

It Was Not Idle.
Mr. Wanteknowe (savagely)—Idle curiosity? Great Scott, no! Yours is the most perniciously active, wide-awake, sleepless, energetic curiosity it was ever my fate to encounter.—Tit-Bits.
"You're up pretty early this morning, Willie," said the milkman.

The Electric Fan.
"Yep," replied Willie, without looking up from the dime novel. "Mom sent me her bed las' night jes' as Hand-some Harry was 'goin' to rescue the beautiful maiden."

Merrill's Foot Powders.
An absolute cure for all foot troubles. Guaranteed to stop all odor and excessive perspiration. Drives red, burning, smarting, tired and tender feet to a perfectly normal condition. A superior toilet article for ladies. This powder does away with the use of dress shields. Druggists, or sent direct in hand-some sprinkle top tin packages for 25c. EDWIN F. MERRILL, Maker, Woodstock, Va.

An epidemic of searlet fever has been traced to tame pigeons in Cincinnati, Ohio.

New Jersey Skin Troubles.
Can't resist Tetterine. "I have been troubled with Eczema four years. Tetterine has done me so much good that I gladly recommend it. Send another box."—W. C. Fuller, Sempronette Cottage, Box 411, N. J. 25c. A box by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga., if your druggist don't keep it.

The production of tea has been so great that nineteen out of forty-five companies in London could not pay a dividend this year.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes.
One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, smarting, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package Free by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

When a man starts a conversation by saying he's a friend of yours look out for some impertinent remarks.

J. S. Parker, Fredonia, N.Y., says: "Shall not call on you for the \$100 reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The only way some people could take a tumble to themselves would be to walk in their sleep.

WITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2.00 bottle and treatment free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The cook book is generally pretty heavy literature.

Mrs. Winslow's Scolding Syrup for children tething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. A bottle for a child.

A little bit of a weak woman can often raise a pretty big row.

Pilo's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Any woman will tell you that trying on a new dress is also trying on the nerves.

Your Hair

"Two years ago my hair was falling out badly. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and soon my hair stopped coming out."
Miss Minnie Hoover, Paris, Ill.

Perhaps your mother had thin hair, but that is no reason why you must go through life with half-starved hair. If you want long, thick hair, feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor, and make it rich, dark, and heavy.

50c a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest druggist's address.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Cross?

Poor man! He can't help it. It's his liver. He needs a liver pill. Ayer's Pills.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use Buckingham's Dye.

50 cts. of druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

ALABASTINE

The Only Durable Wall Coating

Wall Paper is unsanitary. Kalsomines are temporary. Rub-off wall color. ALABASTINE is a pure, permanent and artistic wall coating, ready for the brush by mixing in cold water. For sale by paint dealers everywhere. Buy in packages and beware of worthless imitations.

ALABASTINE COMPANY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Ascarets

THE ONLY CURE FOR THE BOWELS

Genuine stamped C.C.C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL. PAIN OF ANY KIND.

THE ONLY CURE FOR COLIC, CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS.

PROBUCURE FOR

WHEN DOORS ARE FITTED WITH HINGES, UNLESS OF LEATHER, THEY WILL RUST AND BREAK WHEN EXPOSED TO THE WEATHER. My friend has obtained all this trouble by the use of a common quarter-inch

FARM MATTERS.

Keeping the Cows.

How long to keep a cow depends upon her work. Age should be given no consideration as long as the old cows are giving a profit.

Food for the Cow.

It is estimated that it requires about four acres of land to supply all the food for a cow, and that she returns ten dollars' worth of manure to the land every year. If fertilizer is also applied to the land annually the four acres may, in a few years, be reduced to three.

The Multiplication of Weeds.

To give some idea of how weeds multiply it may be stated that a single plant of pepper grass will produce 18,000 seeds; dandelions, 12,000; shepherd's purse, 37,000; wheat thistle, 70,000; common thistle, 65,000; chamomile, 16,600; ragweed, 50,000; purslane, 375,000; plantain, 44,000; and burdock, 43,000. The importance of not allowing a single weed to produce seed cannot be alluded to too frequently. A single hour's work in destroying weeds may save weeks of labor the next season.

Preventing Rust in Wheat.

