

Your Hair

"Two years ago my hair was falling out badly. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and soon my hair stopped coming out." Miss Minnie Hoover, Paris, Ill.

Perhaps your mother had thin hair, but that is no reason why you must go through life with half-starved hair. If you want long, thick hair, feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor, and make it rich, dark, and heavy.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

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

WET WEATHER COMFORT

There is no satisfaction keener than being dry and comfortable when out in the hardest storm.

YOU ARE SURE OF THIS IF YOU WEAR



WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING

MADE IN BLACK OR YELLOW AND RAINED BY OUR GUARANTEE. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Village of Idiots.

A small village in Belgium, about 43 miles southeast from Antwerp, may be called with justice "The Village of Idiots," as nearly every inhabitant has the care of one or more harmless imbeciles, who are placed under their charge after being declared insane by the court. These half-witted creatures spend most of their time in farming and are well looked after by the villagers.

FITNESS MANFULLY ENDED. No fit or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kille's Great Nerve Restorer, 20-cent bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kille, Ltd., 381 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Gold now constitutes nearly one-half our stock of money.

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

Canada produced over \$4,000,000 worth of pig iron last year.

Pink's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—W. O. Emsley, Vanluren, Ind., Feb. 10, 1890.

Siberia is going to be a strong competitor in the European butter market.

Carpets can be colored on the floor with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

Nearly one-third of the 381,000 inhabitants of Cleveland were born in Europe.

Of the strikes in Great Britain last year 36,917 were successful, 35,515 unsuccessful and 41,645 accepted compromises.

Microscopic experiments have shown that the electrically made steel is not different in any way from crucible steel.

STATES OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. LEON COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHERRY make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHERRY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every copy of CASCARETS that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

The longest telephone wire span in the world is 3200 feet from pole to pole, spanning the Susquehanna River, near Lancaster, Pa.

The tenement inspectors of New York City have found over 325,000 occupied rooms which have neither light nor ventilation.

A Domestic Phrase.

The beauty specialist was at work on the young woman's hands, and the young woman objected to the polish that was being given her finger nails. "Domestic finish, please," she cautioned, her mind for the moment reverting to the laundryman.

The most modern style of architecture is the antique.

W. J. Hill, Concord, N. C., Justice of the Peace, says:

"Doan's Kidney Pills proved a very efficient remedy in my case. I used them for disordered kidneys and backache, from which I had experienced a great deal of trouble and pain. The kidney secretions were very irregular, dark colored and full of sediment. The Pills cleared it all up and I have not had an ache in my back since taking the last dose. My health generally is improved a great deal."

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

FARMERS' CORNER

Testing a Cow.

When testing a cow and that is what should be done with all dairy cows, start with less grain feed than the cow needs, adding a little, say a quarter of a pound per day, if she is in good condition, and continue this for a month or even two months, keeping an accurate account of the feed consumed and the quantity of milk she yields, and note if the increase of the flow is in proportion to the increase in the amount of feed you are giving her. In this way the real value of every cow can be accurately arrived at, and whether they are kept at a profit or loss.—Tri-State Farmer.

Dairy Hints.

The farmer who wishes his wife to excel in butter-making must do his part in selecting and breeding cows, give them better-producing feed, provide comfortable stables and take care in the milking, as milk is very susceptible to odors and may become unfit for use simply as a result of a filthy floor or a dirty cow with an unclean udder. Pains should be taken to extract the last drop if possible at every milking. Not only should this be done because the milk last drawn is the richest, but that cows may be made to maintain their flow much longer when pains are taken at each milking. This is a matter of great importance to the dairyman, as it determines the profit or loss in his business.

Angoras for Rough Land.

The attention of owners of brush lands has been directed by the commissioner of agriculture to the use of the goat in reclaiming and enhancing the value of unproductive brush or weed-infested lands. Goats live on weeds and brush, the products of nature, when labor and toil are required to furnish food for other animals.

Fattening Calves on Skim-Milk.

