Box 321, DeGraff, Obio. Dr. S. B. artman, Columbus, Obio.

Dear Sir:—

I was a terrible sufferer from

pelvic weakness and had headache
continuously. I was not able to do my
housework for anyself and husband.

I wrote you and described my condition
as nearly as possible. You recommended
Peruna. I took four bottles of it and was
completely cured. I think Peruna a
wonderful medicine and have recommended it to my friends, with the very
best of results.

Esther M. Milner.

mended it to my friends, with the very best of results.

Eather M. Milner.

Very lew of the great multitude of women who have been relieved of some pelvic disease or weakness by Peruna ever consent to give a testimonial to be read the sufficient of their suffering women who will for the sake of their suffering sistems allow their cures to be published.

Mrs. Milner is one of these. In her gratifieds for her restoration to health she is willing that the women of the whole the world should know at A chronic invalid brought back to health is no small matter. Words are insequent to express complete gratified.

A Lesson In Agony.

Rose Watkins, considered by Edwin Booth one of the best Juliets who had ever played in his support, made her debut with Charlotte Cushman's company. Amy Lee, Mrs. Watkin's daughter, according to The Saturday Evening Pest, tells this story of her mother's first appear-

"I think the play was 'Jane Shore." My mother was obliged to rush upon the stage and, at the sight of Miss Cushman, start back with a cry of terror. On the first night she was so overcome with a stage firight that the couldn't utter a sound. scene was a flat failure. But, contrary to her expectation, she was not dismissed. You will do all right tomorrow

night, Rose,' said the star. "When, on the following evening, mother made her entrance, Miss Cushman caught her by the wrist and iabbed a hat pin clear through her arm. Naturally -- very naturallymother let' out a blood curdling

'Very good,' commented Miss Cushman, after the curtain calls. Now you are in a fair way to become a great actress."

The scene was a tremendous

Ruskin And His Mother.

Mr. Kingsley tells of a visit to Ruskin once when the critic-artist indulged in an argument with his It was from his mother, he says, that Ruskin got his brains. George Richmond, the artist, was one the company, and some point raised brought on a lively debate, in which Mrs. Ruskin joined. "Ruskin," says Mr. Kingley, "was right, I think, but whenever his mother seemed inclined to that belief and feared getting the worst of the argument she always closed the discussion by saying, 'Hold your tongue, -Dundee Advertiser.

Farmer Foddersbucks-Yes, M'ria. them Washin'ton politicians tried ter bunker me, but I was too smart fer frs. Foddershucks — Land What happened? Farmer Foddershucks-Well, when I got to Washin'ton I went to a hut-tel. An a slick lookin' feller-Senator prob'ly-shoved a big book in font o' me an' said, "Register, please." much," says 1, "I registered t' home Want ter git me run in fer repeatin', don't yer?" - Cleveland

THE WAY OUT

Change of Food Brought Success and

An ambitious but delicate girl. after failing to go through school on account of nervousness and hysteria, found in Grape-Nuts the only thing that seemed to build her up and furnish her the peace of health.

'From infancy," the says, "I have not been strong. Being ambitious to learn at any cost I finally got to the High School, but soon had to abandon my studies on account of nervous prostration and hysteria.

"My food did not agree with me, grew thin and despondent. I could not enjoy the simplest social affair for I suffered constantly from nervousness in spite of all sorts of medi-

"This wretched condition continued until I was twenty-five, when I became interested in the letters of those who had cases like mine and who were being cured by eating

Grape-Nuts. "I nad little faith but procured a box and after the first dish I experienced a peculiar satisfied feeling that I had never gained from any ordinary food. I slept and rested better that night and in a few days

'I had a new feeling of peace and restfulness. In a few weeks, to my great joy, the headaches and nervousness left me and life became bright and hopeful. I resumed my studies and later taught ten months with case—of course using Grape-Nuts every day. It is now four years since I began to use Grape-Nuts, I am the mistress of a happy home and the old weakness has never re-turned." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason." Read the lit-book, "The Road to Wellville."

