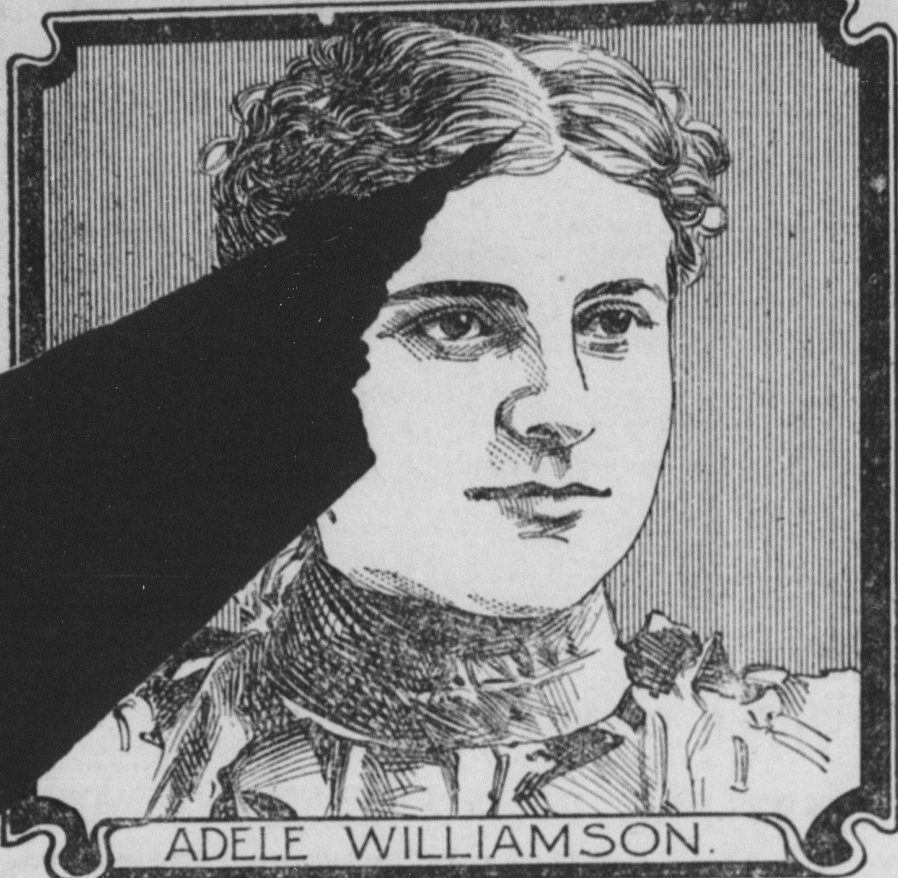


# Nervous Prostration.

A Noted Boston Woman Describes its Symptoms and Terrors.—Two Severe Cases Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



ADELE WILLIAMSON.

"I am so nervous! no one ever suffered as I do! There isn't a well inch in my body. I honestly believe my lungs are diseased, my chest pains me so, but I have no cough. I am so weak at my stomach, and have indigestion terribly, and palpitation of the heart; am losing flesh; and this headache and backache nearly kills me, and yesterday I had hysterics.

"There is a weight in the lower part of my bowels, bearing down all the time, with pains in my groins and thighs—I can't sleep, walk, or sit, and blue—oh goodness! I am simply the most miserable of women."

This is a most vivid description of a woman suffering with nervous prostration, caused by inflammation or some other diseased condition of the womb.

No woman should allow herself to reach such a perfection of misery when there is no need of it. Read about Miss Williamson's case and how she was cured.

## Two Bad Cases of Nervous Prostration Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM;—I was suffering such tortures from nervous prostration that life was a burden. I could not sleep at all, and was too weak to walk across the floor. My heart was affected so that often I could not lie down at all without almost suffocating. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it worked like magic. I feel that your medicine has been of inestimable benefit to me."

MISS ADELE WILLIAMSON,  
196 N. Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.

"I had nervous prostration terribly, caused by female weakness. I suffered everything; was unable to eat, sleep, or work. After a while I was induced to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I really began to improve on taking the first bottle. I continued to take the medicine, and am now better in every way, and feel like a different person. I am simply a well woman."

