MISS LAURA HOWARD,

President South End Ladies'
Golf Club, Chicago, Cured by
Lydia E. Piukham's Vegetable
Compound After the Best Doctors Had Failed To Help Her.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: —I can thank you for perfect health to-day. Life looked so dark to me a year or two ago. I had constant pains, my limbs swelled, I had dizzy spells, and never



MISS LAURA HOWARD, CHICAGO. knew one day how I would feel the I was nervous and had no apnext. I was nervous and had no appetite, neither could I sleep soundly nights. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, used in conjunction with your Sanative Wash, did more for me than all the medicines and the skill of the doctors. For eight months I have enjoyed perfect health. I verily believe that most of the doc-tors are guessing and experimenting when they try to cure a woman with an assortment of complications, such as mine; but you do not guess. How I wish all suffering women could only know of your remedy; there would be less suffering I know."—LAURA How-ARD, 113 Newberry Ave., Chicago, Ill. \$5000 forfelt if above textimonial is not genuine.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women who are ill to write her for advice. Address Lynn, Mass., giving full particulars.

A Naval War.

When William E. Chandler was Secretary of the Navy he issued an order that officers should not permit their wives to reside at the foreign stations to which their husbands were attached. The order was promptly rescinded upon the receipt by the Sec retary of the following from Commo dore Fyffe, in command of the Atlan-tic squadron: "It becomes my pain ful duty to report that my wife, Eliza Fyffe, has, in disobedience of my orrs, and in the face of regulations of he department, taken up her resion the station, and persistently refused to leave."

Free Doctors Under German Law.

Under an insurance law enacted in Germany several years ago 30,000, 000 people receive in return for a nominal sum free medical attendance. The theory was that suffering humanity would receive cheap and effective relief from its bodily ills, but in practice there are many draw-backs. The doctors hired by the State hold that they are expected to do too much for the pay they get. In Munich they get only about \$75 per annum. In order to keep down expenses the doctors are inclined to impress upon the patients that nothing is the trouble with them.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease. powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corus, unions, Swellen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, eating Feet and Ingrowing Natis. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or light shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed Farz. Address Allen S. Oimsted, LeBoy, N. Y.

men can't stand prosperity and thers never get a chance.

F. J. Chensy & Co., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testi-monials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The baker sends in his bill when he needs the dough.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great KerveRestorer. #Ziral bottle and treatisefree Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa. To break a looking glass means seven years of bad luck.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colle. 25c. a bottle Glittering opportunities are not always

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thomas Ros-nins, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900. Most people are eager to tell the truth, when it is disagreeable.

Sprained Knee for 31/2 Years.

From among the numerous unsolicited estimonials which have been received in praise of St. lacobs Oil we select that of Mr. Arthur Harrison, of Willford Crescent East, Nottingham, who suffered from a sprained knee for 3 ½ years. He says: "I sprained knee for 3½ years. He says had been suffering from a very bad sprained knee for 3½ years, through playing football. I had been under the doctor's care twice, I had been under the doctor's care twice, and had used all kinds of oils and embrocations, when I was recommended to try St. Jacobs Oil. After trying two small bottles I am pleased to say my knee is now as perfect and strong as ever. I should have written you before, but wanted to give it a thorough trial, and am glad to inform you that since using St. Jacobs Oil I have never felt another twinge of pain."

What One Needs

When they are weary and worn, without an appetite, have no ambition, cannot sleep, nervous and irritable. Take Vogeler's Curative Compound, which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood and makes people well and strong. It is the only true blood purifier, made from the formula of an English physician, that is prominently before the public to-day. Send to the proprietors of St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., Baltimore, Md., for a free sample bottle.



More pigs are lost in the summer season from improper feeding than from any other cause. They are comelled to consume foods that are not onducive to thrift, and which lead to disease in the berds. Some feeders keep slop in barrels, which ferments until sour, having a very disagreeable odor, the pigs being fed largely upon the slop. This kind of food is more inpurious in summer than in winter, as it nduces bowel disease. The best slop s milk and bran, freshly made, with grass, vegetables and pleaty of pure water, which will induce growth and keep the pigs in good condition.