COMMERCIAL COLUMN.

Weekly Review of Trade and Latest Market Reports.

New York .- R. G. Dun's weekly review of trade says:

Volume of trade continues beyond precedent for the period, the end of the vacation season restoring normal forces in most occupations, and there are no important labor struggles to handleap progress. Autumn distri-bution is very heavy, traders as a rule preparing for needs well into the fu-ture, while mercantile collections are quite, as prompt as could be ex-pected in view of the tight money

There is some uncertainty in primary markets for cotton goods, owing to the expectation of lower prices In response to cheaper raw material. but as yet no concessions are offered. Demand for woolen fabrics is also somewhat irregular, although fancy worsteds are withdrawn because of well-sold condition and other leading industries report great activity and strength. Prices of commodities rose during August in the aggregate, dairy and garden products supplying most of the advance.

Textile fabrics continue in the position of uncertainty which prevailed for some weeks. Footwear manufacturers in New England report a healthy tone in Spring business.

Commercial fallures this week in

the United States are 174, against 133 last week, 170 the preeding week and 194 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 26, against 8 last week, 14 the preceding week and 29 last year. Bradstreet's says: Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week aggregated 4,953,216 bushels, against 2,446,032 last week, 1,682,404 this week last year, 935,834 in 1904 and 3,840,574 in 1901. Corn exports for the week are 985,393, against 328,-179 last week, 1,226,063 a year ago, and 429,156 in 1904.

Wholesale Markets,

Baltimore-FLOUR-Dull and unchanged; receipts, 5,661 barrels; ex-150 barrels.

WHHAT - Weak; spot, contract, 69 % @ 70; spot. No. 2 red Western. 72 % @ 73 %; September, 69 % @ 78 %; September, 69 % @ 76; October, 71 @ 71 %; December, 74 % @ 74 %; Steamer No. 2 red, 65 % 65 %; receipts, 35,259 bushels; expects 15 000 bushels; expects ports, 16,000 bushels,

CORN-Weak; spot, 54 % @ 54 %; September, 541/2 @ 54 %; year, 47 %; @ 47 %; January, 47 @ 47 %; steamer mixed, 53@53%; receipts, 23,540 bushels; Southern white corn, 58@ 59; Southern yellow corn, 56 @ 57. OATS—Barely steady; No. 2 white 35 1/2 @ 36; No. 3 white, 34 1/2 @ 35; No. 2 r ixed, 34 1/2 @ 35; receipts, 66,-413 bushels.

RYE-Firm; No. 2 Western export, 60 bid; No. 2 Western domestic, 63 @ 64; receipts, 3,428 bushels.

New York. - WHEAT - Receipts, 39,000 bushels, exports, 8,011 bushels. Snot firm. No. 2 red. 77 elevator; No. 2 red, 78 f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 83 1/4 f. o. b. affoat; No. 2 hard winter, 79 1/4 f. b. afloat.

CORN - Receipts, 1,075 bushels: exports, 1,192 bushels. Spot irregular. No. 2, 57% elevator and 56% f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 59%; No. 2 white, 60 nominal. Option market was weaker at first on fine weather, but eventually steaded up with wheat and closed %c. lower to %c. net higher. May, 49% @49%; September, 55% @56, closed 56; December, 51@51%, closed 51%.

OATS—Receipts, 108,000 bushels; exports, 58,426 bushels. Spot easy. Mixed oats, 26 to 32 pounds, 35 ½; natural white, 30 to 33 pounds, 35 ½ @ 37 ½; clipped white, 38 to 40 pounds, 38 ½ @ 41 ½.

BUTTER-Firm; receipts, 8,145; street price, extra creamery, 24 1/4 @ 24 1/4. Official prices; Creamery, 24%. Official prices; Creamery, common to extra, 18@24; State dairy, common to fancy, 17@23; renovated, common to extra, 15@21. CHEESE-Steady; unchanged; reipts, 3,864.