Prof. Roberts of the Cornell station, claims that to fatten calves successfully on skim-milk, and grain to supply the butter fat, the calves should first be fed a moderate amount of new milk for a few days and then skim-milk should be gradually substituted so that at the end of a few weeks the calves would be fed entirely on skim-milk. If seven pounds of cornmeal is mixed with one pound of linseed meal, old process preferable, it will make a fairly good substitute for the butter fats of the new milk. This meal should be fed in very broad bottom troughs, so that the calves will be compelled to lick it, thereby insulating it. Care should be taken not to feed too much skim-milk. The very best quality of fine clover hay should be placed where it will be accessible to the calves at all times. To properly fatten calves either by this method or by letting them have new milk from the cow or otherwise, it should be remembered that for at least two weeks at the beginning the calves should not be fed all they want but should be somewhat restricted if the best results are to be obtained. The last two weeks before sending the calf to market the feed may be increased and the calf given all it will eat provided the bowels are not affected. Success will depend almost entirely upon the watchfulness and the skill of the feeder. As the calves get to be four to six weeks old, very often they will eat a few roots, but they should in no case have many. It will take some two weeks longer to make good calves by skim-milk feeding than it would by giving new milk. Success will be due to the judgment and watchfulness of the man who has the calves in charge.

Good, Clean Garden Seeds.

In saving tomato seed, we take the tomatoes when they are thoroughly ripe and remove the seed pulp. This is placed in glass jars, covered with water, and set away. The object is to separate the seed from the pulp. An occasional stirring of the contents of the jar is beneficial. After two or three days pour off the liquid, leaving the seeds, and add fresh water. After this is repeated two or three times, or until the waste matter is removed, place the seeds on cloth until thoroughly dry, when they are put away until planting time. Cucumber and melon seed may be treated in the same way.

Good, Clean Garden Seeds.

In saving beans or seeds of like kind, we always leave unpicked what we think we shall need for seed, thereby saving the best for seed.—Herbert W. Taylor, Boston Cultivator.

Mexico's Floating Gardens.

While the City of Mexico is eight thousand feet higher than sea level, there are in the vicinity several lakes and marshy tracts which require extensive drainage operations. The Vega canal is one of these great drainage systems, and upon it are numerous barges which transport farm and garden produce from the market gardens to the city. Flat-bottomed boats, propelled by a pole, convey passengers to the floating gardens.

Farm Notes.

A good silo is absolutely air tight. Teach sitting hens to be fearless of your touch, but be gentle in your movements.

Cream ripening is essentially a chemical operation and requires a watchful care.

If possible, corn should be ripe enough that the ears are glazed at the time of putting it into the silo.

It costs but little more to feed a pure bred than a scrub, and the profit from the former is three times that of the latter.

Pullets intended for laying should receive special care. Feed on dry feed and keep away from male birds until November.

A writer says that fowls kept in yards of moderate size suffer less from disease and lay more eggs than those on the range.

Be careful to keep your calves out of the cold; they should be quartered in the barn out of the damp. A chilled calf is apt to catch cold and die.

Fowl odors in milk contracted from the air in the stables, from the food eaten, or from fish dissolved, can be removed by any system of aeration.

The Feeding of Calves.

How to properly feed the calf is a matter of great importance on any farm where calves are raised—be it one or a hundred. It must first be determined whether the calf is to be used as a beef animal or whether it is to take its place in the dairy and be one of the individual cows that can be classed among the profitable ones. When this is settled then the whole plan of feeding should be such as will make the animal best suited for either purpose. It should always be borne in mind that the proper growth and development of the calf, no matter whether it is intended for beef or dairy purposes, is fully as important as the care of the mature animal, for it is next to impossible to make good animals out of poor young stock. The most profitable way is to keep it in a

ART OF HORSE BREAKING

HOW FEAR AND VICIOUSNESS MAY BE OVERCOME.

Horse Sharps Have Classified Under Nearly a Hundred Names the Particular Follies or Vices Demonstrated by Horses—Training Circus Horses.

Nowhere else is the mean or unreliable horse so utterly unendurable, even for a day, as about a circus. The balking brute may throw a parade into confusion or cause the most exasperating delay in loading a train. The beast that shies at some trivial alarm to his eyes or ears may inspire a disastrous runaway at any moment, and the vicious biter or kicker in the dressing tent is liable to lame a performer for life. In other conditions of life men may have time to waste on the whims of such ill-regulated beasts and gradually wear them from their evil ways, but a big circus is like an enormous piece of clock work in which the derangement of a single wheel makes all go wrong, and anything not exactly right must be fixed at once.