Corn Statks as a Fertilizer. In regard to burning cornstalks merely to get rid of them, as I see a great many farmers doing, I will say don't do it; it doesn't pay. Some think they cannot plough them under so as to ultivate. The trouble is they don't use e right implement on the ground and I v do not pleagh deep enough. I use s good stalk cutter, then cross with a disk, and afterward have no trouble with stalks, and I find them a benefit to the ground, especially where the land is never manured one year after another. If every farmer would plough his stalks under it would profit him by enriching the ground.-I. A. Miller, in New York Tribune.

Bamemade Brooder Coop.

A homemade brooder coop was fixed up to take care of some chicks in another brooder. It was a box 3x5 feet, 10 inches deep at eaves and 18 inches at ridge. Levy 6 inches long were nut under it to keep the floor off the ground to avoid damonees. Ventilation provided for by holes bored in ends near the ridge. A section of the roof. was made removeable so that the box easily cleaned. Dry sand and a small puntity of air-slaked lime were scattored over the floor. It was whitewashed inside and out. It was cleaned and fresh sand and lime given once a As it was only for use with week. month-old chicks and during warm weather, no artificial heat was necessnry.-Mrs. C. G. Ford, in New England Homestead.

Cut on Barb Wire.

Twelve years ago we owned a very valuable cow. To get at her calf that a dog was chasing she jumped a wire fence, cutting one of her teats its entire length, and laying it open so that milk continually ran out. We realize ed that something must be done to heal the cut and save the test; otherwise it might heal in time but with a leak. We took a chicken feather with a long quill, cut it the right length, pushed out the pith, and opened the pointed end. We greased it well with antiseptic witch hazel salve and inserted it into the teat, pushing it up past the cut, and letting it protrude a little at the bottom. We dressed the cut with the salve morning and evening, and in a week were milking the cow again. The quill allowed the teat to heal without closing up the milk passage, and allowed the milk to escape. We have since known to several cows that were saved by our plan: we also know of a neighbor's cow that lost two tents from a similar injury, when she might have been saved if the owner had only known how .- Mrs. M. C. Downing, in The Epitomist.

Rnn-Down Pastures.

In handling run-down pastures I have had excellent results in reseeding is briefly outlined. This is the hydroearly in the spring after harrowing cyanic acid gas treatment for dorment several times. The earlier that the work can be done the better, for then the seeds get the advantage of the early wet weather and make a good growth before the midsummer. After sowing I rolled thoroughly, so that the seeds would be pressed firmly in the soil. The harrowing should be done both ways until the top surface soil is pretty well pulverized to give the seeds a good bed. I should sow just before or after a rain. I have even taken advantage of April showers to sow the seed while the rain was falling. If it is a dry spring soak the seed beforehand. It will insure quicker germination and growth. If the pasture is pretty well run down. and the soil poor in quality, I generally give it a top dressing of some good fertilizer in which there is a good percentage of potash. This will help to increase the immediate growth of the serds. Fall seed sowing is all right, but a good many times we fail to do this and we cannot wait for next year. We need the improvement in the pasture this scason. Consequently spring seeding like this will prove of great value. We can in good seasons nearly double the yield of the pasture.

Care must be taken not to turn animais on the field too early, nor to let them at any time crop the new grass too short. Such pasturing would prove very costly in the end. Both spring and fall sowing of a pasture can be carried on. A good pasture mixture for this work should include red clover, alsike clover, Kentucky blue grass, red top and timothy. A mixture of seeds will always give the best results. Less seed should be sown to the acre on spring land that has just been harrowed than on a field where the seed bed has been carefully plowed and prepared for an entirely new pasture. If one wishes to make a new start in this way it is possible to divide the land up into sections, and then prepare and sow one part at a time until the whole of it is rejuvenated. In this way we always keep'a part of the pasture in good condition. while the other parts are being steadily improved. It is a serious matter for a dairyman to plow

prove it, but he can cut down his stock so that one-third of the land car be plewed under .- S. W. Chambers, in American Cultivator.

The Use of Trap Nests.

