

DEMAND FOR STEEL EXCEEDS SUPPLY

The Cramps Discharge Hundreds of Men.

ASK RUSSIA FOR TIME

UNABLE TO GET STEEL TO FILL CONTRACTS.

ADVANCE IN PRICES HANDICAPS TRADE

For 5 x Months Steel Billets have Sold at \$4 to \$6 Higher Than the Rails Made from them. The Rise and Fall in Cotton.

New York, Aug. 18.—R. G. Dun and Company's Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow:

The Cramps have discharged many hundred hands, and ask Russia to extend time for completion of two warships because they cannot get the steel. Completion of twenty-one out of twenty-seven vessels building in the Delaware is also affected. It is a curious experience for this country and shows the gigantic expansion of home demand. No one can question the fact that payments through the principal clearing houses have been in August 55.9 per cent larger than in 1892 for the month thus far and outside New York 23 per cent. No better test of the volume of business is known, but there is a growing handicap in the advance of prices. How long and how far this advance can go without reaction is the problem which level-headed business men are studying. Evidences of checked consumption are rare, but it would be childish to hope that at some point higher prices would not hinder buying.

In iron the question is of steel billets, which the great consuming companies have bought far in advance, so that all new orders have a narrow market. For six months billets have sold at \$4 to \$6 higher than the rails made from them. Other demands, not covered by contracts, are mainly for various shapes and sizes only prescribed in contracts. While prices have risen 25 cents for Southern pig iron, 50 cents for Chicago local coke, and 75 cents for grey forge at Pittsburgh, rails have advanced \$1 per ton, with work covered for all this year, and 400,000 tons or more taken beyond what can be delivered until next year. Other finished products do not change, although the demand at all points exceeds present capacity. Copper is steady at 18 1/2 cents for bars, with production for July 21, 333 tons domestic and 7,390 tons foreign. Tin is lower at 30 1/2, and lead weakens on the stoppage of the smelters' strike.

Cotton, which rose a week ago to 6.50 cents, has fallen to 6.19. Mr. Neill has estimated the coming yield at 11,250,000 to 12,000,000 bales. Official and other estimates are all much smaller, but the man who judged rightly a year ago has the floor. Consumption here and abroad has been very large, and prices of goods are rising while cotton falls and stocks carried over must be large, but will be less than present returns indicate. For wool, Coats' circular for August 1st still holds good, although inside quotations are more often made.

Sales for three weeks have been 28,399,900 pounds, against 13,995,500 last year, 38,530,305 in 1897 and 23,395,400 in the same weeks of 1892. Goods have advanced farther, especially in cassimeres, chevots and cotton warp cashmeres and the tendency is upward in nearly all grades. Wheat has advanced about a cent during the week, with Atlantic exports only 2,363,302 bushels, flour included, against 3,059,380 bushels last year and Pacific exports 951,329 bushels, against 175,400 bushels last year. Western receipts have been only 3,212,117 bushels against 3,369,229 bushels last year. It is a question whether the smaller receipts are due to recent changes in crop prospects, giving holders of grain a better outlook. Exports of wheat in three weeks have been from both coasts, flour included, 9,973,764 bushels against 10,114,246 bushels last year, and the Western receipts have been 11,864,096 bushels, against 9,015,189 bushels last year; but it is also significant that corn has risen three eighths of a cent, with receipts of 3,026,692 bushels for the week, against 3,514,162 bushels last year, while the exports have been 4,034,302 bushels, against 2,370,302 bushels last year. The figures clearly do not indicate a national decrease in foreign demand in the whole, although for wheat it is somewhat smaller than appeared in July. Failures for the week have been in the United States 156, against 254 last year and in Canada 24, against 17 last year.

A FRIGHTFUL BLUNDER.

Will often cause a horrible Burz, Scald, Cut or Bruise, Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists.

THE LAKE CITY POSTOFFICE.

