His Health Was Wrecked, Pe-ru-na Gave New Life.

HON. JOHN TIGHE.

Assemblyman Tighe's letter should be read by every brain worker leading a strenuous life.

Hon. John Tighe, No. 98 Remsen St., Cohoes, N. Y., Member of Assembly from the Fourth District, Albany County, N. Y., writes as follows:

"Peruna has my hearty indorsement as a restorative tonic of superior merit. At times when I have been completely broken down from excess of work, so that my faculties seemed actually at a standstill, Peruna has acted as a healing restorer, starting the machinery of mind and body afresh with new life and energy.

"I recommend it to a man tired in mind and body as a tonic superior to anything I know of and well worthy serious consideration."—J. Tighe.

Excess of work, so common in our country, causes impaired nerves, leading to catarrh and catarrhal nervousness—a disease that is responsible for half of all nervous troubles.

Peruna cures this trouble because it 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, O.

Quickly Married and Settled.

The record of getting married and settled in short order went all to smash in Bangor last week, when Frank Reeves, an ex-policeman of Machias, and Mrs. Laura Mace of Ellsworth, bought a house, furniture to furnish it, were married, and ate their first meal in the new house inside of five hours from the time they arrived in Bangor.

Ready to Be Tempted.

What would a Christian do with Rocefeller's wealth? asks the Pittsburg Post. Well, we can't say much on the hypothetical case, but if some one will arrange a transfer of a large slice of that oily lucre to us we stand ready to present the world with an object lesson on the subject.—Atlanta Herald.

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.

And now George Meredith has indited an ode to the Czar.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Yale's football team made $70,000 last season.

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

Danjiro, the great Japanese tragedian, is also a most skilful dancer.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

There are nearly 5000 railway grade crossings in the United States.

MILK CRUST ON BABY

Lost All His Hair—Scratched Till Blood Ran—Grateful Mother Tells of His Cure by Cuticura For 75c.

"When our baby boy was three months old he had the milk crust very badly on his head, so that all the hair came out, and it itched so bad he would scratch until the blood ran. I got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment. I applied the Cuticura and put a thin cap on his head, and before I had used half of the box it was entirely cured, his hair commenced to grow out nicely again, and he has had no return of the trouble. (Signed) Mrs. H. P. Holmes, Ashland, Or."

A full-grown elephant can carry three tons on its back.

FREE TO OUR READERS.

Botanic Blood Balm for the Blood.

If you suffer from ulcers, eczema, scrofula, blood poison, cancer, eating sores, itching skin, pimples, boils, bone pains, swellings, rheumatism, catarrh, or any blood or skin disease, we advise you to take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.). Especially recommended for old, obstinate, deep-seated cases, cures where all else fails, heals every sore, makes the blood pure and rich, gives the skin the rich glow of health. Druggists, $1 per large bottle, 3 bottles $2.50, 6 bottles $5.00, express prepaid. Sample sent free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in sealed letter. Medicine sent at once, prepaid.

One hundred lives were lost in making the Simplon tunnel.

HEADACHE

"My father had been a sufferer from sick headache for the last twenty-five years and never found any relief until he began taking your Cascarets. Since he has begun taking Cascarets he has never had the headache. They have entirely cured him. Cascarets do what you recommend them to do. I will give you the privilege of using his name." E. M. Dickson, 1139 Resiner St., W. Indianapolis, Ind.

Best For The Bowels

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 308

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER IT PAYS

If afflicted with weak, sore, red EYES use Thompson's Eye Water

The Farm

Choosing the Boar.

The choice of the boar is of greatest importance, for it must not be forgotten that the sire is half the herd. In the case of young boars, the age of the animal must always be borne in mind. It is very difficult to judge boars at from three to five months old. When purchasing a boar of this age it is therefore very desirable to see his sire and dam. If, so far as can be judged in his as yet immature state, the young boar possesses the characteristics sought for, and an inspection of his parents shows them to be of the desired type, the probability is all in favor of the animal developing along the same lines.

Fitting the Soil For Crops.

When I was a boy my father used to say, "Well, H., this land is well adapted for corn, potatoes, or beans, and I think we better break up a piece and try it."

Sometimes the pieces thus selected were pretty thoroughly pitted with large rocks not easily removed, to say nothing of an abundance of small stones, thus making it a difficult matter to turn over the sod nicely.

As we had only a common A-harrow to pulverize with in those days, there was considerable backache invested in the crops we raised. Very often good crops were obtained, notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions; but as I look back upon that time it seems as if it was a good way to make a boy disgusted with farm work.