MRS. DELLA KEISER,  
Marienville, Pa.

**\$5000 REWARD.**—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, \$5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission.

**Why He Remarried Quickly.**

A granger was in the Union Station the other day, and was telling of an occurrence on his farm. One of his employees was a German. He was a hard-working, honest and conscientious man, and was married. His wife was taken sick and finally died, the husband, of course, leaving his work for several days in consequence. Two weeks later he appeared at the house of his employer and asked to be relieved from work for a couple of days, when the following conversation took place:

"I would like to get off for about two days."

"I can't spare you unless it is absolutely necessary. You know you lost several days two weeks ago, and we are getting behind in the work. What is your necessity for getting off?" inquired the farmer.

"Well, I was to be married."

"Why, Fritz, your wife died only two weeks ago, and now you are about to get married again. I do not understand that."

"Well," replied the German, "I don't hold spite long."

The farmer dismissed the case without prejudice.

**PINKHAM'S FADLESS DYE** produces the fastest and brightest colors of any known dye stuff. Sold by all druggists.

Kansas City, Mo., is to have a big banana warehouse, large enough to hold twenty-five car loads.

Love may laugh at the locksmith, but never at the goldsmith.

**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 constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, 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. Circulars sent free. F. J. CHERRY & Co., Toledo, O. Hold Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Even the fellow who rides a hobby stands a chance of being thrown.

Indigestion is a bad companion. Get rid of it by showing a bar of Adams' Peppin Tutti Frosti after each meal.

A horse may be driven, but pencils are usually lead.

**Dr. Bull's** Cough Syrup

Best cure for all throat and lung troubles. People praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Quick, sure results. Refuse substitutes. Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

**SEAFARING MEN** KNOW THE VALUE OF **TOWER'S** **FISH BRAND** OILED CLOTHING. IT WILL KEEP YOU DRY IN THE WETTEST WEATHER. LOOK FOR ABOVE TRADE MARK ON SALE EVERYWHERE. CATALOGUES FREE. SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

**McILHENNY'S TABASCO.**

"The Sauce that made West Point famous."

**PISO'S CURE FOR GOUTS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.** Best Gout Syrup. Entirely pure. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

**CONSUMPTION**



**PROPER FOOD FOR EWES.**

Ewes that are providing for young lambs should not be kept on grain and hay only. Turnips, carrots, or even ensilage, will be found excellent for promoting the milk yield, and keeping the animals thrifty. The young lamb that receives an abundant supply of milk will get into market early and bring a good price.

**COAL ASHES ON SANDY LAND.**

Coal ashes, if scattered over sandy land, will tend to make the soil heavier. They do not possess any fertilizing value of consequence, but may sometimes prove beneficial in preventing the attacks of some kinds of insects. Used for mulching currant and gooseberry bushes coal ashes have been found of advantage in protecting against currant worms.

**WHEN TO PLOW THE GROUND.**

Plowing cannot be done too early, as it will soon be time to get the land ready for corn. If plowing is done before frost is gone, provided the weather will permit, the frost will assist in reducing the lumps. A good corn crop largely depends upon the condition of the ground. The better it is prepared the less liability to damage from drought.

**WHEN TO APPLY FERTILIZERS.**

The application of fertilizers should be made under the most favorable circumstances, if possible. The loss from rains and snows is less when the fertilizer is incorporated with the soil. When broadcast-cast on the surface by hand there may be too much applied in places and an insufficiency in others. The use of a fertilizer drill will give good results when using fertilizer at time of drilling seeds, but a harrow on the surface, after broadcasting the fertilizer, will aid in more evenly distributing it in the soil.

**TO DESTROY CABBAGE WORMS.**

One of the remedies to keep in view when the early cabbages are growing is the use of pyrethrum for destroying cabbage worms. Paris green is used by some, but it is a dangerous article in the hands of the inexperienced. The safest remedy is to mix a pound of the ground leaves of pyrethrum with 100 gallons of water and apply with an ordinary rose sprinker. It kills every young worm that it touches. It is harmless to human beings. Any druggist can supply it.

