

No Even in Chicago.
A student of the Chicago directory finds that there are in the city 700 Adams and not a single Eve. But of Cains there are 35 and Abels 8. The 2's are well supplied with patriarchs—100 Abrahams, 19 Isaacs and 60 Jacobs. And of Solomons there are 110. There are 15 Darlings and but 2 men whose name is Kiss, and there is a total of 30 Loves, but not a Lover, although there is 1 Mormon. The most abbreviated surname is Re. Some of the other odd names are Papa, Morningstar and Paradise. The only man in Chicago who, according to the directory, is a Fake is Fred L., one of the Assistant State's Attorneys. It seems that after all the men in Chicago are divided in about the same proportion as the men of the world, according to New Testament inferences. There are 25 Hopes, 7 Faiths and 1 poor, lone Charity among the names. There are 8 Pains and only 1 Well.

The New Philippine Coins.
The design of the new subsidiary coins for circulation in the Philippine sugar lands both the sovereignty of the United States and Filipino history. It was the design of a Filipino artist named Figueroa.

On the obverse appears a female figure in flowing robes, with hair streaming to her shoulders. Her left hand rests on her bosom, while her right holds a hammer, which rests upon an anvil. In the rear appears a smoking volcano, a representation of the Mayon volcano, in Luzon. Above this design appears the denomination of the coin and below the word "Filipinas."
On the reverse is a simple American shield, bearing the Stars and Stripes with an eagle perched above the words "United States of America," and the date.

The dies will be cut at the Philadelphia mint, but the coins will be struck at the old Spanish mint in Manila. The coins will range from 10 to 50 cents in silver and 1-2 to 5 cents in copper.

She's a Bird.
The wife of a Methodist minister in West Virginia has been married three times. Her maiden name was Partridge, her first husband was named Robin, her second Sparrow, and the present one's name is Quail. There are now two young Robins, one Sparrow and three little Quails in the family. One grandfather was a Swann and another was a Jay, but he's dead and now a bird of paradise. They live on Hawk avenue, Eagleville, Canary Islands, and the fellow who wrote this article is a lyre bird and an interested relative of the family.

Pandora's Box.
Epimetheus gingerly pried open the lid of Pandora's box and watched all the evils of the world fly out. With a shout of joy he pressed her to his heart. "Dearest," he exclaimed, "you are so good."
Surprised at his pleasure, his beautiful wife asked, "And what did you think was in it?"
"I was afraid," he replied, "that it was one of those bargain boxes of cigars." "Thankful to have escaped such a terrible fate, he again filled the air with rejoicing."

Outlines.
A hunting party of ladies and gentlemen was detained by a storm at the hut of a Virginia backwoodsman. Dinner being served, there was an embarrassing paucity of knives.
The mother, wishing to impress her aristocratic guests, called in a commanding tone to her young daughter, "Fetch some more knives, Sairey; you know we've got thousands of 'em."
"Law, no, mam; they's all thar! Thar's 'Big Butch' and 'Little Butch' and 'Razorback' and 'Bunty'!"—Harper's Magazine.

Coughing
"I was given up to die with quick consumption. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I improved at once, and am now in perfect health."—Chas. E. Hartman, Gibbstown, N. Y.

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

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

WET WEATHER HATS
MADE BY THE MAKERS OF TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED CLOTHING
Smith's

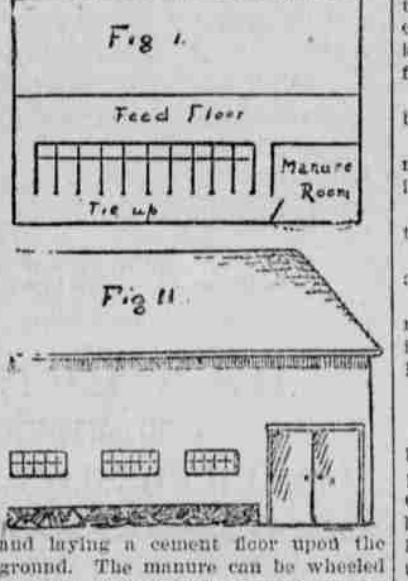
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The oldest and only business college in Va. owning the building—a grand one. No vacations. Teaching, penmanship, typewriting, stenography, bookkeeping, shorthand, and all the latest methods of instruction. Catalogue free. Address: Smith's Business College, 100 N. Main St., Richmond, Va.