Removing large stones with a good team is pleasant enough, and picking up small ones is certainly a paradise compared with trying to raise crops where large and small are permitted to remain on the lot during plowing and cultivation.

I am not sure that farmers would ever have given up the cultivation of such rough lots had not Western competition forced them to it.

It is certainly an expensive luxury nowadays for a farmer to hire and pay good wages and do much hand work.

Improved implements in recent years have very much lessened the backache of the olden time, and those old times were not good times either. Farmers returning from work at night often had the appearance of rainbows, minus the gay colors.

Repairs amount to considerable when expensive implements are used on rough lots. To make a good job everything in the way should be removed. This takes time and money, but it is a satisfaction to see an acre nicely cleared, highly fertilized, with a crop on it, showing by signs not to be mistaken that at harvest time the ledger will show a balance on the right side.

Fertilizers cost considerable, and one sometimes draws only a Hibernian dividend after using his best efforts to make a success.

It is still more expensive to cultivate a large area with a small amount of fertilizer; the results are pretty sure to show the truthfulness of "He that soweth sparingly shall reap sparingly," to say nothing of the mortification of the owner at seeing a poor crop.

The excellent results usually obtained by using liberally of high grade phosphate for nearly all kinds of garden truck, are, no doubt, in a measure, owing to its being so thoroughly comminuted. Fine gardens cannot readily and quickly find suitable nourishment in large lumps of stable manure.

If it is true that plants take their nourishment only in liquid form, it becomes a matter of the first importance what the mechanical condition of the manure applied may be.

If one has a disk harrow, and a firm, smooth piece of land near the barn, the condition of the stable manure can be improved by spreading as much as desired for garden truck, and giving it a thorough going over with the harrow before using.

The commercial fertilizer can be thoroughly incorporated with the manure by this operation if one wishes. If one can afford the money it is usually better to use the stable manure elsewhere, and apply the phosphate for garden truck. The labor of keeping out weeds is much lessened.

Very many farmers spread considerable manure on their mowings in the spring.

Where no manure spreader is available it is evident that improving the mechanical condition of the manure by the use of a disk harrow as above indicated would result in a more even stand of the grass. Handling the manure twice would, of course, add to the expense.—Henry J. Veits, in Massachusetts Ploughman.

Chicks Dying in the Shell.

There have been volumes written recently in the Poultry and Agricultural Press regarding the cause of chicks dying in the shell near "pipping" time. Some authorities claiming one thing being the cause and others claiming something else. My opinion is that no finite mind has as yet been able to fathom this great mystery. All authorities are willing to admit that the trouble may be due to various causes, viz: Too much heat, too little heat, eggs from over fat hens, low fertility or weak parentage. My opinion is that the chief cause of chicks dying in shell that are artificially incubated is principally over-heating eggs the first thirty-six hours of incubation. Many operators are over anxious to rush up the heat, when eggs are first placed in the egg chamber. While we prefer to run the temperature, yet we would prefer to run the temperature at 102 degrees and not above 103 degrees the first week, and gradually increase the heat as the hatch progresses. In this way we can get out a larger per cent. than to run low or high, or even, or uneven temperature, and at same time avoid such a great mortality of chicks dying in the shell. Eggs should never be placed in the incubator until the operator gets full control of the heat. It seems as if the best makes of incubators sometimes become unruly and prone to have their own way, apparently possessing a good supply of rains. We have worked with incubators for three days and nights in order to get full control of the temperature, before entrusting eggs to them. Another difficulty that must be overcome by the amateur operator, and more experienced as well, is to not be so radical in regard to not opening the door to the egg chamber, for fear a little fresh air will prove fatal to the embryo chick. Fresh air is the essence of all living things. We open the doors to the egg chamber two, and sometimes three times, a day in order for the eggs to obtain a sufficient amount of pure fresh air, and when eggs are being turned we are in no great hurry. Those small things are in favor of a good hatch, and should not be overlooked. However the doors of the egg chamber should not be foolishly opened to please the mere curiosity of visitors, especially near the "pipping" period. Sudden cold air on the chicks at this time is very dangerous, and the doors should be closed constantly during this period. When chicks die in the shell when incubated by natural hens the cause is evidently due to low vitality of the parent stock, resulting from being pushed all winter for eggs, by hot stimplating foods or by a weak condition caused from disease of some kind. The real cause of chicks dying in shell probably will never be overcome. However, as yet, it is merely theoretical, and a great problem to overcome; therefore the best solution in order to obtain a satisfactory hatch, is to have all things corresponding as nearly as possible with Nature's laws. Angels can do no more.—J. C. Clipp, in Indiana Farmer.