Horse sharps have classified under nearly a hundred names the particular follies or vices demonstrated by horses, the inciting causes of which may be either excessive nervousness or inherent viciousness, and cases are infrequent in which an animal has more than two or three of them. Generally a horse has only one fault. Correct him of that and he becomes a good horse. If it cannot be corrected he should be either got rid of or killed. Circus men are difficult to persuade that any horse is too bad for reformation, so successful have they been in handling bad ones.

Normally, the horse is one of the most timid animals, perhaps not less so than the deer; imagined things alarm him, and his first impulse when frightened is to run from the supposed danger. But no beast alive is more placidly indifferent to surroundings, and adventitious circumstances and less likely to be affected by fear than the circus horse after he has gone through a taming season. He walks calmly over piles of exploding firecrackers, stands serenely enveloped in a cloud of steam beside a locomotive, and if his whistle emits a screech, merely looks up as if with mild curiosity as to why such a fuss is made. Brass bands blaring and banging all about do not concern him, he pays no more attention to newspapers whirled by the wind than to flying dust, bites only when food is given him, never thinks of kicking even when men sit against his legs or pull his tail, regards elephants as unconcernedly as if they were dogs, and if he should happen to see some foolish horse balking would no doubt be genuinely surprised. In brief, the experienced circus horse is as tame and reliable as the hobby horse.

If he is something different when he first joins the circus, as soon as he declares himself the trainers take him in hand. Upon two things in his mental make-up reliance can be placed; whether he possesses the high degree of intelligence by some ascribed to him or not he has the capacity to readily associate as cause and effect something he is doing with any painful or disagreeable sensation concurrently happening to him, and he has an excellent memory. These are the bases upon which the trainer builds his methods, hampered here possibly by the inflexible rule that under no circumstances may a whip be used upon a horse in his show.

If the horse is a kicker a line is rigged from the ankle of one forefoot, or both, through a pulley attached to a surcingle and back to the hand of the trainer, who also holds a pair of driving reins sufficiently long for him to stand well back out of the way of the animal's flying heels. Then a miscellaneous lot of jangling, rattling tin and copper utensils are made fast to the horse's back and dangling behind his rump. Kick? Of course he kicks, madly, but every time he does so one or both of his forefeet lifts, despite him. He finds it difficult, if not impossible, to balance himself on a single foreleg and do any satisfying kicking with his hind ones, while if he has to drop on his knees he must keep his hind feet on the ground. Those helpless conditions recur every time he kicks. Possibly he has a sense of making himself ridiculous. At all events he is effecting nothing. The pans are still there, but he observes that they do not hurt him. In a few minutes, with an air of disgust, he abandons his efforts. They pike the tins with poles, making them rattle louder. He affects not to notice them, pretends to be looking for a wisp of hay on the sawdust. Perhaps if they trip him again the next day he may in a moment of forgetfulness throw up his heels, but finding the same cause and effect operative, quits for good.

The biting horse is corrected by means of an ingeniously constructed bridle which gives him no pain or even annoyance, so long as he behaves himself properly, but hurts so suddenly and sharply as to arrest and fix his attention upon the sensation the instant he attempts to bite. In a little while the conviction is established in his mind that attempts to bite people are always productive of pain to himself, and he abandons the practice.

The balking horse rarely balks more than once, or, at most, twice in his service with the big show, or even after. They put on his head, with a sort of crimp about his lower jaw, a cord halter, which has something of the effect of the biting horse bridle. It doesn't hurt him. He looks with obstinate indifference at the man teaching him to be good and braces his legs with a sul-

ion determination to stay where he is

whenever may befall.

The man walks a little distance away straight in front of him, and, snapping his fingers, says, "Come." He says to himself "I'll see you further first." Then the man pulls on that cord and the resultant sensation on his jaw arrests all his attention. He would try to follow when the man says "Come" if he had a loaded freight car behind him. Nothing hurts him when he obeys. After a few trials he will follow the man like a well-trained dog when the fingers are snapped, and the idea of balking has become abhorrent to him forever.

