

# THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

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\*The Statesman has been established for nearly fifty-two years, and it has some subscribers who have received it nearly that long, and many who have read it for a generation. Some of these object to having the paper discontinued at the time of expiration of their subscriptions. For the benefit of these, and for other reasons, we have concluded to discontinue subscriptions only when notified to do so. All persons paying when subscribing, or pay-

ing in advance, will have the benefit of the dollar rate. But if they do not pay for six months, the rate will be \$1.25 a year. Hereafter we will send the paper to all responsible persons who order it, though they may not send the money, with the understanding that they are to pay \$1.25 a year, in case they let the subscription account run over six months. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, we will keep this notice standing at this place in the paper.

## WHICH SHALL IT BE?

The leaders of the disgruntled are very much opposed to the present administration for personal reasons known not only to themselves, but to the voters at large. They ask for a change, and want the citizens of Salem to help them out in their effort to get it. A change to what? This question they have not answered; they have not told the people whom they want for Governor or Secretary of State, or any other office. They want a county convention of delegates elected subsequent to their wishes, one that will send delegates to the State Convention who may be traded to their best political advantage. In fact, the leaders have already pledged the delegation on the Governorship, although a strenuous effort is made to conceal the fact. If a change is to be made in any office, the first question is who is to fill the place? If we are to have a new Governor, who is he to be? Why should he be kept a secret? Why should the people be kept in the dark on this important question? The men who are leading the opposition to Governor Geer in this county dare not come before the Republicans and advocate the nomination of Mr. Furnish, yet he is the man they are pledged to support, and the only man they hope will be able to defeat Governor Geer. The question is, which shall it be, Geer or Furnish? When the records of the two men are put together, Republicans will not hesitate long in making their decision for Governor Geer.

## SCHURMAN AND THE ISLANDS.

President Schurman's remarks on the Philippines, says the Toledo Blade, made in Boston recently, were of the nature of comment on these words of President Roosevelt in his message to Congress: "We are extremely anxious that the natives shall share the power of governing themselves. We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics—to make them fit for self government after the fashion of the really free nations." We doubt if the President meant what Mr. Schurman interpreted him to mean—ultimate independence for the islands. Free representative government can exist without absolute independence—as it does in Canada and Australia, in the organized territories of the United States, and in Porto Rico.

Mr. Schurman was discussing the question in a purely academic way, but the effect of such discussion from a man who was the head of the first Philippine Commission is just the same as the speeches favoring a scuttling policy in Congress—Senator Money's

"Let them go to the devil," for instance. It keeps the insurrection alive, and kills more American soldiers; it makes our task of civilizing and elevating the Filipinos a vastly more difficult one.

Mr. Schurman has taken the trouble, since his address, to declare publicly that he has not imbibed anti-imperialistic views, and that there is misapprehension as to his real attitude. The New York Sun quotes his conclusions when he was at the head of the first Philippine Commission, and probably they express his present opinions:

First—The United States cannot withdraw from the Philippine Islands. We are there, and duty binds us to remain. There is no escape from our responsibility to the Filipinos and to mankind for the government of the Archipelago, and the amelioration of the condition of the inhabitants.

Second—The Filipinos are wholly unprepared for independence, and if independence were given to them they could not maintain it.

Third—There being no Philippine Nation, but only a collection of different peoples, there is no general public opinion in the Archipelago; but the men of property and education, who alone interest themselves in public affairs, in general recognize as indispensable American authority, guidance and protection.

The above states the true American position. Independence may be given the islands eventually; but it will not be in this generation, nor even the next. If it ever comes, it will only be when the Filipinos have reached a point at which they are capable of self government. An event so far in the future is not worth discussing at present. Representative Cannon, of Illinois, on the floor of the House the other day stated the true position of the American Nation: "The United States owns the Philippine Islands, and the Anglo-Saxon people, abroad or here, never have parted with an acre of soil when they have once owned it. We have got to deal with it, and will deal with it; and now, respectfully, let me say that we will march on and you will be criticizing and making mouths while we march."

