

F. Wright, of Oelwein, lowa, is another one of the million women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A Young New York Lady Tells of a Wonderful Cure: —

"My trouble was with the ovaries: I am tall, and the doctor said I grew too fast for my strength. I suffered dreadfully from inflammation and doctored continually, but got no help. I suffered from terrible dragging sensations with the most awful pains low down in the side and pains in the back,

sations with the most awful pains low down in the side and pains in the back, and the most agonizing headaches. No one knews what I endured. Often I was sick to the stomach, and every little while I would be too sick to go to work, for three or four days; I work in a large store, and I suppose standing on my feet all day made me worse. "At the suggestion of a friend of my mother's I began to take Lydin E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it is simply wonderful. I felt better after the first two or three doses; it seemed as though a weight was taken off my shoulders; I continued its use until now I can truthfully say I am entirely cured. Young girls who are always paying doctor's bills without getting any help as I did, ought to take your medicine. It costs so much less, and it is sure to cure them. — Yours truly, Adelader Prant. 174 St. Ann's Ave., New York City." — \$5000 for jett if originet of above letter woolng genulnesses cannot be preduced. City." - \$5000 forfelt if original of above letter produce garuineness cannot be produced.

Promoted by Shampoos of Cuticura Soap

And Dressings of Cuticura the **Great Skin Cure**

Purest, Sweetast, Most Effective Remedies for Skin, Scalp and Hair.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales and dandruff, destroys hair parasites, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else falls.

cura 5 ap assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, urifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chaffings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet and nursery.

Cutteura remedies are the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the world. Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cutieura Soap, to cleanse the

world. Bathe the anected parts with not water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay liching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, in the severer forms, take Cuticura Resolvent to cool and cleanse. Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often suffi-cient to cure the most torturing, dis-figuring skin, scalp and blood humours, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Bold throughout the world. Cufferers Herofrent, för, Gra-sen of Chroniate Coated Pills, sie, per val of 60, Gra-neut, Sie, Sonn, No. Depota London, E. Charterinene S., 1 Faris, S Rise da R bars; Redem, 137 Columbus Ava-dates Drug a Chem. Carp., Fole "Pope. 25 Annie Ov Haw to Liva Every Huppone."



arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely ascerted there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is igh for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains

Do You Want Your Money 7% INTEREST

cusehold supply for a year. One

Thompson's Eye Water

REVIEWING THE SERMON.

Sporting Reporter Takes Place Theological Expert.

The theological reported being out of the city the sporting editor was sent to church with instructions to carefully review the sermon that was to be preached by an eminent visiting divine. The sporting editor was up against a hard proposition, but he pro-ceeded to make good as follows: "The weather was perfect, and the grand-stand and bleachers were packed. The stand and bleachers were packed. The Rev. Dr. Blaketyblank was in the box for the Unitarians, and he certainly had everything in the book. When he tackled the New Jerusalem he used the slow ball artistically, but when he warmed up on hades he had speed to burn and whipped them over like a He had swell control, and never lost sight of the plate for a minute, especially after it had been passed around. The choir did a good deal of rooting from the players bench, and occasionally a voice from the bleachers yelled 'Amen.' Although it was an extra-inning game he never let up for a minute and had the visitors properly hooked up throughout, putting some of them to sleep. If he can only keep up the pace the big league for him next senson,"-Milwaukee Sentinel,

CHERRY FESTIVAL HELD.

Quaint Custom to Commemorate Saving of City.

People are still talking of the beau ties of the cherry festival, the quaint custom which Hamburg has kept up for centuries. The bands of white-elad children that pass through the streets bearing branches covered with cherries are a sight a stranger never forgets. This featival had its origin in 1432, when the Hussities marched against Hamburg with the intention of razing it. A citizen named Wolfe proposed that a band of shildren from 7 to 14 years of age be sent to the Husto 14 years of age be sent to the Hussites wrapped in shrouds with a petition to spare the city. The children so presented themselves before the Hussities' chief, Procopus Nasus, who was so impressed by seeing children in shrouds that he promised to spare the city. Then he feasted the children on charles in some constants. on cherries. In commemoration of that day the children have a cherry festival every year in Hamburg

No Witch Ever Burned In Salem.