Ideal House For Poultry.

The poultry house represented in the accompanying illustration is that in use at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College at Truro. It has a double roof. The light is admitted through a large window in the front of each individual pen; it is hinged at the top and swings up to open as shown in Fig. 1. The

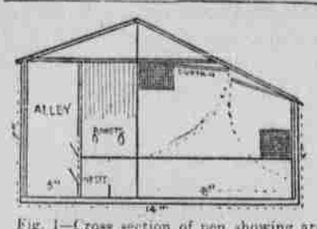

Fig. 1—Cross section of pen showing arrangement of alley, roosts, scratching floor, curtain, window, etc.

window reaches within about fifteen inches of the floor, in order that the sun may shine on all parts of the floor. It is desirable to have the dust-bath stationed immediately below the window. The distinguishing feature of this house is the alleyway, which runs the entire length along the back

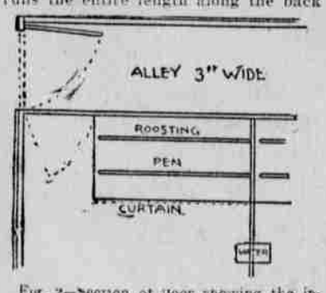

Fig. 2—Section of floor showing the interior arrangement.

wall. From this passage the drop boards are cleaned and the eggs collected. The north side of the building is sided with three-ply boards and two of building paper, the rest with two plies of boards and one of paper.

This style of house may be extended any desired length. The roosting pens are separated by boards, and the scratching part by wire netting above a board fifteen inches high. The fowls of two pens are watered from one vessel which extends through the partition as shown in Fig. 2.—Montreal Herald.

The Advantages of Subsoiling.

Subsoil tillage consists in breaking and fining the subsoil, without bringing it to the surface. It is not always advisable or profitable, but is sometimes useful. It is most likely to prove useful in well-drained soils, where the subsoil is hard and dry. It cannot be recommended for wet land. If attempted where the subsoil is wet and clayey, there is a tendency to puddling the clay, which does more harm than good. When, however, there is adequate underdrainage, natural or artificial, breaking up, mellowing and loosening the subsoil proves useful, because it enables the water to percolate through the soil more freely, results in better aeration of the subsoil, and deepens that portion of the soil in which roots can healthfully develop. Roots follow the line of least resistence. If the soil be mellow to the full depth required by such crops as carrots, beets and parsnips, they will develop well-shaped, symmetrical and smooth roots, but if the subsoil be hard the roots will be stunted and deformed. Subsoiling is most likely to prove useful for root crops and fruit trees.

Subsoiling is performed by means of a plow especially designed for the purpose.

Two teams are required in order to carry on the work to advantage. The first team is for the ordinary plow, the second for the subsoil plow, which is used in the furrow behind the common plow. The power required for the subsoil plow of course varies widely, with the soil and the depth at which the plow is worked. It may not be greater than that required for the common plow, but it is sometimes four times as much, in which case four or more horses may be needed.—A Reader, in Indiana Farmer.

He Had to Do It.

"I new Reuben," she said, kindly, patting him on the shoulder after the guests had gone, "I hope you won't feel hurt or think I'm stuck up just because I live in the city, but—but won't you please not tuck your napkin in under your chin again the way you did this evening—at least not when we have guests at dinner?"

"My gracious, Lizzie," he replied, "I don't see nothin' wrong about that. A feller has to save his shirt and collar some way, and that blamed barber you got me to go to this mornin' trimmed my whiskers so close they don't ketch a thing."—Chicago Record-Herald.

GAS AND WATER.

IS ONE AS NECESSARY AS THE OTHER?

Citizens of Large Cities Say It Is.

New York, June 13.—In the recent agitation here about the price of gas, the demand for lower rates was supported by the argument that every resident is as dependent upon a supply of gas as upon a supply of good water.

It has come to pass that the day laborer uses gas as his only fuel for cooking, because of economy, and the rich man uses gas on account of its convenience. Gas for lighting, with modern improvements in burners, is cheaper, better and more satisfactory than any other kind of light. Gas sells at $1.00 per thousand cubic feet in large cities, and from that to as high as $3.00 in smaller towns.

