

KUROPAKIN ORDERS A GENERAL RETREAT

He Intends to Avoid a Battle
Until He Feels That He Has
Sufficient Forces.

RUSSIANS LEAVE NEWCHWANG.

Reserves in the Moscow and Kharhoff
Provinces Called Out—Four Army
Corps to Neutralize.

Paris, May 10.—The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the Echo de Paris writes: Gen. Kuropatkin has ordered a general retreat, and no doubt intends to avoid a battle until he has sufficient forces. He actually has at his disposal no more than 150,000, not exclusive of the garrison at Port Arthur, which consists of 30,000, and the garrison at Newchwang of 15,000.

A general who knows the secrets of the mobilization tells me that the last thousand men making the required 500,000 will be very sick if the railway is not working well. It is not likely that Gen. Kuropatkin will fatigue his troops unnecessarily. If the Japanese press him he will retire from the Yangtze to Mukden, or even to Harbin. Retreat certainly is painful, but it is now indispensable.

RUSSIANS LEAVE NEWCHWANG.

London, May 10.—The Tokyo correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that 15,000 Russians are retreating from Newchwang to Liao Yang. The correspondent says that Chinese bandits have destroyed the road to Tashiki and to Hai Cheng. (Tashiki is the junction for the Newchwang branch of the Port Arthur-Mukden route, and Hai Cheng is further north on the main line.) The Russians are making a new road.

The correspondent adds that bandits have attacked and cut other parts of the railroad, and points out that the capture of Dalny will enable the Japanese to cut off Port Arthur's electrical supply.

RESERVES CALLED OUT.

St. Petersburg, May 9, 7:44 p. m.—The reinforcements prepared for Gen. Kuropatkin are being hurried. The last stages of the mobilization of the Tenth and seventeenth army corps has been signaled by the calling out of the reserves in the Moscow and Kharhoff provinces. They will go to the front, placing another 100,000 men at Kuropatkin's disposal. The announcement of the mobilization of four army corps along the Volga, which will follow in July or August, is expected next month. The reserves of each army corps involve about 20,000 men, an army corps in time of peace numbering 20,000 and in war time 40,000. An army corps on a war footing includes three divisions, each of four regiments, each of three battalions; a division of cavalry, consisting of three regiments, of six squadrons each; one or two regiments of light and heavy field artillery and a brigade of horse artillery of 120 guns, and also three detachments of engineers and sappers. By the departure of these troops the Russian Empire will lose six out of 31 army corps. The previous drafts of troops from European Russia had been formed into Siberian divisions, without changing the organization of the units. The present units will be transferred bodily to Manchuria, retaining their present officers and men.

WAR COMMITTEE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, May 10 (3:40 a. m.).—The committee adjourned at a late hour this morning, but did not make public any dispatches from the far east. This is accepted as an indication that the fresh collisions have occurred. The forecasts in tone with the Japanese are simply small detachments which are observing the movement of the enemy in order to keep Gen. Kuropatkin informed.

The strict censorship prevented the St. Petersburg newspapers from receiving dispatches today, and the lack of information gave rise to a fresh crop of rumors, including one that the armored cruiser Rurik had been destroyed. The officials deny that any information of this character has been received, saying that the latest reports showed that the Rurik was undamaged and was in the harbor of Vladivostok.

MAY BE FORCED TO FIGHT.

London, May 10.—In the absence of further stirring news from the east of the London newspapers are discussing the probable course of events. The balance of opinion inclines to the belief that Gen. Kuroki will succeed in overruling the Russians, between Feng Wang Cheng and Liao Yang, and will compel them to fight at a disadvantage.

It is argued that it will be impossible for Gen. Kuropatkin depending upon a slender line of railway and with his army encumbered with baggage, to

THE PLAIN TRUTH.

What More Can Salt Lake City People Ask For?

When old-time residents and highly respected people of Salt Lake City make such statements as the following, it must carry conviction to every reader.

