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Lincoln's Love Affairs

By Ward Hill Lamon, Lincoln's Friend and Bodyguard

And His Early Experiences as a Lawmaker

To which Mr. Merryman replied:

Springfield, Oct. 8, 1842.

Editors of the Journal:

Gents—By your paper of Friday I discover that General Whiteside has published his version of the late affair between Messrs. Shields and Lincoln. I now bespeak a hearing of my version of the same affair, which shall be true and full as to all material facts.

On Friday evening, the 16th of September I learned that Mr. Shields and General Whiteside had started in pursuit of Mr. Lincoln, who was at Tremont attending court. I knew that Mr. Lincoln was wholly unpracticed both as to the diplomacy and weapons commonly employed in similar affairs, and I felt it my duty as a friend to be with him and so far as in my power, to prevent any advantage being taken of him as to either his honor or his life. Accordingly, Mr. Butler and myself started, passed Shields and Whiteside in the night and arrived at Tremont ahead of them on Saturday morning. I told Mr. Lincoln what was brewing and asked him what course he proposed to himself. He stated that he was wholly opposed to dueling and would do anything to avoid it that might not degrade him in the estimation of himself and friends; but, if such degradation or a fight were the only alternative, he would fight.

In the afternoon Shields and Whiteside arrived, and very soon the former sent to Mr. Lincoln by the latter the following note or letter:

"Tremont, Sept. 17, 1842.

"A. Lincoln, Esq.—I regret that my absence on public business compelled me to postpone a matter of private consideration a little longer than I could have desired. It will only be necessary, however, to account for it by informing you that I have been to Quincy on business that would not admit of delay. I will now state briefly the reasons of my troubling you with this communication, the disagreeable nature of which I regret, as I had hoped to avoid any difficulty with any one in Springfield while residing there, by endeavoring to conduct myself in such a way amongst both my political friends and opponents as to escape the necessity of any. Whilst thus abstaining from giving provocation, I have become the object of slander, vituperation and personal abuse which, were I capable of submitting to, I would prove myself worthy of the whole of it.

"In two or three of the last numbers of the Sangamon Journal articles of the most personal nature and calculated to degrade me have made their appearance. On inquiring, I was informed by the editor of that paper, through the medium of my friend, General Whiteside, that you are the author of those articles. This information satisfies me that I have become by some means or other the object of your secret hostility. I will not take the trouble of inquiring into the reason of all this, but I will take the liberty of requiring a full, positive and absolute retraction of all offensive allusions used by you in these communications in relation to my private character and standing as a man, as an apology for the insults conveyed in them.

"This may prevent consequences which no one will regret more than myself. Your ob't serv't, JAS. SHIELDS."

About sunset General Whiteside called again and received from Mr. Lincoln the following answer to Mr. Shields' note:

"Tremont, Sept. 17, 1842.

"Jas. Shields, Esq.—Your note of today was handed me by General Whiteside. In that note you say you have been informed, through the medium of the editor of the Journal, that I am the author of certain articles in that paper which you deem personally abusive of you, and, without stopping to inquire whether I really am the author or to point out what is offensive in them, you demand an unqualified retraction of all that is offensive and then proceed to hint at consequences.

"Now, sir, there is in this so much assumption of facts and so much of menace as to consequences that I cannot submit to answer that note any further than I have and to add that the consequence to which I suppose you allude would be a matter of as great regret to me as it possibly could to you. Respectfully,

"A. LINCOLN."

In about an hour General Whiteside called again with another note from Mr. Shields, but after conferring with Mr.

JULIA JAYNE.

Butler for a long time—say, two or three hours—returned without presenting the note to Mr. Lincoln. This was in consequence of an assurance from Mr. Butler that Mr. Lincoln could not receive any communication from Mr. Shields unless it were a withdrawal of his first note or a challenge. Mr. Butler further stated to General Whiteside that on the withdrawal of the first note and a proper and gentlemanly request for an explanation he had no doubt one would be given. General Whiteside admitted that that was the course Mr. Shields ought to pursue, but deplored that his furious and intractable temper prevented his having any influence with him to that end. General W. then requested us to wait with him until Monday morning, that he might endeavor to bring Mr. Shields to reason.

On Monday morning he called and presented Mr. Lincoln the same note as Mr. Butler says, he had brought on Saturday evening. It was as follows:

"Tremont, Sept. 17, 1842.