Washington, August 18.—The disposition of the Lake City, S. C., postoffice controversy is still undecided, despite contrary reports. A new factor in the case is an adverse report of an inspector against re-establishing the office.

THE BEST PRESCRIPTION FOR MALARIA.

Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price 50c, wed & sat 6 m & 6 m

The stock exchange is a place where lots of men exchange their money for experience.

Take Globe Tonic for indigestion and Dyspepsia. Samples free, at office, of the Globe Remedy Company, 232 Fayetteville street.

DONT! WOMEN.

Don't write to a woman, when the roof leaks. Write to a carpenter. Don't write to a woman when the water pipe bursts. Write to a plumber. Don't write to a woman when you are sick, write to a doctor. But why such superfluous advice? Simply to call attention to the fact that "women" who are not qualified physicians offer medical advice, in advertisements worded in such a deceptive manner that you are apt to overlook the important fact that the woman is not a physician.

The great success of Dr. R. V. Pierce, in treating and curing diseases of women has led to imitations of his methods, especially his offer of a free consultation by letter to all sick women. At the head of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., and with an experience of over thirty years, Dr. Pierce has achieved the position of the chief of specialists in the treatment of woman's diseases. There is no living physician, male or female, who can show an equal record of over half-a-million women treated and ninety-eight per cent. of cures. Write to the doctor. Your letter will be read in private, answered in private and its contents held as sacredly confidential. To assure the exclusion of a third party from this correspondence, every letter is sent sealed in a plain envelope, bearing no advertising or printing upon it. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes Weak Women Strong and Sick Women Well. Accept no Substitute.

CONFERENCE AT CLAYTON.

The Annual Session of the Local Preachers and Lay Workers.

Clayton, N. C., Aug. 18.—(Special).—The conference met at the Methodist church at 8 o'clock p. m. yesterday. President Floyd in the chair. The President's address was quite appropriate; this was followed in a happy response by Rev. J. T. Draper, pastor of the Clayton church.

At 9 a. m. today the conference was opened with religious exercises by G. B. Thomas, after which came reports of members. President Floyd presides with ease and dignity. All the exercises were in good spiritual tone. At 11:30 a. m. Miss Maudie Bays arrived from Charlotte and addressed the audience for one half hour on the Christian Endeavor work. She is quite a graceful speaker, clear cut in ideas, and effective in manner. Miss Bays is well received, and no doubt has a fine future in her chosen work. She goes at once to Raleigh for other special work.

The conference is working smoothly, and all indications point to a successful session.

THAT THROBBING HEADACHE.

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by all druggists.

TOBACCO AT SMITHFIELD.

Death of Mr. B. F. Lee—Speeches at Four Oaks.

Smithfield, N. C., August 18.—(Special).—A very sad death occurred here Monday night. Mr. B. F. Lee, son-in-law of Mr. W. G. Yelvington, died near 11 o'clock. His remains accompanied by his bereaved wife and father-in-law were taken to Mount Olive, where the body was buried.

Mrs. Anna Poy, her daughter, Miss Mattie and Miss Smith, returned yesterday from Red Springs, where they have been sojourning very pleasantly for some time.

There was over 175,000 pounds of tobacco sold here last week at satisfactory prices. About 400,000 pounds have been sold thus far at this market.

E. W. Poy, Esq., and Sheriff Ellington addressed a large assemblage of good citizens at Four Oaks, N. C., last Saturday. The Constitutional Amendment was thoroughly explained, but the people of Johnston county understand it any how, it being a Democratic measure.

McKOY KNOCKED OUT.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 18.—Jack McCormick, of Philadelphia, knocked out Kid McCoy in the first round tonight. The bout was to have been for six rounds and it was generally thought that McCormick stood no show at all.

TWENTY-FIVE MEN KILLED.

London, Aug. 18.—An explosion in the Sest Colliery in Glamorganshire, Wales, during the night shift, killed twenty-five. The other twenty-five men were rescued.