The advent of trap nests has been the means of more good in poultry culture than any other invention of recent years. Before its introduction the poultry breeder was greatly at sea and there was entirely too much guesswork. For instance, the problem of increased egg production was solved on a "hit-or-miss" plan. Breeders selected such birds as, in their opinion, showed the best laying qualities, and while in some cases they succeeded in picking out the cream of the flock, in many instances they were misled. Repeared experiments with the trap nest proved the fact that in many cases the best layer in the flock is about thepoorest specimen in outward markings. Two years ago I discovered that the finest hen that was fit to exhibit, only laid It eggs during the entire year. Is such a hen worth keeping? In the same pen a hen that would be disqualified by any judge laid 150 eggs. The trap nest picks out your best hens. The poultryman's motto should be breed from the best." The trap nest arrests the egg eat-

er. Sentence should be pronounced upon such at once. It picks out the drones, enabled you to get ride of unprofitable stock. It not only selects your best layers, but it gives their record It avoids crowding in the nest, guarding against breakage of eggs. It ells which are your best winter layers, which hens lay the most fertile eggs, the most perfectly shaped eggs, and which are your brown egg layers. Other advantages that might be men tioned are that by frequently handling, as is the case by taking hens off the nest, the hens become more tame and are less likely to scare. All poultry breeders know that excited hens are unprofitable layers. By bandling hens, too, the breeder is able to quickly determine the fowl's condition, note

the first signs of sickness or injury. In short, by the use of the trap nest the breeder can keep in touch with the individual hen, now her good and bad qualities, and satisfy himself of her eneral condition. I know of no other system that will give such practical casons as these nests, and the common verdict by all who have used them, is that the only guidepost to successful work, and building up of a profitable strain, is by the careful use of some well-devised trap.-Michael K. Boyer in American Agriculturalist.

Spraying in the Spring.

The spray calendar, which has been helpful to fruit growers and farmers, writes George C. Butz, State Horticulturist, has just been revised by the Pennsylvania State College Agricultural Experiment Station, such modifications, having been made as recent experimentation warrants. Spraying to control fungous diseases and insect enemies has become a fixed practice in the best orchards and gardens. Farmers and gardeners are becoming familiar with the ordinary remedies, and need only a simple guide to direct them properly in making use of them. The spray calendar serves excellently as such a guide. In the revision the principal changes have reference to treatment for the San Jose scale. The treatment so popular on the Pacific coast, and known as the "lime, sulphur and salt," remedy, is given. On account of some satisfactory results in the use of this remedy last year, it is being employed extensively among peach growers this spring. The use of crude petroleum is also indicated, and the ramedy for the nurseryman's use trees by means of a specially concoct-

ed fumigation house. Many fruit growers are learning to their sorrow that they have neglected their fruit trees too long in this matter of spraying, and are now seeing their orchards declining, because of the permanent injury to their trees from the ravages of insects and fungous focs. Some are ruined by "canker," some weakened by "leaf curl," while seab and fruit rots have rendered un-

salable the crops for which labor and money were expended. A considerable portion of the station correspondence is to reply to patrons that "the twigs sent bear the San Jose scale." This pernicious insect is now reported in nearly every county in Pennsylvania, and no doubt it is playing havoe in many gardens and orchards without the owner knowing it. The day has come when fruit growers must be constantly on the lookou for the enemies of their crops. Their vigilance, accompanied with judicious and timely action in forestalling losses, will pay there many fold. Insects and fungous diseases new to Pennsylvania are making their inroads upon our territory each year. In northwestern counties the canker worm is spreading southward from New York. In the eastern countles the asparagus westward. The San Jose scale is for picking. spreading from many infested centres. Therefore, the progressive fruit growacquaint himself with the approved

methods of fighting it. "moth catchers" show that a large sour up to almost fabulous prices. up all his pasture in one season to im- trap catches.-Philadelphia Record.

SCIENCE SETS AT DEFIANCE ALL LAWS OF SEASONS.