The East Oregonian has its hands full. While trying to dictate to the Republican Convention as to its nominations for office, it is giving the Democrats a generous quantity of advice about how to win in the coming contest. It tells the Republicans they must nominate an Eastern Oregon man in order to succeed, but, strange as it may seem, this is not a requirement of Democratic success. The Democrats can win by opposing free paupers and trusts, etc., even with a Western Oregon man at the head of the ticket. It is a tremendous responsibility to bear the burden of the troubles of one of the great parties of Oregon, but when the trials and tribulations of both are assumed, the load is more than doubled.

On Sunday, January 26th, the National Liberal party was organized at Cincinnati, by delegates from all parts of the country. The main plank of the platform demands the complete separation of church and state, the abolition of chaplains in the army, the taxation of church property, the abandonment of Sabbath observance, etc. So long as people have hobbies to ride, such aggregations as this will spring into existence to linger a while and then be carried away to the political bonfire.

An anarchist orator in Chicago has just said that he bows down to the assassin of Presidents and ranks him as a superior. If Senator Hoar's proposition to banish anarchists to a lonely island had only been embodied into a law and placed upon the statute books, this advocate of murder would be a good one to state the anarchist colony with.

Denmark once asked \$15,000,000 for the islands which she sold recently for less than \$5,000,000, which shows a remarkable shrinkage in European holdings in this hemisphere since Uncle Sam started out to expand.

The volcano Colima is reported as again active and the recent earthquakes in Mexico are believed to be connected with this activity.

Clement Studebaker, Jr., has succeeded his father as director in the great vehicle manufacturing concern

at South Bend. If the young man attains the reputation that his father gained through many years of effort this great firm will continue to be in the lead in the manufacture of vehicles.

## PROF. PEARSON'S CASE.

The Statesman does not care to enter into a discussion of the merits of the controversy made by Prof. Pearson's published views on the Bible. He may be right, but even if he is, the manner in which he attacks the teachings of the church can never be approved by loyal people. A traitor is always despised. The views of Prof. Pearson are not new. The sensation in connection with their expression is due to his position in the church. If he had not been a member of a church and a teacher of its doctrines, nothing would have been said of the opinions he recently expressed. Justice to the church, the school and himself, demanded that he first leave the church before he made a statement entirely at variance with its teachings. He took advantage of his position to strike the doctrines of the church, which he was supposed to believe, a blow he would have been unable to give out of the church. If Benedict Arnold had resigned his position in the American army and as a private citizen declared his belief in the right of England in the contest, before he joined the British army, he would not have gone down to his grave in ignominy and disgrace. Pearson is the Benedict Arnold of the Methodist church. While pretending to be its friend he tried to administer a death blow.

## THE FIRST ANTHRACITE COAL.

The centennial anniversary of the first time anthracite coal was burned in this country, was celebrated yesterday at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. It was tried in an open grate, word having been received that the "black rock" plentiful near Mauch Chunk would burn and give heat. The old grate is still in existence, although it was twice stolen, once at the close of the Philadelphia Centennial, where it was on exhibition. It is now in the same spot that it was when first used. The coal fields near Wilkesbarre are said to have been discovered by Necho Allen, a hunter. One day he camped in this region, building a wood fire upon some black stones. After dinner he laid down by the fire and went to sleep, and when he awoke he found himself almost roasted. The stones were on fire. A company was soon formed and the coal was placed upon the market in Philadelphia, but the people did not understand how to use it and could not make it burn. The men selling it became very unpopular and a writ was issued by the city authorities, denouncing the men who sold anthracite as knaves and scoundrels for trying to impose rocks upon people for coal. The coal mines of the region now produce more wealth annually than is taken from all the gold mines of the United States.

The urgent need of relief of Cuba from her present commercial difficulties was expressed a few days ago by President-elect Palma in this calm, deliberate declaration: "I pledge my honor on the statement that a reduction of anything less than 50 per cent on the present duty on sugar imported from Cuba will be of no avail to relieve the distress that looms ahead of us. In the present condition of the sugar market a less reduction would not save us from ruin. Unless the planters can make a profit, even though it is small, they cannot afford to continue in business, and, as a consequence, five hundred thousand persons will be practically without means of subsistence. Anarchy will reign on the island instead of law and order. You will not only have to send more troops there, perhaps, but will surely be sending us food that we may not die of famine."

