A nervous, irritable mother, often on the verge of hysterics, is unfit to care for children; it ruins a child's disposition and reacts upon herself. The trouble between children and their mothers too often is due to the fact that the mother has some female weakness, and she is entirely unfit to bear the strain upon her nerves that governing a child involves; it is impossible for her to do anything calmly. She cannot help it, as her condition is due to suffering and shattered nerves caused by some derangement of the uterine system with backache, headache, and all kinds of pain, and she is on the verge of nervous prostration.

When a mother finds that she cannot be calm and quiet with her children, she may be sure that her condition needs attention, and she cannot do better than to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** This medicine will build up her system, strengthen her nerves, and enable her to calmly handle a disobedient child without a scene. The children will soon realize the difference, and seeing their mother quiet, will themselves become quiet.

**Mrs. May Brown, of Chicago, Ill., says:**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—'Honor to whom honor is due,' and you deserve both the thanks and honor of the mothers of America whom you have so blessedly helped and benefited. I have used **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** when I would feel run-down, nervous and irritable, or have any of the aches and pains which but few women escape, and I have found that it relieved me at once and gave me new strength. Several ladies, members of our Literary Union, speak in the highest praise of your Vegetable Compound, as they have been cured from serious female troubles. One lady, who thought she must submit to an operation, was cured without using anything in the world but **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash.** You have hosts of friends in Chicago, and if you came to visit our city we would delight to do you honor. Gratefully yours,—MRS. MAY BROWN, 57 Grant Place, Chicago, Ill.

**How Mrs. Pinkham Helped Mrs. McKinny.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to write and let you know the good you and your Vegetable Compound are doing. I had been sick ever since my first baby was born, and at the birth of my second, my doctor, as well as myself thought I should never live through it. After that menstruation never came regular, and when it came I suffered terribly. I also had womb and ovarian trouble. A friend of my husband's advised him to get **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** for me. At first I had no faith in it, but now nothing could induce me to be without it. Menstruation has become regular, and I feel like a new woman. Your medicine is a God-send to suffering women. I hope this letter will lead others to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** Yours truly, MRS. MILDRED MCKINNY, 28 Pearl St., San Francisco, Cal." (March 16, 1901).

**FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.**

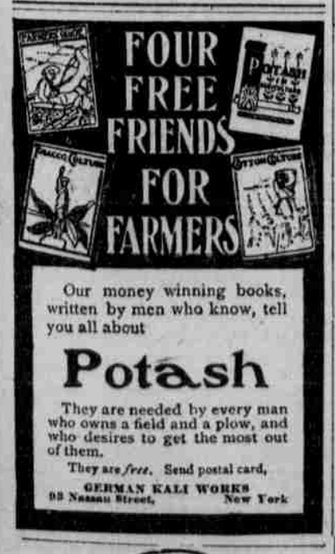
**If there is anything in your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. Address is Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and her advice is always helpful.**

**$5000 FORFEIT** if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.


Coal-chute men at Moberly, Mo., whose business it is to load and unload cars, have struck. They demand an increase in wages.


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


Kleptomania may not be a contagious disease, but it is taking.

**W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $3.50 SHOES** WHICH MAKE

W. L. Douglas shoes are the standard of the world.

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand Sewed Process) shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer.

**$10,000** REWARD will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.

**W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOES CANNOT BE EXCELLED.**

1899 sales, 1st 6 months, $1,103,820 | 1902 sales, 1st 6 months, $2,540,000

Best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, Nat. Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets used.

Caution! The genuine have W. L. DOUGLAS name and price stamped on bottom.

Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Catalog free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.


**The Minister Met His Match.**

Nannie was a great "kirk haun'," and it was unfortunate that she took a dislike to the new minister who came to the parish. In her opinion he was "licht," and he committed the, to her unpardonable offence of using notes in his sermon, and, worse than all, she entertained grave doubts as to his being altogether "soun" on certain knotty points of doctrine. It so happened that her manner to him was not very gracious when he visited her in the kitchen, as was his practice whenever he called at Baldinnie. On one of these occasions the minister, finding Nannie more than usually intractable, considered it his duty to address her, in an indirect way of course, on the danger of pride and stubbornness. Warming to his work, he did not notice the lapse of time, while she on her part sat before him with her eyes fixed on the floor, the picture of patient attention. Suddenly, his eye lighted on the clock in the corner, and he rose hurriedly to his feet. "Dear me," he exclaimed, "how the time has flown! I must apologize for detaining you so long, Nannie." The old woman, rising slowly to her feet, said, quietly, "Dinna fash yersel', sir. I hae been rale comfortable. It's seldom I hae the chance tae sit sae lang, an' wi' naething tae think aboot!" The feelings of the good man may be "better imagined than described."

