



### BED'S FINAL TOUCH

ADVICE AS TO THE SELECTION OF A COUNTERPANE.

All-White Furnishings Mean Much Trouble and Expense for Laundering—"Color Scheme" Has Many Great Advantages.

Every woman likes to have dainty, attractive looking beds, but for the woman who does her own work and the woman who must consider laundry bills, a bit of discretion is necessary when it comes to the choosing of a counterpane.

Some of us still cling to the notion that a bed's furnishings must all be white. We hanker after the curiously wadded affairs in intricate floral designs that gave so many hours' enjoyment to our grandmothers' industrious fingers; or we cast covetous eyes upon the heavy handsome Marseilles counterpane displayed in the shops.

These, however, are not only costly in the beginning, but must go to an expensive laundry or a professional cleaner when soiled; so if madam must have white—all white—and her purse is limited, she would best buy dimity or honeycomb counterpanes.

#### WHEN WEATHER IS RAINY.

New Models for Wear on Intermittently Wet Days.

Dressmakers are trooping home over the ocean with their Paris spoils and that peculiar sound that thrills the air is the last expiring gasp from papa's pocketbook. There are new designs in dresses for rainy weather. Wet days, one dressmaker says, may be divided roughly into two classes, the hopeless and the intermittent, and each presents its separate problem to the woman who values her appearance. The hopeless day is easy to deal with, but the intermittently wet day requires more careful handling. Nevertheless, the dressmakers are bringing home charming new models in gowns and hats which will rob such a day of its terrors. The new umbrellas are in either dark green, dark mauve or brown shot silk, and are finished with floral borders harmonizing with the silk. They are the prettiest novelty in umbrellas seen in years.

#### New Styles in Veils.

Among the new veils there is one in which the loosely woven net is of a double or a heavy thread and another in which it looks like a fine silk web. The last comes dotted or plain and is extra wide. Chinese embroidered bands are especially useful this season for small revers, vests, cuffs, etc. The long-handled sunshade is superseded by the very long-handled umbrella, to aid in completing the director's turn of fashion.

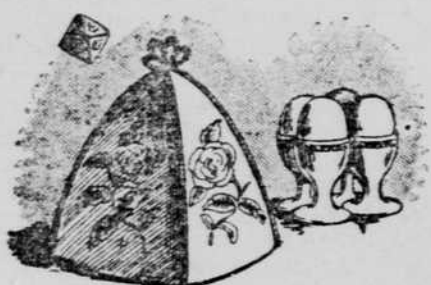
#### Girdle Like Man's Tie.

The newest girdle is made on the same principle as a man's tie. It is offered in self colors and in stripes. The ends are finished off in dark tassels in the darkest shade of the girdle. Another fetching belt is of moire silk edged and finished with soft kid or dull finished leather. Those in black with a buckle of gun metal are suitable with many kinds of attire.

#### EGG COSY IN CIRCULAR FORM.

Best Shape in Which Table Convenience Can Be Made.

Our sketch shows a much better shape in which an egg cosy can be made than that usually employed. Eggs and egg cups are round, and, therefore, a more convenient shape



for an egg cosy is obviously one of a somewhat circular form. The cosy we illustrate is made in four pieces, and has four equal sides, sewn together and edged with cord. It can, of course, be made in miniature for cov-

#### LEARN TO BREATHE PROPERLY.

Better Health and Greatly Improved Carriage Is Thus Acquired.

One of the first things that the woman who is earnestly endeavoring to obtain beauty must seek to learn is how to breathe properly. Have you ever noticed that women who are singers have a prettily developed bust, a rounded waist, firmly set shoulders, as well as an easy carriage and a well-poised head? Not only is this seen in professional singers, but notice your own friends who have gone in for vocal culture for their own pleasure and you will find that this is true in almost every case.