To cure horses of the sudden alarms produced by too much nerves it is only necessary to find the special thing most likely to excite their fears, and then thoroughly familiarize them with it. More runaways are caused by fluttering newspapers and suddenly opened umbrellas than anything else.

It must not be supposed that a single lesson is, in all cases, sufficient to correct a vice or cure a nervous fault. The latter is hardest to deal with because it is an inherency of constitutional weakness. But with patience in a little time even the worst cases are radically reformed.—Chicago Tribune.

SOUNDING RIVERS.

Contrivance That Records Every Varying Depth of Water.

The government snagboat, Col. A. McKenzie, arrived in St. Paul on Thursday evening and tied up at the Diamond Jolene dock.

The McKenzie is an interesting craft, not only from the importance of the work it is engaged in, but because of the new methods in conducting the work. The special mission of the boat is to keep the river free from snags and other dangerous obstructions.

So many charts and profiles of the Mississippi have been taken that the engineers know the bottom of the river almost as the engineer of a railroad knows the ups and downs of its grades. New charts are prepared almost every year, and the charts and project sheets are corrected and annotated so carefully and profusely that only a man accustomed to working on them is able to tell anything about them. One profile of the river bottom was made in 1874, and subsequent profiles have been traced over the original until the list of colored links and combinations of dotted and dashed lines is almost exhausted in the endeavor to make each tracing plain.

An attempt was made last year by Major Townsend to improve on the old-time method of recording the variations in the river bottom. The old method was to take soundings with a pole every twenty seconds as the boat proceeded on its course, the results being a series of readings which gave the depth of water about every eighty feet.

That method was satisfactory mainly because no better method was known. Major Townsend last year provided a 36-foot metal pole, which was adjusted to the stern of the boat in such a manner that its lower end would rest on the bottom of the river all the time. As the boat moved up stream the pole would adjust itself to the varying depths, the variations being communicated to a sheet of paper wound on a drum revolved by clock work. The recording mechanism closely resembled that employed in government weather offices to record temperature and wind velocity.

Under the new arrangement the device has given perfect satisfaction, and the result of its use is a continuous profile of the bottom of the river from the mouth of the Missouri to St. Paul. The exact depth of water is recorded on every foot of the river in the navigable channel where the depth is less than twenty-four feet. However, if the river is 24 feet deep or more it is deep enough for all purposes, and it does not matter what the shape of the bottom may be.

Valuable as the measuring device is as a means of ascertaining the depth of the river at all points, it has proved still more valuable as a snag locator. Whenever the pole turns over a sunken tree or log or other obstruction the change in depth is instantly recorded on the drum. The man in charge at once gives warning, and an investigation is made. In one instance the indicator showed up an even depth of water of about eight feet. All at once a jump was made to three feet, and then the indicator again dropped to eight. That meant that there was something on the bottom.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Social Life in Rome.

If you only stay long enough in Rome you meet everybody you ever heard of; all the world comes here sooner or later. The best thing about the social life is its cosmopolitan quality. Among the people we see most are a Greek woman (I had almost written goddess), a Dutchman, a Swede, a Dane, a Turk, an Irish priest, a French Protestant pastor, and young Paul Lyson, son of Pere Hyacinthe, who is making a name for himself in literature. American Protestant houses are no-man's-land, neutral ground; we have visitors of every faith and of all parties. One Sunday afternoon the President of Radcliffe, the Master of Groton and the Director of the American College chanced to meet at tea in my salon. There are a dozen different cliques, all more or less linked together—artistic, musical, political, exclusive. The people who form smart society are far more cultivated than the corresponding class with us, or, I fancy, in England.—Maude Howe in Lippincott's.

ion determination to stay where he is

whenever may befall.

The man walks a little distance away straight in front of him, and, snapping his fingers, says, "Come." He says to himself "I'll see you further first." Then the man pulls on that cord and the resultant sensation on his jaw arrests all his attention. He would try to follow when the man says "Come" if he had a loaded freight car behind him. Nothing hurts him when he obeys. After a few trials he will follow the man like a well-trained dog when the fingers are snapped, and the idea of balking has become abhorrent to him forever.