Oswald Knight, retired, of 524 West Fourth South, says: "I am 77 years of age and hardly expect any medicine to have the same effect upon me as it used to. I was a younger man, so that I do not want my many friends and acquaintances in Salt Lake City to think that Don's Kidney Pills, procured at the P. J. Hill Drug Co.'s store, have radiated to anyone afflicted with the above mentioned ailments is decidedly welcome. I need not go into the particulars of the symptoms of gravel and kidney complaint. They are only too evident to the sufferer. What is of much more importance is, if not to stop them absolutely, how to at least less their inroads until suffering is greatly relieved. Let me say that Don's Kidney Pills can be taken with every confidence that they will act exactly as represented."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50c. Postmaster: Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Don's, and take no substitute.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me great good, purifying my blood and giving me strength and a general invigoration of the whole body."—Geo. W. Rouse, Jefferson, Ohio.

"Ayer's" is not like any other Sarsaparilla.

Doctors know this. They have our formula. That's why you always hear them recommend "Ayer's" over every other kind. It is the oldest, strongest, best blood medicine you can buy. Ask your doctor. Leave it with him.

50¢ a bottle. All druggists. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

make his retirement speedy enough to enable him to choose his own ground for battle. On the other hand, it is argued that, apart from Lieut.-Gen. Zassalitch's error in giving battle on the Yalu against the orders of Gen. Kuropatkin, the latter's plan remains unchanged, and that, once away from the mountainous country, he will have conditions much in his favor.

The question of the possibility of the Japanese finding a weak spot in the defense of Port Arthur is also much debated, and it is believed in some quarters that they will repeat the tactics employed in the war with China and attempt an assault through the western defenses, which are known to be the weakest.

RELAYED ADVICES.

St. Petersburg, May 10 (3:40 a. m.).—A letter written by the Associated Press correspondent at Port Arthur on the morning the Petropavlovsk went down, which has been received by the bureau here, says that the battleship Pobieda suffered a very slight injury from the explosion of a Japanese mine beneath her hull.

Advices from the Associated Press correspondent on the Manchurian bank of the Yalu, dated April 15, say that the receipt of the news of the disaster to the Petropavlovsk spread consternation in the army. It was at first believed to be a lie spread by the Chinese. This gave place to the feeling that the army must try its utmost to uphold the honor and glory of the fleet.

The correspondents say that Lieut.-Gen. Zassalitch was closely attending the Japanese, who were also collecting on the Korean bank of the Yalu. They add that they understood the Japanese purpose to cross by the same road used in the Chino-Japanese war, and that the army was confident that the Japanese would find they would not have such an easy time.

Jap Refugees Well Treated.

New York, May 10.—Japanese refugees numbered 243 from the island of Sakhalin have arrived at Hakodate, says a Times dispatch from Tokyo. They reported that every facility had been granted to them by the Russians and that they suffered no violence.

Russia Will Not Exhibit.

St. Petersburg, May 9.—The statement that Russia is preparing to make an elaborate exhibition at St. Louis is incorrect. The Russians would find it a Russian art section and some private exhibits.

Mabel Armstrong Safe at Home.

Oakland, May 10.—A telegram received today by T. G. Armstrong of Leona Heights clears up the mystery of the presumed disappearance of his 16-year-old daughter, Mabel Armstrong, who was supposed to be lost somewhere about the bay. It appears now that the alarm over her supposed disappearance was due to the fact that her father, D. W. Armstrong of Waukegan, did not inform Grandfather Armstrong of the change of plans. In fact, the girl did not leave Waukegan on May 10, as it was intended she should. She is now safe at home with her father and mother, who is ill. As soon as her mother recovers her health the young lady will return to California. The work of Grandfather Armstrong insists there shall be no misunderstanding as to the date.

Isthmian Commission Secy.

Washington, May 9.—R. A. Lane of Hingham, Mass., was today appointed assistant secretary of the Isthmian canal commission. Mr. Lane will displace Mr. D. W. Armstrong of Waukegan, who was secretary to the commission until that office is filled.

Santa Fe Machinists Enjoined.

Kansas City, May 9.—The Santa Fe railway company was granted a temporary injunction against the striking machinists of the Santa Fe shops in Argentine, Kan., today by Judge Holt of the court of common pleas in Kansas City, Kan. The order restrains the strikers from interfering in any way with the men who are now working on the shops or from obstructing the work of the Santa Fe shops. The injunction was made returnable June 1, when the strikers will have to show why it should not be made permanent.

Strikers Permanently Enjoined.

Las Vegas, N. M., May 10.—In the district court of the nation of Col. R. E. Twitchell, attorney for the Santa Fe company, Chief Justice Mills has granted a permanent injunction against the men who walked out of the shops at Raton, restraining them from interfering in any way with the property of the company.