## HIGH COST OF LIVING.

As a rule the cost of living is higher in good times than in hard times. Hard times means that work and money are scarce, and that means lower wages and lower prices for everything. This is being exemplified by the present situation.

The commercial agencies report that the average cost of living, January 1, 1902, was 90 per cent more than it was five years ago, though 15 per cent less than it was in 1860. The farmers have enjoyed the bulk of the increase in prices this time, for farm products have jumped about 70 per cent, dairy and garden products 75 per cent, and meats 30 per cent.

The increased cost of living has not been felt by the working classes much, for wages have gone up about in proportion. It has fallen most heavily on the salaried classes, whose income has remained the same as it was during the era of low prices. We can learn from this the general principle that hard times are good times for people with salaries and fixed incomes, for hard times makes a dollar go farther.

Notwithstanding the high cost of living, however, the country is laying by money more rapidly than ever. Seven years ago, when the cost of living was low, during hard times, the savings bank deposits in this country were about \$1,750,000,000, whereas now they

are \$2,600,000,000, showing that in this one item alone nearly a billion dollars has been added to the nation's wealth in that time.

Oregon Republicans hall with delight the announcement from Washington, that the next Congressional campaign will be waged on the issue made by the Democrats declaring against the retention of the Philippines. This is an issue that all Republicans can stand shoulder to shoulder on, and one that will insure success beyond the question of a doubt. The retention of these islands means more to the Pacific coast than to any other section of the country, and the question of their abandonment can be safely left to the people of Oregon who will be the first to give expression on this question in the present form. Oregon will never favor a scuttling policy, especially when it is against the development of her commercial relations with the Orient.

Of the ten men who have served Oregon as Governor, two have been residents of Eastern Oregon.

## AN INCIDENT IN THE INDIAN WARS.

(By J. H. Elgin, Salem, Oregon.)

FORTS Henrietta and Booth had just been completed, but the soldiers were yet encamped on the outside of the stockade. It was the morning of November 15, breakfast was over, and the men were engaged in different occupations; some had gone down to the Umatilla to search for Indian caches of potatoes, camas, dried salmon, or any thing else that could be found; others had gone to the surrounding hills to shoot muskrats; a guard of twelve men had taken the horses about three miles west from the camp to graze; and the remainder were around the camp taking things easy. Everything seemingly was quiet and peaceful.

Suddenly several of the men came rushing into camp in great consternation and reported that about three hundred Indians were advancing upon the fort from the direction of the Walla Walla. The excitement became intense for a few hours. The soldiers were given their positions on the outside of the stockade to await developments. As soon as the Indians came in sight, they halted on a high point overlooking the soldiers' position.

When the Indians had first been reported, it was thought best by some to send a relief to those in charge of the horses as it was believed the Indians would make a great effort to stampede or capture them. The major commanding refused to send a relief, thinking it would be of no use. On his refusal Sergeant John Ashcraft, a Mexican war veteran, volunteered to go to their assistance alone, and mounting the only horse in the corral without stopping to saddle it, he reached the guards in time to warn them of the approach of the Indians, so that all reached the fort safely, bringing the horses with them.

This heroic act of John Ashcraft is worthy of permanent record. To venture alone seemingly to almost certain danger, if not death, requires courage in the truest sense. He was a noble man whose name deserves a lasting place on the pages of Oregon history. He died at Hubbard, Oregon, a few years ago.

When the Indians saw that they had been foiled in their attempt to capture the horses, they soon made a hasty retreat; for they could see that the soldiers were getting ready to defend themselves. If an immediate attack had been made upon the Indians they might easily have been defeated, but the major would not allow them to follow until it was too late to overtake them that day. About sunset he gave orders that fifty men might pursue the Indians. He stood by the gate of the fort and counted the men as they came out. Sam Warfield was the 51st man and the major commanded him to halt. Some angry words were exchanged. The major drew his revolver but Warfield was too quick for him; he had leveled his gun on the major before he could use his revolver and made him beg with tears for mercy. While this scene was being enacted the rest of the men had gone out at the other gate, and after it was over the major was very much chagrined to find himself alone. Ever after he was held in scorn by the men who seemed to take great delight in humiliating him.