POULTRY-Alive steady; Western spring chickens, 13; fowls, 14; tur-keys, 14. Dressed quiet; Western spring chickens, 13@15; turkeys, 11 fowls, 10@14. LARD-Firm; Western prime, 8.80

ARD—Firm, 1.85; refined steady. POTATOES - Irli changed; sweets easy; Jersey, per basket, 75@90.

New York—BEEVES—Dresed beef in good demand at 7 to 9 1/2c, per pound for common to extra native

CALVES-Veals, 5.00 @ 8.50; culls 4.00 @ 4.50; grassers, 3.50. Dressed calves steady to firm. City dressed veals, 8 ½ @ 13 ½c. per pound; country dressed, 6 @ 12c;; dressed grassers and fed calves, 5 @ 7c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS-Good sheep firm; ot.er steady; lambs strong. Sheep, 3.50 @ 5.50; culls, 2.50 @ 3.00; lambs, 7.50@9.00; culls, 5.00. Dressed mutton, 8 @ 10 %c. per pound; tressed lambs, 11 m 14c.

HOGS — Market casy. State and Pennsylvania hogs, 6.80 @ 6.90. Chicago. - CATTLE -- Market firm, Common to prime steers, 3.75 @ 6.75; @ 7.50; stockers and feeders, 2.60 @ bulls, 2.25@4.50; calves, 3.00 \$7.50; stockers and feders, 2.60@

HOGS-Market 5 to 15c. higher-Choice light, 6.40 @ 6.45; light mixed, 6.00 @ 6.30; butchers', 6.15 @ 6.40; choice heavy, 5.00 @ 6.10; packers,

WORTH REMEMBERING.

in Russia it is unlawful to give alsses in public. A kiss in the street is penalized by a fine of \$3.75, and on a tram car by a fine of \$5. duration of love on a post card renlers the sender liable to a fine of

The barbar's sign was a stripped pole as far back as 1650, the stripes bround the pole being symbols of the bandages used in wrapping the arm or part from which the blood was to be let.

Ellis Island, in New York Bay, is the great gateway for aliens coming to America, and an average of ,414 of them pass through it every

A Paris shopkeeper displays the following sign in his window: "Anyone entering these premises after they are closed will receive 800 volts of electricity through them."

The Great Western Railway Company. England, has an ambulance corps which it drills in rescuing sup-posed victims of railroad accidents and giving first aid to the injured.

THE ARTIST WAITER.

THE CAPABLE SERVITOR AND HIS CAREFUL TRAINING.

******************* He, Too, Goes Through a Kind of College --- He Must Know All Sorts of Weird Dishes---On the Wine List He Must Be an Advisor and Guide---How He Handles the Guest Whose Nerves Make Him Irritable

> --- The Division of Waiters Into Squads and Their Hours of Employment. -

> > fore the walter must know.

It is surprising what an insight

"Regarding this question of treat-

meet many who are not gentlemen.

person does not get better service

Sometimes a man has stayed up too

taken more than is good for him.

His nerves are on edge, he has two

"Or perhaps the man has been a good fellow ten times, but the elev-

comprehend. Something has gone

wrong-he has lost money or there

waiter, and is stroked, as it were,

with a hand of velvet, gently, sooth-

ingly, sympathetically. As like as

The waiter himself is under too

hotel like the Astor, where the staff

employed in the four dining-rooms

numbers 270 "regulars," exclusive of

the host of subsidiary attendants who

assist behind the scenes, everything

In each dining-room there are

three watches, consisting of twelve

men and six omnibus boys. Two of

these watches are called "steady"

reserve is always on hand and helps

the steady watches alternately. At

becomes a steady for that week, and

one of the steadies relieves the re-

goes off at 12 o'clock. Then it re-

turns at 6 in the evening and stays

has closed up does not come on until

12, and stays till 8-and thus alter-

nately, so that every day there are

different men on the different

watches. The opening up and clos-

ing is the really hard work of the

No man has the same table or

even the same side of the room twice

consecutively, in order that there

may be no favoritism and that he

may get handy and experienced in

every part of the room. The sta-

tions of the captains are also change-

able. Another item of interest is

that each piece of work has three

Some people are fond of asserting

that these imperturable purveyors,

proprietor, not infrequently have to

pay for the privilege of working in

the establishment. As a matter of

tips, it has been calculated, run from

Photographing Lightning.

ning have been learned by photogra-

phy. For insance, it turns out th:

the line: branch and curve, but thef

are not jagged, as was once supposed.

