer to most of us in his death than he ever was, or perhaps ever could have been, in life."

The Times, like the other papers, merely mentions the fact that the United States will be able to have 100 scholars permanently at Oxford, and says it thinks the selection of these scholars to be both curious and business-like.

RECEPTION TO PASTOR.

Public Welcome to Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Randall, of Second Baptist.

A public reception was tendered Rev. William E. Randall, pastor of Second Baptist Church, East Side, and wife, last night in that church, by the members. There was a large attendance, most of the other churches of the East Side being represented. A pleasing programme was rendered. A. R. Fraser was chairman and master of ceremonies. Mrs. Fraser was general manager. Mrs. Hungerford had charge of the decorations in the auditorium, and Mrs. Lumsden and Mrs. Werschkul those in the dining-room, all of which were very attractive.

After prayer and opening music, Rev. W. A. Wooddy delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the Pacific Coast. Rev. Mr. Varney, state missionary, spoke in behalf of the state. Rev. W. B. Hollinghead, of Centenary M. E. Church, spoke for general fellowship of the churches. Dr. Alexander Blackburn welcomed Mr. Randall in behalf of the city; Rev. Robert McLean, of the Third Presbyterian Church, said that church welcomed Mr. Randall as a co-worker; Rev. Mr. Terry spoke of Mr. Randall's work in Washington, and Rev. E. M. Bliss also referred to his work in Washington.

These addresses were interspersed with music and recitations by the following: Contralto solo, Mrs. Bushong; recitation, Miss Clara Webb; soprano solo, Grace Campbell; solo, Mr. Green; music, Webber mandolin and guitar solo.

At the close of the addresses Mr. Randall responded in a most happy manner, thanking the church for its hearty welcome and saying that he could hardly accept the many kind things that had been said concerning him and his work. At the conclusion of the programme refreshments were served in the lecture-room. The reception was in every way a pleasing affair. Mr. and Mrs. Randall have been in Portland about nine months, and have made many friends.

Anarchists at Altgeld Meeting.

NEW YORK, April 4.—An attempt of anarchists to distribute pamphlets at the Altgeld memorial meeting in this city brought prompt suppression at the hands of the police. Three men were arrested. When Acting Captain Churchill arrived at the hall he saw men and women distributing anarchistic pamphlets, making excuses for the assassination of President McKinley and attacking President Roosevelt. Captain Churchill drove these people from the hall. When Harry Hirschkoff and Solomon Heller persisted in distributing the circulars on the sidewalk, they were arrested.

Later, when Solomon Wilhelm called at the station-house and claimed to be a friend of Hirschkoff, he was recognized as also having distributed pamphlets, and he was sent to join his friend in the cellroom.

Emma Goldman sat in the most prominent part of the hall, but was kept under surveillance and did not speak during the meeting.

Michigan Central's Big Mortgage.

NEW YORK, April 4.—At a special meeting of the directors of the Michigan Central Railroad today it was decided to execute a mortgage with the Guaranty Trust Company for $13,000,000, under which 3½ per cent fifty-year gold bonds will be issued. Of this amount $10,000,000 will be disposed of immediately for the payment of the bonds of the Michigan Central falling due on May 1. The remaining $3,000,000 is to be held for future betterments and enlargements, subject to the order of the board. Of the bonds to be retired, $3,000,000 bear 7 per cent and $2,000,000 bear 3 per cent interest.

Wireless Telegraph Station.

DENVER, April 4.—The Pacific Wireless Telegraph & Telephone Company today decided to locate its first telegraph station on the Pacific Coast at Los Angeles. In a short time Los Angeles will be in direct communication with Catalina Island by the wireless system. Other stations will be established along the coast and in Alaska, as rapidly as the equipment can be manufactured.

"Ought Not to Pass."

BOSTON, April 4.—The committee of ways and means of the House of Representatives has reported that the bill providing for the erection of a statue of the late General Benjamin F. Butler, "ought not to pass."

Worse Than an Oligarchy.

Washington Post.

One Western editor declares that the committee on rules of the House of Representatives is an oligarchy. It's worse than that; it's a cinch.

Dr. Talmage Slightly Better.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—There was a slight improvement in the condition of Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage today.

MAN'S MISSION ON EARTH.

Medical Book Free.

"Know Thyself," a book for men only; regular price, 50 cents, will be sent free (sealed postpaid) to any male reader of this paper, 6 cents for postage. Address the **Peabody Medical Institute**, 4 Bullfinch street, Boston, Mass., established in 1860, the oldest and best in America. Write today for free book, "The Key to Health and Happiness."

Editor's Note Medical Institute has been For 40 years the Peabody a fixed fact, and it will remain so. It is as standard as American Gold.

The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald.

DR. BURKHART'S WONDERFUL OFFER

30 DAYS' TREATMENT for 25 Cents.

Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound.

Free the foul, sluggish blood of its poisonous matter with Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound, the greatest Spring medicine. It cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Malaria, Liver, Stomach and Kidney Ailments, Pains in the Head, Back, Shoulders, Side, Palpitation of Heart, Poor Appetite. 10 days' trial free. All Druggists'.

DR. W. S. BURKHART, Cincinnati, O.

The newspapers gave only brief space to the story of the Western man who fought a pack of wolves to save his wife. Even then the story dwelt more on the peril of the woman than the courage of the man. It is natural that a man should stand between his wife and peril. It is to be expected that if he sees her in danger he will hazard life to save her. And yet the man who would rush into a burning building at his wife's cry of need, or face a horde of wolves in her defense, will see her scorched and torn by disease without a thought of giving her help. As a fact it is not because a man is careless or unsympathetic that he makes no effort to spare his wife the suffering of disease, but because no man can ever understand the awful misery which can be produced by womanly diseases. Then again the diseases that undermine the woman's strength and health progress gradually. Today is compared with yesterday, and the comparison does not show any particular change. But if side by side the husband could see the face and form of the bride of a few years back and the face and form of the worn wife of today, the change would shock and alarm him. He would not let her drift along another day at the mercy of disease. If she told him that she had "doctored" and taken medicine, but without any benefit, he would begin to inquire what medicine there was which could be relied on as a safe cure for womanly ills, and he would listen eagerly to such an experience as is here related by Mr. Lewis A. Miller:

"My wife commenced to complain twenty years ago," writes Mr. Lewis A. Miller (ex-Chief of Police), of 32 Prospect street, Weissport, Pa. "We have tried the skill of twelve different doctors. She took gallons of medicine during the time she was ill, until I wrote you and you told us what to do. She has taken eight bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and six of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' She can do her own work now, and can walk around again, and is quite smart. She is still continuing the use of the medicines, and will do so, for there is nothing better on earth.

"You can publish this letter if you wish. We have received such benefit that we wish every sufferer could derive the same amount of good. My wife's complaint seemed to be a complication of diseases—so the doctors said. We will ever remain your friends. May God bless you and your Institute."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription may be relied on as a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of womanly diseases. It contains no alcohol and is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics. It establishes perfect regularity, dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It cures headache, backache, nervousness, sleeplessness and other results of a diseased condition of the delicate womanly organism.

"My wife was afflicted with uterine trouble for several years," writes Mr. J. C. Day, of Little Britain, Lancaster County, Pa., "and in November, 1898, the doctor said she had a mishap. He treated her for about two months or so, but there was but little improvement. I wrote you after she had commenced to take 'Favor Prescription' and you told us to get 'Golden Medical Discovery' also. She took six or seven bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and two of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and was cured and able to attend to her household work once more."

Mr. Miller and Mr. Day both wrote to Dr. Pierce for advice, and freely received it, to the lasting help and benefit of the wives who were sick.

Any sick woman has the same privilege of consultation by letter, free, with Dr. Pierce. All correspondence is strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

If your case is peculiar; if you have "doctored" for years without permanent benefit; even if your condition has been pronounced incurable, write to Dr. Pierce and receive free the benefit of his wise medical advice and kind, fatherly counsel.

"My wife was sick for eight years," writes Albert H. Fulte, Esq., of Altamont, Grundy County, Tenn. "She had uterine disease, and was treated by two physicians, and got no relief. At last I read in one of your Memorandum Books which you sent me about Dr. Pierce's medicines, and we decided to try his 'Favorite Prescription.' I sent to the drug store and got one bottle, and the first dose gave ease and sleep. She had not slept any for three nights. Being sure that it would cure her, I sent for five more bottles, and when she had taken the sixth bottle she was sound and well."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has worked wonders for weak and sick women. It has cured womanly diseases when all other means of cure had been tried in vain. Its cures are thorough and lasting. Sick women are cured and stay cured. Weak women are made strong and kept strong by this great woman's medicine.

Sometimes a dealer, tempted by the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious preparations, will offer a substitute for "Favorite Prescription" as "just as good." Judged by its record of cures of womanly ills, there is no other medicine just as good as "Favorite Prescription."

AS A MEDICAL GUIDE for home and family use there is no work superior to Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It contains more than a thousand large pages, full of advice and instruction, and the text is illustrated by over 700 pictures. This great work is sent FREE on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."

Why break your back to keep your floors clean?

GOLD DUST

will do the work twice as well, in half the time, at half the cost. It's the modern cleaning substitute for soap. A household without GOLD DUST is almost as badly off as a ship without a rudder. For your own sake try GOLD DUST in cleaning. You'll never again be without it

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Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis——Makers of OVAL FAIRY SOAP.