**Humor in Horses.**

Only those who are unfamiliar with animals doubt that they have a sense of humor. Jimmy is a lively road horse who has ideas of his own and very original conceptions of what is amusing. One day the children had erected a small tent on the lawn, and sat within it drinking lemonade and playing that they were banditti. Jimmy walked softly up to the side of the tent and softly inserted his nose through a convenient slit, says Our Dumb Animals. Eyes and ears followed and, his head once within at the back of the unsuspicious reveries, Jimmy gave one tremendous sneeze, of that kind which is half a snort.

The banditti fell back in every direction and the horse, withdrawing himself from the tent, laughed silently to himself before going back to his grass-cropping. Jimmy's favorite amusement is that of scattering a flock of sheep. When he is feeding with them in the pasture he suddenly stops eating and then dashes among them, sending them scudding over the hillside. Then he stands watching them until they again settle to their nibbling, and after a short luncheon of his own repeats the pleasing diversion. Although this horse is the gentlest creature in the world, it pleases him exceedingly to frighten any one who has shown timidity in his presence.

Frank Gardner, the millionaire automobilist and turiman of America, has been in litigation with the Empress Eugenie about two portraits of Napoleon the Third, and Empress Eugenie won the suit. The court ordered the restoration of the portraits and some rare Sevres to the empress. The portraits are by the famous Winterhalter, and are now in Gardner's collection. Gardner bought them at an auction sale. The empress intends presenting the pictures to the Louvre.

## FARM MATTERS.

**Lime as a Fertilizer.**

Lime is not a commercial fertilizer in the strict sense, but an indirect fertilizer, which all farmers ought to be familiar with and use. Our farmers use lime once in about five years. They use it for two reasons: First, because they want it to act upon the insoluble plant food and make it available, and in the second place, it is good for sour land, land that has been farmed a good while and an acid has developed. Ten or twenty bushels of lime per acre will neutralize the acid. Sometimes clover does not grow well, and farmers say it probably needs lime.—Professor E. B. Voorhees, of New Jersey, to a Maine Institute.

**Feed Young Colts Carefully.**

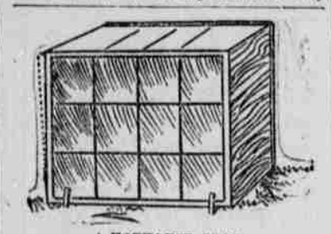
Young colts that have just been weaned should be fed very carefully. Give easily digested food, such as a mixture of oats and bran, good hay, bright corn fodder and the like. If corn is fed, it should be ground, as it is difficult for colts to properly chew hard kernels. The hay should be fine and well cured. A young colt's stomach gets out of order rather easily, and the best of feeds should be provided during the next three or four months. It will pay in the end, as the growth will be great, and the animal will get a good start. A vigorous colt when a year old will take care of itself without so much attention to the selection of feeds.

**Bleaching Old Combs.**

Old combs that have had brood reared in them for any length of time become very dark colored, and honey, no matter how clear it be, will become stained if stored in them. But these old combs are tough and make the best of extracting combs if properly treated. Lay them out in a rain, turning occasionally to get each side filled, and let them soak for awhile. Place them on a division board, one at a time, and give a quick, downward motion, which will throw nearly all the water out of the upper side. Turn the comb over and repeat. The water will be very dark and strong. Continue this operation of filling and soaking until the water runs clear. Use pure, soft water to pour on the combs if it does not rain.