Rust in wheat may be prevented by destroying the spores in the seed. One plan is to soak the seed in a solution made by dissolving a pound of sulphate of copper in ten gallons of hot water, allowing the seed to remain in the solution twenty-four hours, then drying the seed with fine sand plaster and sowing or drilling as soon as dry. Wheat that showed indications of rust last year, should be avoided, however, and new seed procured. It should also be planted on a different field from that on which wheat was grown last year.

Corn and Cow Peas for Ensilage.

As a crop for ensilage, corn has held the lead, but those who have tried the experiment claim that corn and cow peas, grown together, are superior to either alone for ensilage. The corn is drilled and cultivated in rows until about six inches high, when the cow peas are then planted. The crop is harvested as near maturity as possible, cut into short lengths with an ensilage cutter, and stored in the silo. Some practice the plan of sowing corn and cow peas by broadcasting. The mixture of corn and cow peas makes a very palatable and nutritious food that largely increases the flow of milk, and as such food also contains more protein and mineral matter than corn silage, it is better balanced. Experiments also show that ensilage of corn and cow peas keeps well in the silo and comes out in good condition. It is more suitable for sheep than corn ensilage, and as an acre will produce a large amount of such ensilage it is also a cheap food for live stock.

Milk Production.

Can the brain or nervous system of a cow affect her yield of fat, and if so, in what ways and to what extent, is the interesting question that has claimed the attention of many investigators. That cows have more or less power to "hold up" their milk is well known, but to what extent she may at will affect the actual secretion is not clear. A comparison between the amount of milk drawn from a cow by a man and a calf was quite largely in favor of the calf. When cows are milked one test at a time, both the yield and quality, at least for short periods, are decidedly affected. The yield of fat in such trials fell off from one-fourth to one-third of the yield when milked in the usual way (both tests from the same gland at the same time). Tests made upon these subjects indicate that change of milk, manner of milking and change of environment all exert a more or less decided influence, temporarily at least, on the quantity and quality of the milk produced, the fat being as a general rule more sensitive to such changes than the other ingredients or the total yield of milk. In tests in which cows were milked in from three to four minutes and double that time, the yield of milk seemed to be very little affected, but in every case richer milk was produced when the cows were milked fast than when they were milked slowly. Many studies by different investigators on the effect of the frequency of milking and the studies of fractional milkings seem to justify the following statements:

The secretion of any single ingredient as fat is not affected by the act of milking. No considerable formation of milk takes place during milking. Too frequent milking and allowing the milk to remain in the glands too long, both tend to diminish the secretive activity of the glands. The progress of milking in itself is without effect on milk production. Frequent milking, within certain limits, may result in an increased production of milk, not through the act of milking itself, but through the emptiness of the glands.—New England Farmer.

A Chicken Coop Door.

While making a visit to a farm in Plymouth County, Mass., my attention was called to a chicken coop door that the owner invented and has used for some time. The arrangement is simple, as the drawing will show, but is nevertheless effective. Doors that slide up



A DOOR THAT NEVER STICKS.

carriage bolt, and the door is opened and closed with ease, no matter what the weather may be. The entrance hole to the coop should be circular and about ten inches across, while the door must be about one inch larger, with one side pear shape, in which to bore the hole for the bolt on which the door is hung.

The door rests on a cleat, the upper side of which just fits the side of the door. My friend has used these doors double on some of his coops, one inside the other out, thus giving greater protection to the inmates, especially in the fall and winter months. In freezing weather the outside door might stick to the cleat, but this trouble can be avoided by driving two shingle nails or screws on each side of the cleat for the door to rest on. To insure the easy working of the door it would be well to put a washer between it and the side of the coop, which will prevent binding during a rainstorm.—E. L. Barry, in New England Homestead.

Alfalfa Grass.

The Eastern farmer who raises one good crop of hay a year is satisfied. His contentment, however, will doubtless be considerably disturbed when he learns that in Southern California and in many other Western States it is possible to raise from three to five crops a year of the best kind of hay ever fed to horses and cattle. It is the alfalfa grass, or, as it is sometimes called, lucerne, a cloverlike plant belonging to the bean family. It is tall and slender, with large violet or purple flowers in an oblong raceme and twisted pods. For many years alfalfa has been known to be an excellent crop as hay for cattle and pasturage for horses and hogs, but it has only been within the last two years that the Western farmer has gone extensively into the raising of this kind of grass.

