

"I WONDER IF IT'S REALLY BECOMING?"



—Week's Cleverest Cartoon, by Triggs, in the New York Press.

## WOMEN BESIEGE NATIONAL CAPITOL, SEEKING SUFFRAGE

Present Arguments Before Senate and House Committees to Show Why They Should Be Allowed to Vote.

Oklahoma's Senator Makes Stirring Speech in Eulogy of the Sex—Their Influence Is Needed, He Declares, to Balance the Saloon Element, Which He Says Caused the Defeat of Suffrage in Oklahoma.

Washington, D. C.—Almost 100 suffragists besieged the Capitol in search of the ballot. They argued before the House Committee on Judiciary, and then descended on the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage. For three hours they talked. Finally they were shoofed from the Marble Room of the Senate by the Sergeant-at-Arms, for it was visibly impossible for the Senate to deal in profundities while the chatter from across the hall made its way through the swing doors.

As a result of the visit the women relieved themselves of much argument as to why they should be permitted to vote. They also found much to criticize in the furnishings of the Marble Room. Likewise they went away with well-conceived ideas of certain members of Congress. The estimates of public men, which are practically unanimous, were polled. They follow:

Senator Clay—"Perfectly dear."  
Senator Johnston—"Sweet old thing."  
Senator Beveridge—"Nasty, concocted young upstart."  
Senator Burdett—"Rude Westerner."  
Senator Wetmore—"Brute."  
Senator Owen—"Dear old darling."  
Representative Jenkins—"Just a dear."

There were other expressions, but these cover the principal actors in the day's proceedings. Incidentally, it might be said that Senators Beveridge, Burdett and Wetmore, who are members of the Committee on Woman Suffrage, were not present to face the music. Senator Owen was emphatically present, for he made one of his impassioned speeches and closed the atmosphere with eloquence for the women at the hearing in the House committee room.

It was an imposing crowd that took possession of the House and Senate. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York, the international president of the Suffragists' Association, and the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, of Philadelphia, president of the American Suffragists, led the procession. When they reached the Marble Room they found Senator Clay awaiting them. He wore Senatorial habiliments and a strained smile.

"Ladies," he said, and bowed low as she streamed into the room.

Mrs. Catt denounced the lack of attendance of members of the committee.

"Never since we have been coming here," she said, "have there been more than two or three Senators present to hear us."

Her indignation was contagious. Senator Clay was seized by the timely arrival of Senator Johnston, who ambled in with the air of a martyr going to the stake.

"What we women are asking for," said Mrs. Catt, "is every bit as constitutional as the franchise of the negro. You don't want us to go to the negro and beg him to give us a voice in this free Government, do you? Then give us some hope of Congressional action looking toward a constitutional amendment."

Senator Clay looked impressed with the solemnity of the declaration. Under the table he held tightly to the coat-tails of Johnston, who showed signs of bolting.

Clay balked his attempt at flight. When the Senate was about to convene, Senator Clay sought to usher the suffragists into the Southern style. He failed. Then Sergeant-at-Arms Randall was called. He did his best to be tactful, but his name really should be added to the poll list, for every one of the visitors said he was "perfectly horrid."

The hearing before the House Committee on Judiciary is in charge of

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, of Ohio. Among the speakers were Miss Emmet Gillette, of Washington; Mrs. Catt; Mrs. Richard W. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts; Senator Owen, Miss Ross Sullivan, of Utah; Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, of New York; Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, of Pennsylvania; and Miss Gordon, of Louisiana.

Mrs. Upton introduced the suffragist with the remark that she was not afraid of the Judiciary Committee or anybody else. She was provided with a bell which she rang when she thought the speakers had consumed enough time. The first time it rang a group of the women looked around in dismay. Once they saw the bell had to be rung with great insistence before the enthused orator would yield to another.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt opened the arguments by saying that Great Britain had done more for its women in the suffrage line than has the United States; that South Africa and Canada had given the right of municipal suffrage to their women, while Norway and Denmark and the other Scandinavian countries had given every suffrage right to their women.

The next speaker was Senator Robert Owen, of Oklahoma, who made a strong speech for woman suffrage.

"Every good principle I have learned," he said, "everything I regard as good morals and good manners I received from a woman. And I have observed in history that just as high as is the position given to women in a nation just so surely will that nation rise to distinction and fame."