"A. Lincoln, Esq.—In your reply to my note of this date you intimate that I assume facts and menace consequences and that you cannot submit to answer it further. As now, sir, you desire it, I will be a little more particular. The editor of the Sangamon Journal gave me to understand that you are the author of an article which appeared, I think, in that paper of the 2d September inst., headed "The Lost Townships" and signed Rebecca or 'Becca. I would therefore take the liberty of asking whether you are the author of said article or any other over the same signature which has appeared in any of the late numbers of that paper. If so, I repeat my request of an absolute retraction of all offensive allusion contained therein in relation to my private character and standing. If you are not the author of any of the articles, your denial will be sufficient. I will say further it is not my intention to menace, but to do myself justice. Your ob't serv't,

"JAS. SHIELDS."

This Mr. Lincoln perused and returned to General Whiteside, telling him verbally that he did not think it consistent with his honor to negotiate for peace with Mr. Shields unless Mr. Shields would withdraw his former offensive letter.

In a very short time General Whiteside called with a note from Mr. Shields designating General Whiteside as his friend, to which Mr. Lincoln instantly replied designating me as his. On meeting General Whiteside he proposed that we should pledge our honor to each other that we would endeavor to settle the matter amicably, to which I agreed and stated to him the only conditions on which it could be so settled—viz, the withdrawal of Mr. Shields' first note, which he appeared to think reasonable and regretted that the note had been written, saying, however, that he had endeavored to prevail on Mr. Shields to write a milder one, but had not succeeded. He added, too, that I must promise not to mention it, as he would not dare let Mr. Shields know that he was negotiating for peace, for, said he, "He would challenge me next and as soon cut my throat as not." Not willing that he should suppose my principal less dangerous than his own, I promised not to mention our pacific intentions to Mr. Lincoln or any other person, and we started for Springfield forthwith.

We all, except Mr. Shields, arrived in Springfield late at night on Monday. We discovered that the affair had somehow got great publicity in Springfield and that an arrest was probable. To prevent this, it was agreed by Mr. Lincoln and myself that he should leave early on Tuesday morning. Accordingly he prepared the following instructions for my guide, on a suggestion from Mr. Butler that he had reason to believe that an attempt would be made by the opposite party to have the matter accommodated:

"In case Whiteside shall signify a wish to adjust this affair without further difficulty, let him know that if the present papers be withdrawn and a note from Mr. Shields, asking to know if I am the author of the articles of which he complains and asking that I shall make him gentlemanly satisfaction if I am the author and this without menace or dictation as to what that satisfaction shall be, a pledge is made that the following answer shall be given:

"'I did write the "Lost Township" letter which appeared in the Journal of the 2d inst., but had no participation in any other article alluding to you. I wrote that wholly for political effect. I had no intention of injuring your personal or private character or standing as a man or a gentleman, and I did not then think and do not now think that that article could produce or has produced that effect against you and, had I anticipated such an effect, would have forborne to write it. And I will add that your conduct toward me, so far as I knew, had always been gentlemanly and that I had no personal pique against you and no cause for any.'

"If this should be done, I leave it with you to manage what shall and shall not be published.

"If nothing like this is done, the preliminaries of the fight are to be:

"First, Weapons.—Cavalry broadswords of the largest size, precisely equal in all respects and such as now used by the cavalry company at Jacksonville.

"Second, Position.—A plank ten feet long and from nine to twelve inches broad to be firmly fixed on edge on the ground as the line between us, which neither is to pass his foot over upon forfeit of his life. Next, a line drawn on the ground on either side of said plank and parallel with it, each at the distance of the whole length of the sword and three feet additional from the plank, and the passing of his own such line by either party during the fight shall be deemed a surrender of the contest.

"Third, Time.—On Thursday evening at 5 o'clock if you can get it so, but in no case to be at a greater distance of time than Friday evening at 5 o'clock.

"Fourth, Place.—Within three miles of Alton, on the opposite side of the river, the particular spot to be agreed on by you.

"Any preliminary details coming within the above rules you are at liberty to make at your discretion, but you are in no case to swerve from these rules or to pass beyond their limits."

In the course of the forenoon I met General Whiteside, and he again intimated a wish to adjust the matter amicably. I then read to him Mr. Lincoln's instructions to an adjustment and the terms of the hostile meeting, if there must be one, both at the same time.