Affidavits of a dozen Santa Fe officers of this division, alleging that the property of the company had been interfered with and men had been abused, were introduced. Nuts and bolts said to have been found in the guides of engines on this division in oil cans in which emery was visible were exhibited.

Thousands Threaten to Strike.

New York, May 10.—Thirty thousand workmen in the ship yards of this city, Hoboken, Staten Island and Shooters Island, are threatening to strike in aid of 5,000 boiler-makers who have gone out in an effort to enforce their demand for the "closed shop."

The marine trades council, representing many organizations of workmen employed in the yards, have decided to meet tonight to order a general sympathetic strike whenever called on to do so by the strikers.

COLLISION ON ELEVATED.

New York, May 9.—A rear-end collision between two trains on the elevated railroad between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets this afternoon, killed Motorman Cornell of the rear train and seriously injured five passengers. Fire apparatus was summoned and the firemen took the injured down on ladders. The accident occurred at one of the busiest times of the afternoon.

noon, and traffic on elevated and surface lines was blocked.

The trains were on the southbound track. The first car of the rear train smashed its way through the rear of a length through the rear car of the second car train, and the exposed wiring set fire to the wreckage. The fire spread through the shattered windows, bringing the dangers of the third rail, and until firemen and policemen arrived intense excitement prevailed.

With such force did the rear train ram the one in front that the cars were lifted from the tracks and then settled down with a crash. Tethering on the edge of the elevated structure two cars hung out over the side at an angle of about 45 degrees, but the coupling held and they were soon propped up by firemen. So great was the force of the collision that the cars could not be drawn apart, and it was necessary to chop them to pieces.

When the firemen arrived the passengers, many of whom were women, were running about wildly on the elevated structure or were struggling to get out of the cars. Several were injured by leaping from the windows.

The arrest of the conductors of both trains and the motorman of the first train was ordered.

BRAZIL AND PERU.

Strain on Their Relations is Relaxing.

Rio Janeiro, May 9.—The strain on the relations between Brazil and Peru is relaxing. The Peruvian minister has presented to the foreign office a conciliatory reply to the Brazilian demand for the evacuation by the troops of Peru of the Alto Peruvian and Altiplano territories, saying that the Peruvian government is ready to discuss the ownership of the territories in dispute and to evacuate them pending a settlement of this question.

MOYER'S CASE.

Justice Haynes Will Render a Decision Next Thursday.

Denver, May 9.—After numerous postponements, the trial of William D. Haywood, secretary of the United Western Federation of Miners, on the charge of desertion of the flag, was held in Justice Haynes' court today. Haywood's defense, which was presented by Attorney George N. Hawkins, was that the statute does not apply to pictures or representations of the flag, but only to the flag itself. The judge will give his decision on Thursday next.

GOLD FOR COINAGE.

Twelve Tons Melted Down at Philadelphia Mint.

Philadelphia, May 9.—Twelve tons of virgin gold were today reduced to a molten state at the United States mint here. At the same time the mint began the work of converting the mass into golden eagles. Tomorrow 12 more tons will be melted and the next day 12 more. The gold came from New York in bullion.

REMARKABLE SUICIDE.

Geo. Wingert Shoots Himself and Falls Into Boice River.

Boise, Ida., May 9.—A remarkable suicide occurred here this afternoon. While seated alone on the railway bridge George Wingert shot himself in the head, fell over into the river and disappeared. He left behind him a coat, a blood-covered hat and a necktie. In the pocket of the coat was a check book, on the back of which was written: "Don't think about me. I am lost. Be careful." Also in his coat pocket was found \$612 in bills and currency, \$600.90 of which he had drawn from the First National bank earlier in the day. The judge was driving across the county bridge at the time. Walsh heard the shot and saw the victim tumble from the bridge into the river. Wingert was well known and formerly lived at Hailey. Recently he had been employed in mines near Boise. No explanation of his action can be discovered by his friends.

No Steamers for Chinnampo.

Seoul, Korea, April 20, 3:30 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Japanese authorities peremptorily refuse to permit steamers to sail from Chinnampo for Chinnampo or to leave that port.

Berliner Bank Absorbed.

Berlin, May 9.—The Deutsche bank today decided to issue \$5,000,000 new capital and absorb the Berliner bank, whose capital is \$10,000,000. After the absorption the Deutsche bank's capital will be \$45,000,000.