To cure horses of the sudden alarms produced by too much nerves it is only necessary to find the special thing most likely to excite their fears, and then thoroughly familiarize them with it. More runaways are caused by fluttering newspapers and suddenly opened umbrellas than anything else.

It must not be supposed that a single lesson is, in all cases, sufficient to correct a vice or cure a nervous fault. The latter is hardest to deal with because it is an inherency of constitutional weakness. But with patience in a little time even the worst cases are radically reformed.—Chicago Tribune.

SOUNDING RIVERS.

Contrivance That Records Every Varying Depth of Water.

The government snagboat, Col. A. McKenzie, arrived in St. Paul on Thursday evening and tied up at the Diamond Jolene dock.

The McKenzie is an interesting craft, not only from the importance of the work it is engaged in, but because of the new methods in conducting the work. The special mission of the boat is to keep the river free from snags and other dangerous obstructions.

So many charts and profiles of the Mississippi have been taken that the engineers know the bottom of the river almost as the engineer of a railroad knows the ups and downs of its grades. New charts are prepared almost every year, and the charts and project sheets are corrected and annotated so carefully and profusely that only a man accustomed to working on them is able to tell anything about them. One profile of the river bottom was made in 1874, and subsequent profiles have been traced over the original until the list of colored links and combinations of dotted and dashed lines is almost exhausted in the endeavor to make each tracing plain.

An attempt was made last year by Major Townsend to improve on the old-time method of recording the variations in the river bottom. The old method was to take soundings with a pole every twenty seconds as the boat proceeded on its course, the results being a series of readings which gave the depth of water about every eighty feet.

That method was satisfactory mainly because no better method was known. Major Townsend last year provided a 36-foot metal pole, which was adjusted to the stern of the boat in such a manner that its lower end would rest on the bottom of the river all the time. As the boat moved up stream the pole would adjust itself to the varying depths, the variations being communicated to a sheet of paper wound on a drum revolved by clock work. The recording mechanism closely resembled that employed in government weather offices to record temperature and wind velocity.

Under the new arrangement the device has given perfect satisfaction, and the result of its use is a continuous profile of the bottom of the river from the mouth of the Missouri to St. Paul. The exact depth of water is recorded on every foot of the river in the navigable channel where the depth is less than twenty-four feet. However, if the river is 24 feet deep or more it is deep enough for all purposes, and it does not matter what the shape of the bottom may be.

Valuable as the measuring device is as a means of ascertaining the depth of the river at all points, it has proved still more valuable as a snag locator. Whenever the pole turns over a sunken tree or log or other obstruction the change in depth is instantly recorded on the drum. The man in charge at once gives warning, and an investigation is made. In one instance the indicator showed up an even depth of water of about eight feet. All at once a jump was made to three feet, and then the indicator again dropped to eight. That meant that there was something on the bottom.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Social Life in Rome.

If you only stay long enough in Rome you meet everybody you ever heard of; all the world comes here sooner or later. The best thing about the social life is its cosmopolitan quality. Among the people we see most are a Greek woman (I had almost written goddess), a Dutchman, a Swede, a Dane, a Turk, an Irish priest, a French Protestant pastor, and young Paul Lyson, son of Pere Hyacinthe, who is making a name for himself in literature. American Protestant houses are no-man's-land, neutral ground; we have visitors of every faith and of all parties. One Sunday afternoon the President of Radcliffe, the Master of Groton and the Director of the American College chanced to meet at tea in my salon. There are a dozen different cliques, all more or less linked together—artistic, musical, political, exclusive. The people who form smart society are far more cultivated than the corresponding class with us, or, I fancy, in England.—Maude Howe in Lippincott's.

Social Life in Rome.

If you only stay long enough in Rome you meet everybody you ever heard of; all the world comes here sooner or later. The best thing about the social life is its cosmopolitan quality. Among the people we see most are a Greek woman (I had almost written goddess), a Dutchman, a Swede, a Dane, a Turk, an Irish priest, a French Protestant pastor, and young Paul Lyson, son of Pere Hyacinthe, who is making a name for himself in literature. American Protestant houses are no-man's-land, neutral ground; we have visitors of every faith and of all parties. One Sunday afternoon the President of Radcliffe, the Master of Groton and the Director of the American College chanced to meet at tea in my salon. There are a dozen different cliques, all more or less linked together—artistic, musical, political, exclusive. The people who form smart society are far more cultivated than the corresponding class with us, or, I fancy, in England.—Maude Howe in Lippincott's.