The next day the officers held a council, but the major opposed every suggestion made by the others. Two of the lieutenants asked to be allowed to take 125 men and go to Walla Walla, leaving thirty with the major at the fort; but he would not consent to this. On the following day, however, he ordered Lieutenant Jeffries to take twenty-five men and go to Walla Walla. This was considered by all to be a very unreasonable and dangerous undertaking with so few men. No one thought twenty-five men could safely make the trip from Umatilla to Walla Walla, but the little band did not hesitate to make the trial.

About two hours from sunset the men were in their saddles and moving rapidly over the hills in the direction of Walla Walla. They had not gone far before they discovered in the distance ahead of them an Indian who was riding in a circle on the top of a high hill. This was a signal to his friends that the soldiers were coming, and by the number of circles that he rode he indicated the number in the band. The company rode at double quick, and before it became dark had reached a point somewhat beyond where the Indian had been signaling. On coming to a ridge, it was found that several hundred horses had passed along, seemingly only a short time before.

The company now entered a canyon which it followed down for several miles. One of the men who had been riding some distance behind as a rear guard now came hurriedly up to the main body and reported that the Indians were close in on the rear. It had become quite dark, and a halt was called to consult and determine what was best to be done. The silhouetted figures of the Indians could plainly be seen against the sky as they

rode to and fro on the surrounding hills. They seemed to be getting nearer and nearer every minute, yet fearing to precipitate the assault in the dark canyon. It was evidently their plan to surround the company closely and await the coming of daylight.

This little band of soldiers did not mean should happen. After some counciling among themselves, it was decided to try to escape from the canyon as soon as possible. Their spurs and bridles were muffled so the clicking could not be heard and with great care and quiet they crossed over to a parallel canyon which they succeeded in reaching without being discovered. They followed up this canyon and reached safety at the fort, leaving the Indians to watch throughout the night and no doubt to feel great disappointment on finding when daylight came that their victims had escaped.

On reaching the fort the company found that the major had dispatched fifty men under Capt. Layton to follow them and give assistance if needed. This company had been unable to overtake the first company, and it was now feared that they might be surprised by the Indians and killed or captured. The major with all the men except those who had just returned to the fort, went in search of Capt. Layton and his men. They were soon found returning, bringing with them a band of ponies which they had captured.

Soon after this even Col. Kelley with his division, who had been operating north of the Columbia, arrived and took charge of the fort, relieving the major who had become so distasteful to the men. The next important event was the four days' battle of Walla Walla on December 16th of the same year, an account of which will follow in the near future.—Oregon Teachers' Monthly.

## Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by the use of the Muesel's Ear Cure. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube is inflamed, it cannot perform its function of carrying out from the ear the secretions which are constantly being produced. It is this accumulation of secretions which causes the deafness, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

J. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

## FEBRUARY "AMERICAN BOY."

The February American Boy (Sprague Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich.) comes to us suggestive of winter in its front cover illustration of boys coasting. The stories in this number will prove highly interesting to a live boy, and will not prove uninteresting to grown folks. They are: "The Great Kennebec Hill Race," "The Thrall Boys' Legacy," "Toby: A Story for Little Boys," "Fun and Profit in Trapping," "A Case of Mistaken Identity," "Trooper Stark," and "Working My Way Around the World."

Among the articles helpful to boys are: "Boys Get Strong," "Some Boys I Have Seen," "Familiar Talks With Boys," "For Boys to Think About," and "George Washington the Boy."

The well known special departments of this publication are as usual filled with well selected items of interest to boys, and all fully illustrated. The following titles merely suggest the varied contents of these departments: "A Talk With Buffalo Bill," "The Accord Wigwag Society," "An Ingenious Sail Wagon," "Home-made Moving Pictures," "A Model Office Boy," "A Boy Congress," "American Boy," "Shut-Ins," "A Little Machinist," "Boys' Delights," "The Bulldog and the Pig," "Tea or Papers," "The Boy Photographer," "The Boy Candy Maker," "How to Start a Small Paper," The Agassiz Association, "The Boy's Garden," and a whole page of delightful puzzles. Sixty-eight illustrations, \$1.00 per year. The Sprague Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich.