**KEEPING CABBAGES IN WINTER.**

Cabbage is easily kept all winter by being buried in the ground head downward. Select the most firm heads, cut off the root smoothly and pack them in piles much as apples, turnips or similar things are treated. When removed, a few leaves may be found spotted, and it will be necessary to thoroughly cleanse the whole head, tearing off each leaf before boiling the head, as a small brown worm, easily detected, is liable to work its way in amongst the leaves. The flavor is perhaps not quite as fine as when the heads are fresh, but the lover of cabbage will readily excuse this in order to get a right good dish at such a season.

**FATTENING OLD CATTLE.**

A writer in American Gardening says that a nursery firm in Kalamazoo county, Mich., bought 80 cattle, mostly cows, which they propose to feed and fatten. They expect to get some returns from milk made and sold, and a margin of profit from the sale of cattle when they are well fattened, but their chief object is to obtain a large amount of rich cow manure to fertilize their land. They hope to get it for their labor, if not some money beside, and that the labor will not be any more than they have heretofore expended in drawing home manure from where they bought it. Yet some agricultural writers say we should not try to fatten an old cow, as the price of cow beef is low, and it costs more to feed her than she could be sold for. We suspect that they never tried fattening by grain feeding during the summer when the animals were in pasture, but that they tried to fatten too quickly with no succulent food, and did not continue the process long enough to obtain even the best cow beef prices. We think farmers can make a better profit in this way from the cows which do not show well under the Babcock test, or do not give milk enough to be profitable, than in any other way.

**THE BREEDING STOCK IN WINTER.**

I wish to ask what authority is there for the assertion that winter laying interferes with good results in the breeding season, or that the early winter layer is not an all-summer layer of fertile eggs? From analogy, it would be as sensible to declare that the heifer with first calf at an early age would be a failure in the dairy at a more mature period of her life. The Jersey as a breed and the average individual of all breeds nearly always refutes this theory. I cultivate with my hens the habit of laying early winter eggs and laying all winter. As soon as a pullet or hen commences to lay I place a band on her leg. In this way, from the number on the band, I know which hens lay and when, and I never band a hen that starts laying after January.

I find the hen that lays in November and December is the hen that lays in April, June, September and October. My eggs never run lower than 90 per cent. fertile and usually above 90 per cent. The only exceptions to this have been where I could readily trace the fault to some known and definite defect in the health of the individuals. Give free range, keep few male birds, say one to twenty or forty females, and feed well, are my rules for procuring good results in breeding. I know this is contrary to fanciers' ideas, but it is so much the worse for the ideas.—J. E. Taylor, in New England Homestead.

**SOME REQUISITES FOR CALF FEEDING.**

Always keep the calf pens dry and clean, using plenty of litter. A dirty pen is conducive to scours. For several calves fed together, fit up narrow stalls at one side of the pen and fasten each calf by a rope or stanchion to feed each separately. This will prevent the stronger calves from getting more than their share. Keep them fastened or tied for half an hour after eating to prevent their sucking each others' ears. The pails used for feeding milk should be thoroughly cleaned and scalded with boiling water each day.

**WHAT TREES AND SHRUBS TO PLANT.**

Select the varieties that are known to do well in the locality rather than take the advice of any one from a distance, and especially is this advice good if the success has been on soils and exposures similar to your own. It is true that there are varieties that can be planted in almost any part of the country, for they endure all kinds of climate and most kinds of soils and exposures. But in the more exposed places, or rather in the colder sections, varieties are few that can be planted over a wide area with certainty of success. Yet the fact remains that there are enough successes in most parts of the country to be a guide for those seeking information.

Varities of apples should be chosen that will cover the entire season, and this is now easily done under good conditions for keeping fruit over winter. It is true that the matter of keeping fruits has been neglected in recent years, because of the prevalent notion that modern cold storage methods would revolutionize the whole business, while caves, fruit houses and even cellars have been neglected, and all because there was a belief that this new method would take the place of the old. The farmer might refuse to build a hay barn under the mistaken notion that the silo is soon to take the place of the haymow. This reference is not made with an idea that there is a similarity in the illustration, further than to try to show the impracticability of the new method as applied to the keeping of fruit for the home, for the cold storage plant is too expensive, if not entirely impracticable for the small operations on the average farm, while the cave, if properly constructed, will be found a cheap and effective method of carrying over the necessary late fruits until the time of use, or sale in case there is a surplus.—American Agriculturist.