Social Life in Rome.

If you only stay long enough in Rome you meet everybody you ever heard of; all the world comes here sooner or later. The best thing about the social life is its cosmopolitan quality. Among the people we see most are a Greek woman (I had almost written goddess), a Dutchman, a Swede, a Dane, a Turk, an Irish priest, a French Protestant pastor, and young Paul Lyson, son of Pere Hyacinthe, who is making a name for himself in literature. American Protestant houses are no-man's-land, neutral ground; we have visitors of every faith and of all parties. One Sunday afternoon the President of Radcliffe, the Master of Groton and the Director of the American College chanced to meet at tea in my salon. There are a dozen different cliques, all more or less linked together—artistic, musical, political, exclusive. The people who form smart society are far more cultivated than the corresponding class with us, or, I fancy, in England.—Maude Howe in Lippincott's.

Social Life in Rome.

If you only stay long enough in Rome you meet everybody you ever heard of; all the world comes here sooner or later. The best thing about the social life is its cosmopolitan quality. Among the people we see most are a Greek woman (I had almost written goddess), a Dutchman, a Swede, a Dane, a Turk, an Irish priest, a French Protestant pastor, and young Paul Lyson, son of Pere Hyacinthe, who is making a name for himself in literature. American Protestant houses are no-man's-land, neutral ground; we have visitors of every faith and of all parties. One Sunday afternoon the President of Radcliffe, the Master of Groton and the Director of the American College chanced to meet at tea in my salon. There are a dozen different cliques, all more or less linked together—artistic, musical, political, exclusive. The people who form smart society are far more cultivated than the corresponding class with us, or, I fancy, in England.—Maude Howe in Lippincott's.

Social Life in Rome.

If you only stay long enough in Rome you meet everybody you ever heard of; all the world comes here sooner or later. The best thing about the social life is its cosmopolitan quality. Among the people we see most are a Greek woman (I had almost written goddess), a Dutchman, a Swede, a Dane, a Turk, an Irish priest, a French Protestant pastor, and young Paul Lyson, son of Pere Hyacinthe, who is making a name for himself in literature. American Protestant houses are no-man's-land, neutral ground; we have visitors of every faith and of all parties. One Sunday afternoon the President of Radcliffe, the Master of Groton and the Director of the American College chanced to meet at tea in my salon. There are a dozen different cliques, all more or less linked together—artistic, musical, political, exclusive. The people who form smart society are far more cultivated than the corresponding class with us, or, I fancy, in England.—Maude Howe in Lippincott's.

Social Life in Rome.

If you only stay long enough in Rome you meet everybody you ever heard of; all the world comes here sooner or later. The best thing about the social life is its cosmopolitan quality. Among the people we see most are a Greek woman (I had almost written goddess), a Dutchman, a Swede, a Dane, a Turk, an Irish priest, a French Protestant pastor, and young Paul Lyson, son of Pere Hyacinthe, who is making a name for himself in literature. American Protestant houses are no-man's-land, neutral ground; we have visitors of every faith and of all parties. One Sunday afternoon the President of Radcliffe, the Master of Groton and the Director of the American College chanced to meet at tea in my salon. There are a dozen different cliques, all more or less linked together—artistic, musical, political, exclusive. The people who form smart society are far more cultivated than the corresponding class with us, or, I fancy, in England.—Maude Howe in Lippincott's.

Social Life in Rome.

If you only stay long enough in Rome you meet everybody you ever heard of; all the world comes here sooner or later. The best thing about the social life is its cosmopolitan quality. Among the people we see most are a Greek woman (I had almost written goddess), a Dutchman, a Swede, a Dane, a Turk, an Irish priest, a French Protestant pastor, and young Paul Lyson, son of Pere Hyacinthe, who is making a name for himself in literature. American Protestant houses are no-man's-land, neutral ground; we have visitors of every faith and of all parties. One Sunday afternoon the President of Radcliffe, the Master of Groton and the Director of the American College chanced to meet at tea in my salon. There are a dozen different cliques, all more or less linked together—artistic, musical, political, exclusive. The people who form smart society are far more cultivated than the corresponding class with us, or, I fancy, in England.—Maude Howe in Lippincott's.