Alfalfa has been known in America for fifty years, but for a long time its introduction into new localities made slow progress, as the farmers looked on it with suspicion and questioned its adaptability for fodder. It was not just many years ago that it was declared that the soil and climate of only a few States were favorable to the growth of alfalfa, but recent experiments of farmers in Eastern Kansas and other States where it had not been grown before were successful enough to encourage the belief that the time will come when this very valuable farm product will be raised on even the farms in the New England and Hudson River valleys.

It is estimated that alfalfa is fifty per cent better feed, pound for pound, than red clover, and outyields the latter by 100 per cent. Its roots penetrate the soil to a great depth, which is especially important in dry regions, as the grass naturally is enabled to stand protracted dry spells. Alfalfa is covered with little nodules or tubercles, that are the homes of micro-organisms, that have the power to absorb free nitrogen from the air and make it available for plant food. This, of course, enables the alfalfa to produce a large amount of nitrogenous feed, and at the same time materially increases the fertility of the soil. Qualities of this kind make alfalfa grass the most economical range feed in the hands of the farmer. Last summer, although Kansas was without rain for many weeks, farmers who had alfalfa realized from \$50 to \$80 an acre on their crops. In California, Arizona and New Mexico the alfalfa grass flourishes, and in Southern California five crops a year are not uncommon.—New York Tribune Farmer.

A Short Lesson on Budding.

A letter, which comes from Wisconsin, makes inquiries about budding. The inquirer wishes to know whether the buds that are inserted should be taken from old or from new wood. They are invariably taken from new growth. The twig is cut off during the growing season, late in the summer or early in the fall, when buds are ripe or mature. If budding is done in the spring the twigs must be kept in a cellar or other cool place for use when required. The bud is removed with a piece of bark, which is a little oblong, and carries a portion of wood, and these are inserted directly on the cambium layer. The slit that is made is of various styles. Generally the wound is caused by two incisions, one vertical and the other crosswise. These must only extend through the bark. The vertical slit should be from an inch to an inch and a half long; the cross cut should be only enough to allow the lifting of the corners of the bark, when loosened by the end of the blade or the handle of the budding knife. The bud is now inserted and pushed snugly down by the fingers. The whole of the shield, that is, the bud and the wood that attaches to it, should enter the cleft. If possible do the work when the bark peels easily, so as to let the bud in more freely.

Tying is done with slips of insid basewood bark or with yarn or carpet warp. Any soft twine or cord will do. Nurserymen use an imported material, which is not necessary. The tying draws the lifted bark closely around the bud, and should remain in adhesion is made. This should take place in about three weeks, perhaps less. Then draw a sharp knife across the cords, so that the growth of the bud will not be checked, or prevented altogether. If budding is done near the roots care must be taken that sprouts do not take the vitality of the stem. This sort of budding is done on two-year-old stock, as a rule. Early summer budding is done on apple trees and some other fruit trees, with buds cut the previous fall and winter and kept in an icehouse in sawdust. There are different styles of budding, not necessary to repeat here. Only remember that the form of the cut which receives the bud can be varied to suit the judgment of the budder. I have seen skilled workmen make two upright insertions and one transverse across the middle. In this case a flap of the bark is lifted above and one below.—E. P. Powell, in New York Tribune Farmer.

Luxurious Hansom.

A compendious hansom cab has just put in an appearance on the London streets. In addition to the most puffy padding, it is fitted with a velvet hat pad, a clothes brush, an electric light, which can be switched on by the fare, and a tube ending in an Indian rubber ball, which, when squeezed, blows a whistle in the cabman's ear.

WOMAN'S REALM.

THE UGLY AMERICAN GIRL.

Comments of Two Japanese Women Observed in That Country.

The beauty and charm of the American girl is so generally conceded that it may be a surprise to learn that there is a spot on the earth where her appearance fails to make a favorable impression; where, in fact, her features are regarded as the reverse of prepossessing. In this respect an American girl, recently returned from the Orient, relates an experience that has since kept her wondering if the compliments she so often receives are not the most rarefied flattery, and the looking glass a miserable deception.

It happened in this way: A short time before leaving Japan she was visiting a friend who resided in a part of the country little frequented by foreigners. One afternoon they were sauntering down the quaint main thoroughfare of the town, much observed by the populace in general, when they became conscious that they were the objects of curious attention on the part of two Japanese girls, evidently of the well-to-do class, in particular, who followed close in their footsteps.

