brides. But they might have been. At one came to them. Prayerfully and tearfully, and press Eugenie, on board the yacht "Thistle. yet resolutely, they made the choice. Today they are not wives simply because they are heroines. And who will say which is the

WI-MO-DAUGH-SIS.

Quaint Name of a Washington Club of Women Folk.

clever women of Washington, who are its founders, coined a word-Wi-mo-daugh-sis -Wimodaughsis.

The club is just what its name indicates, a home, or club house, for wives, mothers, daughters and sisters, or, in other words a national woman's organization, with headquarters at Washington, and members in many towns, north, south, east, west. The society is a member of the National Council of Women of the United States, being represented therein by the president, Mrs. Anna S. Hamilton; the vice president, Mrs. Ada G. Dickerson, and Rev. Anna H. Shaw, the vice president at large. It is also a member of the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.

One of the most influential members. through whose generosity many departments of the club are established upon a firm foundation is Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, wife of the late Senator Hearst.

The particular object of the club is the education of women, in political science; the mutual improvement of the members; also to provide such departments as may tend to promote the intellectual and physical development of women.

The term of existence, as set forth in the constitution, is 1,000 years. The annual meeting is the first Monday in June, at Washington.

The work of Wimodaughsis is enlarging -and its benefits spreading" said Mrs. Dick-erson to the writer a few days ago. Since its organization Wimodaughsis has conducted classes in music, all modern languages, typewriting, dressmaking and practical journalism. The terms of tuition are \$1 a month for one study and 50 cents per month for any additional study.

The library and reading room, in which are found all papers printed in the interest of women, is one of the attractive rooms of the handsome clubhouse on New York avenue. There are mothers' meetings, in which the audience is free to question and suggest, or add experiences, thus strength ening personal interest. The Academy of Forty meets to promote the art of conversation and the magazine section to discuss current magazine literature. The Magazine club subscribes for the principal magazines Then there is an amateur journalists' club and a whist club, as well as a moral edu-cation society. What the Young Men's Christian association is doing for the young men of the country, Wimodaughsis seeks to do for its members.

Wimodaughsis even takes thought for creature comfort and has gone so far as to issue a cook book, in which many ladles of the administration, executive mansion and cabinet have contributed tried recipes.



PORTRAIT MRS. DICKERSON.

and the late Frances Willard a recipe for white ribbon cake, said to be first cousin to angel cake.

UPPER CRUST IN OLD MADRID.

Spanish Capital.

The duchess of Alba, the first lady of of modern Spain. Proud, without being the Aragonese Jota. With all this, she haughty, but proud of her descent as King is still sufficiently bigoted to make the Philip wanted his Spaniards. She is a de- annual pilgrimage to Loundes. in fact something of a bigot; but is a good, sensible, practicable mother, who educated Donna Sol, is a simple, unaffected, studious

schoolgirl, not yet in society. playmates of the young king, and it is incognita to them. known that Queen Christina is almost insanely particular as to whom she allows to associate with her son. Like her husband, the duchess is devoted to sport. She hunts, rides and drives, and during the holidays, on the family estates, near Seville, she dons the tight fitting suit, and broad brimmed sombrero of the torero, and riding into the enclosure where the wild steers are confined, takes part in the excitement of teas-

CATARRH OF STOMACH.

A Distressing Malady Very Common in Warm Weather.

Catarrh of the stomach is generally called

or perhaps gastritis. But calling it this or neither that the suffering it

Pe-ru-na cures catarrh of stomach.

cor. Pilham and Ripley streets, Montgomery, Ala., writes as follows: "I will state to you that I have taken eight bottles of your Pe-ru-na and two of Man-a-lin and still rejoice to say, 'God bless Dr. Hartman and the foreign ambassadors with their wives, Pe-ru-na.' I can still earnestly assure you attend them. that it has done me more good than any medicine I have ever taken in my life. I prescribe it to everyone I meet, who is suffering, as the best medicine in the world, and have made many converts who are now rejoicing in the great good they have derived from same. I can tell you that I am almost entirely relieved of indigestion-that great foe which has tortured me so many -and can now eat nearly anything I

desire."-Mrs. L. A. Johnston. For Dr. Hartman's latest work on catarrh, address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio. Sent free. editorials herself; she is the leading feull-

memories, sweet and tender, many women ing them with her lance, and then separat- letonist of the "Imparcial," and seldom TOGA FOR THE BOYS IN BLUE to the company, hospital regimental, briare living today. They have never been ing them from the rest of the herd. She passes the year without the publication of a good sailor and last year cruised in the at least one new novel. time in their lives the necessity of choice | Mediterranean with her aunt, the ex-em-