The consumer of gas in the country uses Acetylene (pronounced a-set-a-lene), and each user makes his own gas and is independent of Gas and Electric Companies. Acetylene is a more perfect illuminant than the gas sold by the big gas companies in the cities, and the cost to the smallest user is about the equivalent of city gas at 85 cents per thousand.

Acetylene is the modern artificial light, the latest addition to the many inventions that have become daily necessities.

The light from an acetylene flame is soft, steady and brilliant, and in quality is only rivaled by the sun's rays. If water and a solid material known as Calcium Carbide are brought into contact, the immediate result is the making of this wonderful gas. The generation of acetylene is so simple that experience or even apparatus is not necessary to make it. If it is desired to make it for practical lighting, and to keep it for immediate use, then a small machine called an "Acetylene Generator" is employed. There are many responsible concerns making acetylene generators. In practice this gas is distributed in small pipes throughout buildings, grounds or entire cities and towns in the same manner as ordinary city gas. Acetylene is the only satisfactory means of lighting isolated buildings located in the country or suburbs at a distance from city gas or electric plants.

NERVE SAVED STEVE BRODIE.

Charley Mitchell Thought Better of Intended Chastisement.

The presence in New York of Mitchell, once boxing champion of England, recalls an incident in the strenuous career of the late "Steve" Brodie, who jumped from the Brooklyn bridge nearly a score of years ago to glory, prosperity and histrionic fame. Brodie visited London in the early nineties where Mitchell, playing the part of cicerone one night, introduced the Bowery boy at the Spooferies club, a resort for prize fighters, horse jockies and their kind, where the festivities are seldom concluded before daylight and the police have more than once been called upon to restrain merriment.

In the course of a general conversation the English fighter happened to make some adverse comment upon the then mighty John L. Sullivan, which called forth a sarcastic remark from Brodie with reference to Mitchell's abilities as a sprinter while in the ring with the American champion.

With an oath the Englishman gave the smaller man a push that sent him reeling ten feet backward, and then rushed upon him to administer correction for the other's temerity. Brodie was due for a fearful bruising, but the Bowery boy was equal to the occasion. He was erect on his feet with a pistol in his hand when the prize fighter reached him. Putting the weapon under the other's nose, he remarked calmly:

"You t'ink you're goin' to make a reputation off lickin' Steve Brodie, don't yer? Well, you just hit me once and there'll be a lot in the papers about it, but you won't read it."

Fully appreciating the inutility of post-mortem notoriety, Mitchell explained that he was only joking, and the incident was closed.—New York Times.

Author's Eccentricities.

While traveling from Washington to New York recently Ernest Thompson Seaton, the animal writer and artist, was seated directly behind two passengers who were discussing literature and the impractical side of men who dabbled in paint and ink. Suddenly, as he relates, he was attracted by overhearing his own name mentioned.

"Take this fellow Seton-Thompson, or Thompson-Seton, whichever his name is this season," remarked one of the men. "According to a friend of mine who knew him in Paris some years ago, he must need a guardian. Why? Listen. He showed my friend around his studio in which, among other things, was a larder consisting of a row of shelves. On the top shelf were crackers, on the next were sardines, and on the third were a number of eggs on each of which was painted:

"'This is cocked.'"—New York Times.

Wear Their Babies' Teeth.

Sig. Mascagni and his wife wear curious fobs on their watches. The fobs are Italian silver pieces, each punctured with six round holes. In Signora Mascagni's these are hung with the five yearly first teeth of her little daughter, and upon her husband's coin are suspended those of one of their sons. "Why not?" said Signora Mascagni, through an interpreter, "they are very much dearer to me than any one's jewels."

In a copy of the Old Farmer's Almanack, printed about 1800, we find the following article on "the prevention and extinction of fires": "Never read in bed by candle light, especially if your bed be surrounded by curtains. Strictly forbid the use of segars in your family at all times, but especially after night. . . . There is good reason to suppose a house was lately set on fire by a half-consumed segar, which a woman suddenly threw away to prevent being detected in the unhealthy and offensive practice of smoking."

THREE YEARS AFTER.

Eugene E. Larlo, of 751 Twentieth avenue, ticket seller in the Union station, Denver, Col., says: "You are at liberty to repeat what I first stated through our Denver papers about Doan's Kidney Pills in the summer of 1896, for I have had no reason in the interim to change my opinion of the remedy. I was subject to severe attacks of backache, always aggravated if I sat long at a desk. Doan's Kidney Pills absolutely stopped my backache. I have never had a pain or a twinge since."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box.