**A Warm Coop.**

When the chicks are about twenty-four hours old, I put twenty with one hen and place them in a dry goods box which has an old window for the front so that in stormy weather they



A HOTHOUSE COOP.

can be shut up with just a crack for air. It has a good floor which is necessary for early chicks. In bright days I let them out in the middle of the day. The chicks are not fed before twenty-four hours old. Then they are given meal mixed with sour milk or water. Meal is never fed as soon as mixed, but is allowed some time to swell and is then fed warm. Chicks are fed four times a day until they weigh two pounds, and after they are a few weeks old cracked corn is fed at night. The accompanying illustration shows a picture of the coop.—Adaline W. James, in New England Homestead.

**Photography on the Farm.**

We are only just coming to understand the value of photography on the farm. For the young folks it has the highest interest, affording them a way of passing the time when other means of recreation fail. It is by no means wasted time and money to develop the artistic talent of the boys and girls in this way. Then, too, they are able to get representations of the farm buildings, the stock and the scenery about the old home which will prove of marked value in days to come.

But photography has still another form of worth to the farmer. A man near our home asked through the telephone the other day if we could spare one of our boys long enough to get the picture of some choice pigs he had for sale. A man in a distant part of the State wanted to buy one of them, but desired to see the markings before he decided whether to buy or not. The owner wished to send such a picture. Here is opened up a new value for the camera. If we have a cow or a horse or a calf or a lamb to sell, provided it be of some desirable stock, we may advertise it in the farm paper and follow the advertisement up with pictures of the animal we wish to dispose of. Such a picture might even be the means of selling still other stock than that particularly offered, for such advertisements pass through many hands and grow in value the further they go. Good outfits may now be procured at reasonable figures, and we look for a constantly increasing use of them as an adjunct to the farm equipment.—E. L. Vincent, in New York Tribune Farmer.

**Testing Fertilizers.**

It is a common practice for those who wish to test the question of whether it is profitable to use a commercial fertilizer or not, to try the experiment of planting or sowing equal strips of the same width, one with the fertilizer and the other without. We have seen many a field of wheat where the fertilizer had been sown with the seed going one way, and had been shut off in going the other way, thus leaving two strips of equal width, one with and the other without the fertilizer. In almost, if not quite, every case there was gain enough to show a profit after paying the cost of the fertilizer. This test suited the fertilizer manufacturers and their agents very well. It looked like a fair trial, and usually resulted in an increased demand for the fertilizer another season. But it was not a fair test for all that. We will assume that the fertilizer stimulated the growth of both stalk and root where it was used, as we should expect it to do. The greater root growth has the power to reach out into the other territory and rob the other plants of the natural resources of the soil. The greater stalk growth may overshadow it while heading out, and the crop on the unfertilized soil did not come up to the usual capacity of that land for production, and could not. A fairer test would be to take from five to seven bouts of the drill or rows in other crops, with the fertilizer and the same number without, and then compare the results on the three centre rows or strips in each plat. We have little doubt but that the results even then would show a profit in using the fertilizer, but it would give a better and more accurate answer to the question, "How much increase is due to the use of the fertilizer?" The strips left untested would at least take the question of soil robbing by more vigorous roots out of the test.—Boston Cultivator.

**Seed Potatoes.**

So far as known, the fungus which causes the common "rust" or late blight and rot of potatoes, lives over winter only in the potato tubers. It is, of course, possible that it may exist in a resting stage in the soil or the blighted vines or decayed tubers, but most persistent search has failed to discover this. If this belief is correct, and the only place where the fungus lives through the winter is in the infected tubers, then the development of the disease each succeeding year is a direct result of the planting of some such infected tubers. All observations are in harmony with this explanation.

The unusually early and general development of the fungus the past summer is thus explained, for there was enough of the rot in the autumn of 1901 to cause the widespread infection of the tubers from which the seed of 1902 was selected. It follows that the still worse development of rot this season is prophetic of a disastrous occurrence of this disease in 1903, providing soil and weather conditions next summer are at all favorable.

The practical question is, what can be done to lessen this danger? There is no method known of disinfecting such diseased seed. Surface washes are useless, for the fungus is safely housed in the depths of the living potato tissue—and any known means of killing the fungus by chemicals will kill the potato also.

It has been suggested that heating the seed potatoes six hours or longer at 108 degrees F., or thereabouts, dry heat, would kill the fungus without injury to the potato. This has not been fully demonstrated, and would not prove practical to most farmers in case it is reliable.