It is a fact that no witch was ever burned or put to death by fire in Salem or any other part of Massachusetts. How the impression that Cotton Mather and his associates had perpetrated that horror gained currency is inexplicable, but it has been floating around for generations, and in all probability will "go on forever." Salem was the scene of the trial, conviction and execution by hanging of persons accused of witchcraft. Gallows Hill, the eminence on which the hangings occurred, is, perhaps, the most inter-esting show place in New England. It may be doubted if more sincere or more conscientious men ever lived than Cotton Mather and his brothers They went to the Bible for their au thority, to the Mosale law, omitting the Christian dispensation. That law told them, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." Firmly believing in witchcraft and having no doubt that they had witches to deal with, what were they to do but to kill them? From their point of view, they exercised great humanity in employing the gailows rather than the faget.

Minnesota is devoting her energies to preserving a section of her magnificent lake and forest region for a na-

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great KerveReatorer. & Grifal bottle and treatisefree Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 231 Arch St., Phila, Pa

Glass tumblers do not make good circus erobats, for they always go broke when

Ladies Can Wear Sho One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swellen, hull sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't ac-cept any substitute. Trial package Fars by mail, Address, Ailen S. Olmstod, LeRoy, N.Y.

It is no trouble to do by others as they would do by you, for it is never a whole lot.

l do not believe Piso's Cure for Consump-tionhasan equal for coughs and colds—Jons k. Bovan, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1933. The man who is lost in thought is never found in dude clothes.

Long Hair

"About a year ago my hair was coming out very fast, so I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stopped the falling and made my hair grow very rapidly, until now it is 45 inches in length."—Mrs. A. Boydston, Atchison, Kans.

There's another hunger than that of the stomach. Hair hunger, for instance. Hungry hair needs food, needs hair vigor—Ayer's.

This is why we say that Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color, and makes the hair grow long and heavy. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggiste.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. He sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

A Money Making Opportunity

Careful Calf Feeding.

The calf should be taken from its mother by the third day, or earlier. The calf should have its mother's milk for about two weeks. The proper amount to feed a calf the first two or three weeks is about five or six quarts per day, and no more can be given without danger of indigestion.

As the calf grows older it will take more, but never should have more than eight or nine quarts per day. The milk must be fed always at about blood heat. Cold milk will almost always cause scours if fed to a young calf. When the calf is about three weeks old the milk ration is gradually changed to skimmilk, using about a week to make the change.-C. H. Eckles, in the Cultivator.

Corminating Seeds.

Try this way of germinating seeds in the house: Always take the dirt, thus killing all insect life and weed seeds. After sowing, give one careful sprinkling. Then cut four or five thicknesses of newspaper the shape of the dish containing the seeds, only about half an inch larger all around. Fit this inside the top of the dish, and you will see that you have a shallow tray; which you are to fill about one-fourth of an inch deep daily with warm water. The water percolates through the paper so slowly as to give just the right constant supply of moisture. Keep in a warm place, and your seeds will surprise you by their quick appearance. This is less work, too, than the old way."-M. G. Feint, in The Epi-

Cleaning Milk Utensils.

Lime is the favorite cleaning agent in up-to-date Danish creameries. At present it is an exception when a churn is steamed. All wooden utensils are rinsed and scrubbed first with cold or lukewarm water to remove the milk and then they are covered with a coat of thick much of slacked lime. After ten or twenty minutes or later the churns or other utensiles are scrubbed with lime and cold water, after which they are riused twice in warm water, and at last with water hot enough to make the wood dry quickly. Lime is used for cleaning in nearly all Danish factories, not only for woodenware, but also for tinware, and for scrubbing the floors. It took some time to introduce it, as the buttermakers, to begin with, had their hands affected by the lime, but when they once learned how to use it, they had no trouble, and the use of steam as well as of soda has been re-

Changes in Planting Methods.

Most truit growers are familiar with he Stringfellow method o. tree planting and practice it more or less. On the other hand, it is always noticed that when a man has a few choice trees to set he dign a hole of good size, spreads out the roots carefully, and fills in close about ...em. This was the old time method of tree planting and is now in many sections. The Stringfellow method is to cut back both roots and top so that the tree is as nearly a the Stringfellow method, however, and making a hole with a spade just large enough to take in the tree roots to a proper depth. The soil is then packed closely about the roots as in former methods. This plan seems to be most sensible and will probably give better results than either of the old methods. The writer has set hundreds of trees after this plan and can not see but what the recults are quite as satisfactory as when the trees were planted after the more elaborate plan first mentioned.-Indianapolis News.

A Trial of Ginseng.