Social Life in Rome.

If you only stay long enough in Rome you meet everybody you ever heard of; all the world comes here sooner or later. The best thing about the social life is its cosmopolitan quality. Among the people we see most are a Greek woman (I had almost written goddess), a Dutchman, a Swede, a Dane, a Turk, an Irish priest, a French Protestant pastor, and young Paul Lyson, son of Pere Hyacinthe, who is making a name for himself in literature. American Protestant houses are no-man's-land, neutral ground; we have visitors of every faith and of all parties. One Sunday afternoon the President of Radcliffe, the Master of Groton and the Director of the American College chanced to meet at tea in my salon. There are a dozen different cliques, all more or less linked together—artistic, musical, political, exclusive. The people who form smart society are far more cultivated than the corresponding class with us, or, I fancy, in England.—Maude Howe in Lippincott's.



Mrs. Anderson, a prominent society woman of Jacksonville, Fla., daughter of Recorder of Deeds, West, who witnessed her signature to the following letter, praises Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—There are but few wives and mothers who have not at times endured agonies and such pain as only women know. I wish such women knew the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a remarkable medicine, different in action from any I ever knew and thoroughly reliable.

"I have seen cases where women doctored for years without permanent benefit, who were cured in less than three months after taking your Vegetable Compound, while others who were chronic and incurable came out cured, happy, and in perfect health after a thorough treatment with this medicine. I have never used it myself without gaining great benefit. A few doses restores my strength and appetite, and tones up the entire system. Your medicine has been tried and found true, hence I fully endorse it."—Mrs. R. A. ANDERSON, 225 Washington St., Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. Reed, 2425 E. Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa., says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to write and tell you the good I have received from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I have been a great sufferer with female trouble, trying different doctors and medicines with no benefit. Two years ago I went under an operation, and it left me in a very weak condition. I had stomach trouble, backache, headache, palpitation of the heart, and was very nervous; in fact, I ached all over. I find yours is the only medicine that reaches such troubles, and would cheerfully recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all suffering women."

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles.

The experience and testimony of some of the most noted women of America go to prove, beyond a question, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all such trouble at once by removing the cause and restoring the organs to a healthy and normal condition. If in doubt, write Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., as thousands do. Her advice is free and helpful.

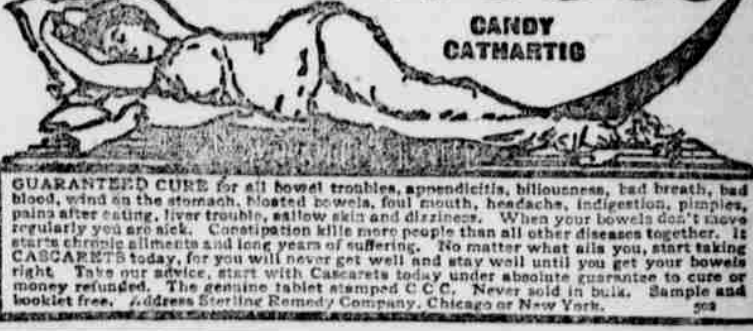
No other medicine for women in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any substitute.

\$5000 REFUND if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

CASCARETS

CANDY CATHARTIC



GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, full mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, yellow skin and diarrhea. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. To matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address: Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

BROMO-SELTZER

CURES ALL Headaches

10 CENTS--EVERYWHERE

CAPSICUM VASELINE

(PUT UP IN COLLAPSEABLE TUBES)

An substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many physicians "it is the best of all your preparations." Price 10 cents. At all druggists or other dealers, or by sending this amount in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the name carries on label, as otherwise it is not genuine. CINCINNATI MFG. CO., 17 State Street, NEW YORK CITY.

RIPAN'S TABLETS

Ripans Tablets are the best dyspeptic medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness 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 ascribed there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tablets. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty minutes.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY

Give quick relief and cures every case. Look at testimonials and 10 day's treatment. Free. Dr. R. M. GREEN'S HOME, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

PINK'S CURE FOR

URIN WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Lough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use in Kids. Sold by druggists.