FARM MATTERS.
Use the Best Seed.
There is no excuse for a farmer to plant a crop because of the condition of the seed used, as any attempt to save money by the use of inferior seed is sure to give results that may be disastrous. There is but one kind of seed worth using and that is the best to be had.

Passing of the Public Range.
According to a telegram from Helena, Montana, the cattlemen of the North-west are buying land rapidly and settling down with their herds. They have begun to realize that the public range will soon be a thing of the past, and that the men who would continue in the business of raising cattle must have land of their own upon which to graze them. This is an encouraging feature of the live stock industry, for it means more cattle on the same number of acres and better cattle than have been produced by the ranges. At the same time, it makes the cattlemen independent and no longer at the mercy of the seasons, compelled to move hither and thither with his herds in order to find sustenance for them.

As surely as the rolling steers gather no moss the roving steer puts on no flesh. While the ranges have produced magnificent animals and have contributed largely to the country's beef supply, the best beef has been produced in the feed lots, where shelter, the proper food in proportions and freedom from annoyances contributed to the development of the animal. In the development of the roving ranger into the gentle bovine of the feed lot, the introduction of better blood, the removal of the horns and the sheltered feed lot have played an important part. The breeding process is being continued, the wide spreading horns are growing scarce, and more and more feeders are beginning to realize that what the trade wants is a steer that is matured early in life, and to do this care and attention which cannot be bestowed on the range are necessary.—Kansas City Telegram.

A Plan to Save the Manure.
Here is one plan that may be used to keep the full value of the manure in it. Take one corner of the barn for a manure room, removing the plank floor



and laying a cement floor upon the ground. The manure can be wheeled into this room directly from the tip up each day and spread, covering the whole with litter. Here calves or other young stock can run loose, being fed from the feed floor, like the rest of the stock. Two large doors permit a cart to be backed into this room when hauling out the manure. The keeping of young stock upon the manure and bedding them freely, will keep the manure so solidly packed that almost no odor will arise from it, and no fermentation will take place, while the full value of the manure will be retained. The wasteful practice of exposing manure to the drip of the eaves or the washing of rains must cease if the fertility of the farm is to be maintained. It is the height of folly to carelessly allow the manure heap to be robbed of its value, and then spend money in the purchase of commercial fertilizers to make good the loss. That kind of farming certainly "doesn't pay."—New York Tribune Farmer.

When Dairying Doesn't Pay.
The great bulk of the butter on the market comes from the farm. And yet one-third of such butter, I will venture, is sent to the soap grease barrel, because so many farm wives will not try to make good butter. Many women, otherwise careful housewives, are noted for the bad butter they make. The groceryman dreads to see their butter come in, for well he knows he must take it and give its price in goods or money, and keep a mum lip or lose their other trade. He cannot sell it to his town trade, and they dock the price on him or refuse to take it altogether, on the market, and he usually learns the cheapest route for it is back to the soap grease.

Notice the poor butter maker. She seldom goes to this bother, and she has layers of cream at all stages of ripeness, with streaked, sour butter. The churn is of next importance. It matters not what kind it is, old fashioned dash or new fashioned barrel, just so it is kept perfectly clean, scalded, aired and sunned, until not a particle of mould can flourish in its presence. It cannot be written and understood when the cream is ripe enough to churn; this must be learned by experience and not forgotten afterward. And as for the proper temperature, not all cows' milk churns alike, and there may be times when the same milk will vary. I have had it come readily at fifty-two degrees at one time and require sixty-two degrees another time. The richness of the cream causes the difference. When the cream is almost butter itself it will "gather" quickly at a low temperature, or at least that is my experience. When the butter has "come" you will know it by the weight of the granules. Throw in a little salt to make it all rise to the top.

Butter should be worked twice, but not too long. Some prefer to wash it out with very little water, others with

plenty. I prefer the small amount. Too much water washes the sweet taste away. The best butter very often is the butter from which the milk has been beaten without adding a drop of water. It is the safest way, also, unless you know the water is pure. Salt to the taste of your family, and seek to know the taste of your customers outside in this line, giving each set of customers their butter salted just to their liking.—Ida, in Twentieth Century Farmer.

Tips to Turkey Raisers.
You wish to know something about growing turkeys? Well: Don't let the young turkeys get wet. Don't feed them inside of twenty-four hours after they come out of the shells.