The design formerly employed by

artists to represent lightning was

highly inaccurate. It is now suggest-

ed that perhaps another question

might be solved in the same way, but

by the exercise of special skill and

apparatus. The suspicion is enter-

tained that the flash is oscillatory-

that is, that the current moves al-

ternately in opposite directions sev-

eral times in succession. With a sta-

tionary plate it is not likely that the

truth could be ascertained, but The

Electrical World threw out a useful

hint the other day. Observers of

lightning will do well, it said, if they

could mount a camera on a suitable

axis and revolve it, with exposed

plate, at a reasonably definite rate at

night on the approach of a thunder-

storm, so as to gain evidence of the

duration or oscillation of lightning

Considerate Lad.

'now you can see to go to bed!"

discharge.

Lippincott's.

Some new things regarding light-

men to look after it.

and the third "the reserve."

cision.

room.

There are just about fifteen thou-t menu is to him almost a Chinese puzsand first-class waiters in the United | zle which he studies laboriously and States, according to Auguste Wehn, with little profit. In despair he orpresident of the administration of ders three steaks when one would L'Union Genevoise in the United do; then he is angry at having to States, and until recently a dining- pay for so much that is not calenroom captain in the Hotel Astor. By all this is bad, both for the waiter the phrase "first-ctass walter" is and for the house, because the dismeant one who is thoroughly versed satisfied guest will not tip and will in all branches of the trade, besides not come again. Such a man does being able to speak several lan- not know what he wants, and there-

Eight thousand of these men are members of the L'Union Genevolse, into human nature the waiter posand are mostly French, Germans, sesses. He can instantly read a new Italians and Austrians. Many of guest's character and discover his them have passed through a regular social standing; yet he prefers old course of training, best exemplified customers, knowing how to treat by the "Academie" at Friedewaldt, them, as well as how he himself will near Dresden, Saxony, where every- be treated-and tipped. thing is taught which is necessary for equipment of a really good ment," says Auguste, "we waiters, cooking in all its branches and memorizes the endless variety of strange When a man snaps his fingers at and unusual names given to simple his attendant and speaks as if he dishes, in order that he may be able were calling a dog, we naturally to describe and explain the contents know where to place him, and that to bewildered diners. Wine lists are also perplexing puzzles to many, and than others, to say the least. these must be carefully studied be- the waiter must exercise judgment. fore a waiter can venture to recommend any particular wine or special late the night before and may have vintage.

If one ask the hotel waiter about his work he will find that he looks on headaches-one over each eye-and it as a profession-one which has its the world is jet black to him. standards and traditions, and which, good waiter understands all this at in keeping with many other present a glance. day occupations, has a world-wide organization. The average hotel guest has probably never heard of enth time he is a brute. Well, we L'Union Genevoise, or the International Hotel Employe Society, as it is also known. The first in the prop-er title, and, as it implies, the so-ir handled with kid gloves by his ciety was formed in Geneva, Switzerland. It does many things for the quiet men in black who serve the hungry in hotel dining-rooms. After not the guest becomes ashamed of having been thoroughly trained and his ill temper, and the waiter gets made competent to hold a place in conscience money in the shape of a any civilized country, the waiter is dollar instead of a quarter tip." sure of assistance wherever he may be, from Bloomfontein, South Afri- strict discipline ever to show irrica, to Boston. On arriving in a tation or bad humor. In a great strange city, he has only to present himself at the offices of the association and exhibit his membership book, which shows whether he has paid his dues and whether he was honorably discharged from his last is organized with the utmost pre-