Watch Prices.

We sell China Crockery Glassware Enamel Ware Household Goods It pays to trade at

Great American Importing Tea Co.

245 Main St., Salt Lake City.

A WARRANT FOR FORTY MILLIONS

Delivered by Secretary of the
Treasury Shaw to J. Pierpont
Morgan & Co.

IT IS TO PAY FOR THE CANAL.

Made Agents of the Government and
Their Security Fixed at Twenty-
five Millions.

New York, May 9.—The treasury warrant for \$40,000,000 on account of the Panama canal purchase was delivered to J. P. Morgan & Co. by Secy. Shaw at the sub-treasury this afternoon.

Secy. Shaw made the following statement as to the transfer:

"J. P. Morgan & Co. were this morning formally appointed special distributing agents and their security fixed at \$25,000,000. As soon as this security was approved the warrant for \$40,000,000 was delivered. This was presented during the day and paid as follows: \$15,000,000 in cash and sub-treasury orders, aggregating \$25,000,000, sales in favor of Morgan & Co. These in turn are to be deposited by Morgan & Co. with their various banks to Morgan & Co.'s credit, and will be collected through the clearing house tomorrow. Meanwhile the banks have brought to the sub-treasury their respective checks, aggregating a little over \$27,000,000.

The warrant was delivered to Mr. Steele personally. It was on a piece of white paper engraved in green ink, as made payable to J. P. Morgan & Co., as special distributing agents. Half a score of checks at the sub-treasury were busy for some three hours counting the bonds deposited by Morgan & Co. as security for the warrant. These checks were accepted for collection and will be collected through the clearing house tomorrow. In this way the banks of New York City will pay into the sub-treasury \$27,000,000 and will receive from Morgan & Co. on deposit \$25,000,000. Both the payment to the sub-treasury and the deposits will be effected through the clearing house at the same time. Thus the banks will lose are transferred only \$2,000,000 cash balance; the remaining \$15,000,000 is paid to Morgan & Co. directly from the treasury."

In an informal statement the secretary added that this method of paying for the Panama canal would have a reassuring effect upon financial conditions in general. There were present at the sub-treasury when the warrant was delivered Charles Steele, George W. Perkins, E. T. Stotesbury and Temple Bowdoin, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., Assistant Treasurer Fish, Secy. Shaw, and George F. Baker, president of the First National bank. The securities deposited by Morgan & Co. were largely municipal bonds.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Senator Cullom Says He Is Not To Be Regarded as a Candidate.

Springfield, Ill., May 9.—Senator Cullom, who arrived here to attend the Republican state convention, denied emphatically the recently published story that his friends will ask the convention to instruct him for the vice presidency.

"There is absolutely nothing in the story, so far as my information goes," said he. "I certainly am not to be regarded as a candidate for the vice presidency. I do not think any of my friends will ask the convention to instruct for me."

The story that Senator Cullom, Senator-elect of Illinois, would withdraw to effect a compromise in the gubernatorial contest was also denied.

Briggs on Theological Education.

New York, May 10.—Rev. Charles Briggs of the faculty of Union Theological seminary in an address on "The Higher Theological Education" before the seminary has said among other things:

"Ecclesiastical domination is the greatest foe of theology. The peril of ecclesiastical domination is not dangerous to this country except through the organized ministers and theological schools."

"The Christian ministry is no longer what it once was. It is the best of what is in the community is not the minister. The public estimate of the ministry and the church declines when the congregation is better educated. The minister's words are not heard, higher education than is given in the theological seminaries."

"It is impossible to believe that the greater numbers of the world, the heathen and the infidel, are not more enlightened. We have an enlarged view of our world, and if it is true that the other worlds are inhabited we must adopt our theology to them."

"The religious value of the Bible is greater when it is stripped of impossibilities. How much greater is God if he did not live in infinite idleness before the world, and in six days of idleness. There is nothing more absurd than for the theologian to be afraid of the truth. There is a schism in the real truth. The systematic theology of the future will not be denominational, but constructed by the inductive and generic methods of organized theology."

Geo. W. Rumble on Trial.