Bulletin 62 of the Pennsylvania Experiment station gives an interesting Illustration report of the station's experiments with ginseng during the last six years, from which the following account is condensed. For many years the price per pound of ginseng has steadily risen in the wholesale drug market, owing to the rapid disappearance of the native wild plants and the steady demand for it in China. The artificial cultivation of the plant was an inevitable result of these conditions; but the seed companies which inaugurated this have in many cases advertised very exaggerated accounts of the profits of the crop and the ease with which it could be raised. To discover the actual difficulties and misfortunes which ordinary farmers might expect, the station undertook to test the relative value of wild roots, cultivated roots and seedlings. The wild roots were small, dark colored and deeply wrinkled for the most part and were of all ages. The cultivated plants were two-year-old seedlings from a nursery and were long, smooth and white and showed plainly the advantage of growing in rich, loose soil.

The soil for ginseng should be a light loam with rich vegetable mould and good drainage. If this condition does not exist naturally, it should be imitated as far as possible by deep, thorough tillage and good woods earth mixed in. The latter was the condition at the experiment station. The roots were carefully planted eight inches apart in deep holes, so that they might have a good start to grow

straight. They were planted the first week in October and by the middle of November were covered with brush and leaves for the winter. As there was not natural shade enough the following spring, artificial chade was constructed with posts and lath in the usual maner. The rest of the care was simple and easy. The usual mulch was put on in the fall and removed in the spring. The beds were bood out and loosened up three or four times each season. As soon as the seeds were ripe they were gathered and stratified.

Mulching and Drouth.

Mulching the soil prevents rapid evaporation of moisture and protects the young plants against the direct action of the sun in dry seasons. But while benefits may accrue from the use of a mulch, there are also some disadvantages to be considered. The use of subject to decay encourages mildew and fungous growth, as well as serving to protect insects and parasites. Yet there are some plants that thrive best when afforded a covering, and such activity. protection should be afforded. One of the methods of mulching is to cover the eatire plant, removing the covering early in the spring. The object of a mulch in winter, however, in not to keep out the cold from the plant, as no amount of covering can effect such object. What is desired is to prevent sudden freezing and thawing of the soil, which unheaves the plants and causes injury. A mulch should therefore be applied around the roots of the plants only, allowing the plant to receive all the air and light possible.

It is claimed that during summer mulching assists in relaining moisture by preventing evaporation, and also supplies moisture in dry seasons by capillary attraction of the soil, which gradually provides moisture at a time when it is most needed. There are many conflicting opinions and theories regarding the offects of mulching, although many of the difficulties may be traced to the material used for the purpose. The Massachusetta Horticultural society claims that dry earth is the proper material to use, it being cheap and more easily applied. If the material used be manure the labor of spreading and removing It is often greater than the value of the crop, A coating of manure two inches thick upon one acre amounts to 300 loads. which will cost from \$50 to \$60 in labor alone, and this sum is still further in ereased if the manure is day into the soil, while coarser material, such as straw, leaves and cornstalks, must be applied and afterward entirely moved in order to allow of cultivation.

It is not necessary to mulch with

dry earth by hilling or banking up around the plants, but the earth should be porous and kept toose. Dry earth is an excellent non-conductor and holds between its particles large quantities of air, which not only prevents the attacks of frost to a certain extent, but also retards loss of moisture and heat, Every rain, however, compacts the covering of earth, forces out the air and lessens the utility of the earth as a mulch. To avoid this the farmer must resort to frequent cultivation or stirring of the soil. It is due to its service as a mulch that dry earth is capable of mitigating the effects of drouth by being frequently loosened with the cultivator, and for a long time this whip as possible, make a hole with a fact, in connection with cultivation crowbar and insert the tree in this was not properly considered. The value hole. That method is the other ex- of cultivation is due to the entrance treme. A compromise between the of the air into the soil, which is not two methods now has many advocates only a mulch but assists in hastering and consists in close pruning of the chemical action and the preparation of roots and tops not so close as in plant food, while the constant working of the soil destroys weeds that would deprive the growing plants of food and moisture. Thorough and frequent cultivation is, therefore, the best mulch for spring summer and fall which induces the roots to seek food in every direction, thereby becoming more numerous and deeply imbedded, as well as going further beyond the penetration of the cold in winter. In this condition it is only in climates where the cold is severe that a covering of straw well be required. Such covering should be removed as early in spring as the season will permit, and the culfivator used If the crop is such as to permit of its use. Even in the fall a thorough stirring of the soil will admit the air and afford protection in winter.