The Demand for Farm Products in Winter Responsible for the Expansion of This Industry - Hothouse Fruits and

Vegetables Multiply in Quantity. The idea prevalent in some quarters that agriculture has not kept abreast of modern industrial developments is so far from the actual truth that occasionally the public is surprised by reports which indicate a change and revolution in methods and result of a most phenomenal character. In nothing has our agriculture changed more decidedly in recent years, however, than in the seasons of production. Science has deliberately set at defiance all the laws which goven the seasons of growth, and in the conflict it has proved a great triumph for man Winter farming has become in the past decade an industry more profitable and successful than ordinary summer gardening or farming.

The demand for farm products in winter, when most of them are senre and difficult to secure, has been responsible for the growth and expansion of winter farming. To-day this industry is of national importance, and adds millions of dollars to the wealth of our country. Lands that were formerly considered almost worthless have attained through this industry considerable value, and farmers who were disappointed at the outlook of their profession have suddenly discovered new means of reaping financial rewards for their labor and genius. Instead of following in the old rats in vogue fifty years ago, they have branched out in entirely new lines to develop an industry that is as fascinating as it is pro-

Naturally one thinks first of truck gardening, either under glass in the North in winter or along the belt of Southern States, when this subject is broached; but winter farming is not by any means confined to even this field. Winter dairying has become in the last five years one of the most profitable sources of farming, and it is pursued by the most progressive dairymen of the country with great success. By means of the vilo, succulent food is stored away for winter feeding that produces almost as fine milk and cream as the June grass. The milk and cream in winter time are worth so much more than in summer that the dairymen find it profitable to provide good winter quarters for the best covs

and to feed them with the best food. The poultry farmer has likewise changed his methods, and by means of the incubator and brooder winter and spring broilers are produced to-day in mormous quantities for our tables. Winter poultry is to-day about the only product of the chicken farm that actually pays a good profit. The high prices obtained for spring chickens and broilers out of season have caused complete changes in this industry. Those who depend upon the eggs for their profits are endeavoring to induce the hens to change their season of laying, so that winter eggs will be had in abundance. Extensive experiments in winter feeding and winter breeding in glass-covered houses have produced results which encourage the poultrymen to believe that eventually breeds of hens will in time he reared which will lay their eggs in winter instead of summer. At present the results obtained

are not entirely satisfactory. Hothouse lambs have become important parts of our winterd diet of recent years, and breeders have established enormous houses where these delicate animals can be reared and fattered through the coldect of our winter weather. The work is profitable, and the breeders are increasing the industry each year. Hothouse lambs are delicacles out of season at present, but in the future they may become an ordinary part of our regu-

iar winter diet. Hothouse fruits and vegetables multiply in quantity and quality every year. The industry is expanding so rapidly that the annual winter supplies of these delicacies are running up into thousands of tons. Around Boston there are several hundred acres of land covered with glass where fruits and vegetables are raised for the winter markets. Jersey and Long Island are alse centers of this industry, and hundreds of acres are now under cultivation right through the winter. These hothouse products bring high prices all through the winter, and from two to four crops are raised annually on the same land. In the spring when the weather grows warm, the glass sashes are removed, and the plants for the summer markets are raised as easily if the land had not been producing all winter. When the cold autumn frests come, the glass sashes protect the new eron that has been planted for the Christmas holiday scasons. Then when these winter products are harvested, seeds for an early spring crop are sown, and by the time Easter is rust and asparagus beetle are traveling here fresh vegetables ar e again roady

The truck products raised under glass in winter receive the most modern iner will seek to know promptly any new tenzive culture. The soil is of the enemy that makes its appearance with richest, well heated by steam pipes, meistened properly, and semetimes lit artificially at night time by arc lights. The "moth catcher" traps, which The electric light tends to atimulate have recently been fraudulently ad- the growth of certain vegetables, and vertised to supplant spraying in or- the season of maturity is thus rapidly chards, are meeting with condemnation hastened. The profits from this busifrom many quarters. They cannot be ness often run from 50 to 80 percent depended upon to catch the codlin on the investment, and during the moth and other orchard pests, which rough winter weather when southern are now best treated with sprays of truck cannot reach the markets, prices arsenical poisons. Careful tests of the for the vegetables raised under glass percentage of the insects caught are in spite of the great number of acres of beneficial insects, which would kill land covered with glass and devoted to many more obnoxious insects than the winter farming, the supply hardly "Oh, just to have secrets trap catches.—Philadelphia Record. keeps pace with the increasing demand, other girls."—Chicago Post.