In case of illness, after a man has been a member from six months to five years, he receives eighty-five cents a day. If, on the other hand, his membership has spread over five years, the amount he gets is \$1.25 day; if more than ten and up to the end of the week the reserve staff fifteen years, \$1.60, and for everything above fifteen years, \$2 for each day. Since its organization in 1879 the society has paid out \$80,550 in 6 o'clock, opens up the place and sick benefits and for burial fees. Loans and gifts and obtaining employment for members bring the total to \$155,550. In order to qualify as a member of the club it is necessary that a candidate be of good character and shall have been connected with the hotel and restaurant trade for at least two years. Above all, he must be a thoroughly competent and experienced waiter.

"A firstclass waiter is born, not made," says a former head waiter of the Hunting Room of the new Hotel Astor. "From the moment that a man enters on his duties as the most insignificant 'piccola,' or 'omnibus,' we can tell whether he is going to be an efficient servant. He must be attentive without being servile, must be noiseless, defthanded, and, above all, must be careful not to break

"Even if he has a natural apti- instead of being paid by the hotel tude for the business, the amount of careful instruction required to form him is very great, although his nationality makes much difference in fact, the best New York walters get the matter. The best men are gen- \$25 a week and their clothes. Their erally French, German or Swiss, and these have often had the advantages \$100 to \$125 a month, a generous of attending academies or even kin- salary, but one which is certainly dergartens established at foreign well earned .- New York Sun. hotels in the off searon, when they break plates, spoil silverware and generally sustain parts in a universal comedy of errors, to the great disgust of the guests upon whom they practice their trade. The waiters' academy in Vienna is the foremost in the world.

'Knowledge of several languages is a very necessary qualification, and hardly any scrap of general information comes amiss, but tact and discretion are the waiters' chief virtues. His attitude should be that of a soldier, always at attention-always ready for the word of command. He should answer politely when addressed, keep at a respectable distance from the table, yet always be near enough to be easily called when wanted. In fact, a really good waiter should need no calling, but makes a point of watching the guest's face, so as instantly to observe what is wanted almost before the guest himself has had time to form a wish.

in the hierarchy of waiterdom the head waiter stands first. Next comes the assistant head waiter, followed by the "captains" who supervise each his own part of the dining-room, the serving waiters and the "piccolo" and "omnibus" men, who keep the water carafes filled, remove dishes which have been used, and generally supply the tables with what small three fireflies and held them clutched articles may be required from time to time. According to Auguste, of speechless reproach, then went his the Hunting Room, the head waiter should always meet the guest as he enters and courteously commit him to the care of one of the captains, who places him at a table.

"It is the duty of the waiter to help people to eat," said Auguste. The output of coal in Vancouver "How can a man who nearly always Island for 1905 aggregated 994,213 sats at home learn how to eat at a tons, of which 427,698 tors were hotel without some assistance? The vipped to the United States.

Burning Off Paint Makes Insurance Void.

It seems that considerable danger to property exists in the practice of burning off old paint before re-painting. The question has long been a subject of debate in the technical fournals, and now house-holders and the newspapers have begun to discuss Those of us who, with trembling, have watched the painters blow a flery blast from their lamps against our houses, and have looked sadly at the size of our painting bill because of the time wasted on this preliminwork, are interested in the investigation by the Greenfield (Mass.) Cazette and Courier, which gives considerable apace to the reasons for the practice, questions its necessity and suggests ways to prevent the risk of burning down one's house in order to get the old paint off. It says:

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

There is a good deal of discussion among house-holders as to the desirability in painting houses, of burning off the old paint, a practice that has grown very common of late in Greenfield and elsewhere. Insurance men are strongly opposed to this method. It makes void insurance policies for fires caused in this man-Several houses in Greenfield have gotten afire as the result of this method, and in some places houses have burned as a result.

It is undoubtedly true that when a house has been painted over and waiter. There the student learns like everybody else, have often to | over again there comes to be an accumulation of patrit in bunches. If new paint is put on top of these accumulations it is almost sure to blis-To burn it off is the quickest and cheapest and perhaps the surest method of getting rid of this old paint."