> Heat and air in the soil are essential to plant growth. The air exerts an influence in breaking down combinations by supplying oxygen, while heat hastens and promotes all chemical processes. By proper drainage water is compelled by its weight and other natural influences due to gravity, to es-cape by the nearest outlet. It is carried off very rapidly, and it is impossible for the water to again remain near the surface after the land is once opened by cultivation. As the water in the cold soil descends the air follows, and the earth becomes dry, and consequently more porous. The escape of the water causes a vacuum, which is immediately filled with air and warmth is carried wherever the air enters. The soil, which before was saturated with stagnant water, is now rendered friable, and the moisture which reaches the plants is fresh from the clouds, carrying oxygen and heat, the roots going down into the subsoil in search of moisture during dry seasons, which the drained and porous soil retains, athough the excess is carried off. The air also enters from below through the drain pipes, and now only a dry soil is obtained by drainage, but the land can be cultivated early in the season, is easily warmed after the spring begins and in a single year may, with a suitable crop, pay the entire cost of drainage.—Philadelphia

WASHING FOR OCEAN LINERS.

Work Which Calls for Migh Power Laundry Machinery That

Saves Time.

Handling the "wash" or ocean finers, dining and sleeping date, and restaurants has now become a distinctive branch of modern laundry work, and calls for high power machinery, ex-pensive washing equipment, and a perfect organization. From the old-fush loned round tub, the fluid wuthboard, the wringer, and the force of a human arm, and the flattron to the revolving washer, the contrifugal water extract or, and the steam-driven mangle, is a long step, and though the borner are still in use, they are really the weap-ons of a civilization that existed when the world moved alover than we of the present day are went to bravel. In this connection one may peint to the Chinaman who, because he has not untermented manure or matter that is kept pace with modern ideas and improvements, is gradially losing his identity so the laundryman of the people, and must ultimately be driven from the washtub to other fleids of

The modern laundry has reduced the washing of clothes and household linea to an exact science, and while one may question its reliability regards the handling of delicate fabrics, it is a marvelous time-saver, and this very feature is the one which appeals to the average American. It is not difficult to imagine how the "wash" of the household can be "done-up" quickly, but when it comes to bandling the numerous pieces used by the 2000 people who compose the crew and passengers of an ocean greybound, the subject gains interest. The process, though simple, is the result of much

When a transatiantic finer, with may, 2000 people on board, reaches port, the "wash" quickly follows the passengers ashore. Its size depends upon the number of passengers carried and the length of the voyage. It may range from 8000 to 25,000 pieces, consisting nainly of sheets, table cloths, napkins, towels, etc. This, to use a laundry term, is "plain work." The quantity matters little to the laundryman, His first move is to sort the pieces, then ounting is done when they are tied into bundles to be returned.

The separate lots are put into washers holding a solution of scap and water and bluing, heated by live steam The washer is a large stationary cylinder, containing a smaller perforated cylinder, which revolves first to the right and then to the left a stated number of times, so that the linen is tossed from side to side and receives the benefit of all of the water that is orced through the perforations. After the washing is completed the pieces are placed in the extractor, and then by centrifugal force nearly every drop of moisture is whirled out of them. The operation consumes about fifteen minutes, and then they are ready for he mangle, or, in other words, ready

to be ironed—the final process. The bed of the manule is a steam-heated chamber, over which revolve several rollers, ocvered with wool and an outside jacket of canvas, which is waxed to prevent the fabrics from sticking to the machine and becoming wrinkled or torn. The table cloths, or towels, as the case may be, are fed into one side of the machine, travel under the rollers, and then are carried to the under side of the bed on sheet, which, when the edge of the bed is reached drops them into another sheet for conveyance to the women folders on the opposite side to which they originally started. In cases where starch much be used, the fabrics are get anything to stop the too placed in a dry air chamber, and afterward dampened before they are fed to the mangles.

Some pleces can be washed, wrung, and ironed in thirty minutes, while others take one and a half hours. The "wash" from an ocean liner is usually returned within twenty-four hours, but when necessity arises the work can be finished in less than a third of that time. Some of the laundries handling steamship and railroad work have a weakly capacity of 700,000 pieces, and the business has become so well systematized that hardly one piece is lost or misplaced, and few require a second cleansing.-New York

Dust from Souffriere.