The Vermont Experiment Station authorities can only recommend two things as practical. The first is that unusual pains be taken this autumn to secure and preserve for next year's seed purposes, early-planted potatoes grown on light, well-drained soil, which escaped the blight, or else those from fields so well sprayed as to be protected. The second is that next summer every potato grower be prepared beforehand with spraying outfit and chemicals ready for prompt application of the bordeaux mixture when needed. Even in so discouraging a season as the last one this remedy has proved perfectly effective when used promptly and thoroughly. In the well-sprayed fields at the Vermont Station at Burlington, a considerable portion of the vines were still green and growing on October 1, and preliminary diggings have shown practically no rot.—American Cultivator.

**Farm Gates That Will Not Sag.**

The tendency to sag may be overcome in a great measure if the weight of the gate is made to rest evenly upon both posts. The accompanying illustration shows a gate of this character. It has two latches, one near the top and one near the bottom, which gives it greater firmness and security against all kinds of farm stock. Its one important feature is the latches are immovable. The catches, which are of hard wood and are firmly spiked to

the post, are not deep; that is, the notch which receives the latch is not over an inch deep. When the gate is closed the spring of the gate, with the slight play in the hinges, permits the end to rise sufficiently for the latches to drop into their place. In this way the weight of the gate is supported equally on both posts and there is no tendency to drag one over toward the other. To open it the end must be lifted a little, which will release both catches, and it will then swing on the hinges.

The gate itself may be made in the barn, and will furnish good employment for a rainy day. I use undressed pine or spruce for the purpose, making bottom board ten inches wide and the others five inches. The end battens should be double; that is, there should be one on each side, holding the horizontal boards between them. The middle batten and the brace may be single, the latter being notched into the ends as shown. Small bolts may be purchased very cheaply now, if bought by the package, and it is better to use them freely than to trust to nailing the gate together. I use for the purpose one-fourth-inch carriage bolts, placing a washer under each nut and drawing the nuts down snugly. It keeps a gate in good condition much longer than nails will. The latches must be of oak or other strong wood, for they support half the weight, and if it chances to blow to, they get the banging. The gate itself is four feet wide and eleven feet long, which is a convenient proportion for ordinary purposes. For posts I use chestnut, cut in the winter, peeled in the spring and thoroughly seasoned in the sun before being set. I ought perhaps to add that with all this precaution against sagging, it is still best to set the posts very deep and tamp the earth about them as solidly as possible. A gate post cannot be too well set.—Charles E. Benton, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Of travelers on French railways, only 5.4 per cent. go first class; 30.4 per cent. take second, and 64.2 third.

**"Judgment Fled to British Beasts."**

A remarkable story of animal perception has been told by Mr. Frank Bostock, who may be considered an authority on wild animals in captivity. "I once had a trainer," Mr. Bostock says, "an old Irishman, who had served in a British regiment in India, and who knew the ways of tigers in every detail. He taught three of them to do more work in the arena than I have ever seen done by any other tigers. I have seen him sitting down between two of them at rest times during rehearsals and examining their claws to see if any of them were sore or split. Any one who has ever tried that with even a house cat knows that it strikes the feline nature as an unwarrantable familiarity; but they never did more than show their teeth and whine, and that half in playfulness. One day the old fellow got very drunk—the first time in his life, to my knowledge. Before he was noticed, he had gone into the cage with his tigers and fallen in a heap on the floor. The other keepers made several attempts to take him out of the cage, but it was at once apparent that to do so meant a bitter and bloody fight with the tigers. They guarded him all night in his drunken slumber. But the next time he put them to work they balked, and he could neither persuade nor drive them. They had ceased to trust him, or something of that sort, and his usefulness with them was at an end for ever."

**Smoked Himself to Death.**

A most fantastic story is that of the strange and slow suicide of the Baron Bela Olnvi at Pest in the year 1875. The baron was supposed to be very wealthy. He had a wife and six children. He had lost his money in speculation, but this was not known. He went to Paris and insured his life for one hundred thousand gulden each in five companies. He returned to Pest, and his habits began to change. He absented himself from home for long periods every day. From the picture of health he began to droop and pine away. In ten months he died of what the doctors called galloping consumption. The insurance companies were suspicious, and their detectives unearthed a most wonderful plot.