The Gazette and Courier quotes certain old patrons to the effect that accumulations of paint are unneces-These old-timers lay the blame partly on the painter who fails to brush his paint in well, partly on the custom of painting in damp weather or not allowing sufficient time for drying between coats, and partly to the use of adulterated paints instead of old-fashioned linseed oil and pure white lead. The paper says:

'Many of the older house-holders say that if care is taken at all these points, it is absolutely unnecessary to have paint burned off. They advise that people who have houses painted should buy their own materials, and to have them put on by the day, so as to be sure to get good lend and oil. Of course the burning off of paint greatly increases the cost of the job."

The trouble house-holders everywhere have with paint is pretty well summed up by our contemporary, and the causes are about the same everywhere. By far the most frequent cause of the necessity for the dangerous practice of burning old paint is the use of poor material. The oil should be pure linseed and the white lead should be real white lead. The latter is more often tampered with than the oil. Earthy substances, and pulverized rock and quartz, are frequently used as cheapeners, to the

great detriment of the paint. lend themselves and they very seldom use ready prepared paints—the most frequent causes of paint trouble. But they do often buy adulterated white lead because the property owner insists on a low price and the painter has to economize somewhere. The suggestion is therefore a good one that the property owner investigate of some reliable brand of white lead, children interrupted him. and see that the keg is marked with

The linseed oil is more difficult to be sure of, as it is usually sold in bulk when the quantity is small; but reliable makers of linseed oil can be learned on inquiry and, if your dealer is reliable, you will get what you

little trouble necessary to get them well repays the house owner in dollars and cents saved.

Tomorrow.

In the land of tomorrow, near the entrance gate, two newly arrived spirits met, and looked each other in the face. One of them was a strong and beautiful spirit, with shining garments and a face full of clear Heht! but the other was little and pinched and gray, and she trembled and cowered as she went.
"What alls you?" asked the first

spirit, "that you cower thus?"
"I am afraid!" answered the sec-"It is all so strange here. have no home, no friends, and I am alone and frightened.

"That is strange!" said the strong spirit, "I never felt so at home before. Everything is friendly to eyes. The very trees are as if I had known them always."

"Let me hold your hand!" said the frightened one. "You seem so strong and tread so freely, I shall perhaps not be so afraid if I am with I was a great lady on earth. I lived in a fine house and had servants to run and ride for me, and lewels and rich dresses and everything, that heart could desire, yet I had to leave them all in haste and come to this strange place. It is very terrible. Was it so with you?" "Nay," said the other. "I came willingly."

The frightened spirit clung to the other and peered in her face.
"Tell me," she cried, "Did we ever meet on the earth? Your face is not only friendly; it is familiar. It is as if I had seen you often, yet none of the noble ladies I knew had such strength and grace. Who were

you, beautiful angel?"
"I was your washerwoman!" said
the other.—From "The Golden Windows," by Laura E. Richards.

benefitted by an occasional egg sham-poo. The yolk contains iron and sui-We charged Young Hopeful with ruelty to animals when he captured the white a small alkali which unites with the oil of the scalp to form a in a little hot fist. He eyed us with lather. The egg should be beaten up with an ounce of water and thorway to the chipmunk's hole, down oughly rubbed into the scalp and then rinsed out with several succes-sively cooler waters, finishing with which he carefully poked his prizes. "There," he said in a tone of relief, as cold water as can be comfortably borne.

Tired, Nervous Mothers

Make Unhappy Homes-Their Condition Irritates Both Husband and Children-How Thousands of Mothers Have Been Saved From Nervous Prostration and Made Strong and Well.



A nervous, irritable mother, often on the verge of hysteries, 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 children involves; it is impossible for her to do anything calmly.

The ills of women act like a firebrand upon the nerves, consequently ninetenths of the nervous prostration, nervous despondency, "the blues," sleep lessness, and nervous irritability of women arise from some derangement of the female organism.