Although the surface wind was from the east the dust cloud from the eruption of the Souffriere of St. Vincent, at 6.30 a. m. on March 22, reached Bridgetown, Barbados, one hundred miles to the eastward, by 9 a. m., so that its rate of motion was not less than forty miles an hour, after having attained an elevation of probably three miles at least above the Souffriere. Its altitude above Barbados was estimated at about eight thousand feet, or double the height of the Souffriere. At several points the first fall of dust was observed at 71.15 a. m.; it increased until 1.30 p. m., then diminished, and by 5 p. m. it had coused. In the neighborhood of Bridgetown the fall was at the rate of about two and one-half tops an acre; considerably less at Bathsheba, fourteen milés to the northeast, while at Codrington house, two miles north of the town, it amounted to 6.52 tons an acre. Taking three tons an acre as the average would give 300,000 tons for the whole island. The May dust was a very light gray, that of March very darkalmost black, Dr. Spencer describing the March dust cloud as of a deep Prussian blue color.-Nature.

Mysteries of Plumbing.

The plumber charges for the job, then adds an additional charge for time. Furthermore, he charges for the trouble he has in making out the

SUFFERING WOMEN



ease.

Mrs. Emma Mitchell, 520 Louisiana street, Indianapolis, Ind., writes:

"Peruna has cartainly been a blessing in disguise to me, for when I first began taking it for troubles peculiar to the sex and a generally worn out system I had little faith.

Chronic invalids who have languished for years on sick beds with some form of female disease begin to improve at once af-ter beginning Dr. Hartman's treatment. rarely been without pain, but Perruna has changed all this, and in a very short time. I think I had Among the many prominent women who recommend Peruna are: — Belva Lockwood, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Col. Hamilton, of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. F. B. Warren, wife of U. S. Senator Warren, of only taken two bottles before I began to recuperate very quickly, and seven bottles made me well. I do not have headache or backache any more, and have some interest Wyoming.

to life. I give all credit where it is due, and that is to Peruna."—

Emma Mitchell.

By far the greatest number of female troubles are caused directly by catarrh.

They are catarrh of the organ which is affected. These women despair of recovitations. Wyoming.

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

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

MODEL TOWN FOR SOUTH.

George W. Vanderbilt Will Build One Near Famous Biltmore.

build a model manufacturing town in the mountains of North Carolina. It will be completed and ready for occu-contrivances for robbing collection will be completed and ready for occupancy before any one is permitted to
settle in the place. A complete system of water works, electric lighting,
heat and power will be installed. Vanderbilt has acquired a large tract of
land between Hendersonville and Breylice, are taught. They keep watch on
land between Hendersonville and Breylice, are taught. They keep watch on ard, N. C., on which to build his spot-less town. Work is to be commenced papers of newcomers and direct them Immediately.

Policemen's College.

There is a policemen's college in Petersburg to train applicants for the George W. Vanderbilt, the million-aire owner of famous Biltmore, will with the school where pupils make The cost will run up to report themselves at the police sta-

GET WELL-STAY WELL.

The thousands of people who are every day being made well by Doan's Kidney Pills and the free trial herewith offered makes further delay, "Kidney negloot."

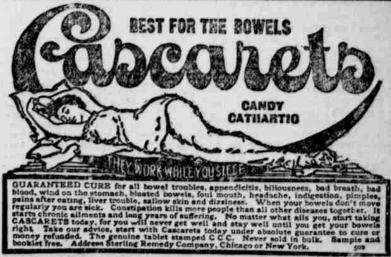
They correct urine with brick dust acdiment, high colored, pain in passing dribbling, frequency, bed wotting, Doan's Kidney Pills move calculi and gravel.

Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache. NEWBERN, Re. - B. C. Jones



forty years I had hendache day and night—could not sicen well—was very weak, and about giving up all hope. I got Doan's Pills and they cured me, That was five menths ago, and I can say, to-day, my water is regular and I have not had hendache for five menths. For hed wetting, scalding urine, and headache, Doan's Kidney Pills have no equal. I have recommended them to fifty different persons with good results. I first read of Doan's Pills in Emilkland Earner, sent to you for sample and afterwards purchased the pills from Jolley Bros, Grand River, "-B. C. Jorgs.

Bromo-Seltzer Promptly cures all Headaches



Bilious?
Dizzy? Headache? Pain back of your eyes? It's your liver! Use Ayer's Pills. Gently laxative; all vegetable. Sold for 60 years. Louis Man Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use



P. N. U. 29, '08.