> The Moneyed Aristocracy. One of the most prominent representatives of the money aristocracy, in the society world of Madrid, is the marchioness of Manzanedo. No long line of proud ancestors looks down upon her, no ancient

Brainy and Beautiful Daughter of a Brilliant Mother. Miss Ethel Drew Barrymore stepped on the stage some three years ago so singularly equipped for the conquest of her art and her escutcheon bears her armorial quarterings, public that no wonder her success has been but if beauty, grace and elegance create a unusually prompt and secure. Her brilliant title of nobility of their own, then nature mother, the child of the great Mrs. John Wives, mothers, daughters, sisters, was has abundantly endowed her with such a Drew, died all too young, but she left to the too long a name to give to one club, so the title, and as this nobility is thickly cov- drama a very valuable heritage in her only ered with riches the Madridians have wel- daughter, who has done her family name

A FAIR AMERICAN



comed this marchioness to their innermost

a banker. Both amassed great fortunes and in that charming play, "Rosemary." Here and remained there many years, where she ican girl added another laurel leaf to her But one thing she could not eradicate from ment to Sir Henry Irving's son Lawrence her nature—the passion for the bull ring- | was announced, but since then, by mutual and no big bull fight found her absent from and friendly agreement, the romantic com-

In Madrid she occupies an old palace, hidden among many big trees, on the Paseo to her country people the extent of her arde Recoletos; in Paris she owns a home tistic growth. near the Madeleine. All the rooms are furnished with every known modern luxury and decorated with artistic taste and the proud duchess of Alba is one of the most mounted as scarf and stick pins. intimate friends of the "hatmaker's daughter."

'women's rights;" they approach with tact quest. the equality of the sexes and when such topics as ancestra, old families and ancient lin- red or white leather, with one side stamped eage are broached they dismiss it with a jest and say: "Oh! but that was so long Santona, near the Bay of Biscay, she becomes the fairy godmother of the neighbor-Last summer the poor people of Notables of the Aristocracy of the Santona gave a midsummer night's festival ribbon velvet, widest at the bottom and on top of a neighboring mountain. The graduated until it is about a quarter of an marchioness climbed the difficult pathway the land, after the queen and the royal to the top, entered into the spirit of the princesses, is the type of the grand dame festival and danced with peasant and rustic,

scendant of Fernan Nunez. They tell a As for the aristocracy of genius, apart story of the duchess which is character- from the royal family and the diplomatic teens, she was soon surrounded by many of Spain. The queen, who interests herself tweeds and cheviots. suitors fluttering in the smiles of the rich for everything connected with science, literheiress. She would have none of them. ature, or the arts, lives quietly and in re-"I will only marry the bluest blood of tirement and her influence on society is, Spain," she said to a friend, and she kept therefore, not great. Formerly, the duch-

In general the ladies of the Spanish her hildren simply. Her eldest daughter, tocracy suffer from an education in the convent which, while it does not prevent their enjoyment of the world's good things.

'Jose Zorilla" made his debut.

Small and Select. Ten or twelve years ago there came to Madrid a lady from Spanish Galicia, Donna Emilia, Countess Pardo Bazan, and over this she published several romances and feuilletons. At first she was surrounded by a very small but bright and clever circle. recruited almost exclusively from the upper middle classes. Later she aspired of the useful and universal black skirt so higher and became the "fad" of the period. long worn with fancy waists and jackets. Now no evening gathering in the very uppermost crust of Madrid society is considered complete at which "the Pardo Bazan"