"I give my adherence to this cause with enthusiasm and with religious zeal. I know when I serve the women I serve God. I know it is a just cause because I have studied it, and I have for the women at the hearing in the House committee room."

"When there are 5,000,000 women earning their living, outside of domestic service, with what face, gentlemen of the committee, do you refuse to give the vote to the women? Suffrage is the only thing that would give women a fair compensation for their labor. And one way the State would benefit is the fact that the women's vote, as a rule, would be against corruption."

"Some tell us that only the bad women would vote. I answer this by pointing out to you that there are so many more good women than bad in the world. The statistics prove this. The records of our penitentiaries prove it. And I love the women's cause for the enemies it has made. Its enemies are the keepers of saloons and brothels. The saloon element always fights woman suffrage. It was the saloon element that prevented the women being given the suffrage by the Oklahoma constitutional convention."

Representative Alexander, of New York, interrupted to say that a great objection to woman suffrage would be that the immigrant women coming into the United States would be made voters.

"The immigrant men," replied Mr. Owen, "are educated in the saloon. Their women would neutralize this mass of votes. Besides, they are the women who will bear our future citizens. Shall we bring up the mothers of our citizens in the eternal belief that they are a thing apart from our Government and have no part in it?"

Senator Owen at the conclusion of his address was given an ovation by the women present.

At the conclusion of the hearing Mrs. Upton asked the Judiciary Committee if it would make a favorable report on the joint resolution to make an unfavorable one so that the matter might be debated on the floor of the House.

**Hog-Raising Side Line**  
to Paper Manufacture.

Bangor, Me.—Hog-raising on an extensive scale as a side issue to the manufacture of paper is the experiment which the Great Northern Paper Company is going to make on its hundreds of acres of land throughout the State.

The first consignment of hogs will be turned loose on an island in a northern Maine lake, and the animals will be allowed to run wild, feeding on the roots, herbs and other vegetation which grows in the forest land.

**About Noted People.**  
Charles D. Carter, the member from the Fourth District of Oklahoma, an Indian who has all his life lived among his kinsmen.

## The Making of an Electrical Engineer

By GEORGE FREDERIC STRATTON.

In the great shops of a well-known electrical company are some three hundred young men, clad in workmen's garments, assembling small apparatus and testing dynamos, transformers, railway motors and lighting appliances of every description.

These men have come from universities, colleges and technical schools, not only in this country, but in all quarters of the civilized world. And they are supplementing the theories upon which they have spent years of study with the admirable practice to be obtained in the finely-equipped shops and the variety of apparatus manufactured.

This company has always had an eye to the future. Its excellent apprentice system is devised with a view to producing a company of expert workmen, from which may be drawn the future foremen, superintendents and executive heads of departments. Its student course is to provide for its future need of engineers on all classes of apparatus and equipment; to take charge of foreign and domestic installations of great power and lighting plants; to become managers of new shops, designers of new machinery or commercial managers and assistants.

The qualifications necessary for a man entering on this student course are that he should have graduated from some college or technical school. Graduates from several of the correspondence schools (approved by the company) are also admitted.

The man who enters, however, is not estimated according to his college attainments. All start on the same basis and at the same nominal salary. The estimation and advancement come upon a demonstration of the quality of a man's work in the shop, upon his steadiness and reliability; his quickness in seeing errors or defects; his aptitude at grasping and solving them.

The course is for a period of four years, but no written agreement to this effect is required by the company. And it must be understood that the four years consist of fifty-two weeks each, excepting possibly two weeks for vacation each summer. In fact, the student is subject to exactly the same discipline and shop routine as the ordinary workman. His hours are the same—from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

There is no strictly defined routine of practice on this course. The general principle is to give the young man the opportunity to work some time in each department, and so familiarize himself with every type of apparatus manufactured. He usually commences by assembling small motors and becoming familiar with every detail of the machine. He then works for a period at testing generators, transformers, arc lamps, meters, etc., respectively, thus becoming acquainted with the nature and use of testing and measuring instruments, and also with the wonderful labor-saving devices and the accuracy of machine tools with which the shops abound.