"Our baby was sick for a month with severe cough and catarrhal fever. Although we tried many remedies she kept getting worse until we used One Minute Cough Cure—it relieved at once and cured her in a few days."—B. L. Nance, Prin. High School, Bluffdale, Texas. Bobbitt, Wynne & Co., W. H. King & Co., Adams & Moye, Wm. Simpson, Druggists.

TROOPS MOVING TO FRONTIER.

Cape Town, August 18.—Military contingents are daily leaving here and other cities for the Transvaal frontier, and recruiting is actively proceeding.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale everywhere. Bobbitt-Wynne Drug Co., and H. T. Hicks, Druggists, Raleigh.

Bears the Signature of *Thos. H. Pitcher*

PICQUART PROVES A FRIEND IN NEED

(Continued from First Page.)

Department concluded his examination of the first portion of the secret dossier by saying:

"May I be allowed to express deep regret at the absence of Major Du Paty de Clam. It seems to me indispensable that this officer, who wrote the commentaries on the secret dossier, should be summoned to give evidence here. He would give us his reminiscences and I would help him. (Laughter.)

"But," Colonel Picquart added, "since I am dealing with this question of the commentaries of Major Du Paty de Clam, permit me to point out to you, gentlemen, that this document was not the property of any particular Minister. It was classified as belonging to the intelligence Department, and as you say, it formed part of a well defined dossier—a dossier which was shut up in one of the drawers of my desk, and which was abstracted from it. This commentary, therefore, is upon a secret dossier document which was improperly removed from my Department." (Sensation.)

Continuing the witness said: "Mention was made yesterday of the disappearance of documents. That is the case in point."

Turning to the second portion of the dossier, Picquart described a number of documents in it as forgeries, and said the police reports against Dreyfus showed nothing serious against Dreyfus. He explained that they embodied the theme mostly utilized by police spies in order to dupe the intelligence Department and asserted that their information was mostly worthless, embroidered or false and prepared in order to make interesting reading.

Dreyfus displayed the keenest interest in Picquart's protracted analysis of the dossier, to which the whole audience listened with profound attention. The members of the court martial and the former Ministers of War were equally interested.

Concluding his examination of the secret dossier, Colonel Picquart explained how he had acquired the conviction that the dossier was written by Esterhazy, and how he ascertained that the anti-Dreyfus proofs were worthless. He began by detailing how he first learned of the existence of Esterhazy and his efforts to discover something about him.

The witness earnestly asserted that the first occasion on which he saw Esterhazy's name was when he read the address of the Petit Bleu. He said he was not acquainted with Esterhazy and never had Esterhazy watched.

Previous to this the utmost efforts had been made to prove the contrary and to show Picquart knew Esterhazy before the discovery of the Petit Bleu.

Turning to the leakage at headquarters, the witness described the negotiations of Major Lauth, with the spy Richard Cues at Basle, showing how the spy promised information about the leakage and how he, Picquart, was induced to allow Lieutenant Colonel Henry to accompany Major Lauth to Basle.

Picquart also described the vague replies of Henry when questioned on the subject of Esterhazy before his departure and the futility of the visit to Basle, because of Cues' refusal, when he saw Henry, to impart the promised information.

This incident caused the witness to wonder whether, instead of trying to make Cues speak, Henry and Lauth had not done everything possible to impose silence upon him.

After referring to Esterhazy's reputation for gambling and debauchery, Colonel Picquart said:

"I knew Esterhazy was anxious to enter the War Office, and I did not regard his desire favorably. I communicated my impression to my chiefs, who approved all my steps, and the application of Esterhazy was rejected.

"His insistence, however, only increased my uneasiness regarding him, and I resolved to obtain a specimen of his handwriting. I was immediately struck with the similarity of his handwriting and that of the bordereau, and, forthwith, I had the letters of Esterhazy which were in my possession photographed and showed the photographs to Major Du Paty de Clam and M. Bertillon (the handwriting expert), both of August 25th and September 5th.

"Mr. Bertillon said: 'That is the writing of the bordereau.'