does not appear. For many years there have been Monday evening readings in the Ateneo club; these destruction of the ship. readings have always been clever and inindigestion. The doctors call it dyspepsia, teresting but they were, as a rule, exclusively attended by gentlemen, a few ladies appearing now and then in the gallery. One day there appeared in the papers the announcement-"Next Monday, at the Ateneo, reading by Dona Emilia Pardo Bazan." It was a revolution. A scramble ensued for tickets. Before evening the issue was exhausted. All Madrid, that is, all Madrid catarrh society, attended the reading; the crowd was so big, the hum so palpable, the excitement so great, that the reading, really a very able paper, was heard but by a small minority of those present. It made no difference. Public readings are now the fashion; the University has set aside several afternoons in each week for public readings, and Dona Emilia Pardo Bazan is the favorite reader.

> If Madrid ever becomes a literary, ar will belong to this clever grass widow. The Countess Emilia Pando Bagan is by no means pretty or attractive; she is short and corpulent and eccentric in dress. likes light and glaring colors and is not particular as to whether they harmonize or not. She colors her black hair a reddish tint; but her fine eyes, her high forehead and the friendly, clever expression of her features indicate the mind of the thinker, the soul of the poet. She edits a literaryeritical periodical and writes wost of the

All Madrid society-ministers of the cabinet,

generals, financiers, members of the Cortes,

MISS ETHEL BARRYMORE. On her father's side Miss high honor. Ethel inherits beauty and dramatic gifts also The father of the marchioness of Man- and at the tender age of 18 she made her zanedo was a hatmaker; her husband was debut as the pretty, dull-witted housemaid the hatmaker became duke of Santona and Miss Barrymore acted under the direction of bequeathed to his daughter's eldest son- her lovely face and her unmistakable talent in Spain one leaves a title where one wills earned for her prompt recognition in Lon-the lesser honors passed by themselves. don. "Her debut there was made at the After the death of her father the mar- Lyceum theater in "Peter the Great," and chioness took up her residence in Paris as the wayward Euphrosyne the little Amerbecame almost more French than Spanish. growing crown. Last autumn her engagepact has been dissolved and Miss Barrymore will shortly return to America to prove

Frills of Fashion. Miniature army and navy buttons are now

Blue, black and brown coverts will hold their own place among the summer fashions. Little satin jackets in black, green, gray daughter Maria, stand upon the edge of and other colors are just now in great re-A patriotic pocketbook is made of either

Figured silk skirts which have been so ago." When she goes to her country seat, in style and must be laid aside by the fash-

ionably dressed women. A pretty style of trimming for black taffeta silk skirts is a number of rows of black

inch wide. Pale apple green and softest primrose yellow is a favored color combination this season, also lovely tints in pink, with sage green or apricot. Lily white and deep cream color are also united again.

Very many of the pretty duck suits in Madras linens, piques and fancy crashes are made up in regular tailor fashion, being modistic. When she made her entree into Ma-corps, there is very little of it to be found eled in many instances exactly after the dred society, a graceful girl still in her among the prominent ladies of the capital style of the checked and striped summer Double and triple skirts, skirts flounced

frilled ruched, slashed, slightly draped, tucked, accordion-pleated, kilted and skirts plain, all find place and favor it the brilliant summer procession of fashion. her word. She married the duke of Alba. ess of Medinaceli maintained a salon in Ribbon in faille, satin, gauze, grenadine, which the artists and celebrities gathered, like all Spaniards, she is deeply religious, and where the Spanish poet, Juan Tenorio choux loups, shoulder-knots and streamers is used with lavish prodigality.

Very many of the semi-transparent tollets of the season are made up unlined, to be worn simply over a slip or bodice and petchoolgirl, not yet in society.

The "Alba boys" are the most intimate renders the world of belles lettres a terra two-toned effect, and this is a most satisfactory selection, as the colors of the silk show in delicate shimmering lights through the airy fabric. A rose and silver shot silk is exceedingly effective under silver-gray batiste.