He sees the methods of the great steel and iron foundries, and observes the materials used in building up great turbo-generators. He is expected to acquaint himself with the methods of constructing and winding armatures and field coils; the various kinds of insulators; and the details and uses of switches, switchboards, meters and controllers.

The work is by no means a strenuous. At much of it dirt, grease and real labor are encountered by these students as by any mechanic in the shops. On transformer tests and tests of special apparatus, the work necessarily continues, frequently for a stretch; and it speaks well for these men that such work is rarely shirked. The dropping of one of these students for inefficiency or lack of attention is of the rarest occurrence.

In the course of from two to three years—it all depends upon the man's brightness—he will find his shop work more or less frequently broken by calls to go outside; to report on disaster to some outside plant; to examine, and probably adjust, machines which are working improperly; or to direct a crew of workmen installing new machinery.

He will also now come more in contact with the prominent engineers, and, if his choice so lies, may be taken into some special department.

This specializing is encouraged. Electrical problems have become so complex and diverse that the man who achieves the greatest amount of usefulness and success is, undoubtedly, the one who devotes his energies and abilities to some particular line; and ample opportunity is afforded to students in this course to confine their attention to any one department for which they show unusual ability or aptitude.

In the engineers' departments he will have the opportunity of confining himself altogether to the manufacturing and designing details, or he can branch off onto the commercial side, with a view to qualifying himself for work in some one of the company's many districts or foreign offices.

The salesman of electrical apparatus is much more than an ordinary commercial agent. He is a consulting engineer. He must be thoroughly conversant with the construction and assembling of machines; with their capacities under greatly varying conditions; must have aptitude for understanding and explaining peculiar conditions, with a view to the designing of special apparatus to meet them. Many of the students are in special training for this department, while others are devoting themselves to the acquirement of a thorough knowledge of electrical practice.

Many high authorities are insistent upon the value of some commercial training for every engineer.

Dr. Louis Bell, in a recent interview, said:

"Sometimes—nay, often—it is a greater problem for an engineer to keep the cost of a plant or some of the apparatus within a given appropriation than it is to solve the engineering difficulties. And that is where a young engineer should be carefully trained, commercially, so that he will always avoid the risk of seriously injuring his newly-acquired reputation by designing something in which the demand of solidity and efficiency is sacrificed to that of cost. He should learn to say 'No!' when the insidious suggestion is made to cut down weight here or power there."

The advantage of this practical training—the acquired familiarity with the actual conditions of working apparatus as supplementary to the preliminary theoretical trainings—are incalculable. The student who is thoughtful, attentive and ambitious, acquires by this method the qualities which must be combined in order to make the thorough engineer. Nerve and resourcefulness with machinery in times of emergency—presence of mind, tact and ability to handle men; business knowledge and executive capacity—all this is requisite; and practice—and practice alone—can give it.

In addition to this practice, the embryo engineers have ample opportunity of keeping abreast of the times on theoretical lines, and in touch with the rapid advancement and changes in electrical science. A special engineering organization or club is designed for this purpose. Meetings are held monthly, at which lectures and addresses upon technical subjects are delivered by speakers of undoubted qualification, followed by discussions on the subject. This society also arranges and carries out visits to other plants of unusual interest, where the installation and operation of power for generating purposes, and of special apparatus, may be fully inspected and discussed.

Mr. H. W. Buck, in an article in the Scientific American says: "In a stationary condition of art, a man with practical experience only may become very familiar with all the existing types of apparatus and, knowing their applications, may qualify, to an extent, as an engineer. But the extremely rapid growth of electric practice makes rapid change in the construction and operation of electrical machinery. The man of practice only is apt to fall behind; while the man with a knowledge of the theories and the formulas—with a mind trained to study and deductions—follows up the changes without difficulty, and is frequently one of the men to initiate such changes."

The opportunities ahead of these students are most promising. In the far Indies graduates of this training are harnessing the sacred streams and generating and conveying power and light hundreds of miles, over a country and against difficulties unknown here, and unforeseen there, until met and conquered.

Up toward the North Pole, installing arc lights to run through a six months' night; in distant Japan, operating railways for the gentle Orientals; stringing the canons of the Rockies with transmission lines; putting the collar on the mighty Niagara and bringing a half million horsepower into productive subjection—everywhere you find them, meeting and battling with problems and difficulties, overcoming them, and in thus overcoming them, becoming stronger and more invincible themselves.