San Francisco, May 10.—George W. Rumble, a mining promoter, is on trial before a jury in the United States district court charged with the illegal use of the United States mail for the purpose of defrauding his correspondents by means of worthless mining schemes and by false representations. The indictment charges Rumble with having corresponded through the postoffice with Frank Terry, D. W. Smith and John Bull, Jr., the latter of Elmira, N. Y., representing to them that he was the owner, secretary and general manager of the Sunset Mining company, capitalized at \$10,000,000, the stock being divided into shares at \$1 each. There were alleged to be 12 gold mines under his control and that the Sunset Mining company's stock was paying dividends at the rate of two per cent a month and had been paying at that rate for the last nine years.

Price of Rice Doubled.

Seoul, Korea, May 9, 4:30 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Owing to the heavy purchase of rice by the Japanese army, the price of that commodity in the American mines at Yui San has doubled and is now quoted at three yen per 25 pounds. The forces of Korean coolies in military employ are not affected by this advance in prices on account of the extraordinary high wages they receive, but the mine laborers are hard hit, and it has been necessary to send some junk loads of rice north to prevent threatened distress.

HERR BEBEL SAYS, "I TOLD YOU SO."

Reminds Members of the Reichstag of His Prediction as to the
Cost of the Hereros War.

WHY GERMANY IS DISLIKED.

Chief Cause is Her Growing Military
Equipment on Land and
Sea.

Berlin, May 9.—During the discussion following the third reading of the budget bill in the reichstag today, Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, referred to Emperor William's speech at Karlsruhe and Mainz, reminding that the pointed allusions to France had caused great surprise, coming as soon after the emperor's return from Italy, where President Loubet had been received with hearty ovations. The emperor's words, the speaker added, were enounced in importance because the fact that he telegraphed to Emperor Nicholas from Sicily, on the occasion of the sinking of the Russian battleship Petropavlovsk, as follows:

"Russia's mourning is Germany's mourning."

Herr Bebel, continuing, said: "I deny most emphatically that the emperor's telegram reflects the sentiments of the German people. In my opinion, German sympathies are far more on the side of Japan than on that of Russia."

"This statement caused murmurs of dissent on the right, and the speaker said: 'The land in which such things can happen as recently occurred in Russia,' continued Herr Bebel, 'stands upon such a low level of civilization that all the rest of Europe has the most lively interest in seeing the sun of civilization rise upon it.'"

Herr Bebel then alluded to the splendid forms inaugurated in Prussia after the defeat of 1866 and said Austria's defeat in 1866 had brought her into the ranks of constitutional states. The overthrow of Napoleon made France a republic, hence it can be assumed that the defeat of Russia will have similar results.

The Socialist leader next referred to Chancellor von Bülow's statement that Germany has only the slightest commercial interests in Manchuria, and read a report of the Hamburg chamber of commerce setting forth that if Manchuria passes into Russian possession it would be a severe blow to Germany's trade.

Herr Bebel asserted that western Europe has special reasons to rejoice if Russia loses the war, for "the more Russia is weakened by the struggle the less likely it becomes that Russia will mix in the affairs of western Europe."

The speaker referred to "the reaching antipathy of all civilized nations against Germany," alluding to the Emperor Frederick monument, unpacked in some corner of Washington and the Goethe monument in Berlin, but not yet set up.

Herr Bebel did not deny Chancellor von Bülow's explanation that the dislike of Germany was "partly commercial jealousy and envy."

The chief cause, however, said Herr Bebel, of the dislike of Germany was her growing military equipment on sea and land. Germany had been moving fast in the international race of military and naval armament since 1893. The civilized nations had grown heartily tired of this eternal struggle and rivalry.

Herr Bebel alluded to his former prediction that the Hereros rising would cost Germany \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000, which, he added, the members of the Right party then hoisted.

"Now," he said, "you would be quite contented if we stopped with \$12,000,000."

The Hereros had shown powers of resistance, said Herr Bebel, which he had not then anticipated. The Socialist leader again went into the causes of the uprising, giving much attention to the violence of the Germans toward the native women, disregarding the native ideas of marital relations.

Chancellor von Bülow, in his reply, began by depreciating the idea that he intended to enter into a lengthy discussion of international politics with Herr Bebel. He pointed out that the quotation of the emperor's words was incorrect. The emperor's telegram, he said, expressed warm sympathy about the great calamity by which so many brave men had met death in the discharge of their duty. The chancellor added:

"I am convinced that this expression of human sympathy corresponded with the sentiments of the majority of this house and of the people of Germany."