Keep them free from lice by dusting them with Persian insect powder. Dust the hen, too. Don't neglect the mites and big lice. Greasing will drive them off. Don't let the turkeys run on dirty ranges or in filthy quarters. Give water only in small and shallow dishes.

During the first week feed them with sifted, roller or ground oats, cooked and crumbled, and mixed with a beaten egg. With this give them milk and curd. Feed them five or six times a day. Add a little raw meat, fine-chopped onion and green food daily.

During the second week put wheat and ground bone in boxes where they can get at it, and give them three daily feeds of mixed cornmeal, wheat middlings and ground oats, cooked, and mixed with chopped green food.

Thereafter supply them with cooked rice, or turnips, or potatoes. Remove the coops to fresh ground frequently in order to avoid filth. Supply a dust-bath, fine gravel and ground bone.

They are tender until their feathers are full. Fresh bone finely cut will be a good thing for them. On dry, warm days, let them range, but never on wet, cold days. Give them a roost in an open shed facing the south.

One gobbler will answer for twenty to twenty-five hens, as a single mating fertilizes all the eggs a hen will lay during the season. Mate pullets with two-year-old gobblers, or yearling gobblers with two-year-old hens.

Should you wish to use an incubator and brooder, do not try more than twenty-five to thirty in a lot, for the constant care required by young turkeys makes it difficult to handle larger flocks.

In mating select medium-sized gobblers. The turkey is a range bird, and cannot thrive in confinement after reaching full size. The turkey hen should be permitted to make her own nest.

Once fully feathered the turkeys are able to look out for themselves largely. Feeding in the barnyard night and morning will accustom them to returning home at night to roost.—New York Farmer.

Fighting the Chinch Bugs.
Losses caused annually by chinch bugs vary greatly, but it usually appears every season throughout the Central Western States. It is generally distributed, and its habits of feeding make it one of the hardest pests to combat. Losses in the Central States some years have been \$20,000,000, while through its range \$100,000,000 would not cover the annual damage. There are no reliable natural enemies that keep the pest in check. Farmers must therefore resort to mechanical measures for its destruction.

The adult insect usually spends its winters in tufts of grass and other suitable places. Orchard grass is a favorite. It appears early in the spring, takes flight and deposits its eggs largely in wheat fields. The first brood usually matures the latter part of June and migrates from wheat, after it is cut, to adjoining fields of oats, millet, corn, grass and other crops. Most of the insects travel on foot during this period.

Grain or grass in the vicinity of infested wheat must be protected, if the ground is reasonably dry, by making several furrows around the field. The ground should be harrowed and pulverized finely, so that a furrow six or eight inches deep can be opened with a single shovel plow, in which can be dragged a smooth log ten to twelve inches in diameter, until the furrow is finely stirred on both sides. If the ground is not perfectly dry several parallel furrows should be made. As the bugs travel on foot, they fall into these furrows and are unable to crawl out on account of the dust crumbling under their feet. A large bulk of the insects, particularly the young, are destroyed by the intense heat of the furrow and dust. If the weather is cool and the furrows are somewhat damp, it may be necessary to drag the log or block back and forth several times during the day to destroy them.

Another method must be used when the ground is too wet for the furrow system. This can be accomplished by pouring a narrow, continuous stream of common gas or coal tar on the surface of the ground. It is repulsive to the insects and they will crawl to it, but will not cross it unless there is an opening, or some foreign substance like a spear of grass or straw crossing it. The insects can be trapped by making holes with an ordinary post-hole digger at various intervals along the tar line. The insects will tumble into these where they can be destroyed by pouring in a small quantity of water and kerosene. When the bugs get on young corn they can be destroyed by spraying with a solution of twelve per cent. kerosene emulsion, using about a teaspoonful to each hill. This can be done successfully, as I demonstrated the practical use of these methods in Illinois on a grain farm in 1895. A forty-acre field of corn, bordered on three sides by wheat and oats, was saved by using the furrow, tar and kerosene method.—Professor W. G. Johnson, in American Agriculturist.

Fouches That Make For Elegance.
Sets of shirt waist buttons of painted and gilded china are effective; rather unwieldy accessories of dress. Some are round, others oval or square and are decorated after the fashion of Dresden, Bonn, Staffordshire, Limoges and Sevres. An ornament for the belt is sold to match these buttons, and if truth must out it resembles nothing so much as a butter plate!