That's where these young men are going from the student course. All of them will become useful; many of them will acquire some degree of eminence; perhaps one here or there will rise to international fame—an Edison, a Thomson or a Steinmetz.

In the electrical field the pace is swift—the marvelous of to-day is the commonplace of to-morrow. Peculiar characteristics or abilities in certain lines will find their opportunity in this industry, always provided they are coupled with the qualities which are requisite to success anywhere—vigor, pluck, patience and good sense. A good general education, supplemented by a good technical education, and followed by the practice obtained among the machinery and apparatus of a great manufacturing corporation, comprises the nursery and training ground from which many of the future giants of electrical science and achievement will undoubtedly emerge.—Scientific American.

**The Source of Life.**  
In Poleozotic times, then, it was the earth itself, not the sun, to which plant and animal primarily stood beholden for existence. This gives us a most instructive glimpse into one planetologic process. To the planet's own internal heat is due the chief fostering of the beginnings of life upon its surface. Thus a planet is capable of at least beginning to develop organisms without more than a modicum of help from the central sun. We talk of the sun as the source of life; and so it is to-day in the sense of being its sustainer; but the real source was the earth itself, which also raised it through its babyhood.—From Professor Lowell's "The Evolution of Life," in "The Century."

**The Direct Examination.**  
Judge—"You have been sworn, sir. It behooves you to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."  
Lawyer (to client who has seated himself in the witness chair)—"Did you present your bill to the defendant for payment?"  
Client—"I did."  
Lawyer—"And what did the defendant say?"  
Client—"He told me to go to the devil."  
Lawyer—"Then what did you do?"  
Client—"I went to you!"—Judge.

**Old Union Men.**  
The carpenters' union, of Wunipger, Manitoba, boasts of three men who have been continuous members of the organization for more than thirty-six years. The union believes this sets a record.

A WELL MAN, AT 81.

The Interesting Experience of an Old Settler of Virginia.

Daniel S. Queen, Burrell Street, Salem, Va., says: "Years ago while lifting a heavy weight, a sudden pain shot through my back and after that I was in constant miseries from kidney trouble. One night I kept me in bed six weeks. My arms and legs were stiff and I was helpless as a child. The urine was discolored and though I used one remedy after another I was not helped until I used Doan's Kidney Pills and I was so bad then that the first box made only a slight change. To-day, however, I am a well man, at 81, and I owe my life and health to the use of Doan's Kidney Pills."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

**For a Bumped His Head.**  
William Kitzman while at Lac du Flambeau with a number of companions setting traps saw a bear at his heels. He entered a terrific race. After the first mile the bear gained rapidly on Kitzman, who in the darkness stumbled over a stump.

A groan escaped his lips, as he thought his end had come, but the bear was going so fast he could not stop and he struck the stump, full force, head on. While the bear lay on the ground, stunned Kitzman made his way to the camp, and returning with an ax dispatched it. The animal measured over six feet in length and is one of the largest ever killed in the North.

As the articles involved in the incident have reputations for truthfulness among their friends, the latter resent the insinuation of those who do not know the hunters, and point to the carcass of old Bruin, which was brought here, to verify the story.—Duith Herald.

**A \$50 Apple Pie.**  
The average Kansas farmer lives well and, as a general thing, doesn't let a thing go to waste. In the way of something good to eat. But a \$50 apple pie is something a little out of the reach of even the man who has just sold his alfalfa seed, thought T. J. Nevitt, of Oxford, Mo., on a farm that cost him that amount the other day. He has a fine orchard on his farm there and last spring paid out just \$50 for getting it sprayed. The late freeze froze the fruit, all but enough to make one pie.—Kansas City Journal.

**Frightened to Death by Illrör.**  
Michael Ostropshoff who lived near New Philadelphia, is said to have been literally frightened to death by an optical illusion. A beveled mirror, which he had only recently purchased, was hung at such an angle that whenever he looked into it he saw two images of himself, one a shadowy, misty likeness in the rear.

He was entirely well at the time, but he predicted that he would not live out the month. He was taken sick this Sunday and died Saturday.—N. Y. World.

**Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.**  
Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

**Iron Eaters.**  
"The first time I ever swallowed a tack," said a carpenter, "I jumped to my feet and tremulously asked the way to the hospital."  
"What's the matter?" my mate, an old hand, asked.