ATE EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM

Prisoner Stops Trial by Chewing and Swallowing a Forged Check.

The Kings county court was thrown into disorder and dismay, says a Seattle special to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, when the prisoner at the bar, H. R. McTavish, ate all the evidence in the case on trial. McTavish was being tried on a charge of forging a $15 check. The check lay on the trial table, marked "exhibit A." McTavish sat beside his counsel, who was engaged in cross-examining a witness for the prosecution.

The case was going against McTavish when his eye fell on the check, which was about to be introduced in evidence. Like a half-starved man and with a look of hunger in his eye, the prisoner pounced upon "exhibit A" and chewed it to pulp.

With soulful satisfaction he gulped it down. The prosecution was in consternation, for its main piece of evidence was gone, and demanded that a stomach pump be used forthwith. While the lawyers argued pro and con, the prisoner calmly picked his teeth with a whittled match, plainly the master of the situation. The defense argued that the ball of paper in the defendant's stomach could in no wise be construed as documentary evidence, and that a dismissal was proper.

The case of the state of Washington against H. R. McTavish is now in statu quo pending the untangling of the legal question involved from the defendant's impromptu luncheon.

"Exclamatory" All-Right.

While the oil excitement was at its height in Texas several years ago John W. Gates put up at a hotel in Beaumont where colored girls are employed as waitresses.

At the dinner table, on the evening of his arrival, wishing to be pleasant to the girl, who had taken great pains to see that he had everything he wanted, he turned to her and said, not knowing whether she was married or not: "How is your husband, Eliza?"

"He ain't much bettah, Sah," replied the girl.

"Oh, then he's been sick. What's the matter with him," asked Mr. Gates.

"Why, de doctah say he got exclamatory rheumatism, Sah."

"Exclamatory rheumatism! You mean inflammatory, don't you? Exclamatory means to cry out," said Mr. Gates.

"Dat's jes' it, Sah. Dat's jes' it. He do nuthin' but cry out all de time."—New York Times.

How Spiders Make Love.

The courtship of the Saitis pulex, a spider, is described by an expert in insect life as a most elaborate exhibition of skill and grace in dancing. Balancing his body on his long legs, he moves in a semi-circle for about two inches, and then reversing the position twists and turns in the opposite direction, repeating this grotesque figure scores of times, and pausing every few minutes to rock from side to side, and to bend his brilliant legs, so that they may be brought into full view of his admiring mate.

A similar display, but with varied antics, marks the love-making of other sorts of spiders, but this manner of courting is not without its risks, and it may often happen that the lively suitor, if he prolongs his performance, or shows off his points of perfection too persistently, is suddenly seized and devoured by his more muscular mate.

FEED YOUNG GIRLS.

Must Have Right Food While Growing

Great care should be taken at the critical period when the young girl is just merging into womanhood that the diet shall contain all that is upbuilding, and nothing harmful.

At that age the structure is being formed and if formed of a healthy, sturdy character, health and happiness will follow; on the other hand unhealthy cells may be built in and a sick condition slowly supervene which, if not checked, may ripen into a chronic disease and cause life-long suffering.

A young lady says:

"Coffee began to have such an effect on my stomach a few years ago, that I was compelled to quit using it. It brought on headaches, pains in my muscles, and nervousness.

"I tried to use tea in its stead, but found its effects even worse than those I suffered from coffee. Then for a long time I drank milk alone at my meals, but it never helped me physically, and at last it palled on me. A friend came to the rescue with the suggestion that I try Postum Coffee.

"I did so, only to find at first that I didn't fancy it. But I had heard of so many persons who had been benefited by its use that I persevered, and when I had it brewed right found it grateful in flavor and soothing and strengthening to my stomach. I can find no words to express my feeling of what I owe to Postum Food Coffee!

"In every respect it has worked a wonderful improvement—the headaches, nervousness, the pains in my side and back, all the distressing symptoms yielded to the magic power of Postum. My brain seems also to share in the betterment of my physical condition; it seems keener, more alert and brighter. I am, in short, in better health now than I ever was before, and I am sure I owe it to the use of your Postum Food Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Railway Rate Legislation.