**USE OF DYNAMITE IN TREE PLANTING.**

The most practical way to prepare a site for planting fruit or ornamental trees on heavy clay, hard, dry or even wet, soggy soils, is by the use of a small charge of dynamite for each tree. I have practiced this method for a number of years with grand success and at an expense of not to exceed ten cents for each tree. I begin by throwing away the earth where the tree is to be planted, from a space three to five feet in diameter, and from ten to twenty inches deep, or until I reach the hardpan or dry, hard earth. In the centre of this excavation I make a hole about two feet deep, with a crowbar or post auger. At the bottom of this I place a small portion of a stick of dynamite, to which is attached a cap and fuse. I stamp clay in firmly above the dynamite and set off the charge.

The explosion will loosen and shatter the most compact clay bed or dry, hard substance that underlies any soil from five to ten feet in diameter, the depth of course depending upon the amount of dynamite used. In ordinary cases two or four ounces is sufficient to make a splendid tree bed. It does not throw the soil completely out but loosens and mellow it so the roots and the moisture will penetrate to a greater depth. It prevents injury from drouth or drowning, or water soaking. The trees root deeply and are little affected by winter drouth or winter freezing. Deep roots make a safe anchor against winds and storms. By loosening and distributing minerals and plant foods that were otherwise unobtainable, the production and maturing of a much greater wood and fruit growth is secured than is possible by the ordinary method of shallow planting, or rather of planting in shallow holes. On hard lands and in climates subject to cold, dry winters, this practice is invaluable, and the benefits are inestimable and should be enjoyed by everyone. I am of the opinion that greater benefits can be secured by shooting up the sites in the fall preceding the planting of the trees.—A. D. Barnes, in America Agriculturist.

**Government in the Insurance Business.**

The German government not only sells life insurance to its subjects, but it requires those who earn less than a certain amount to be insured against illness and old age.

Each Londoner on an average receives two letters a week.



**HE GETS MORE LISTENERS.**

The man who on some fine effect His time and skillfulness employs Will find himself in grim neglect, Compared to one who makes a noise.

The artist with the violin May sound a melody sublime, But he who struts the bass drum's din Will get more listeners every time. —Washington Star.

**HER GENTLE ANSWER.**

"I suppose you'll be telling people I'm a fool."

"No, dear. There are some things we must keep to ourselves."—Tit-Bits.

**HENCE THE RING.**

Spectator—What gives that man's words such a metallic ring?

Proprietor of Museum—That is the man with the iron jaw.—Harlem Life.

**HE TOOK THE ADVICE.**

"The doctor says you ought to take life easier—to enjoy yourself more."

"All right; I'll go take a trip on this money which I had saved to pay on his bill."—Chicago Record.

**MANIFESTATIONS OF GRAY MATTER.**

"Am I as intelligent as your other young man, Dolly?"

"Well, you quote more poetry than he does, but I think he beats you on neckties."—Chicago Record.

**HE FORGAVE HER.**

Mrs. N. Peck—I made you what you are, William.

W. N. Peck—Well, I'll forgive you. Now, don't worry any more, dear!—Norristown Herald.

**IT DEPENDS ON THE YOUNG WOMAN.**

She (after the proposal)—Are you in favor of a long or short engagement?

He—If you can cook I'm in favor of a short one. If you can't, we had better make it long enough to enable you to learn.—Ohio State Journal.

**THE SWEET THING.**

Roslyn—I have brought you a box of chocolates. Have you a sweet tooth, Miss Lovedove?

Miss Lovedove (naively)—Yes, and it has quite a cavity for chocolates.—Brooklyn Eagle.

**WHAT SHE WOULD PROBABLY DO.**

Mrs. Naga—If I should hear a burglar getting in the house I don't know what I should do.

Naga (confidentially)—Oh, you would probably scream out, "Don't forget to wipe your feet!" my dear, and scare him off.—Brooklyn Eagle.

**FAILED TO RECOGNIZE HIMSELF.**

"I guess that ain't me," said little Ralph, as he gazed earnestly at a photograph of himself.

"What makes you think it isn't?" asked his mother.

"'Cause it's standing still too long to be me," was the reply.—Tit-Bits.

**WHERE THE ART COMES IN.**

Awestruck Visitor—It must be very difficult to produce such an exquisite work of art.

Dealer—Nonsense. Almost anybody can paint a picture, but finding a victim to buy it after it is painted is where the art comes in.—Tit-Bits.

**TOO MUCH FOR GEORGE.**

She (pining for pleasant words)—Oh, George, I cannot understand it. Why do you lavish this wealth of love on me when there are so many girls more beautiful and more worthy than I?

He—I'm blown if I know.—Tit-Bits.

**WHY HE WAS WORRIED.**

"Dear," said the poet's wife, noticing his abstracted look, "you are worried about something?"

"Yes!" he ejaculated. "Yes."

"Tell me, what have you on your mind?"

"Nothing; that's what worries me."—Philadelphia Press.

**JOYOUS FBAR.**

Harvard Hasben—Uh! They ought to pass a law to hang hypocrites like that fellow.

Wragon Tatters—W'at are yer kickin' about now?

Harvard Hasben—Here's an item in the paper that says: "Mr. Wright Muchmore, the eminent novelist, is quite ill and fears he will have to give up work."—Philadelphia Press.

**SOCIETY.**

The avenue was extremely gay yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Corydon Wadburner met in front of the Ash de Cash Club, and spoke. Mrs. Wadburner wore pearl gray.

Miss de Munn and Miss Beryl de Munn were visiting the commercial agencies, inquiring as to the debts of his Grace the Duke of Chesapeake. The Misses de Munn wore all their diamonds.

Mrs. Lovelace-Lovelace exercised her dog. Both were in half mourning for Mr. Lovelace-Lovelace.—Detroit Journal.

More than 90 per cent. of the Japanese public travels third class.

## COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

**General Trade Conditions.**

New York (Special).—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "The position of general business is satisfactory, being marked by increased activity of retail operations throughout the West, and in some Atlantic seaboard cities, which is considered the forerunner of a generally good Spring trade. New enterprise is reflected in the largest demand for many months for builders' hardware and general materials and contracts for prompt delivery of all structural goods are very difficult to place. Collections are prompt and railroad tonnage is well maintained.

"Quotations of pig iron and finished steel tend toward a higher level. There is still the wholesome element of conservatism, which prevents violent fluctuations and keeps the advance at a moderate rate, but the tendency of the market is undeniably toward better things.

"The amount of cotton coming forward at the South indicates that plantation stocks are by no means exhausted, and preparations for the new crop promise an enormous acreage. From the top point of the season the price has fallen \$18.45 a bale, and the only apparent element of strength at present is the over-sold condition of the speculative market.

"Failures for the week numbered 124 in the United States, against 183 last year, and 33 in Canada, against 27 last year."

Bradstreet's says: "War talk induced some short covering in wheat this week and flour strengthened on better demand, but crop reports were in the main favorable. Corn has been in good export demand, but is held down by increases in supplies, weather at the West keeping good.

"Great strength and activity fully up to the recently established standards of the market were seen during the week. Prices advanced in the early days of the week and the steel industrial stocks fairly shared honors with the railroad list. In both departments of the market new records as to quotations were made, and although there was a considerable amount of manipulation outside participation increased."

## LATEST QUOTATIONS.

**Baltimore.**

Flour—Baltimore Best Patent... 4.75  
High Grade Extra... 4.25  
Cornmeal, per 100 pounds... 1.01-1.20  
Hominy, per bbl... 2.62-2.70  
Hominy Grits, per bbl... 2.62-2.70  
Wheat—No. 2 red, 78½; steamer No. 2 red, 76½; sample lots, 70-78½. Western opened firm; March, 77½.

Corn—White nominally at 48-49, and yellow at 46-47. Cob corn, 2.80 per bbl.

Oats—White No. 2, 32-33; white, No. 3, 34½; No. 4, 30½-31; mixed, No. 4, 28-28½.

Rye—Quote: No. 2 rye in ear lots, 56c nominal; No. 3, rye, 53c; No. 2, Western rye, 58c. Bag lots nearby quotable at from 50-56c per bushel.

Mill Feed—\$20.50 per ton; medium, do, \$20.00.

Hay—Market quiet and about steady. No. 1 timothy, \$16.25-16.50; No. 2 timothy, \$15.75-16.00; No. 3 timothy, \$15.00-15.50; No. 1 clover mixed, \$14.50-15.00; No. 2 clover mixed, \$13.50-14.50; No. 1 clover, \$14.00-14.50; No. 2 clover, \$13.00-14.00.

Cloverseed—New, Western clover, on spot, at 11c per lb. and choice do at 11½c.

Green Fruits and Vegetables—Onions, per bushel, \$1.20-1.25; Cabbage, Danish, per ton, \$18.00-20.00; do, new Florida, per crate, \$2.50-2.50. Celery, per dozen, 40-60c. Apples, per box, \$2.25-3.00. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, \$8.00-9.00.

Potatoes.—White, Maryland and Pennsylvania, prime, per bushel, 45-48c; do New York, primes, per bushel, 45-52c; do Michigan and Ohio, per bushel, 48-50c; do new, Bermuda, per bbl \$4.00-5.00; do new, Florida, per bbl \$4.00-5.00. Sweets, Eastern Shore, kiln dried, per bbl, \$1.25-1.50.

Beans and Peas—New York, marrow, choice hand picked, \$2.40-2.45; do medium, do, do, \$2.20-2.25; do do do do, \$2.10-2.25. Blackeye peas, per bushel, choice new, \$1.50.

Provisions—The market is firm. Jobbing prices are as follows: Bulk shoulders, 73c; do short ribs, 83c; do clear sides, 90c; bacon rib sides, 93c; do clear sides, 100c; bacon shoulders, 81c. Fat backs, 8c. Sugar cured breasts, 10½c; sugar cured shoulders, 8½c. Hams—Small, 11½c; large, 11c; smoked skinned hams, 11½c; picnic hams, 8½c. Lard—Best refined pure, in tierces, 8½c; in tubs, 9c per lb. Mess pork, per bbl, \$16.00.

Live Poultry.—Market firm. Quote: Hens, 10½-11c; old roosters, each, 25c; spring chickens, 10-12c; winter do, 2 lbs and under, 10-11c. Ducks, 10-11c. Turkeys 10-11c. Geese, apiece, 50-65c.

Dressed Poultry.—Turkeys, 10-11c. Ducks, 13-14c. Chickens, 9½-12c. Geese, 2-11c. Capons, 13-18c.

Butter.—The market is steady. We quote: Creamery Separator... 22½-23 Creamery Gathered Cream... 20-21 Creamery Imitation... 18-19 Eggs—Fresh laid eggs, 12-12½c.

Dressed Hogs.—Choice Western Maryland and Pennsylvania lightweights, per lb, 6½c; Southern Maryland and Virginia, per lb, 6½c. Calves.—Strictly nice veal, per lb, 6-6½c. Lambs and sheep.—Spring lambs, choice, 5½-6c; per lb, poor, small stock, 5c per lb.

**Philadelphia.**

Wheat, steady; contract grade March, 77½-78c. Corn, firm, 5c higher; No. 2 mixed, March, 45½-45¾c. Oats, steady. No. 2 white clipped, 33c. Butter firm; prints, 22c; fancy Western creamery, 22½c; do do prints, 23c; do nearby prints, 25c. Eggs, fresh nearby, 12-14c; do Western, 13c; do Southwestern, 13c; do Southern, 12c. Cheese steady; New York full creameries, 13-15c, small, 12-14½c.

**Live Stock.**

Chicago, Ill.—Cattle.—Receipts, 5700 head, nominally steady; good to prime steers, \$5.00-6.00; fancy up to \$6.25; poor to medium, \$3.60-4.80; stockers and feeders steady to firm, \$2.75-3.50; cows \$2.60-3.25. Hogs, mixed and butchered, \$5.85-6.15.

East Liberty, Pa.—Cattle, steady; extra, \$5.00-5.65; prime, \$5.00-5.40; common, \$3.25-4.00. Hogs, active and higher; prime mediums, best Yorkers and heavy hogs, \$6.25-6.30; light Yorkers, \$6.15-6.65; good pigs, \$5.00-6.00. Sheep steady; choice wethers, \$5.10-5.25.