"M. Bertillon tried to discover where I had obtained the handwriting but the only information I imparted was that it was current and recent handwriting.

"M. Bertillon then suggested that it was a tracing and ended by saying that it was current handwriting it could only have emanated from some one whom the Jews had been exercising for a year in imitating the writing of the bordereau.

"When I saw beyond a doubt that the handwriting of the bordereau was Esterhazy's, and seeing that the documents mentioned therein might have been supplied by Esterhazy, that the words 'I am going to the manoeuvres' could perfectly well apply to Esterhazy, and that the information I received as to his disposal of Esterhazy had secretaries at his disposal as the firing manual, I resolved to consult the secret dossier and see what part of the treachery might be ascribed to Dreyfus and to assure myself whether the dossier contained anything indicating Esterhazy.

"I frankly admit I was stupefied on reading the secret dossier. I expected to find matters of gravity therein, and found, in short, nothing but a document which might apply just as much to Esterhazy as to Dreyfus, an unimportant document mentioning D'Avignon, and a document which it seemed absurd to apply to Dreyfus, namely the 'Cette amalle de d...' document.

"Lastly, I recognized a report appended in the handwriting of Guenee which appeared to be at least as worthless as the second document."

"It was then evening, I had stayed late alone at the office, in order to examine the documents thoroughly. I thought it over during the night, and the next day I took the documents and explained the whole situation to General De Boisdeffre.

"General De Boisdeffre examined the secret dossier with me, but stopped before he reached the end and told me to go to the country, give an account of the affair to General Goussier and ask his advice. 'Before starting to see General Goussier, I copied a note, four pages in length, which I made up, embracing, containing my resume of the Esterhazy affair.

"When I informed General Goussier of all which had occurred he remarked: 'So a mistake has been made.'

"After my interview with General Goussier I did not work any longer on my own initiative. I said nothing more until the return of General Goussier, September 15th. At that time Esterhazy was at the Grand Manoeuvres."

Describing his interview with General Goussier, September 15th, Picquart said: "When I asked General Goussier for permission to continue the investigation insisting upon the danger of allowing the Dreyfus family to proceed with the investigation alone, the General replied that it was impossible in his opinion and in the opinion of General De Boisdeffre and the Minister of War to reopen the affair. When I pressed the point in order to make General Goussier understand that nothing could prevent his reopening it, if he could believe Dreyfus was innocent General Goussier replied:

"If you say nothing nobody will know."

"General, I replied, firmly, 'What you tell me is abominable. I do not know what I shall do, but I won't carry this secret with me.'" (Great sensation.)

"I at once left the room," added the witness. "That is what occurred. I know my account is disputed, but I positively swear it," said Picquart, as he emphatically smote the bar in front of the witness box, and looked in the direction of the generals.

The next feature of Picquart's deposition was his recital of the intrigues against him and the pressure exercised by Henry with the view of fixing on the witness for communicating information to the newspapers.

Then turning to the distant mission upon which he was dispatched, Picquart described the irritation he felt when he saw he was being removed because he was no longer wanted as head of the intelligence Department. He explained that if this disgrace had been frankly avowed it would have been much less painful to him. The Colonel also said that during his absence his correspondence was tampered with.

Colonel Jouanast, having asked for explanations on certain points, Picquart said:

"I tell you all this, gentlemen, it is to show what must have been the mental attitude towards me of the members of the court martial which tried Esterhazy." (Murmurs of assent.)

When he resumed his deposition, the witness said he regretted he had not been given the opportunity to contradict his accusers at that court martial.

"I have almost finished my task," added Picquart; "but I ask permission to refer to the way the bordereau came to the War Office. I have doubts in regard to the person who brought the bordereau. Two quite different persons could certainly have delivered the bordereau in 1894. But, if an intelligent person had delivered it, he would certainly have insisted on the value of its contents."

GEN. MERCIER'S WATERLOO.

(Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.) Rennes, France, August 18.—A severe blow to the military set it was when the Schneider dispatch was made known at five o'clock this morning in the refectories and the hotels. It was a source of jubilation on the other side. General Mercier had greatly emphasized its importance when giving his evidence. His manner was victorious as he handed the alleged letter to Colonel Schneider, to the president of the court martial, to be added to and filed with the other papers connected with the trial. These generals at Rennes have no standing counsel to advise them. They show forensic ability in making speeches when they ought to give evidence, but they lack lawyer-like prudence and legal practice.

Any advocate would have felt how risky it was to dwell on such a document as an intercepted letter from a military attaché, especially in view of the forgeries with which the secret dossier teemed. After all that had transpired about the letters of military attaches to each other in 1894, the attaches in self defense were bound to discredit everything in the secret dossier. These letters were supported by police reports. Were they published the world would read them with amazement. At least 127 persons in all must have seen them, the authors, real or alleged, would find themselves on the defensive.

But these considerations never presented themselves to General Mercier's mind. That he believed in the authenticity of his document and pinned his faith to it, is now laughed at everywhere. His best friends call him a donkey and his enemies rejoice.

Colonel Panizzardi trumps Colonel Schneider's denial of his alleged letter by writing and branding as a forgery the report that General Mercier said he (Panizzardi) wrote to the late Signor Rossmann, the Italian Ambassador, regarding the relations of Col. Schwarzkoppen with Dreyfus.

The Austrian and Italian Embassies attest the genuineness of the Schneider and Panizzardi dispatches. Mercier feels that he has thrown the fat into the fire, and he looked depressed and out of countenance today. So did Rogot, who is a stronger man, notwithstanding the tears he shed at the close of his deposition yesterday.

Colonel Picquart was again a witness. He was allowed to sit in an arm chair with which the generals had been successively accommodated. Picquart's figure is younger than his face. He is clean built, lithe, tall, graceful. He remains the guardian angel of Dreyfus, standing between him and the implacable enemies who sit on the front seat of the witnesses' quarter.

The Dreyfusites greatly fear for Picquart's life. The stalwarts among them now guard him. He looks a man with an unpropitious star, and he has always been unwell in having that peace of soul that unseeth understandings.

CLAIMS THAT HE SHOT LABORI

Rennes, Aug. 18.—A man named Labori, was arrested here today who declared that he had shot M. Labori. Colonel Picquart did not recognize him. It is believed he is crazy.

PENN'S SUCCESSFUL DOCTORS.

(Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia.)

The result of the examinations by the State board of Medical Examiners, through which alone graduates in medicine may be permitted to practice in the State of Pennsylvania, has just been announced. The University of Pennsylvania makes the same extraordinary showing in 1899 as was the case in 1898. Of one hundred and forty-three students examined, only one failed, and the general average of the whole number was 86—an average far in excess of that obtained by students of any other school of medicine.

The fact that the University of Pennsylvania furnished about thirty-four per cent of the entire number of candidates for the board's certificate and less than two per cent of the number of failures makes the record all the more remarkable, especially when the exceptionally high average obtained by all the men is taken into account.

THE VIGILANCIA SAFE.

New York, August 18.—The missing steamer Vigilancia has been reported all well at Nassau.

A THOUSAND TONGUES

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard street, Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"it soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the Universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50c, and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at all Drug Stores, every bottle guaranteed.

About the time a man's first baby gets old enough to say things other men begin to shun him.

Pond's Extract (Avoid Substitutes) Cleanses and Heals all Inflamed Surfaces, Cures Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Relieves Pain

STIEFF PIANOS. You Can Buy the World-Renowned STIEFF PIANOS. On convenient terms, thus assuring yourself that the cost will not be a burden, and that your money is providing the best PIANO that's made. COMPLETE CATALOGUE FOR THE ASKING. REPAIRING AND TUNING GET QUICK ATTENTION. CHARLES M. STIEFF, Warerooms, 9 North Liberty Street, Baltimore. Factory—East Lafayette Avenue, Aiken and Lanvale streets.