Applause from the Right party followed this statement, after which the chancellor expressed his regret at the manner in which many of the German newspapers, especially the comic publications, had utilized the recent calamities of a neighboring and friendly power as the basis for malevolent, spiteful and ridiculous articles and caricatures, "which have affronted human feelings and are lacking in political tact."

Pueblo Officials Arraigned.

Pueblo, Colo., May 9.—City and county officials against whom indictments have been returned by the grand jury, were arraigned before Judge N. Walter Nixon in the district court today. The charges against Police Magistrate Dudley, Detective Grant and Jailer Roeseche were withdrawn. The first was charged with mutilating the police records and the other two with assault.

Wardjon Out of Hospital.

Denver, May 9.—A special to the Republican from Salida, Colo., says that William Wardjon, national executive committee man of the United Mine Workers, representing President Mitchell in the Colorado coal miners' strike, was released from the hospital today, having almost entirely recovered from the assault made upon him recently while he was returning on a Rio Grande train from a visit to the union miners at Crested Butte.

Combat at Chemulpo.

St. Petersburg, May 10, 7:45 a. m.—The final word regarding the combat at Chemulpo, Korea, has been pronounced by M. Pavloff, the Russian minister to Korea, whose official report is gazetted in the Official Messenger this morning. M. Pavloff says:

"The commander of the Vicksburg sent a boat with a surgeon to offer medical help to the wounded on the cruisers 'Varing' and 'Korietz', but the officer in charge stated, in the name of his commander, that it was impossible for him to take any Russians on board."

his ship. The commander of the Varing thereupon declined assistance.

"The commander of the Vicksburg offered to receive the imperial commission if it was compelled to leave Korea, but I declined the offer, stating that I would go on a French cruiser. Twenty-one Russians who were on

the French cruiser Pascal were suffering from gangrene when, fearing that the disease would be communicated to the other wounded, the commander of the Pascal signalled to the Vicksburg and asked if she would receive those men, but the American commander positively refused to do so."



In Our Mothers' Time.

QUAINT FASHIONS OF DRESS IN THE WAR PERIOD.

DRESS has changed very much in the past forty years, in fact it hardly seems credible that American women wore such immense hoop-skirts a third of a century ago.

Dress has changed materially, but the standard remedy for women has not. It is the same now as it was in our mothers' time.

In the old days it was sometimes considered fashionable to be delicate, and with an inclination to faint at the least provocation. It is different now. America is raising a strong race—a race of strong and vigorous women. When a woman becomes nervous, suffers from backache, sleeplessness, a general tired-out and fagged feeling, with dragging-down pains, she turns to the right remedy. She is positive she can get relief and assistance from Dr. Pierce.

Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women ever mustered, the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay \$500 in legal money of the United States, for any case of Leucorrhoea, Female Weakness, Protrusion, or Falling of Womb, which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

There is every reason why women should not trust their delicate constitutions in the hands of unskilled persons. It requires a thorough medical education to appreciate and understand the womanly organism. When a woman has ill and pains that she cannot bear when life seems dark for any woman, she should confide her troubles to a physician of standing in the community, or one who has a national reputation. Certainly it would not be the part of wisdom to confide in an ignorant person without medical education simply because she is a woman. There is every reason why she should write to some great specialist, one who has made the diseases of women a specialty for a third of a century, like Dr. R. V. Pierce, founder

MOTHERS, BEYOND WORDS.

"Words cannot express how grateful I am for your kind advice and your 'Favorite Prescription,' writes Mrs. D. B. Barricks, of Perrows, Campbell Co., Va. 'I feel that it has cured me. I had been in poor health for four years. Suffered greatly with my right side, also with bearing-down pains, and my nerves were in a dreadful state. After using four bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' I am now well. I am the mother of two children. With the first child I suffered twenty-eight hours, and with the second I used your medicine and was sick only three hours. I believe Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription to be the best medicine in the world for suffering females. I wish you great success, and hope that God will bless you in your noble work. 'Favorite Prescription' makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women."

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

should have a medical book handy, for knowledge is power. A standard work is 'The People's Common Sense Medical Advice' by R. V. Pierce, M. D. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 31 one-cent stamps, for the cloth-bound book, or 21 cents for the paper-covered volume.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought