

"Now Dont Get the Blues."



When a cheerful, brave and light-hearted woman is suddenly plunged into that perfection of misery, the blues, it is a sad picture.

It is usually this way: She has been feeling out of sorts for some time, experiencing severe headache and backache; sleeps very poorly and is exceedingly nervous.

Sometimes she is nearly overcome by faintness, dizziness, and palpitation of the heart; then that bearing-down feeling is dreadfully wearing.

Her husband says, "Now, don't get the blues! You will be all right after you have taken the doctor's medicine." But she does not get all right. She grows worse day by day, until all at once she realizes that a distressing female complaint is established.

Her doctor has made a mistake. She loses faith; hope vanishes; then comes the morbid, melancholy, everlasting blues. She should have been told just what the trouble was, but probably she withheld some information from the doctor, who, therefore, is unable to accurately locate her particular illness.

Mrs. Pinkham has relieved thousands of women from just this kind of trouble, and now retains their grateful letters in her library as proof of the great assistance she has rendered them. This same assistance awaits every sick woman in the land.

Mrs. Winifred Allender's Letter.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to write and tell you of the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I was a misery to myself and every one around me. I suffered terrible pain in my back, head, and right side, was very nervous, would cry for hours. Menses would appear sometimes in two weeks, then again not for three or four months. I was so tired and weak, could not sleep nights, sharp pains would dart through my heart that would almost cause me to fall. "My mother coaxed me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had no faith in it, but to please her I did so. The first bottle helped me so much that I continued its use. I am now well and weigh more than I ever did in my life."—MRS. WINIFRED ALLENDER, Farmington, Ill.



\$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., \$5,000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

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THE YIELD OF POTATOES.

The average yield of potatoes in the United States seldom reaches 100 bushels per acre, yet 300 bushels would not be a large average if farmers would select their varieties and use sufficient fertilizer for producing large crops.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BREED.

Experienced dairymen declare that it costs no more for the food consumed by a cow that produces 300 pounds of butter per year than for one producing 150 pounds. The two kinds of cows will eat about the same quantity of food, but one will convert more food into milk and butter than the other. This fact demonstrates the importance of the breed. The way up to the plants, and if the moth is consequently one-half less than that from the other, and gives a profit, while other cows in the herd may entail loss.

OBTAINING GOOD GARDEN CROPS.

Two things are absolutely necessary in order to obtain good garden crops, one being the use of good seed, and the other a thorough preparation of the soil. When there is a failure in either of these, neither liberal manuring nor cultivation while growing will enable the gardener to get a good crop, while under these conditions we have seen very fair crops growing on land that was not very heavily manured, or cultivated very carefully after planting. Of course it is better that the four requisites should go together, yet the two we deem most important cost the least and are the most frequently neglected.

MIXING CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS.

Chemicals can be mixed together and used without any material for dilution. In years of their use for all crops and under all conditions, I have in no case used any dilutant. It is not advisable to use them in large amounts in the hill unless they are thinly spread. The practice of using large quantities in the hill in any event is one not to be commended, so that little danger exists in their use alone when wisely or lightly used. Nitrate of soda and muriate of potash are not safe materials to use in the hill, as it is found that these materials in the early stages of plant growth, when in excess, tend to retard growth.

It is my custom to use half and half quantities of yard manure and chemicals and for corn to spread the chemicals broadcast when used to the amount of 500 pounds to the acre. This system may not give the corn so quick a start, but it calls the roots on and feeds them well for the final crop and succeeds.—J. W. Sanborn, in *New England Homestead*.

TO MAKE A GARDEN.

The first thing to be decided is the contour and size of the beds. Often this is predetermined by the shape of the lot; still, beds should follow the curves of paths, as plants rarely look well if grown in straight lines. Curves are not always possible to secure, and after all, shape is merely a question of taste. Consider the garden and lawn as a whole, trying with fine eye of imagination to see the garden in all its summer luxuriance. An uninterrupted lawn vista is one of the beautiful things in nature; though if one desires a brilliant bit of color to break it with a bed of golden-leaved salvia or one of Madam Brant geraniums would be striking. A decidedly tropical effect can be secured by using the bronze foliaged ricinus in mass, surrounded by glowing scarlet cannas. If one is fortunate enough to have lilacs, syringas, or the pretty harberry-brushes grouped near the edge of the garden or lawn, here will be the very nook for the fragrant lilac-valley and the lovely amaryllis. Poppies and delicate larkspur all thrive admirably among the hardy shrubs. In planning borders, place tall-growing varieties in the background—for this, cannas with their orchidlike bloom, or the amaranthus may be used. The double dahlia is particularly effective in this way.

HOUSING THE FARM IMPLEMENTS.

There are many farmers throughout the country who should have better shelter for farming tools. In passing a farm recently I noticed a mowing machine, rake and two cultivators standing outdoors. How long they had been exposed I do not know, but it was probably since last used. Allowing good farm implements to stand out in this way is bad management, and the time is not far distant when they will have to be replaced with new. There are some tools that would be almost ruined by being exposed in this way for only one winter, and none of the things would be in as good shape for use next spring as they would had they been properly housed since they were last used.

At present there are many tools that the farmer, cultivating one hundred acres should have, but many of these tools will be short lived unless protected from the elements. I would advise the purchasing of these improved implements if the farmer can afford them and has a suitable place for them when not in use, if not he would better hire from his neighbors for a time. A good substantial building, to shelter all the tools needed on any ordinary farm can be built for a moderate sum, say \$50 to \$75 according to location. The damage done tools left outside all the year through, would amount to enough in four years to erect a good building and then it is so much better to have the tools free from rust and in good order for using. From a business standpoint the interest on cost of and wear on such a building is far less than the wear on the tools when exposed. Therefore build a tool house. If you cannot afford to put up shelter of some kind for the tools, you certainly cannot afford to own them. Shelter your tools.

Again in many instances farmers who have no tool house are obliged to run their binders and rakes into the barn or stable, where they are much in the way and unhandy to get at, the result is they are often left out until long after doing. Years ago there were not so many tools in use, but that they could be stored without an extra building. There are more used now and some of them cost a great deal of money. Some farmers have put up a kind of shelter for these tools, but not what it should be. A shed is better than nothing, in fact a shelter made of poles and straw or swale hay is better than leaving them out in the corner of the fence.—V. M. Couch, in *The Agricultural Epitome*.

TO CHECK THE SQUASH VINE BORER.

A handful of tobacco stems placed around a hill of squashes is said to do much to keep away the fly that is the parent of the squash borer. It is also a good fertilizer, particularly if ground fine. But it is said that even more effective remedy is the use of bisulphate of carbon. Make a hole about an inch deep in the soil of the hill, among the vines, and put in a few drops of the liquid and cover it up. The fumes will find their way up to the plants, and if the moth is there it means instant death to her. If she has been there it destroys the eggs of the young borers. If she has not come she will detect the odor and keep away. The fly usually appears in the latter part of July, and the borer begins its work about August 1, and the vines begin to wilt and turn yellow about the first of August, but they are sometimes earlier. When they are seen in a single vine it is quite time to make the application if it has not been done before. It may not be necessary to caution any one of the poisonous or explosive character of this compound, or the danger of inhaling the fumes or carrying fire near it, but better a few unnecessary words than the trouble that might result if these precautions were neglected.

We have known gardeners to give up growing squashes because of these squash borers, or because of the abundance of the large, yet they are sometimes easily disposed of by spraying with the Bordeaux mixture, a single spraying being usually enough if the vines are well coated with it. They live by sucking the sap, and do not like the lime and copper flavor.—*Massachusetts Ploughman*.

FERTILIZERS FOR GARDENS.

Before the farmer applies his fertilizer he should determine the kind of crops to grow. At this season the garden will receive such attention, and as the different vegetables require different proportions of foods, a knowledge of what to use for each crop may save for the farmer many dollars. Of course, when the farmer buys fertilizers the cost is increased, and it is a direct cash investment, the returns for which depend upon future conditions of weather and treatment given, but experiments published in *Farmers' Bulletin, No. 124*, by the United States Department of Agriculture, demonstrate that, while the medium amounts of fertilizers may give profitable yields with staple crops, the profit from the garden may be greatly increased by heavy applications of expensive fertilizers. Nitrogen, however, should be used with a view to its probable loss, as an excess may not remain in the soil, while any excess of phosphoric acid will remain over for use during the succeeding season. At the New Jersey station experiments were made on rich soil to furnish information as to the relative usefulness of nitrate, ammonia and organic form of nitrogen for crops belonging to that class in which rapid and continuous growth are important factors in determining the profits to be obtained. The crops grown were table beets, tomatoes, muskmelons, sweet corn, potatoes, sweet potatoes and certain forage crops. The plots were well fertilized with phosphoric acid and potash before the nitrogen was applied.

With table beets, on very rich soil, nitrate of soda was applied in various amounts, heavy applications of fertilizer having been also given the previous year. The earliness of the crop was greatly hastened by the use of the nitrate. For every dollar invested in nitrate of soda for beets there was sufficient earliness and increase to return three dollars. With tomatoes a comparison was made with nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and dried blood as sources of nitrogen. Nitrate of soda was used at the rate of 150 pounds, sulphate of ammonia, 120 pounds, and dried blood, 200 pounds per acre. The yield of tomatoes was 12 per cent. greater from nitrate of soda than from sulphate of ammonia, and 68 per cent. greater than that from dried blood. The net gain from the nitrate of soda was \$53.33 for every dollar expended, while sulphate of ammonia returned \$44.26 and dried blood \$22.50 for every dollar expended. The plants that received nitrate also produced the best fruit and but little that was inferior. It is, therefore, established that in growing tomatoes, even on the richest soil, progressive farmers will use nitrogen in some form, but the best results from the use of nitrogen are obtained when the very soluble nitrate of soda is used. With muskmelons the best results were also obtained from the use of nitrate of soda as a source of nitrogen, though dried blood proved superior to sulphate of ammonia for muskmelons, the sulphate having a tendency to produce more vine at the expense of fruit. In regard to "culls" it is stated that the percentage of them on the nitrate plots were lower than on plots treated with other forms of nitrogen. Dried blood gave the best results with sweet corn, the nitrate being more liable to be carried beyond the reach of the plants early in the season owing to its solubility.

It has been demonstrated in a great many experiments that plants have their preferences of food, and that for a farmer to attempt to feed all kinds of crops with only one kind of food would be to incur a loss. Plants also utilize certain foods at different stages of growth. Nitrogen promotes rapid leaf growth, but at maturity, when the seed is forming, phosphoric acid is essential. When the land is lacking in any particular element the farmer must supply it or the crop will be deficient, according to the deficiency of the desired element. With garden crops the farmer undertakes to grow early plants and as rapidly as possible. To succeed he must not be too economical with nitrogen, no matter how rich his soil may be, for the experiments mentioned above, with some crops, show that not only is the cost of the nitrogen returned, but a profit over the expense as well, with the advantage of larger yields, better product and earlier use, which points of excellence are very important with all garden crops.



A FEMINE SENATOR.

Mrs. Evangeline Hurtz, the only woman in the Colorado Senate does not give herself up exclusively to State affairs. She keeps house for her husband and two grown-up sons. She can make delicious pastry, finds time to embroider and paint, and has her days "at home" the same as women who have only society matters to take up their time.

A CLEVER WOMAN ARCHITECT.

Mrs. Josephine W. Chapman, of Boston, will be the sole representative of her sex among the architects at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. But Miss Chapman has designed the New England Building, and its beauty and grace is said to make up in quality of work for the lack of numbers so far as representation of women architects is concerned.

ONLY SURVIVING BRIDESMAID OF THE QUEEN.

The Duchess of Cleveland is the only surviving bridesmaid of the late Queen, and she is still in excellent health and one of the most active women in the nobility. She is the mother of Lord Rosebery, her first husband having been the fourth Earl of Stanhope, and she was born in the same year as the late Queen, in 1819. She wrote the "Roll of Battle Abbey," and has taken a deep interest in all her illustrious son's literary work.

The Duchess is in perfect health, and attends court regularly in full court attire. At Battle Abbey, Sussex, her country home, she rides about on a donkey, which is quite wonderful for a woman of eighty-two years. She never follows the example of her sovereign in wearing old-lady clothes, but dresses in the latest style, with smart skirts and jackets and fetching hats. Lord Rosebery is devoted to his mother, and the Ladies Primrose make a friend of their grandmother, who is almost as youthful in her interests as they.—*Leslie's Weekly*.

TO A GOOD AND BEAUTIFUL WOMAN.

The women of Vienna are planning to erect a monument to the memory of the deceased Empress Elizabeth. A committee will shortly be formed to receive subscriptions and to further the project. In the address to the women of Austria the wish is expressed to erect a memorial in order to show how the empress was beloved and to prove that her loss is unceasingly deplored. It is desired that subsequent generations may remember what a noble wife and mother was lost in her. "Let all women," concludes the address, "add their mite to raise a worthy monument to that deeply-remembered mother, the noble Empress Elizabeth."

EMBROIDERY ON THE NEW GOWNS.

Women experts in fine embroidery have their hands full at present. Hand embroidery figures conspicuously on the new gowns, and the dressmakers are striving vainly to find workers who can do artistic patterns. Fine lingerie, too, calls for an infinite amount of dainty hand embroidery, and even when the trimming is in lace or insertion, there is at least an elaborately embroidered monogram on the upper part of the garment. In Paris the monogram is not the latest fad. The French woman now prefers to use a symbol in place of her monogram, and she struggles to find an effective device that will in some way suggest her personality.

FASHION IN BELTS AND GIRDLES.

Belts and girdles will play such an important part in the costumes for the coming season that a description of a few at least of the best models seems quite opportune. In the first place all the new belts are wide—very wide—in fact, much wider than any we have seen for a long time. The new belt is called the empire and many are its requirements. In the first place, it takes a very long, slender waist to wear it, as it is made on a featherbone foundation, at least four inches in width in the back, and extending around to the front in tapering lines until it meets the requirements of seven inches, to be drawn down, of course, to meet the long-waisted and straight-front demands of the present time.

A beautiful steel buckle of five inches in width, or a gold or silvered buckle of the same proportions is, of course, the first requisite in these belts. Then comes the ribbon which, to suit the case just now, must be wonderfully watered, and moire effects, spangles, small emeralds, turquoises or moonstones, the whole set off by gem-set buckles and floating taffeta and chiffon-sash effects. These girdles will give many a touch of novelty, for they are already to be seen in all the models of the best dressmakers on this side.

Some new belt effects are already seen with the postilion accompaniment, which means that there is still an idea of novelty—that a new back, a new belt and a new vest may mean much to a costume.

The new girdle belt is really an innovation and extremely well suited to the present demands of fashion. What with the proper gored skirt and the long-waisted front effect, why should not an accessory so stunning in detail and so novel be welcomed as a boon companion, a friend and a revelation?—*Dry Goods Economist*.

AN INDIAN JOAN OF ARC.

A woman's desire for vengeance is at the bottom of a war now being waged between the Mexicans in the State of Chihuahua and the Apache Indians.

Chula, an Indian maiden of unusual beauty, was partially educated by a Mexican family and, at the age of sixteen, was betrothed to Carlos Ruiz,

the only son of a prominent family in Colonia Diaz. His parents were opposed to the match, and he was sent to the City of Mexico, where he entered the army, and soon after married a Mexican girl. Chula returned to her tribe. Last September she went to Colonia Diaz to attend a fiesta. While her escort was arranging for the care of their horses at an adjoining corral Chula waited in the main road. A company of soldiers rode up and, seeing the girl alone, one of the soldiers attempted to embrace her. The girl defended herself as best she could, when the lieutenant came up. He was Carlos Ruiz, her errant lover. She turned to him for protection, calling him by name, but he refused to recognize her, and, excepting to chide the soldiers for boisterousness, he took no notice of their offense.