Entire costumes of gray in very many different tones will be highly favored all sum-mer, and skirts of gray, vigogne, mohair, canvas, etamine, ladies' cloth and repped silk or wool will very largely take the place A souvenir ring commemorating the loss of the Maine is made both of oxidized sila blue enameled field containing thirteen stars, together with an inscription in raised letters stating the date and place of the

Before her marriage, sixteen years ago,

the wife of Admiral Sampson was a profes sor at Vassar and afterward at Wells col-Miss Una Yone Yanagisawa, a Japanese girl, has just received the degree of bach-elor of letters from the University of Cali-

fornia. Minna Godwin Goddard has bought for \$30,000 the William Cullen Bryant property in Cummington, Mass., which the Goddards

have occupied for several years. Mrs. Laura Smith Haviland, who died in Rapids, Mich., the other day, was one of the originators and prime movers in the great "underground railroad" scheme of the civil war.

Dr. Eva Harding of Topeka, Kan., who is less than thirty years old and described is remarkably handsome.

Mrs. Lola Small Jackson, daughter of the revivalist, Sam Small, has started in Atlanta the Southern Star, a weekly paper to be de voted to society, the drama, music and woman's interests in general. Miss Rachel Vrooman, a society belle of

Her father was a prominent attorney. "Lurline, the water queen," who has just died in London, was the sensation of three continents ten years ago, at which time she had \$50,000, every cent of which was made on the exhibition stage. Lurline was a Boston girl and her real name was Sallie

Service Regulations as to Clothes, Uniforms and Shoes.

IMPORTANT PROBLEM OF THE WAR

Best Dressed Soldiers and Sallors in the World-Gigantie Task of the Quartermaster's Department

Clothing the army and navy is one of the most important problems presented to the War and Navy departments for solution. The quartermaster general performs the task for the army and the paymaster general for the navy. In time of peace the duty in-volves considerable labor. In time of war, and especially at the beginning of hostilities, when the public are crying for a million men to be enlisted, clothed and put at the front in a minute, the task assumes the proportions of a mountain in a fog.

Take the quartermaster general, for instance. It is his duty to see that the big army which the president has called to give battle to the Spanish is clothed at the very earliest possible moment. His usual sources of supply are quickly exhausted. Others must be found. New clothing must be made. The first thing the quartermaster general does is to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the exact number of suits required, the kind of suits, the number of shoes and underclothing, also hats. The exact kind is then specified in detail, and manufacturers and jobbers in that line of business are invited to submit bids for the whole or part of the clothing needed. Accompanying every bid is a check to guarantee that the terms of the contract will be carried out to the letter.

These bids are submitted, together with samples of the goods required. The bids are carefully examined and compared and the lowest bidder (the quality of goods being satisfactory) gets the contract. The goods contracted for must be ready on time and delivered to the government. When they are delivered they are inspected by government officials and, if all right, accepted. Then they are forwarded to the storehouse of the army at Philadelphia to await orders.

When a regiment is recruited and sworn into the United States service the captain of each company makes out a requisition for the number of uniforms needed and forwards the requisition to the quartermaster of the regiment. The colonel approves of the requisition, and then it is forwarded to the brigade quartermaster, who, if he has not the clothes required on hand, makes a requisition on the corps quartermaster. The latter, when uniforms are needed, makes a requisition on the quartermaster general, who draws the supplies needed from the lepot at Philadelphia.

Upon the delivery of the clothing to the egimental quartermaster the captains of the several companies are notified. The aptains march their men to headquarters and there they receive the clothing apportioned to them and for which the captain gives a receipt to the regimental quartermarquis of Manzanedo. The dukedom he her accomplished uncle, Mr. John Drew, and master, who keeps it for his voucher. The same formula for the issuing of clothing is followed in the navy.

Cost of Uniforms. The army and navy uniforms are made in

early every large city of the union, and the cost of those for the privates is about \$5, and of those for men before the mast is about \$8 per man. The officers' uniforms range in prices from \$59 to \$75. A bullet will, however, pierce the one as quickly as the other. The uniforms of the general officers of the army is a double-breasted louse of dark blue cloth or serge, with our outside patch pockets with flaps, a rolling collar, with two rows of buttons, grouped according to rank, of the same ar, with five buttons in front of the same kind as those worn on the dress coat. The skirt of the dress coat extends from onethird to one-half the distance from the hip joint to the knee.