This nobleman was discovered to have hired a small room in a remote and mean portion of the city. It was broken into and found to be furnished with a comfortable sofa, a table, two chairs and two chests. In one of these were found a comfortable dressing gown, a pair of loose Turkish trousers, a fez and a dozen long pipes. In the other were found about two hundred strong Havana cigars and a half pound of common smoking tobacco. From the wrappers found in the bottom of the chest it would appear that in less than eight months the nobleman had smoked about thirty-five hundred cigars and about one hundred pounds of tobacco, having deliberately poisoned himself with nicotine.

**Two Sections of Land for Burro.**

The land in some parts of Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas not yet watered by irrigation and void of trees is of extreme sterility, a square mile or section in some instances being considered almost an encumbrance.

A stranger in the town of D——, was seen to ride out toward the farm of a man named Brown. He was mounted on a specimen of that comical and lovable animal, the burro—a kind of donkey which can be bought at prices ranging from fifty cents to five dollars.

The next morning Mr. Brown was seen riding into town on the stranger's burro, ad in answer to the queries of his friends, said:—

"Waal, that stranger who came out to see me yesterday wanted to go in the farming business, and finally persuaded me into swapping the house and one section of land, even, for this burro. When I found the fellow couldn't write, I wrote two sections in the deed of transfer instead of one. These tenderfoots better stay back East."

**The Blood.**

The blood is life. We derive from the blood life, power, beauty and reason, as the doctors have been saying from time immemorial. A healthy body, a fresh appearance, and generally all the abilities we possess depend on that source of life. It is therefore the duty of every sensible man to keep the blood as pure and normal as possible. Nature, in its infinite wisdom, has given us a thermometer indicating the state of the blood, which appeals to our reason by giving notice of its impurity. Small eruptions of the skin, to which we scarcely pay any attention, headache, ringing noises in the ears, lassitude, sleeplessness, are generally a sign that the blood is not in its normal state, but is filled with noxious substances. These symptoms deserve our full attention. If more attention were paid to those symptoms, and steps taken to remove them then many illnesses from which we suffer would become unknown, and the human body would become stronger and healthier. Attention therefore should be paid to those warning signs, and the blood can be purified and poisonous substances removed from it by the use of Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Drops, discovered more than 60 years ago.

There are 2655 counties in the United States. Texas has the largest number, 246, and Delaware the smallest number, three.


FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.


The yearly export of silks from Switzerland is valued at nearly $20,000,000.


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


Six million pineapples are grown for shipment in the Bahamas annually.


PUTNAM FADELESS DYES cost but 10 cents per package.


Cabmen in Berlin are on duty a little over fifteen hours a day.


**Coughs**

"My wife had a deep-seated cough for three years. I purchased two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, large size, and it cured her completely."
J. H. Burge, Macon, Col.

Probably you know of cough medicines that relieve little coughs, *all coughs, except deep ones!*

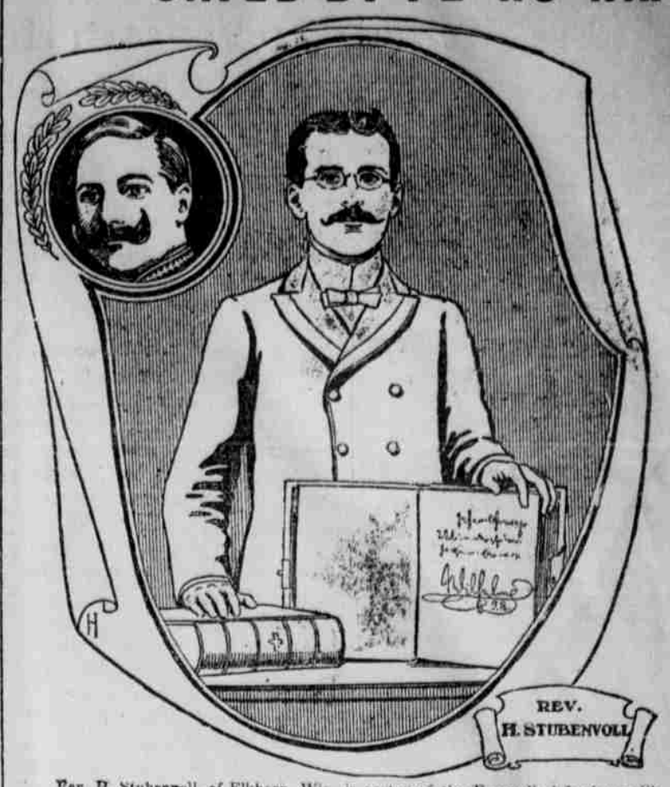
The medicine that has been curing the worst of deep coughs for sixty years is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.