"I've swallowed a tack," said I. "Good gracious, what will become of me?"  
"The old hand set back on the carpet he was laying and laughed.  
"Wha, kid," said he, "it's nothing to swallow a tack. Every professional carpenter swallows half a dozen or so daily. It's a thing that causes no inconvenience. If it did, I'd know it. I bet I've swallowed a hundred weight of tacks in my life."  
"And I'm sure," the carpenter concluded, "my mate was telling the truth, for since then I've swallowed half a dozen myself. He helped me."

"Hang it," he said, "there goes one now."—New York Press.

**Too Aged His Nerve.**  
He was a big, bold man and he walked into the gas office with fire in his eye.  
"I have come in here," he announced in loud tones, "to file a complaint."  
"Well, sir," replied the clerk as he reached under the counter and brought forth a huge rasp. "Here is the file. Now go 'way off in some quiet corner and file it, and when you see through the complaint into the waste basket and return the file. Good-by, sir."  
"And the big, bold man walked out of the office fuming as he lit a ten cent cigar on a July afternoon.—Chicago News.

**A Cause for Thanks.**  
"Ah, my dear Mr. Biffles!" said Mr. H. Redash, seizing the young barrister's hand and shaking it warmly. "I am so immensely obliged to you. That case the other day, you know—I won it."  
"Thanks," replied Biffles, "but did I represent you?"  
"No, my dear fellow, replied Redash; "you represented the other man."  
—H. W. H. Herald.

**How's This?**  
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.  
WALDRON, KINGS & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Since 1896 the Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Guard have been making their honeymoon on foot. They have arrived at Turin, after walking 41,250 miles. It is on a wager.

American capitalists have bought some 500 square miles of valuable timber area in Newfoundland and will at once begin the erection of mills for the manufacture of pulp.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 30c a bottle.

The atmosphere of Natal is so clear that it is possible to see 30 miles.

Death of a Useful Goat.

The Montclair Improvement Association is expected to have a crop on the door of its meeting hall, because Tony Teresco's goat Bill has passed away. The autopsy disclosed:  
One half-filled tin tobacco box  
Five policemen's buttons.  
One trunk chest.  
One gold brooch.  
It was a aimed the goat was poisoned, but those who knew him well say he watched him keep buck yards, lots, and hillside clear of garbage, yard-chemists in ver manufactured anything too strong for Billy's stomach.

As he saved expense by removing debris free of charge, the Improvement Association mourns his loss.  
It is admitted the goat leaped from a rick road bridge, fell into the water, and was run over by a bandcar, but the cause of his suicidal leap a not understood.—New York American.

**Not Decided.**  
"He's making an effort to reduce expenses, is he not?"  
"Yes, but isn't sure if he will be able to accomplish it."  
"Why not?"  
"Doesn't know but the alimony will amount to more than housekeeping expenses."—Houston Post.

**Only One "Bromo Quinine"**  
That is Laxative Bromo Quinine. Look for the signature of E. W. Grove. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

The air is found by Professor Miquel, of Montsouris, to contain most microbes at 9 in the morning and 9 in the evening; fewest at 3 in the morning and 3 in afternoon.

**THREE CURES OF ECZEMA.**  
Woman Tells of Her Brother's Terrible Suffering—Her Grandchild and Another Baby also Cured—Cuticura Proved Invaluable.

"My brother had eczema three different summers. Each summer it came out between his shoulders and down his back, and he said his suffering was terrible. When it came on the third summer, he bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and gave it a faithful trial. Soon he began to feel better and he cured himself entirely of eczema with Cuticura. A lady in Indiana heard of how my daughter, Mrs. Miller, had cured her little son of terrible eczema by the Cuticura Remedies. This lady's little one had the eczema so badly that they thought they would lose it. She used Cuticura Remedies and they cured her child entirely, and the disease never came back. Mrs. Sarah E. Lusk, Coldwater, Mich., Aug. 15 and Sept. 2, 1907."

The average hand of a man is one and three-quarter inches longer than the woman's average.

**For Over Half a Century**  
Brown's Bronchial Troches have been unexcelled as a cure for hoarseness, coughs and sore throat.

An Iowa man has invented a machine for paraffining butter tubs and boxes.