The buttons, ornaments and bangles in general enjoy no less a measure of consideration than the actual materials of our gowns themselves. The prettiest things are the little crystal or paste balls which form the tassel to the tarfets or ribbon knots or bows which embellish our frocks. Thin narrow velvet ribbon is run through half a

WOMAN'S REALM.
WOMAN'S POSITION IN SPAIN.
Little Better Than a Domestic Slave, But Satisfied With Her Lot.
Woman in Spain has had no part in the emancipation of the sex that has taken place in most European countries in the last century, says a writer in the Fortnightly Review: "As a factor in social life she stands entirely in the background; man has the predominant influence, and the position of woman is an entirely subordinate one. To the foreigner the first sign of this is visible in the absence of that easy and homely spirit of hospitality prevalent in other countries, and which owes so much of its character to female influence. In this matter the ideas of the Spaniard retain a flavor of Orientalism, which the progress of time and the general advance of civilization around him have been unable to dissipate. He possesses what we should call most limited views as to the sphere in which woman should move. He thinks that a good wife should have no interests which may distract her from the duties of her household, and hence these duties—the chief among them being the care and bringing up of children—form the chief occupation of the Spanish lady.

"An unusual development of intellect in a woman is held by public opinion to be unfeminine, and the proportion of intellectual women in Spain is remarkably small. The majority of Spanish girls are quite uneducated, in our modern sense of the word, except as regards hand-embroidery, music and dancing, for which the race has considerable aptitude. Half a century ago the orthography of a large percentage of well-born Spanish ladies would not have come up to the standard of one of our elementary school boards. The education of Spanish women has indeed improved during the last thirty years, owing chiefly to greater facilities for travel and a certain filtering through of foreign habits of life. But this has only taken place within the recognized lines of communication over the country. Physical training plays a small part in the education of Spanish women, as does intellectual culture. In this, too, there is a wide distance separating the Anglo-Saxon woman from her southern neighbor. One of the most noticeable characteristics of the former is the love of exercise which she has recently acquired, and in which she can now with impunity indulge. In Spain, on the other hand, not only do women take little or no exercise, but they have a strong aversion to taking it. Spanish girls are never, in their childhood, taught to appreciate open-air life, and they have no opportunity of acquiring the taste later on. An endeavor was made a short time ago to introduce bicycling into Madrid as a feminine amusement, but the attempt was a failure, owing to the obstructive attitude of both sexes. The new idea was only taken up by a few votaries of foreign fashion."

One result of the position of the Spanish woman is the easy solution it offers of "conjugal problems." The explanation of this fact is to be found in a corollary to the following general proposition offered by the author: "One of the most essential conditions of conjugal happiness is that the views of the contracting parties as to their respective spheres of action should be in perfect harmony. In Spain there is never any question of what a woman can or can not do or think. She is a domestic slave, but she is a perfectly contented one, and no more devoted wives and mothers are to be found than in that country."

The Strenuous Life For Girls.
Strenuousness, however, seems to imply at least a shade of difference from energy, else why the new name? The dictionary says it is something "unusually pressing or urgent, strongly insisted, marked by uncompromising zeal." Running the word back to its root, in the Greek, we find that "strong, hard, rough, harsh, especially of sounds," for example, "the strenuous trampers."

Exactly! The strenuous life is the life that sounds like a trumpet. It is dominant, assertive, militant. There is a tone of defiance and strife in it. It is next door to a strident life. If this is what it means, it is not a natural nor a desirable life for girls.

I take it for granted that a man and a woman are of the same worth and not of the same kind. A woman's special and inestimable value in the world lies just in the qualities which make her womanhood. And these are things which strenuousness must disturb, if not destroy.

A serene and gentle dignity; a tranquil wisdom to counsel and restrain; a fine delicacy of feeling, quick to refuse, tender to suffer, yet patient to endure; a subtle sense of the value of small, unobtainable things; a power of great confidence and of self-sacrifice almost limitless where love speaks the word and duty shows the task; an instinct of protection, and a joyous pride in mothering the weak; a brave loyalty to the rights of the heart against "the freezing reason's colder part"; a noble hunger and thirst for harmony; an impregnable strength of personal reserve; and an exhaustless generosity of personal surrender—these are the native glories of womanhood. These are the things that life, if true and well ordered, should deepen, unfold, brighten, and harmonize in the perfection of a woman's character.—Henry Van Dyke, in Harper's Bazar.