He replied that it was useless to talk of an adjustment if it could only be effected by the withdrawal of Mr. Shields' paper, for such withdrawal Mr. Shields would never consent to, adding that he would as soon think of asking Mr. Shields to "butt his brains out against a brick wall as to withdraw that paper." He then proceeded: "I see but one course. That is a desperate remedy. 'Tis to tell them if they will not make the matter up they must fight us." I replied that if he chose to fight Mr. Shields to compel him to do right he might do so, but as for Mr. Lincoln, he was on the defensive and I believed in the right, and I should do nothing to compel him to do wrong. Such withdrawal having been made indispensable by Mr. Lincoln, I cut the matter short as to an adjustment and proposed to General Whiteside to accept the terms of the fight, which he refused to do until Mr. Shields' arrival in town, but agreed verbally that Mr. Lincoln's friends should procure the broadswords and take them to the ground. In the afternoon he came to me, saying that some persons were swearing out affidavits to have us arrested and that he intended to meet Mr. Shields immediately and proceed to the place designated, lamenting, however, that I would not delay the time that he might procure the interference of Governor Ford and General Ewing to mollify Mr. Shields. I told him that an accommodation, except upon the terms I mentioned, was out of the question; that to delay the meeting was to facilitate our arrest, and, as I was determined not to be arrested, I should leave town in fifteen minutes. I then pressed his acceptance of the preliminaries, which he disclaimed upon the ground that it would interfere with his oath of office as fund commissioner. I then, with two other friends, went to Jacksonville, where we joined Mr. Lincoln about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night. Wednesday morning we procured the broadswords and proceeded to Alton, where we arrived about 11 a. m. on Thursday. The other party were in town before us. We crossed the river, and they soon followed. Shortly after General Hardin and Dr. English presented to General Whiteside and myself the following note:

"Alton, Sept. 22, 1842.

"Messrs. Whiteside and Merryman—As the mutual personal friends of Messrs. Shields and Lincoln, but without authority from either, we earnestly desire to see a reconciliation of the misunderstanding which exists between them. Such difficulties should always be arranged amicably if it is possible to do so with honor to both parties.

"Believing ourselves that such an arrangement can possibly be effected, we respectfully but earnestly submit the following proposition for your consideration.

"Let the whole difficulty be submitted to four or more gentlemen, to be selected by yourselves, who shall consider the affair and report thereupon for your consideration. "JOHN J. HARDIN.

"R. W. ENGLISH."

To this proposition General Whiteside agreed. I declined doing so without consulting Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln remarked that, as they had accepted the proposition, he would do so, but directed that his friends should make no terms except those first proposed. Whether the adjustment was finally made upon these very terms and no other let the following documents attest:

"Missouri, Sept. 22, 1842.

"Gentlemen—All papers in relation to the matter in controversy between Mr. Shields and Mr. Lincoln having been withdrawn by the friends of the parties concerned, the friends of Mr. Shields ask the friends of Mr Lincoln to explain all offensive matter in the articles which appeared in the Sangamon Journal of the 2d, 9th and 16th of September, under the signature of 'Rebecca' and headed 'Lost Townships.'

"It is due to General Hardin and Mr. English to state that their interference was of the most courteous and gentlemanly character.

"JOHN D. WHITESIDE.
"WM. LEE D. EWING.
"T. M. HOPE."

"Missouri, Sept. 22, 1842.

"Gentlemen—All papers in relation to the matter in controversy between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Shields having been withdrawn by the friends of the parties concerned, we, the undersigned, friends of Mr. Lincoln, in accordance with your request that explanation of Mr. Lincoln's publication in relation to Mr. Shields in the Sangamon Journal of the 2d, 9th and 16th of September be made, take pleasure in saying that, although Mr. Lincoln was the writer of the article signed 'Rebecca' in the Journal of the 2d, and that only, yet he had no intention of injuring the personal or private character or standing of Mr. Shields as a gentleman or a man and that Mr. Lincoln did not think nor does he now think that said article could produce such an effect, and, had Mr. Lincoln anticipated such an effect, he would have forborne to write it. We will further state that said article was written solely for political effect and not to gratify any personal pique against Mr. Shields, for he had none and knew of no cause for any. It is due to General Hardin and Mr. English to say that their interference was of the most courteous and gentlemanly character. "E. H. MERRYMAN.

"A. T. BLEDSOE.

"WM. BUTLER."

Let it be observed now that Mr. Shields' friends, after agreeing to the arbitrament of four disinterested gentlemen, declined the contract, saying that Mr. Shields wished his own friends to act for him. They then proposed that we should explain without any withdrawal of papers. This was promptly and firmly refused, and General Whiteside himself pronounced the papers withdrawn. They then produced a note requesting us to "disavow" all offensive intentions in the publications, etc., etc. This we declined answering and only responded to the above request for an explanation.