Quite as important as the clothes are the shoes. For Cuban service the men will wear dark brown canvas clothes, but the shoe will be the same as worn at home. They are common brogans, these shoes, stout of upper and mighty of sole and heel. In fact the army shoe is not a thing of beauty, but on the march it is a joy forever, as every veteran knows. They are made of cowhide, and, if possible, of the hide of a very tough cow at that. They are exceedingly broad of sole and heel and are made with the double view of securing durability and

At the beginning of the civil war shoes were considered feminine and were but little worn. Boots were the fashion and they were made to fit like a kid glove. The volunteers for some months after the war began clung to boots, not fancying the uncouth shoe But after a while necessity forced men to accept the shoes (pontoons, they were called by the soldiers) and, after being worn for a few days, they were voted a luxury next to milk in coffee. The service shoe is made by contract and averages in cost 75 cents per

Soldiers' Underwear.

The regulation sock is made of wool and so coarse as to give promise that it will last through this war. Then there is the woolen undershirt. It is a very important part of the soldier's clothing. He is given one of these undershirts, which is made of wool. He must wash it himself, wring it out and let it dry on his body if he is on the march. This method of cleanliness applies also to the drawers and is possibly accountable for a soldier's walk, suggesting that his thoughts are busy with something else than the muchtalked-of romance of war. This wouldn't happen were the soldier to receive two suits of underclothes. But economy, and a disinclination to increase the weight the soldier has to carry on his back when marching have induced the government to restrict its warriors bold, in the ranks, to one suit of The warrior in the underclothes apiece. ranks may not like it, but it is noticed that when he comes home from the war his vocabulary is the richer."

The sailer men fare better in the matter of clothes than the soldier boys on land. The sailors have one pair of blue and two pairs of white trousers, one white and one blue blouse, one suit of offskins, two suits of white canvas working clothes, one blue cap, one white cover for cap, one oliskin sou'the language of a soldier." "not least by a hanged sight," two suits of underclothes.

The troops of the country might be clothed more cheaply were the pattern and quality of uniforms worn by the troops of several foreign countries followed here. But this government insists that its soldiers and sailors must look well, and it is a well it is reported, will go to the front with known fact that members of the diplomatic the state volunteers as an assistant surgeon. corps have frequently declared that the corps have frequently declared that the United States army is the best-dressed body

of soldiery on earth. It falls also to the lot of the quartermaster general and paymaster general to supply the service with flags. This, likewise, is a big item of expense. The exact amount of expense, or the probable number of flags Dakland, Cal., has been admitted to practice which will be needed for the new army, doubtful if they will catch up during the present war. Most of the flags are made in Philadelphia, and the bulk of the rest in way I got the votes of all the Smiths in Boston and Lowell. They are purchased by Virginia, and a letter from a man who told contract awarded to the lowest bidders, and me 'never to forget Captain John Smith, embrace all sizes from the small signal flag our first settler, who killed Pocahontas."

gade, division and corps flags, winding up with the big display flag of the general's headquarters.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Germany makes aluminum type. Germany imports American desks. The south contains 482 cotton mills. Reading, Pa., has sixteen hosiery mills. Russia buys our manufactured copper. Berlin has American-made electric cars.

Russia boasts 1,200,000 factory operatives. In Illinois during the last year 118 coal nines were abandoned and seventy-nine mines opened.

At New Orleans, La., the Alden Knitting company is running day and night with two sets of employes.

It is said that the battle of Manila has caused an increase of from 80 to 100 per cent in the price of hemp. Among contracts recently placed by the

rovernment were several, amounting 50,000 hessian bags, to be used for fortification purposes. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen

will again submit to popular vote the proposition to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. Coal costs \$1.45 in the engine room of the southern cotton mill and \$3.85 in the Lowell mill, while freight to China is \$1 a bale

cheaper from Georgia. A writer in the Arena declares that 500 000 men now do the work, with the aid of machinery, which needed 16,000,000 persons to do a few years ago.

When it is considered that there are nearly 250,000,000 people in India, and the principal clothing is cotton, the possibilities for ex-tension of American trade are obvious. It is stated that the government will not have to pay over \$1.41 for its twenty-two-ounce blue kerseys, and that it gets some as low as \$1.87\forall on the bids put in May 5.