To Insurance Solicitors. TOP COMMISSION AND TEN PER cent. bonus for \$100,000 between now and January 1st. An excellent opportunity for two good men. Address stating record for past six months. "Old Life," care The News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C.

Sale of Stock of Drugs. The entire stock of drugs, chemicals goods, wares and merchandise. Soda water apparatus, fountains prescription case and drug fixtures of the firm of Heardt and Heardt, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at 10 o'clock a. m. Monday, September 4th, 1899, at the present stand on the corner of Wilmington and Martin streets in the city of Raleigh. These goods are now being offered for sale privately, and stock will be sold privately in bulk or lots to suit purchasers. Entire stock will be sold at auction if not disposed of by private sale. T. M. ARGO, A. B. ANDREWS, JR., Commissioners.

Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dizziness,

Indicate that your liver is out of order. The best medicine to rouse the liver and cure all these ills, is found in

Hood's Pills

25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

The Union Central Life Ins. Co

With Assets over 220,000,000

Makes for her INSURED the highest interest (nearly 7 per cent) and lowest death (just 74 per cent) rates of any company. For ten years our interest alone has paid all death claims and matured endowments and left a balance of 961,753.00.

How does this interest the policy-holders? ANSWER: They get very large cash dividends.

ILLUSTRATION: We show dividends, experiences that amount to an average of 70 per cent of the premiums and in 1899 the premium was \$17.00 and his cash dividend at his command was \$19.37, or \$2.37 more than his premium. I mention this to show what our high interest and low rate does for our insured.

State age and get one like this (and we have complied with the Craig law too).

CARY J. HUNTER, Supt. for Va. and N. C., RALEIGH, N. C.

The Aetna Life's Fifteen-payment Life and Endowment Policy in Competition.

These policies issued by the Aetna enables its agents to offer strong inducements to prospective insureds in competition with those of other companies. Taking the average rate of ten leading companies at an age of twenty-five on the twenty-payment life plan, we find that the premiums average \$92.63 for a \$10,000 policy, or \$5,952.60 for the twenty years. The Aetna's fifteen-payment life, at the same age, costs \$207.20, or \$4,458 for the fifteen years, the difference in the premium for full term being \$1,493.80, equal to a dividend of 39 per cent on the annual premiums for the whole premium period after the first two years. The comparison corresponds with this for other ages. The simple presentation of this comparison ought to be a convincing argument when clearly made, especially in view of the fact that paid-up policies are more favorable to the assured of the fifteen-year than on the twenty-year plan. The large dividend paid by some of the companies has long been one of the strongest claims made by them. A dividend of 39 per cent, deducted at the beginning of the year has so much to be said in its favor that the Aetna seems clearly to be giving points to its competitors. Mr. J. D. Boushall, general agent, Raleigh, N. C., can give further information.

Meeting of Stockholders.

A general meeting of the stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company is hereby called to be held at the office of the company in the city of Raleigh, N. C., on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m. Said meeting is called to consider the terms and conditions upon which the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company may consolidate with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad Company, the Carolina Central Railroad Company, the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company, the Durham and Northern Railway Company, the Roanoke and Tar River Railroad Company and the Louisville Railroad Company, or any one or more of them, and to provide for increase of the capital stock of said Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, and to take any other action that may be necessary or expedient in the exercise of the powers given to this company under the act of the General Assembly of North Carolina entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, and to authorize said Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company to consolidate with other railroad, transportation or other companies or to lease or otherwise acquire the property and franchises of the same."

By order of the President, J. M. SHELWOOD, Secretary.

KADOK. WHAT IS IT?

The most innocent and the Quickest Headache Cures on the market. Stimulates and never depresses. Take no substitute. 3 doses in pink envelope. Sold by all Druggists or sent on receipt of price.

L. RICHARDSON DRUG CO. Wholesale and Manufacturing Druggists, 329-331 South Elm Street, GREENSBORO, N. C.