These are the material facts in relation to the matter, and I think present the case in a very different light from the garbled and curtailed statement of General Whiteside. Why he made that statement I know not, unless he wished to detract from the honor of Mr. Lincoln. This was ungenerous, more particularly as he on the ground requested us not to make in our explanation any quotations from the "Rebecca" papers; also not to make public the terms of reconciliation and to unite with them in defending the honorable character of the adjustment.

General W. in his publication says, "The friends of both parties agreed to withdraw the papers (temporarily) to give the friends of Mr. Lincoln an opportunity to explain." This I deny. I say the papers were withdrawn to enable Mr. Shields' friends to ask an explanation, and I appeal to the documents for proof of my position.

By looking over these documents it will be seen that Mr. Shields had not before asked for an explanation, but had all the time been dictatorily insisting on a retraction.

General Whiteside in his communication brings to light much of Mr. Shields' manifestations of bravery behind the scenes. I can do nothing of the kind for Mr. Lincoln. He took his stand when I first met him at Tremont and maintained it calmly to the last without difficulty or difference between himself and his friends.

I cannot close this article, lengthy as it is, without testifying to the honorable and gentlemanly conduct of General Ewing and Dr. Hope, nor indeed can I say that I saw anything objectionable in the course of General Whiteside up to the time of his communication. This is so replete with prevarication and misrepresentation that I cannot accord to the general that candor which I once supposed him to possess. He complains that I did not procrastinate time according to agreement. He forgets that by his own act he

JAMES SHIELDS.

cut me off from that chance in inducing me to communicate our secret contract to Mr. Lincoln. Moreover, I could see no consistency in wishing for an extension of time at that stage of the affair when in the outset they were in so precipitate a hurry that they could not wait three days for Mr. Lincoln's return from Tremont, but must hasten there, apparently with the intention of bringing the matter to a speedy issue. He complains, too, that, after inviting him to take a seat in my buggy, I never broached the subject to him on our route here. But was I, the defendant in the case, with a challenge hanging over me, to make advances and beg a reconciliation? Absurd! Moreover, the valorous general forgets that he beguiled the tedium of the journey by recounting to me his exploits in many a well fought battle—dangers by "flood and field" in which I don't believe he ever participated—doubtless with a view to produce a salutary effect on my nerves and impress me with a proper notion of his fire eating propensities.

One more main point of his argument, and I have done. The general seems to be troubled with a convenient shortness of memory on some occasions. He does not remember that any explanations were offered at any time, unless it were a paper read when the "broadsword proposition" was tendered, when his mind was so confused by the anticipated clatter of broadswords or something else that he did "not know fully what it purported to be." The truth is that by unwisely refraining from mentioning it to his principal he placed himself in a dilemma which he is now endeavoring to shuffle out of. By his inefficiency and want of knowledge of those laws which govern gentlemen in matters of this kind he has done great injustice to his principal, a gentleman who I believe is ready at all times to vindicate his honor manfully, but who has been unfortunate in his selection of his friend, and this fault he is now trying to wipe out by doing an act of still greater injustice to Mr. Lincoln.

E. H. MERRYMAN.

And so Mr. Lincoln acknowledged himself to have been the author of one of the "Lost Township Letters." Whether he was or not was known only perhaps to Miss Todd and himself. At the time of their date he was

LINCOLN WAS HAVING SECRET MEETINGS WITH MARY TODD.

having secret meetings with her at Mr. Francis' house and endeavoring to nerve himself to the duty of marrying her, with what success the letters to Speed are abundant evidence. It is probable that Mary composed them fresh from these stolen conferences, that some of Mr. Lincoln's original conceptions and peculiarities of style unwittingly crept into them and that here and there he altered and amended the manuscript before it went to the printer. Such a connection with a lady's productions made it obligatory upon him to defend them. But why avow one and disavow the rest? It is more than likely that he was determined to take just enough responsibility to fight upon, provided Shields should prove incorrigible, and not enough to prevent a peaceful issue if the injured gentleman should be inclined to accept an apology.

(To be Continued)

George Plaster has been a Portland visitor this week and it is reported that he contemplates going into a barber shop in that city.

Clum Read went to the coast the fore part of this week to look after some stock which he owns in that section.

M. Burnap, of Corvallis, was here last week and bought a farm of 100 acres in the Crabtree neighborhood. He made this purchase simply as an investment.—Lebanon Advance.

The seeds for free distribution among the Benton county school children arrived last week and have been given out by Sup't Denman, only a few remaining on hand. The reports from the different districts are not coming in as rapidly as expected, but reports show that great interest is being taken in the fair throughout the county.

Treat the Cow Kindly.

A dairy cow is extremely sensitive to extremes of cold or heat. To do her best she must be kept comfortable. Food, shelter and care are as essential to her as to a babe. She can do without either only at a loss of production. A variety of food, fresh air, sunlight, pure water not too cold and no undue excitement are requirements not to be neglected. Avoid yelling at or striking a cow. Do not allow dogs to chase them or even go about them, as their presence almost invariably excites them, and excitement must be avoided. Treat the dairy cow kindly. Then if she does not respond to such treatment she is not the sort of cow to own.

THE DAIRY COW.

Some Points to Consider When You Are Purchasing One.

What is the correct type or conformation of a dairy cow? The points may be briefly considered under five heads—namely, dairy temperament, feeding capacity, constitution, milk organs and quality.

Dairy temperament is indicated by a spare, angular form; large, bright, expressive eyes far apart; a large, straight, prominent backbone and an active disposition as opposed to sluggishness. The spare, angular form indicates the absence of any disposition to lay on fat, and the large backbone, large, bright eyes, broad forehead and general sprightliness indicate an abundance of nerve or working power.

Good feeding capacity is indicated by a long, deep barrel or coupling, a large muzzle and a good constitution.

Constitution and Milk Organs.

A good constitution is indicated by large, bright eyes, deep, broad chest, a large heart girth, large, open nostrils and a soft, pliable skin, with plenty of secretion.

Good milk organs are indicated by a large, evenly quartered, elastic udder running well forward and well up behind, large, tortuous milk veins running well forward and preferably branched and large, deep milk wells, of which there is usually only one on either side. More are much appreciated. The teats should be of moderate size and squarely placed.

Good quality is indicated by a loose, pliable skin, soft silky hair, clean bone and a general refinement, especially in the head, neck, withers, thighs and limbs.

The Cow's Udder.

The udder of the cow is an important organ, but is frequently misjudged. Fleshy udders, no matter how large, are undesirable. They possess small milk elaborating capacity and are more subject to disorders than moderate sized elastic udders.

Another point that needs emphasis is the importance of constitutional vigor in the animal. A good milker is one of the hardest worked animals we have, and unless possessed of a good constitution it can never do its maximum work, and an early breakdown may be expected.

When purchasing a pure bred cow or heifer you should know the record of her dam as well as that of her sire's dam, and the further back consecutively good records can be traced the more valuable the animal.

Pure Bred Stock.

The chief and important advantage of pure bred animals lies in the fact that they are capable of transmitting their own qualities to their offspring with a far greater degree of certainty than is the case with animals of promiscuous breeding. This emphasizes the importance of purchasing only the best when buying pure bred stock, because an inferior pure bred animal cannot be expected to breed anything but inferior stock, while common or native inferior stock may by chance drop fair individuals occasionally.—Professor John Michels, Clemson College, South Carolina.

Butter and Milk

A moderately warm, clean, light, well ventilated stable is a great aid in the economical production of winter milk. Cold and badly ventilated stables mean added cost for feed.

Remove the Cause.

Poor butter is due to poor handling somewhere along the line. It may be it had its origin in the cow barn, the milk room, the churn or it may have been well cared for up to the time of rinsing and washing the finished product. Hunt the source and remove the cause.

Use Pure Water.

Polluted water will make milk the carrier of such diseases as diphtheria, typhoid and scarlet fever. Epidemics in many cities have been traced back to the milk supply. It is therefore essential that the water used for dairy purposes be known to be pure and clean. Wells which serve as cesspools for the draining from graveyards, outhouses and from barnyards should be closed up.—Professor Hunziker.

Neat Butter Packages.

All butter packages should be sweet and clean before butter is placed in them. If this is not done loss will always result. A neat package is also exceedingly desirable, as an untidy one creates a suspicion of the character of the butter.

Milk Before Feeding.

Milk absorbs bad odors very rapidly, consequently as soon as it is drawn remove at once from the stable and take to the milk house. Always milk in a place free from objectionable odors. This is especially important when silage is being fed. Do not milk while the fresh silage is in the mangers. Milk before feeding.

Storing Butter Over Winter.

A Canadian dairy authority is responsible for the following directions regarding the packing of butter, which is required to keep for use during the winter months:

When the butter is to be kept for winter use we advocate pasteurizing cream and seeing that in every respect it is of No. 1 quality. Wash twice and salt heavier. Either allow it to stand in the churn for several hours after salting or give it two workings. Pack in well glazed, thoroughly scalded crocks; finish off to within one-half inch of the top. Cover with parchment paper and with a layer of moistened salt. Tie down with paper and keep in a dark, cool place. If the salt on top dries add water to it.

Additional Local.

Three head of full blood Holstein cattle have been ordered from a point up the Columbia by a farmer of the Bellefountain neighborhood whose name was not learned. One of the animals arrived Wednesday morning and the others were expected yesterday.

Frank Francisco, who now occupies his farm over in Linn county, expects to go to Portland the first of the week to meet a sister who is to arrive from the East.

Miss Belle Mattley returned home Tuesday from Eastern Oregon where she has been teaching school since last fall.

The Jerome Everett 8-acre tract of land on college hill was sold Wednesday by Robinson & Stevenson to Lewis Hollenberg at figures not quoted.

Carl Stebinger, Carl Clark and P. H. Cale will form the OAC debating team that will go to McMinnville, April 5th, to battle for honors for the Agricultural College. They will certainly make a good record, as they are all bright and able young men.

Mrs. C. F. Butler has returned to her home in Albany, after a two weeks' visit with her sister, Mrs. Tom Riley, in this city.

Mrs. Wm. Crees is on the sick list this week.

At the business meeting of the executive committee of the Corvallis Federation of Christian Endeavorers, held at the United Evangelical church last Tuesday evening, it was decided among other matters of importance, to hold another 'Seattle rally" about the middle of May. Corvallis Endeavorers certainly mean to attract all attention to that great International Convention to be held in July.

The house and lot belonging to Ninez Francisco, in this city, was sold Tuesday by McHenry & Price to C. F. Kempin, a recent arrival in this city.

Mrs. W. D. Chaddock of Roseburg, who instituted the Christian Science organization in that city, died at her home this week, after suffering three weeks from trichinosis. She refused to take medicine or to have a physician summoned, and for three weeks the "absent treatment" was applied by Portland followers of the sect, while the Roseburg Christian Science members resorted to prayer and all methods known to them, while the patient grew steadily worse and finally died. Two daughters, suffering from the same ailment, may recover, as both have consented to being treated by a physician and are improving. The younger, who wanted medical aid from the beginning and who began taking medicine several days before her sister, is about out of danger.

C. C. Bavnard of OAC has returned from a visit with friends at Salem.

The much discussed game of basketball between the "Fats" and "Leans" of Corvallis has been successfully arranged and is to be played tonight in the armory, Robert Johnson, the handsomest man in Benton county, acting as referee. The doors open at :30; game called at 8 o'clock. The proceeds from the game go towards the fund that is being raised to send the OAC basketball men to Jamestown, and a large crowd should and will be in attendance. In addition to this attraction, a game of indoor baseball will also be pulled off, the players being a down town team and a picked nine from the OAC basketball squad. One admission fee for both attractions and a big time assured.

Mark McAllister, the energetic athletic manager of the Agricultural College, who has been visiting at his home near this city, returned to Corvallis this morning. He says the school will have an excellent baseball nine this season, and the prospects are good for a track team.—Capital Journal.

Of Interest To Women.

To such women as are not seriously out of health, but who have exacting duties to perform, either in the way of household cares or in social duties and functions which seriously tax their strength, as well as to nursing mothers, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has proved a most valuable supporting tonic and invigorating nervine. By its timely use, much serious sickness and suffering may be avoided. The operating table and the surgeons' knife, would, it is believed, seldom have to be employed if this most valuable woman's remedy were resorted to in good time. The "Favorite Prescription" has proven a great boon to expectant mothers by preparing the system for the coming of baby, thereby rendering childbirth safe, easy, and almost painless.

Bear in mind, please that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is not a secret or patent medicine, against which the most intelligent people are quite naturally averse, because of the uncertainty as to their composition and harmless character, but is a MEDICINE OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, a full list of all its ingredients being printed, in plain English, on every bottle-wrapper. An examination of this list of ingredients will disclose the fact that it is non-alcoholic in its composition, chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine taking the place of the commonly used alcohol, in its make-up. In this connection it may not be out of place to state that the "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce is the only medicine put up for the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, and sold through druggists, all the ingredients of which have the unanimous endorsement of all the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice, and that too as remedies for the ailments for which "Favorite Prescription" is recommended.

A little book of these endorsements will be sent to any address, post-paid, and absolutely *free* if you request same by postal card, or letter, of Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take as candy.