A \$150,000 addition is to be built by the Potterdale cotton mills, Covington, Ga. 1t will contain 15,000 spindles and employ additional operatives; water power will be

In printing paper alone Japan imported over, 2,000,000 pounds last year, while of other descriptions of paper it imported to the value of 800,000 yer, equal to \$400,000 in The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

n convention at St. Louis last week, by a rote of 205 for to 290 against decided not to oin the other railroad brotherhoods in form ing a federation of railway organizations. W. S. Carter, editor of the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, Peoria, III., is recruit ing a company to be composed exclusively of union men, who will tender their services to the government in the war with Spain nder President McKinley's second call for colunteers.

Mahlon M. Garland, for a number of year president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and fourth vice president of the American Federation of Labor, has resigned these offices and accepted the position of collector of the port of Pittsburg under President McKinley's administration. It is estimated that the manufacturers of

agricultural implements in this country us a total of 1,448,293,750 feet of lumber yearly, of which white pire, principally low grade stock for packing purposes, furnishes 25 per cent; ash 19, oak 9, yellow pine 12, cotton-wood 8, poplar 8, hickory 7, maple 7, elm 4 and basswood 1. The following national labor unions will

The following national Isbor unions with hold conventions during the month of June: Pattern Makers, at St. Louis, June 6; Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, New Orleans: United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods. Atchison, Kan.; Federated Wire Trades of America, Findlay, O., all June 13; International Printing Pressmen's union, Cleveland. ional Printing Pressmen's union, Cleveland, O., June 20,

In the Hawaiian senate Minister Coopoer introduced a bill providing for the intro-duction of not more than 5,000 Chinese la-borers. One of the features of the bill is the provision that each immigrant shall give a bond that he will return to China at the expiration of his contract. The pur-

The amount of cotton produced in China grouped according to rank, of the same kind as those worn on the dress coat. For all other officers a single-breasted blouse is worn of dark blue cloth or serge, with the same has been roughly estimated at about 666, 000,000 pounds per year. Very little is imported. A few bales of American cotton have been recently imported, being adapted four outside pockets with flaps, falling col- to a finer grade of yarn than the native lls operating about 420,000 spindles are working in Shanghai and viof these 35,000 have been running eight to ten years; the remainder have been tarted since the Japanese war. At Shanghat the average pay is 10.6 to 13.3 cents per

GOSSIP ABOUT NOTED MEN.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale's story, "The Man Without a Country," has been repub-lished. In a new introduction Dr. Hale "It was the intention of this parable, which describes the life of one man, who tried to separate himself from his country to show how terrible was his mistake. I does not need now that a man should curse the United States, as Philip Nolan did, or that he should say that he hopes he may never hear her name again, to make it de sirable for him to consider the lessons which are involved in the parable of his life The man who, by his sneers, or by looking backward, or by revealing his country's se crets to her enemy, delays for one hour peace between Spain and this nation is to all intents and purposes 'A Man Without Country.' He has not damned the United States in a spoken oath. All the same he is

The Chambersburg (Pa.) Valley Spirit recalls the fact that it was at the Girard house. Philadelphia, that Judge Black first uttered the story which has since wended its way in and out of the highways and byways, near and remote, about democrats and whisky. It was on a Philadelphia hot night. The air was still and stifling. A friend of the judge walked up to him mopping his brow and expressed his surprise that the judge was not at Cape May sniffing salt breezes. The judge assured his visitor that such weather was of incalculable benefit to humanity. "Why?" see, if we didn't have hot weather we wouldn't have corn; if we didn't have corn, we wouldn't have whisky, and if we didn't have whisky we wouldn't have democrats.

Governor Atkinson of Georgia tells this story at his own expense: "It was during my recent inspection of the convict camps Among other places I visited were the coal mines, and in order to make a thorough in spection it was necessary to go down into the mines and see the convicts at work. Two guards accompanied me down into the mines. They showed me everything of interest, and finally took me where the convicts were at work. As we approached them one of the convicts rushed over to me, crying: 'Good Lord! Bill Atkinson, as sure as live! I never expected to see you here. wester, two pairs of shdes, and last, but, in What on earth, Bill, did they convict you of doing?' I readily recognized the man as one whom I had known since my boyhood."