Just the Sweetest Thing.
Many of the designs of handwork are borrowed from those used in hand-made lingerie. Not only has this idea invaded the realm of dress decoration, but its latest outbreak is in the crowning adjunct of feminine attire, The lingerie hat bears the Parisian hallmark, and is pronounced "just the sweetest thing" for midsummer wear.

Batiste, lawn or mull, tucked or shirred, and English embroidery are used in their creation in conjunction with lace and flowers galore. The fact that their correct expressions is only possible under the deft handling of a millinery artist is the chief of their many charms.

Pretty Things to Wear.
A new material is "sail cloth, coarse fax fabric that is serviceable and smart. The usual black band on women's sailor hats is replaced occasionally this season by one of the bright green.

Rings to be in the van of fashion must be set in the old style with very large stones and encircled with diamond dust.

Watch cases are drifting toward old-time simplicity. Criss-cross or snake-skin finish is seen on many of the fine gold watches.

A pale blue glace petticoat is tucked and inserted with white lace, through which is run black velvet ribbon of the narrow width.

A handsome neck pendant is in the form of a fuchsia surrounded by leaves. The flower itself is of chase silver, while the leaves are of gold.

Nearly all the designs that under the name of new art have decorated belt buckles are now to be seen reproduced in a smaller size as the heads of hat pins.

With the return of the elbow sleeve bracelets are coming into renewed favor. Snake designs, principally in gold, are much in evidence in the displays at the principal shops.

A new fan is the one that looks like a small-handful of flowers, such as daisies, forget-me-nots or roses. When closed it has little or no resemblance to a fan, but when opened it proves to be made up of artificial daisies prettily mounted on sticks tinted a light green.

Collars of Arabian lace or other heavy variety are utilized in stylish neckwear for the street. A frill of chiffon or other soft material is added at the throat and about the outside edge, and with long ends of ribbon or the chiffon, one has as pretty and dainty an accessory as could be desired.

Parasol Painters.
Always quaint and pretty are the dainty little carrying shades. Elderly women especially appreciate their capability of being tilted exactly right, thanks to the joint.

A plain lace cover over a silk foundation is the usual thing. Tucks figure. Either a cluster to form a border, or in an all-over scheme. A lace or embroidery medallion may be applied to each eye. This is usually done that the parasol may be really a part of a costume.

Grotesque handles are not seen to any great extent. Very lovely are those terminating in the shape of a rose bud, a lily bud or other flower that lends itself.

These delicately enameled novelties are chosen to match the dress. Detachable covers may be admirable, but they seem to us about as sensible as detachable hat trimmings.

Strapped parasols are not a happy idea, the effect being clumsy. A jeweled network over a fine crystal ball forms a stunning handle. Clever little Dresden figures form attractive handles if a picture dress is to be worn.

A plain white sunshade is useful and pretty. Grass linen ones are the top of the vogue when carried with linen-colored rigs. Sun-and-rain umbrellas are, as usual, in evidence.—Philadelphia Record.

A Woman Politician.
Miss Bertha B. Fischer, says Lady's Pictorial, is the first lady who has qualified as a member of the Society of Certified Liberal Agents, and is the daughter of Colonel Bouwens Fischer, late of the Indian Staff Corps.

The society in which she has qualified for membership was established to diffuse knowledge of election laws, including registration among agents and others interested. Miss Fischer went up for examination in London last February, and she is now a fellow of the society. She thinks it is the duty of women to come forward to fill the posts now open for them, and considers that the closing of the doors to women by the London Borough Council bill and the present Education bill to be due to the apathy of women themselves. She is strongly of the opinion that the day will come when women will have the franchise, so that it is desirable that they should know something of registration law.

Though young, Miss Fischer is honorary secretary of the Southern Women's Liberal Association, has been for three years on the executive of the Portsmouth Liberal Association, a member of the Finance and Ward Committee. She has done a great deal of active election work.

Having the Way.
She knew enough. A popular young German gentleman has been calling at a certain house for about six months. He is charming, say those who are personally acquainted with him, and there is a big family of single daughters at the house where he calls. One day recently he paid a visit to the special girl he favored, whether with an eye to matrimony or not—anyhow, he was very nice to her and the girl came to the conclusion that it would be her duty to take him into camp.