Do you experience fits of depression with restlessness, alternating with extreme irritability? Are your spirits easily affected, so that one minute you laugh, and the next minute you feel like crying?

Do you feel something like a ball rising in your throat and threatening to choke you; all the senses perverted, morbidly sensitive to light and sound; pain in the abdominal region, and between the shoulders; ocaring-down pains; nervous dyspepsia and almost continually cross and snappy?

If so, your nerves are in a shattered condition, and you are threatened with the very hard the restricted of the medicine that holds the record for the medicine that holds the record for the greatest number of actual cures of female ills, and take no substitute.

Free Advice to Women. A nervous, irritable mother, often on | Mrs. Chester Curry, Lender of the

continually cross and snappy?

If so, your nerves are in a shattered condition, and you are threatened with nervous prostration.

If so, your nerves are in a shattered condition, and you are threatened with nervous prostration.

If so, your nerves are in a shattered condition, and you are threatened with nervous prostration. Proof is monurental that nothing in the world is better for nervous prostration than Lydia E. Pinkhams Vegetion than Lydia E. Pinkhams Vegetable Compound; thousands and thousands of women can testify to this fact.

There is no satisfaction

keener than being dry

and comfortable

when out in the

hardest storm

YOU ARE SURE

OF THIS IF YOU WEAR

Ask Mrs. Pink' -'a Advice-A Woman Bost Unferstandi a Weman's life.

Sexton's Little Mistake

Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus met the other day two children in blue sailor sults out walking with their mother Mr. Gunsaulus paised the pretty blue suits, the trim sailor hats and the handsome reefers. Then he smil ed and said:

'In a certain church one Sunday morning three children sat in the front row of the gathering with sallor hats on their heads.

'The sexton before the service commenced, tiptoed down the aisle Painters rarely adulterate white and whispered loudly and indignant-'Take them hats off, boys.'

"The children took no notice and very angrily the sexton appeared: 'Off with them hats, do you hear? Still they did not comply.

the old man came and leaned over them, glowering in their faces.
"'Why-' he began, but in a the subject a little, find out the name | shrill little pipe of terror one of the "'Please, sir, we are girls,' she said."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

SORES FROM HEAD TO FOOT.

Covered With Crested Scaly Eczema When One Month Old-Cared by Cuticurs at Expense of \$4.50.

When I was one month old I was Pure white lead and linseed oil are taken with eczems. After being under so necessary to good paint that the the treatment of two doctors for one month, and no improvement, my mother was advised by a druggist to try Caticura Soap and Ontment. I was one crust of sores from head to foot. My mother could brush the scales off my body, and my finger and toe nails fell. After using six cakes of Cuticura Soap and about as much Cuticura Ointment I was completely cured. I am now seventeer years old, and my skin has not a sear I am still finding wonders in Cuticura; after washing a fever blister two days it was completely gone. Your Cuticura friend, Miss Eola Classcock, Marksville, La., Oct. 27, 1905."

> The soda bath is declared to be a specific for rheumatism besides rendering the skin soft and supple and the bather beautiful. One pound of washing soda is added to a tub of hot water and the patient must lie in this for fifteen minutes. follows the cold spray and the bather emerges with every trace of her aches and pains dispelled

FITS, St. Vitus Dance: Nervous Diseases per-manently cared by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 32 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 981 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Lovesick couples should take theirs

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25ca bottle

Naturally, the man who hands a street car conductor a quarter and accepts 45 cents change doesn't think the world is growing better.

CAPUDINE CURES It acts immediately INDICESTION and have ACIDITY WEADACHES ALSO by

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: TO SUCCEED to sure to start right.

PENSIONFOR AGE. A new of the

GALL STONES, KIDNEY STONES, GRAVEL OR STONES IN
THE BLADDER AND BILIOUSNESS OF Any Liver C; implement
Resulting From Biliousness positively cured by CRAEMER'S CALCULUS 'UE'. Welle Milesouri's
ALCONES, MINERAL ON N. GRAND AVENUE, 67. LOUIS, MISSOURI

FADELESS



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