His action, in connection with the insults of his soldiers, fired the girl's wrath. She promptly returned to her tribe in the Sierra Madre, and, calling the braves together, urged them to drive the Mexicans from the ancient hunting grounds of the Apaches and incidentally to wash out the insult to her in Mexican blood.

The braves put on their war paint and the attacks upon the Colonia Diaz and Colonia Pacheco were the first results. The latter attack was supposed to be aimed chiefly at the Ruiz family. The scattered settlements near the Sierra Madre have been pillaged and many of the inhabitants slaughtered.

It is said that Chula rides at the head of the band of braves and that this Indian Joan of Arc will lead them safely through more dangerous passes than were ever attempted before. Several detachments of Mexican soldiers have so far been powerless to prevent her vengeance.

The people of Chihuahua have sent petitions to the Government for additional protection. This was sent and Col. Perez was ordered to report the cause of the Indian outbreak. He states officially that it is entirely due to the insults tendered Chula, and suggests that an attempt be made to win her back by her affection for her former Mexican friends, and that the vengeance of her tribe be placated by promptly punishing the soldiers who insulted her.

It is feared, however, by those acquainted with the facts that this will not be an easy thing to accomplish, as Chula has apparently forgotten all her association with civilization in her thirst for revenge, and is said to be the most bloodthirsty Indian in her tribe.—*Philadelphia Record*.

FASHION NOTES.

Lace boleros help out house gowns. Chenille works in for lacing with good effect. Sailor collars to be modish should not be plain. Stand-by black skirts are still being bought.

Panel effects are in a number of the new skirts. Lacing is fashionable. Even gloves may be laced.

Don't forget a layer of chiffon under applique laces.

A plain sleeve is a wonderful "sight to see" these days.

Princess effects are our only escape from the belt effects.

White draped girdles on colored dresses are not for the stout woman.

A battlemented bolero is effectively edged with narrow velvet ribbon.

Maidenhair fern is exquisitely imitated, if one is looking for artificial greenery.

Despite our devotion to flat crowns some of the Leghorns have high ones.

Just now fine Brussels net is deemed more appropriate to put under net laces.

Undersleeve adornment bids fair to run itself into the ground. Such elaboration!

Wide flounces, while generally an evidence, are noticeably apparent on silk and muslin dresses.

A clever little lace bolero with an elongated front shows no opening save at the top and bottom.

Some all-over appliques may be cut out to form figures which one could never imagine were so simply gotten at.

To trim a flaring flounce with rows of ribbon or lace up its place of joining is to disguise it completely.

Beware how you trim a black cloth dress with black velvet. It may be a success, but it's very likely to be a horror.

Rose quillings of chiffon or mousseline are used to edge anything from the top of the stock to the lower edge of the skirt flounce.

Embroidery will be the trimming par excellence through the summer. Even the more severe linen blouses of tailor finish boast bits of embroidery.

The bolero, still retaining its short cut in front, is at times lengthened behind, and is thus transformed into a Louis Quinze coat or director's jacket.

A red gingham shirt waist has been effectively trimmed with grass linen, the linen forming the sailor collar, the small turnover stock and the rever cuffs.

The new sailor is a boxy little affair of very rough straw, thickly woven, making a clumsy, spiky edge to the narrow straight brim. The crown is boxy and low, and a wide band finishes under a regulation flat tie at the side.

Dogs as Regular Boarders.

The prond hotel-keepers are going to the dogs. At a meeting of hotel men in St. Louis, Mo., the other day, it was resolved to admit dogs as regular boarders. Technically the terms upon which the dog is to be received make him a guest, as his master is required to pay for the dog's board or lodging. This sum is fixed by circumstances, in which the size of the dog and the cleanliness of his appearance are important factors. When the master is ready to give up his apartments he is obliged to allow an agent of the hotel to inspect them to see that the animal has not damaged the carpets, furniture, etc.

Of the 16,000 islands scattered between Madagascar and India, only about 600 are at present inhabited.