## A LATE BULLETIN

### SOUTHERN PACIFIC ISSUES ITS STATEMENT OF PRODUCE

For Sale on Its Line in Oregon—The New Departure Is Found a Most Profitable One for Producers.

(From Thursday's Statesman.)

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company's industrial department recently inaugurated the compiling and publishing of bulletins showing the available marketable products along the Oregon lines of the company. This system of bulletins at once became very popular with both sellers and buyers, and bids fair to result in great good for the producers in Western Oregon. The first bulletin, published a month ago, resulted in great benefit and an increase in sales at good figures, and the second bulletin has been looked forward to by both buyers and sellers with a great deal of eagerness.

Yesterday this second bulletin made its appearance and a remarkable increase is shown in many lines of produce. This produce was available a month ago, but not until General Freight and Passenger agent C. J. Miller hit upon the happy thought of bringing the buyer and producer together did the owners of the produce deem it worth while to make their holdings known. Producers are beginning to realize that these bulletins make a market for their produce, as they are judiciously distributed among a large number of heavy buyers. Only two weeks ago a California buyer bought fourteen carloads of potatoes in Oregon in consequence of receiving one of these bulletins. He knew just where to go to buy the potatoes, and what he had to pay for them, and besides, was able to save for himself and the seller the commission of the middleman.

The marketable products reported for the bulletin just issued are: Apples, green—Dundee Junction, 200 boxes; Salem, 500 boxes; Ballston, 75 boxes; Hubbard, three carloads; La Fayette, indefinite quantity. Brick—Woodburn, 100,000; Salem, any quantity; Roseburg, 400,000; Whitson,



## Headache

kills, not necessarily suddenly, but SURELY. It preys upon the intellectual powers more than we realize. It consumes the vitality faster than nature can replenish it, and we cannot tell just what moment a temporary or complete aberration of the mind will result. Headache and pain should be promptly removed—but properly. Many pain cures are more harmful than the pain. Beware. If you would be safe, take

## Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

"As a result of neuralgia I lost the sight of my right eye, and the pain I have suffered is incomprehensible, being obliged to take opiates almost continually. A friend gave me one of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and it promptly relieved me. I then purchased a box and now my trouble is gone. They have also cured my nervous headache, and I heartily recommend them to others."—W. J. CORLEY, Richmond, Texas.

Sold by Druggists, 25 Cents, 50 Cents, 1 Dollar. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

50,000; Oakland, 28,000; McMinnville, Corvallis, Grants Pass, Independence and Newberg, any quantities.

Butter—Unlimited quantities at Brownsville, Hubbard, Independence, Ballston, Corvallis and Brooks. Canned goods—Unlimited quantities at Ashland, Eugene and Portland. Cascaras—Unknown quantities at Independence, Lebanon, Corvallis, Salem, Eugene, Elk City and Toledo.

Dried prunes—Canby, 5000 pounds; Dundee Junction, 14,000 pounds; Salem, 47 carloads; Derry, 47,000 pounds; Hubbard, 5200 pounds; Grants Pass, 10,000 pounds; Amity, 2000 pounds; West Stayton, 2500 pounds; Oakland, 3700 pounds; Barlow, 8000 pounds; Tualatin, 2000 pounds.

Dried apples—Salem, one car; Hubbard, 7000 pounds. Fence posts—Carlton and Corvallis. Hay—Roseburg, one car; Carlton, one car; Brownsville, 300 bushels; Woodburn, 600 bushels; Roseburg, one car; Ballston, 2000 bushels; Carlton, 2000 bushels; Derry, 2000 bushels; McMinnville, 15,000 bushels; McCoy, 8000 bushels; Hubbard, three cars; West Stayton, two cars; Sublimity, one car; Jefferson, 500 bushels; Independence, indefinite quantity.