WINTER FARMING NEW. and there is ample opportunity for fur ther expansion in this line.

Winter gardening and farming in the southern belt of states where the climate is warm enough to produce the products out of doors have spread with phenomenal rapidity in recent years. Whole sections of states have been reclaimed by this industry, and land that was worth only a few dollars an eere ten years ago sells to-day for two or three hundred dellars on acre. Out whole system of living and diet has been transformed by this industry, and our winter season is supplied with fruits and vegetables almost as freely is the summer.

The expansion of this form of winter farming has been due to the rail roads and steamship companies operating lines along the coast or through the belt of states with elimate and soil suitable to the business. The construction of refrigerator ears which would enable growers to ship their straw berries and tomatoes from Florida and Louisiana to New York or Boston in midwinter gave a great atimulus to the industry. It is now possible to land most perishable fruits and vegetables in New York from the most distant gardens within seventy-two hours after picking and in perfect condition. Norfolk and Georgia which monopolized this industry. Then Florida entered the field, and finally the gardens spread along the Gulf and included those in the Mississippl Valley, Callfornia made special efforts to ship her fruits and vegetables to eastern markets in cars made for the purpose, and now Texas and exen Mexico are entering the field with their peculiar farm products. There are some 60,000 refrigerator cars engaged in this traffic in the winter season, distributing the fruits and vegetables of the tropical and semi-tropical gardens and farms to the large cities of the north, south, cast and west. The best of these cars are scientific products of modern gen ius, and they carry their loads of fruits as carefully as a Pullman palace car

transports its millionaire occupant. Strawbelvies from the Carolinas alone amount to some 12,000,000 quarts a year, while California pours across its borders some 193,600,000 pounds fresh fruits. New York city alone absorbs some 4,000,000 packages of southern vegetables every winter. All told, the winter farming which supplies the cities with their fruits and vegetables in the cold senson represents an industry amounting up into many millions of dollars. All this is pure gain for the farmers and land owners, who formerly made little or nothing from the soil which is now brought under contribution to feed us with a winter diet of fruits and vegetables. The creation and expansion of the industry represents wealth added to the country just as surely as if new gold mines had been discovered which yielded annually a dozen million dollars' worth of the precious metal.-George E. Walch, in the Scientific American.

Had Passed Previous Question

The not wholly peaceful and quakerlike meetings of the new board of aldermen called forth a rather appropriate story from District Attorney Jerome the other day.

"I am reminded," said he, "of a story old Senator Nesmith of Oregon, one of the first settlers of that state, used to tell. At the time when Oregon was admitted as a state, and the first legislature of that state met. Nesmith, who was a member, possessed himself of a copy of a book on parliamentary procedure. This work, which was at the time probably the only one of its sort west of the Mississippi, he studied dilligently, and by the time of the first session was well up in the rules of debate.

"At the first meeting of the new legislature a motion was introduced and speedily carried, but on the second measure a dispute arose, and for three days the state legislators wrangled and debated.

"Finally on the third day Nesmith who had watched the proceedings without even opening his mouth, decided it was time to use a piece of his parliamentary procedure, so he rose and moved the 'previous question.'

There was a moment of slience following this motion, and then amid a shout of decision the speaker cried. "Sit down, you fool! We passed the previous question three days ago." New York Tribune.

"No Dogs at Large." The board of agriculture draws attention to the fact that the landing in Great Britain of dogs brought from any country except Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man will be subject to Ariticle 2 of the Importation of Dogs Order of 1901, which ex pressly provides that every imported dog must be detained and isolated for six months upon premises in the occupation or under the control of veterinary surgeon, which shall have been previously approved in writing by the board for that purpose. This does not apply in the case of an imported dog which is intended to be exported from Great Britain within forly-eight hours.-London Globe.

Unfaltering Self-Esteem. "I am afraid you have a very good opinion of yourself," said the candid

"Well," answered the genial egot ist, "that isn't any disadvantage to me. People have to admit that I know more about myself than anybody cise does."-Washington Star.

Its Reason for Being. "What kind of a society is yours?" asked her father.