Presently the resident turned to her visitor with a smile and remarked: "It seems we are the subjects of a good deal of comment on the part of the young women following us. What do you think they are saying?" "I cannot guess," the visitor replied. "Please tell me." "Well, you must promise not to turn and violently resent their criticisms." "Certainly."

"Then this is a translation of what they have been saying about us. Said Miss Peach Blossom to the Hon. Miss Chrysanthemum: 'Oh, do look at those foreign women. See how strangely they are dressed. They wear short kimonos just like the men. How very improper!'" "Yes," acquiesced the other. "The foreign women have no taste in dress. In Tokio, where I have been once, no foreign woman's toilet is complete without a stuffed bird on her head. If she has not enough money to buy a whole stuffed bird she buys a head, the wings or some feathers. They are very strange, the foreign women!"

"But," exclaimed the first, "did you notice the terrible size of the noses of these two foreign women? Are the noses of all the foreign women as large as these?" "Yes, they are as large, but they are proud of their large noses. The foreign women do not consider a large nose a disfigurement."

"How very strange! And see, their eyes are as round as the full moon!" "Yes, as round as the full moon. They stare at you without any expression or feeling."

"And their walk! Do look at their walk, so ungainly; just like the great, big birds!" "Stop!" interposed the visitor. "I've heard enough, or I shall begin to imagine I'm the most hideous creature on earth."

"You will get many such shocks to vanity if you stay long enough in Japan," laughingly returned the resident.—Kansas City Star.

It whenever the weather permits, consequently they want something smart as well as practical. The great thing is to have nothing that is injured by dampness or dust. Feathers and furs are incongruous except for short distances. Glace seems to fill the want of the hour in this respect. Burnt straw shapes trimmed with glace or foulard make ideal hats, while colored straws adorned with quills form charming toques.

Bright shades of emerald green blended with myrtle tones and mixed with two or three shades of dark blue make a charming combination when trimmed with metallic wings to harmonize.

Floral hats show the long lace ends falling on the shoulders. Many of the large flat picture hats have a drapery of lace terminating in extremely long ends behind. Apropos of hats, the milliners are showing some distinctly pretty novelties this season. Large, flat shapes in crin, fanfold straws, lace and mousseline are almost hidden beneath a wealth of flowers. Sweeping amazons opeyres in black and white garnishing a broad brimmed black straw lined with white straw is a becoming cheap style. Another straw covered with embroidered linen is a becoming mode for the summer days, while smaller marquis shaped straws and toques decorated with contour wings and speckled or spotted ribbon are popular for morning promenade hats.

Lace Gloves the Newest Fad.

It will cost those who desire to be "in the swim" the coming season a pretty penny to keep themselves in gloves. It is announced that one of the costliest dress accessories of a grande toilette this summer is to be long, fingerless gloves of real lace, in two lengths—one to the elbow, the other having the same length as the longest of evening gloves, says Woman's Life. Exquisite duchesse lace seems to have been chosen for the finest of these novel creations. They are specially designed at the top of the arm in a fitting border, and over the top of the hand, where the lace falls, that border edge is equally suitable and beautiful. The longest of these gloves are \$100 a pair, while those of elbow length sell for \$50 and \$90 the pair, owing to a trifling increase of the arm length between the two, and a \$10 advance in price for that reason alone. Lace-makers no doubt will be kept busy making over Chantilly bars and scarfs of flouncing lace into these gloves, both in black and white. In fact, all our real laces in short lengths may be turned to account in this way at a moderate cost compared to those on sale.

Exaggerated Elaboration.

White is to have a wonderful vogue this year; white cloth, alpaca or voile gowns for daytime, white silk or crepe de Chine for evening, and white lace gowns remain forever paramount. A novel fashion, which is not perhaps entirely admirable, is a combination of three or four sorts of lace, thus, white Irish lace will be found trimmed with Alencon and black Chantilly and Maltese, and the whole will be seen garnished with chiffon roses, says the Designer. Elaboration on elaboration piled might aptly describe such fashions, but these, however, do not dominate the market, simple and most admirable frocks for evening wear being made entirely of lace and bearing as their sole trimming killings of ribbon beneath the pointed outlines.

Futtering Vests.