General Lee has been handlcapped by great name. It has stimulated his pride and ambition, but it has not inspired any vanity. When he was asked if this heritage had helped or handicapped him, he said: "It has been a heavy load. I have had the reputation of a lot of ancestors as well as my own to look after. Whatever good have done has been credited to them, and

and magnified, because people said they had a right to expect much better things of a man of my blood and breeding. "When I was running for governor of Virginia, John Wise said that if my name had before the supreme court. Miss Vrooman, cannot be learned at present, for the depart-who is possessed of ample means, is 23 years ments are behind with their records, and, to have secured the nomination. I replied that been Fitzhugh Smith I never would quote the quartermaster general, it is I had known a good many good men named Smith, and would have been as proud of that name as of the one I wore. In that

Costs Nothing to Try.

A LIBERAL WAY TO PROVE THAT GLOKIA TONIC CURES RHEUMATISM -- THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS HAVE BEEN PERMA-NENTLY CURED. A FREE TRIAL PACKAGE MAILED TO ALL WHO APPLY.



tensely for three month and could scarcely move. A single package of Gloria Tonic cured him completely.

In Fountain City, Wis., it cured Hon. Jacob Sexauer, who suffered for 33 years. He used everything he heard of besides employing seven physicians. In Vincennes, Ind., at No. 30 Oak street, it cured Miss Employed Callender, who walked on crutehes. ma Callender who walked on crutches. | druggist for \$1.00

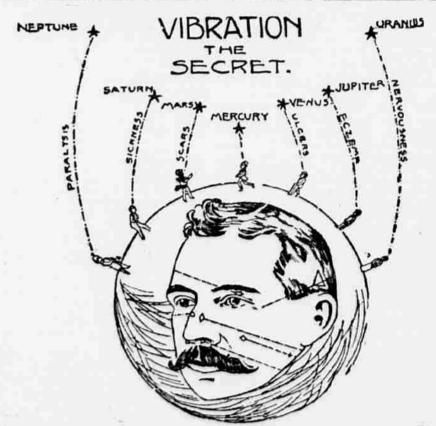
JOHN A. SMITH.

It is safe to say that nearly everybods who has rheumatic pains has doctored till they are discouraged. They are disquisted with remedies that cost money and won't try another unless it is proven to be a specific for the disease and not a mere drug to sell. This is why John A. Smith who discovered a remarkable cure for rheumatism sends free to all a trial of his remedy so that the sufferer may know positively that Gloral Tonic cures the disease.

This is the proper way to get people to try the remedy as it is then used entirely until the reclaims of other people. It is usual in making public the virtues of a remedy, to rely upon testimonials but Mr. Smith believes that it is a better plan to let people try it and first learn for themselves what the remedy will do for their particular case. There are many people who are afraid to try even this free sample package fearing that it may contain something harmful. But all such are assured that Gloria Tonic is entirely safe and cannot harm even a baby. The justice of the peace of Cape Island, N. S. Joe C. Atkinson, sent for a brisk package for his son, Moses Atkinson who was in a critical condition. Arrangem who was in a critical condition. Arrangem has a first that the Hospital was a theated of a patient and the son got well. This was a remarkable result but there are however the sample of Glora an operation. The proported from other places. Mrs. Sarah A. Archibald, of Lowell, Henry Co., Ind., cursed hereself of chronic rheumatism and so thankful was she to be free from such a good samaritan by all the folks roundabout, having been instrumental in curing many mother sufferer in the country. Joseph Hoskins of Dodgaville, Wis, suffered intensely for three month and could scarcely move. A single package of Gloria Tonic ties send first many contains of the wise of the proported from other places. Mrs. Sarah A. Archibald, or Lowell the proported from other places. Mrs. Sarah A. Archibald, or Lowell, Henry Co., Ind., cursed how the proported from other plac

may be released from the terrible pains of this ruthless disease.

Address Mr. John A. Smith, 212 Summer-field Church Building, Milwaukee, Wis, and he will send a free trial package of Gloria Tonic by return mail, prepaid, or a full sized box may be obtained from your druggist for \$1.00.



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