"A secret society," she replied. "But what is its object?"

"Oh, just to have secrets from the

A stubborn fact standing against all that may be said about the condistubborn fact standing against tion of the wage-carners is found in the official report from the Superintendent of the State Banking Department at Albany, N. Y., shewing that the savings banks of New York city alone have resources on hand to the amount of \$800,000,000 and that they handled in deposits and payments in 1901 the enormous aggregate of \$360. 234.683. The amount of savings thus accumulated in the banks of the metropolis would be sufficient to pay the ordinary expenditures of the Federal government for nearly two years, and would wipe out two-thirds of our national debt.

A Savage Tribe.

The Antaimoro, one of the oldest tribes of Madagascar, possess the secret of making from the pulp of the native shrub a very beautiful and enduring kind of paper, resembling parchment. Each family possesses a few sheets of this paper, on which its chronicles and traditions are rec orded, and the same paper is used for transcribing the laws of Mohamme dianism. The paper is said to have been invented in the middle of the ninth century by a Mohammedian shipwrecked on the coast, who desired Each year the source of the supply is to transcribe his torn and water-extended. It was first the Carolinas, soaked copy of the Koran in an enduring form.

Proposed Confederate Museum.

Trustees of the Confederate Memo rial Association have definitely determined upon Richmond, Va., as the location of the proposed Confederate Museum. One hundred thousand dollars was donated by the late Charles Broadway Rouss, of New York, to ward the founding of a battle abbey in the South, provided a like sum could be raised by popular subscription. In the report submitted by the treasurer of the association recently It was shown that all of the addition al amount had been obtained and

Relics in Guatemala.

Explorers in the neighborhood of hama Guatemala, have discovered treasures during their excavations in search of mines. Coins and jewels decorating corpses buried centuries ago by the Aztecs and Montezumas have been found so far the valuables have amounted to over Workmen on the Chama plantations are wild, and have abandoned their usual work to hunt for buried treasures.

Pointis a Triple Star.

The Lick Observatory, Mount Hamlton, Cal., has confirmed the report that Polaris is a triple star. The bright star—the North star—moves about the center of a mass of itself and a dark companion star in 3 days 23 hours and 14 minutes. two stars also move slowly around another dark star in a long period.

Bronchitis

"I have kept Ayer's Cherry Pec-toral in my house for a great many years. It is the best medicine in the world for coughs and colds." J. C. Williams, Attica, N. Y.

All serious lung troubles begin with a tickling in the throat. You can stop this at first in a single night with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Use it also for bronchitis. consumption, hard colds, and for coughs of all kinds.

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

Consult your dector. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows.
Leave it with him. We are willing.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

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Put up in Collapsible Tubes.

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

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-triliant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomeach and all rheumatte, neuralpie and gouty complishes.

A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price, 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us it retieve stamps

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Mrs. Kate Taylor, a graduated urse of prominence, gives her exerience with Peruna in an oper letter. Her position in society and professional standing combine to give special prominence to her utterances.

C HICAGO, ILL. 427 Monroe St.—"As far as I have observed Peruna is the finest tonic any man or woman can use who is weak from the after effects of any serious illness.

"I have seen it used in a number of convalescent cases, and have seen several other tonics used, but I found that those who used Peruna had the quickest relief.

"Peruna seems to restore vitality, increase bodily vigor and renew health and strength in a wonderfully short time,"-MRS. KATE TAY-

In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some form of female disease and yet unable to find any cure, Dr. Hartman, the renowned specialist on female catarrhul diseases, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as make application to him during the summer months, without charge. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

OF WOMEN



Preserve, Purify, and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands with



Millions of Women use Cutticuta Soap, assisted by Cuticuta Ointment, for beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp, and the stopping of failing hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and irritations, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of women use Cutticuta Soap in baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and exceptations, or too free or offensive prespiration, in washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanutive, antiseptic purposes, which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers.

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I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headaches. I was many times compelled to leave work and go home. Our druggist told me to try Ripans. I am now in much better health, I can eat almost anything, have no headache and work steady. I also was greatly affected with constipation, and Ripans gave me relief from that.

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

P. N. U. 22, '00,