More than ever before are fluttering chiffon and sewing silk vests worn this summer by women when they travel. Seligson are they lowered over the face the black or black and white cowbird vests hold stray locks in place. A thread the color of the hair keeps its upper edge in place; the lower, turned up over the hat, is caught by a chance zephyr, and made to waver becomingly. Golf green or chestnut brown are the usual colors, with the preference for green. Now and then a woman chooses violet chiffon. Nothing adds a touch of grace to a shirt waist costume so readily as the loose veil.

Bangle Buckles.

Bangle buckles are quite the newest fancies in summer jewelry. A woman rears back her discarded dimes with monograms, metal trinkets of any favored kind and hangs them, each on a gilt or silver chain, from long narrow buckles worn at the front of her belt. It is a showy ornament, and women of fastidious taste seem to avoid wearing other chains or chateaux with the bangle buckle, which has come just in time to serve as a new toy for the summer girl.

The Newest Fashions.

Bands of embroidered pongee are among the dress trimmings. Lady apples with flowers and foliage form one of the fashionable hat decorations. Red poppies and wheat encircle a wide, drooping rimmed hat of a deep straw color. A shell comb for the hair with the top set with large pieces of pink coral is rather new in the way of combinations.

Wild strawberries—replens in size and color of the natural fruit—form the trimming on some summer hats. Foliage is mingled with the berries in artistic combination. Perforated hearts are used for the young woman who likes an atmosphere of sweet odors about her, and they take the place of the ordinary round perforated heart balls.

A simple stork is trimmed with blue and white polka dotted silk, and with two quill-like affairs, which look like two broad blades of grass. The deep green with the blue is good.

Foreign fashion notes say that black silk gowns have been raised again to the pinnacle of triumph which they held fifty years ago, in Paris, and also that it is the smart women who wear them. The long strings of coral which are worn about the neck and knotted just below the waist line are often fitted out with a tiny fan or with a small round box, like a bouton box. This holds a small powder puff.

There are exquisite things seen in matched sets of fancy bodice fronts, shoulder collar and deeply pointed tulle back cuffs, usually of fine linen or lawn, all hand wrought and consequently rather high in price.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Nutmeg and Lemon Rind.

In using nutmeg or lemon rind as a flavoring much better results are obtained by cooking a piece of either in the dish being prepared than to grate it in afterward.

Asparagus Soup.

One pound knuckle of veal, small piece of salted pork, one bunch of asparagus; chop fine and season; add three quarts of water and boil gently three hours; meanwhile cook a little spinach tender and add. Stir in two teaspoons of butter, and this delicious soup is ready for serving.

Bread Instead of Pastry.

To use a round or crown loaf of bread instead of pastry for a chicken pie is more wholesome, besides unusual. Cut off the top about one-third of the way down. Dig out the entire soft inside, to be dried and rolled into bread crumbs; fill with the chicken and dressing and put on the top.

Tomato Fritters.

To one pint of stewed tomatoes add half a teaspoon of sugar, and salt and pepper to season; bring to boil; melt one tablespoon of butter; add one tablespoon of flour; stir until thickened and add this to the tomato mixture; cook for five minutes and pour over five slices of stale bread; beat one egg; dip the slices in it, then lay in bread crumbs; cook in very hot fat and drain.

Holland Fritters.

Mix one cupful of sifted flour, two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one tablespoonful of powdered sugar and a pinch of salt; beat one egg until light; add one-quarter cup of milk; add this to the flour mixture; then add one teaspoonful of lemon juice and three bananas peeled and scraped and rubbed through a sieve; drop by spoonfuls into hot fat; drain on paper and serve with lemon sauce.

Spanish Patties.

Put two-thirds of a cup of cold milk and three scant tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan over the fire. As soon as the milk comes to a boil add quickly a cup and a third of thoroughly sifted flour and stir the mixture (having removed it from the stove), until it cleaves from the pan. As soon as the paste is cold add five eggs, one after the other; it will take some time and patience to beat the eggs into the batter, but they must be added singly; add one-eighth teaspoonful salt; shape into little balls about the diameter of silver dollars and drop them into boiling hot fat, frying only a few at a time, as they swell to more than double their original size.

Chocolate Souffle.

Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter; add to it four level tablespoonfuls of flour; do not brown, but stir constantly until smooth; add gradually half a cupful of milk and stir until thickened; pour this over the yolks of three eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sugar which have been beaten together; put two ounces (two squares) of chocolate over hot water and when melted add it to the mixture; put aside until cold; shortly before the souffle is to be served beat the whites of the eggs till stiff; mix them carefully into the cold mixture, turn into a buttered mould; the mixture should come to two-thirds from the top; cover the mould; stand in a pan of boiling water and boil half an hour; serve with sugar and cream.

Cream Cake.

Half a cupful of butter, one and a half cups of powdered sugar, half a cup of milk, six tablespoonfuls of water, whites of three eggs beaten light; about two cups of prepared flour; add more if necessary. Rub butter and sugar to a cream, add the milk and butter, the whites and sifted flour. Bake at once. Make a cream of a cupful of hot milk thickened with two teaspoonfuls of corn starch dissolved in a little cold milk. Upon the beaten yolks of three eggs mixed with half a cup of sugar pour the hot milk, return to the fire, stir until thick and smooth, remove from the range and flavor with vanilla. Set away to cool, and when the layers of cake are cold fill with this mixture and sprinkle powdered sugar over the topmost layer.

Hints For the Housewife.

Remember that a few growing plants adorn any room.

Tissue or printing paper is the best thing for polishing glass or tinware.

Yellow-eyed beans are very good to bake, as well as the common white variety.

In making any sauce put the flour and butter in together and your sauce will not be lumpy.

Glass bottles crushed and shaken in egg shells half filled with water will clean them quickly.

If powdered cloves are scattered where red ants are, it will be found of fact in driving them away.

Although freezes to match burying wall covering may now be had, a stencilled border, where ornamentation is desired, is usually preferred.

Oiling pine floors (instead of painting them), and then allowing them to darken with time, is a new idea much favored by exclusive decorators.

Hair brushes need a weekly cleaning for which purpose use a quart of tepid water containing a tablespoonful of cloudy ammonia. Dip the bristles—not the back—several times, rinse and stand on edge to dry.

Walls paneled in the old rose damask or satin-figured paper set upon a paler shade, almost pink, and outlined by a narrow gilt moulding, is a favorite and fashionable wall treatment for a handsome parlor with white enamel woodwork.

To make a porriere, get the required length of velour or taffeta in the desired shade and have stamped on it a dragon or the royal arms of Turkey or Persia. Then outline this in narrow gold braid, and you will have duplicated an exceedingly expensive curtain at about one-third the price. It will have to be lined afterward.

KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Mrs. Louise M. Gibson Says That This Fatal Disease is Easily Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I felt very discouraged two years ago, I had suffered so long with kidney troubles and other complications, and had taken so much medicine without relief that I began to think there was no hope for me. Life looked so good to me, but what is life without health? I wanted to be well.

MRS. LOUISE M. GIBSON.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me and made me well, and that is why I gladly write you this, and gladly thank you; six bottles was all I took, together with your Pills. My headache and backache and kidney trouble never to return; the burning sensation I had left altogether; my general health was so improved I felt as young and light and happy as at twenty."

—Mrs. LOUISE GIBSON, 4613 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.



Good Things to Eat

From Libby's famous kitchen where purity prevails. All come used in LIBBY'S Natural Flavor Food Products

are U. S. Government Inspected. The whole contents and goodness of every article is preserved in its preparation for your convenience. In the hands of the very best men. The Libby's Food Products are made from the finest materials in the world, and are guaranteed to be pure and wholesome. Libby's Food Products are sold in all parts of the world, and are the standard for purity and quality.

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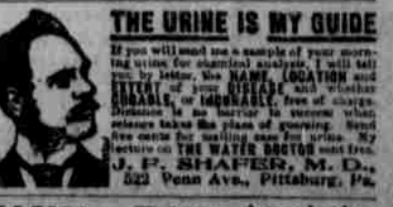
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RIPANS

I use Ripans Tablets for periodic headaches, always with quick relief. Only last evening a lady asked me what I thought good for pain in the stomach from eating rich food, and I gave her a Ripans Tablet. To-day she tells me she has bought a package, the one I gave her helped her so much.

At druggists. The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.



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If you will read one of my guides to the urine, you will find it a most valuable book. It is a book of facts, and is written in a simple, plain, and easy-to-understand language. It is a book that every man and woman should have. It is a book that will save you a great deal of money and a great deal of trouble. It is a book that will give you the most complete and accurate information that is possible to obtain. It is a book that is worth every cent of its price.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

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