At the biennial convention of the Order of Railway Conductors, recently held at Portland, Oregon, resolutions were unanimously adopted voicing their sentiments as to the effect of proposed railway rate legislation on the 1,300,000 railroad employes, whom they in part represented. These resolutions "indorse the attitude of President Roosevelt in condemning secret rebates and other illegalities, and commend the attitude of the heads of American railways, who, with practical unanimity, have joined with the President on this question." They then respectfully point out to Congress the "inadvisability of legislation vesting in the hands of a commission power over railway rates, now lower by far in the United States than in any other country," because such regulation would "result in litigation and confusion and inevitably tend to an enforced reduction in rates, irrespective of the question of the ability of the railroads to stand the reduction, especially in view of the increased cost of their supplies and materials." They further protested against such power being given to the present Interstate Commission because "the proposed legislation is not in harmony with our idea of American jurisprudence, inasmuch as it contemplates that a single body shall have the right to investigate, indict, try, condemn and then enforce its decisions at the cost of the carriers, pending appeal, which is manifestly inequitable."

The conductors base their demand for only such legislation, if any, as would "secure and insure justice and equity and preserve equal rights to all parties concerned" on the ground that the low cost of transportation "is the result of the efficiency of American railway management and operation which have built up the country through constant improvement and development of territory, while at the same time recognition has been given to the value of intelligence among employes in contrast to foreign methods, where high freight rates and lowest wages to employes obtain."

In pressing their claim against legislation adverse to their interests, they point out the fact that "the freight rates of this country average only two per cent. of the cost of articles to the consumer, thus making the freight rate so insignificant a factor in the selling price that numerous standard articles are sold at the same price in all parts of the country."

Railway Accidents.

Railway experts are continually seeking means to avoid accidents by insuring thoroughness of construction. A device just coming into use on the English railways is a screw used for fastening the rails to the ties. These are supposed to be screwed home with a spanner, but the workmen were accustomed to hammering them home, saving labor, but decreasing the efficiency of the screw. Now screws are made capped by a cone of soft metal. Two or three blows of a hammer will flatten this cone and result in the detection of the careless employe.—New York Herald.

TWO OPEN LETTERS

IMPORTANT TO MARRIED WOMEN

Mrs. Mary Dimmick of Washington tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Made Her Well.

It is with great pleasure we publish the following letters, as they convincingly prove the claim we have so many times made in our columns that Mrs.

Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., is fully qualified to give helpful advice to sick women. Read Mrs. Dimmick's letters.

Her first letter:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I have been a sufferer for the past eight years with a trouble which first originated from painful menstruation—the pains were excruciating, with inflammation and ulceration of the womb. The doctor says I must have an operation or I cannot live. I do not want to submit to an operation if I can possibly avoid it. Please help me."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, Washington, D. C.

Her second letter:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"You will remember my condition when I last wrote you, and that the doctor said I must have an operation or I could not live. I received your kind letter and followed your advice very carefully and am now entirely well. As my case was so serious it seems a miracle that I am cured. I know that I owe not only my health but my life to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to your advice. I can walk miles without an ache or a pain, and I wish every suffering woman would read this letter and realize what you can do for them."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 59th and East Capitol Streets, Washington, D. C.

How easy it was for Mrs. Dimmick to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and how little it cost her—a two-cent stamp. Yet how valuable was the reply! As Mrs. Dimmick says—it saved her life.

Mrs. Pinkham has on file thousands of just such letters as the above, and offers ailing women helpful advice.

THE DAISY FLY KILLER

destroys all the flies and affords comfort to every home—in dining room, sleeping room and all places where flies are troublesome. Clean, neat and will not soil or injure anything. Try them once and you will never be without them. If not kept by dealers, sent prepaid for 20c. HAROLD SOMERS, 149 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PENSION FOR AGE. A new order will give pension for age. Write me at once for blanks and instructions. Free of charge. No Pension, No Pay. Address W. H. WILLS, Wills Building, 312 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C. Patents and Trade-Marks solicited.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Let Common Sense Decide

Do you honestly believe, that coffee sold loose (in bulk), exposed to dust, germs and insects, passing through many hands (some of them not over-clean), "blended," you don't know how or by whom, is fit for your use? Of course you don't. But

LION COFFEE

is another story. The green berries, selected by keen judges at the plantation, are skillfully roasted at our factories, where precautions you would not dream of are taken to secure perfect cleanliness, flavor, strength and uniformity.

From the time the coffee leaves the factory no hand touches it till it is opened in your kitchen.

This has made LION COFFEE the LEADER OF ALL PACKAGE COFFEES.

Millions of American Homes welcome LION COFFEE daily. There is no stronger proof of merit than continued and increasing popularity. "Quality survives all opposition."

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