"Do you speak German, Miss Lucy?" he asked as they sat in the parlor with the gas turned down and a pink lamp making everything color de rose.

"Me speak German; no!" she exclaimed. "I never thought of learning the language. It's too hard for me."

"Oh, you ought to speak it," he insisted. "The grandest language out of the most beautiful and elegant. I am astonished you never cared to master it."

"Oh," said the charmer, as an idea dawned on her, "I know enough to understand anything important. I can say one work in German splendidly."

"And what is that?" he asked, eagerly.

"See here," goggled the dear, innocent girl. "I can say—yes—in German beautifully—'I have no fault to find with you, dear girl, no indeed.'"

His Maternity.
Farmer Honk—I understand that the young city fellow that has been boardin' at Eli's rooming place died last night in sort of a peculiar manner.

Farmer Hornbeak—D'know as there was anything specially peculiar about it. He died dead, same as folks generally do.

Farmer Honk—Aw, you know what I mean—the cause of his death was peculiar.

Farmer Hornbeak—D'know as it was, either. He died of a combination of mushroom appetite and toadstool judgment—a pretty common failin' amongst city folks, I've noticed.—Judge.

Merrill's Foot Powder.
An absolute cure for all foot troubles. Guaranteed to stop all odor and excruciating perspiration. Brings red, burning, smarting, itching and sore feet to a perfectly normal condition. A superior toilet article for ladies. This powder does away with the use of dress shampoos. Druggists, or sent direct in handsome packages for six packages for \$5. Address: Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A golden opportunity doesn't always glitter. Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sore, Itching Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address: Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The largest coral reef in the world is the Australian Barrier reef, which is 1100 miles in length.

Conductor E. D. Loomis, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it. So d by Druggists, 75c.

Three-fourths of the people of Cuba depend for a livelihood upon the sugar crop.

PITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 391 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Some men never break themselves of bad habits until they find themselves broke.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

The woman who marries for spite discovers that revenge is not always sweet.

James Pilo's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thomas Bonanza, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1903.

Some men only put on their best manners when they dress to go out.

Libby's Natural Flavor Foods
Cooked Just Exactly Right, then put up in keeping cans. You get them at your grocer's. They are the best of their kind. They are ready to serve. You will never keep house without Libby's Food when you have a Libby's Food.

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

Free Test Treatment
If you have no faith in my method of treatment, send me a sample of your medicine for analysis. I will then send you a bottle of my medicine for a trial. If you are cured, you will never keep house without Libby's Food when you have a Libby's Food.

NEW PENNSYLVANIA LAW. Act of June 27, 1903. Copy certain survivors and their widows of the Indian War of 1812. We will sell you a copy of every good Contract Chain under this act. Act of July 12, 1893. Pension on the soldiers who served in the Confederate army, also who may be charged with bankruptcy on the part of the United States. For pension laws and full instructions, address the W. H. Wells Pension Agency, 1111 Building, 22 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C. Twenty years practice in Washington. Copies of the laws sent for 1 cent.

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"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Twelve years continuous service at the sick bed in some of our prominent hospitals, as well as at private homes, has given me varied experiences with the diseases of women. I have nursed some of the most distressing cases of inflammation and ulceration of the ovaries and womb. I have known that doctors used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound with their patients. I have advised my patients and friends to use it and have yet to hear of its failure to cure. Four years ago I had falling of the womb from straining in lifting a heavy patient, and knowing of the value of your Compound I began to use it at once, and in six weeks I was well once more, and have had no trouble since. I am most pleased to have had an opportunity to say a few words in praise of your Vegetable Compound, and shall take every occasion to recommend it."—MISS VIRGINIA GRANES.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

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I suffered untold misery for a period of over five years with a case of chronic dyspepsia. I would rise in the morning feeling drugged, miserable and unfit for work. For weeks I would be unable to eat one good meal. After eating I would swell and the oppression would almost drive me crazy. At times I would be troubled with spells of dizziness. Constant worry, reduced my weight until I was a shadow of my former self. I have been taking Ripans Tablets now for two months and am almost cured. My old symptoms have disappeared. I have gained 15 pounds over twelve pounds.

At druggists. The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 50 cents, contains a supply for a year.

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