A good way to keep well is to take Gardfield Tea frequently; it purifies the blood, insures good digestion and good health!

Bad sight is given as the reason for men going wrong. Defective vision has been proved to be the cause of lack of self-control, alcoholism and drug taking.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 23 cent bottle and treatment free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ltd., 861 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The largest quantity of Christmas mail received in India was that of 1907, the number of sacks being 7,000.

The Editor of the Rural New Yorker, than whom there is no better Potato expert in the country says: "Salzer's Earliest Potato is the earliest of 38 earliest sorts, tried by me, yielding 464 lb. per acre. Salzer's Early Wisconsin yielded for the Rural New Yorker 326 lb. per acre. See Salzer's catalog about them."

JUST SEND 10c IN STAMPS, and this notice to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La. Cross, Wis., and they will mail you the only original seed catalog published in America with samples of Emperor William Oats, Silver King Barley, Billon's Doble Grass which produces 12 tons per acre, Sainfoin, the dry soil luxuriator, etc., etc. etc.

And if you send 16c we will add a package of new farm seeds never before seen by you. A. C. L.

Hugo is said to have made \$250,000 out of six books.

Rich cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. At druggists.

There are 12,147 Chinese in New York City.

**MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN.**  
A Certain Cure for Feverishness, Coughs, Colic, Worms, Stomach Troubles, Teething Pains, Biliousness, Etc. Keeps the Baby Healthy, Comfortable and Contented. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**WALDOUGLAS SHOES**  
300 SHOES AT ALL PRICES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.  
MR. BOYS, WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN.  
W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.50, \$5.00 and \$7.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. Because they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are made of the best material in the world to-day.

W. L. Douglas \$4 and \$5 Gilt Edge Shoes Cannot Be Equaled At Any Price.  
C. A. CROFT, W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on bottom. Take a 3x5 inch card and send to any address. Route 100, BOSTON, U. S. A.

## FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN



No other medicine has been so successful in relieving the suffering of women or received so many genuine testimonials as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. In every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Almost every one you meet has either been benefited by it, or has friends who have.

In the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., any woman any day may see the files containing over one million one hundred thousand letters from women seeking health, and here are the letters in which they openly state over their own signatures that they were cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved many women from surgical operations.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is made from roots and herbs, without drugs, and is wholesome and harmless.

The reason why Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so successful is because it contains ingredients which act directly upon the feminine organism, restoring it to a healthy normal condition.

Women who are suffering from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

**A FACE full of pimples**  
spoils life for many a one. Get rid of them by using digestion with

**Parsons' Pills**  
They assist digestion, help the liver to do its work, and cure constipation. Put up in glass vials. Price 25 cents per vial. For sale by all dealers. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

**MILTON ACADEMY...**  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND  
Founded in 1847. Offers a complete course in Book-keeping by correspondence for only \$10.00 (ten dollars) including books. This offer is open for ONE MONTH.

**PATENTS** Do you wish to know about PATENTS? Do you wish to know about TRADE-MARKS? Do you wish to know about PATENT RIGHTS? Do you wish to know about PATENT AND COPYRIGHTS? Write to W. H. Wills, Attorney-at-Law, 100 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

**DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY**  
gives quick relief and cures most cases. Back of Gallbladder and Kidneys. Sold by Dr. H. R. Kline, 861 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**PEACH TREES** Spring Delivery.  
Best varieties by orchard test. Low prices. Best quantity. Extremely low prices on 500 to 10,000 trees. ALSO A GENERAL LINE OF NURSERY STOCK.

**SILVER LEAF NURSERIES, HOES, N.Y.**

**COW PEAS and Soja Beans**  
Best Seed For Sale. Write for Catalogue and Free Bulletin No. 17.  
**HICKORY SEED CO., HICKORY, N. C.**

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300 SHOES AT ALL PRICES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.  
MR. BOYS, WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN.  
W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.50, \$5.00 and \$7.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. Because they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are made of the best material in the world to-day.

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**Dye Successfully**  
with Putnam Fadeless Dyes  
Write for free Booklet "How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors." Color double quantity of goods—and better—for same price of ordinary dye.—At your druggist, 10 cents a-cent on receipt of price.  
**Monroe Drug Company, Quincy, Illinois**