**A PASTOR WHO WAS BEFRIENDED BY AN EMPEROR SAVED BY PE-RU-NA.**




Rev. H. Stubenvoll, of Elkhorn, Wis., is pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church, of that place. Rev. Stubenvoll is the possessor of two Bibles presented to him by Emperor William of Germany. Upon the fly leaf of one of the Bibles the Emperor has written in his own handwriting a text.

This honored pastor, in a recent letter to the Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, says concerning their famous catarrh remedy, Peruna:

*The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.*

*Gentlemen: "I had hemorrhages of the lungs for a long time, and all despaired of me. I took Peruna and was cured. It gave me strength and courage, and made healthy, pure blood. It increased my weight, gave me a healthy color, and I feel well. It is the best medicine in the world. If everyone kept Peruna in the house it would save many from death every year."—H. STUBENVOLL.*

Thousands of people have catarrh who would be surprised to know it, because it has been called some other name than catarrh. The fact is catarrh is catarrh wherever located, and another fact which is of equally great importance is that Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.


The man who doesn't hit the mark every time isn't a failure by a long shot.


**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 surface.

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. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.


Japan has an avenue of trees fifty miles long, extending from the town of Namada to Nikko.


**Cascarets** 10c. 25c. 50c. All Druggists
CANDY CATHARTIC
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."

**HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL FOR SORES, ULCERS**
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

**DROPSY** NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

**PISO'S CURE FOR** CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. **CONSUMPTION**

**Rheumacide**

**The Standard Rheumatic Remedy.**

**STANDARD** because able physicians declare that it is the only absolute cure for rheumatism in its various forms. A prominent physician recently said: "I have never been able to write a prescription that will cure rheumatism, owing to the fact that the usual remedies do incalculable harm to the digestive organs. RHEUMACIDE completely overcomes this difficulty—benefits rather than injures the organs of digestion—hence it can be taken for an indefinite period, or as long as need be, to effect a permanent cure."

*The Doctor quoted covers the case exactly. "Rheumacide" is absolutely harmless.*

All Druggists, $1.00, or expressage prepaid.
Bobbitt Chemical Co., • • Baltimore Md., U. S. A.

**WINCHESTER**
FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS
"New Rival" "Leader" "Repeater"

IF you are looking for reliable shotgun ammunition, the kind that shoots where you point your gun, buy Winchester Factory Loaded Shotgun Shells: "New Rival," loaded with Black powder; "Leader" and "Repeater," loaded with Smokeless. Insist upon having Winchester Factory Loaded Shells, and accept no others.
ALL DEALERS KEEP THEM

**POSITIONS SECURED**
FOR GRADUATES. We pay students railroad fare. 1,266 graduates in business. Write for Special Terms. MASSEY BUSINESS COLLEGES, Richmond, Va.-Birmingham, Ala.

**R·I·P·A·N·S**

For twenty years I had been a sufferer from bronchial troubles accompanied with a hacking cough. I at times suffered from extreme nervous prostration. About four years ago I began taking Ripans Tabules, and since then I have used them pretty constantly. I rarely retire at night without taking my Tabule, and I find they keep my digestive organs (which naturally are weak) in good order, and they also allay any tendency to nervousness and make me sleep.

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

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER IT PAYS

**Capsicum Vaseline**
Put up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once and relieve headache and sciatica.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO.
17 State Street, New York City.

NEW PENSION LAWS. Act of June 27, 1902 provides some certain soldiers and their widows of the Indian Wars from 1847 to 1861. We will pay $5.00 for every good Contract Claim under this act. Act of July 1, 1902 pensions certain soldiers who had prior confederate service, also who may be charged with desertion. No pension, no fee. Advice, Blanks and full instructions, address the W. E. Will Pension Agency, Wills Building, 813 Louisiana Ave., Washington, D. C. Twenty years practice in Washington. Copies of the laws sent for 2 cents.