Wheat—Woodburn, 16,300 bushels; Ballston, 20,000 bushels; Carlton, 30,000 bushels; McCoy, 20,000 bushels; Independence, indefinite quantity; Wellale, indefinite quantity. Rye—Carlton, one car. Hay—Corvallis, 200 tons; Derry, 92 tons; Corvallis, 50 tons; Hubbard, four cars; Marion, 30 tons; Brooks, 10 tons; Independence, indefinite quantity. Hides—Independence, indefinite quantity.

Boys—Harrisburg, 160 bales; Hubbard, 35 bales; Brooks, 150 bales. Lumber—Sheridan, Salem, Carlton, McMinnville, Newberg, Corvallis, Ale, Grants Pass, Tualatin and Eugene, any quantities. Mohair—Carlton, 4000 pounds. Nursery stock—Salem and Woodburn, any quantities. Poultry—Derry, Brownsville and Independence, any quantities. Packing house products—Grants Pass, any quantities.

Pine needle products—Grants Pass, any quantities. Stock—Sheridan, stock and cattle; Roseburg, 1000 sheep; Corvallis, 50 beef cattle; Brownsville, 75 beef cattle, 100 mixed cattle, 200 sheep and Chester White and Poland China hogs; McCoy, 160 cattle and hogs and sheep; Brooks, cattle; Independence, cattle and sheep; Teasles—Canby, 60 cases or 24,000 pounds.

Tile—Woodburn, 60,000; Salem, any quantity; Whitson, 25,000; Oakland, 50,000; Corvallis, any quantity. Potatoes—Jefferson, 25,300 bushels; Aurora, 65,000 bushels; Canby, 8000 bushels; Woodburn, 14,500 bushels; Salem, 22 cars; Dundee Junction, 30 sacks; Cornelius, 1250 sacks; Ballston, 450 bushels; McMinnville, 5 cars; Corvallis, 600 bushels; Brownsville, 1000 bushels; Whitson, 3000 sacks; Wells, 300 bushels; Hubbard, 3000 sacks; Ale, one car; Stayton, 600 bushels; Brooks, 600 bushels; Independence, indefinite quantity; Tualatin, 2000 sacks.

Dried potatoes—Carlton, 50 tons. Onions—Woodburn, 1000 sacks; Salem, two cars; Cornelius, 450 sacks; Hillsboro, 200 sacks; Whitson, 1000 sacks; Ashland, 100,000 pounds; Barlow, 100 sacks; Tualatin, 7450 sacks. Dried onions—Carlton, 40 tons. Onion sets—Hubbard, 40,000 sacks. Wood—Dundee Junction, any quantity; Cornelius, 500 cords fr; Wells, oak wood; Ale, 100 cords; Merlin, oak; Brooks, fr.

Wool—Carlton, 1500 pounds. Use Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder to be shaken into the shoes. Your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen, aching feet, ingrowing nails, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmstead, La. Roy, New York.

Albert Wanless and his sisters, the Misses Marie and Martha, leave this morning for Portland, where they will reside in future.

## CANTORIA.

The Kind You Want Always Bought

Bees the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Williams

## Callisthenics

Are a benefit to healthy women. But to women who are suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex they are an injury. When there is weak back or bearing-down pains, sideache or other indications of womanly weakness, exercise can only aggravate the condition. The womanly health must be first restored before strength can be developed by exercise.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well. It does this by healing the womanly diseases which undermine the general health. It stops the drains that weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

"When I first commenced using Doctor Pierce's medicine," writes Mrs. George A. Strong, of Ganesvort, Saratoga Co., N. Y., "I was suffering from female weakness, a disagreeable drain, bearing-down pains, weak and tired feeling at the time. I dragged around in that way for two years, and I began taking your medicine. After taking first bottle I began to feel better. I took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, two of Golden Medical Discovery, one vial of Pleasant Pellets, also used one bottle of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Now I feel like a new person. I can't thank you enough for your kind advice and the good your medicine has done me."

"I have a sister who is taking your medicine and it is helping her."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets promote regularity of the bowels, assist the action of "Favorite Prescription." No other laxative should be used with Dr. Pierce's Medicine.