A fine carriage is often mistaken for a fine figure. The woman who attracts notice holds her head well up, her shoulders back, and she walks briskly and lightly. Another woman may have a much better figure, but she moves along with drooping head and sloping shoulders and a slow, heavy walk. You cannot breathe properly with stooped shoulders. Begin your breathing lesson in the

which are light, dainty and almost as easily laundered as a sheet.

If she is willing to introduce a "color scheme" into her bedroom, however, her range of choice is very much wider. She can buy, ready for use, a colored counterpane in blue, brown or pink, which is lighter in weight and much cheaper than the Marseilles, but heavier than the dimity or honeycomb.

If she has a taste for novelties and time and talent for needlework she can make herself covers of flowered lawn or cretonne. Two or three, according to the size of the bed, strips of lawn sewed together and finished all around with a deep flounce make an attractive substitute for a regular counterpane. The lawn, even the cheapest grade, is apt to wash well, and these covers are easily "done up," even by an amateur.

The cretonne covers are made in the same way, but since the material is so much heavier many women prefer to leave off the flounce, simply making a deep hem at either end. The sides, of course, have the selvedge of the material. Covers of this kind are usually tucked in after the manner of an orthodox counterpane. Cretonne has the knack of shedding dust and keeping clean for a long time. When the day of reckoning comes, as it must, it is well to "set" the colors, by putting some salt into the water in which the cover is to be washed.

#### FOR AFTERNOONS AT HOME.

Indoor Dress Becoming in Many Varieties of Material.

This would make up prettily in voile, delaine, or any thin material. A strip of wide flit insertion forms a vest down center front, then, over each



side other strips are carried to waist both back and front; these are bound with silk of the color of the material, and on the front edge there are tabs each side, just below bust, that are fastened by a button.

The sleeves are gathered into bands of insertion bound with silk; the collar band is the same. Materials required: Two yards 44 inches wide silk, 3 yards insertion, one-half yard silk on cross, 1 1/4 yards lining.

ering one egg, or in a larger size for keeping three or four warm. On each of the sides some pretty floral design can be painted or worked in silks, and the cording is caught up in four loops at the top, which serve as a handle by which the cosy can be lifted.

#### Let Children Sleep Alone.

A child should never sleep with its parents. The practice is bad at every age, having not one redeeming feature. Moreover, the child should not sleep with other children, if it is at all possible for him to sleep alone. When children sleep together there are often chances of their being slightly injured in a number of ways. They are often apt to kick each other out of bed and in many cases the child falling on the floor may break a shoulder or injure the arms, legs or head. They often kick each other in their sleep, giving and receiving numerous bruises. Their limbs become wound around one another and in the irritation that results they kick off the clothes. And they are often apt to give each other diseases.

#### New Thing in Stripes.

For two years the combination of self-toned stripes or those of solid, harmonizing colors has been a commonplace design. Now we have a new thing in stripes. Next to one of a solid color is another one of plaid. Each is about two inches wide.

The material in which it is brought out most conspicuously is called plisse. It is quite soft, and the introduction of this plaid stripe is not as jarring as its sounds.

## A SORRY SHOWING.

Practical Workings of Oklahoma Bank Deposit Guarantee Law Explained.

Reckless Banking and Speculative Methods Follow Passage of Law.

The practical workings of the Oklahoma law guaranteeing bank deposits were described by Mr. J. W. McNeal, one of the most substantial bankers of that state, and president of the National Bank of Commerce, Guthrie, in a short public address at Denver, Oct. 1, 1908.

Mr. McNeal said: "To my mind it is the most vicious and perilous law ever forced on a body of honorable men. It contains a provision for an unlimited mutual liability for all the defalcations, lack of judgment, dishonest and incompetent bankers, without any recognition of the time-tried, strong banker, who may have spent a lifetime in building up his reputation. Under the provisions of this law, the State Banking Board is required to levy an assessment equal to one per cent. of the average deposits in each bank, and, in the future, to levy as often as may be required, a sum sufficient to maintain this fund, at one per cent. of the average deposits of the state."

#### Wild Cat Banks.

"What has been some of the results of the actual operation of this law in Oklahoma? There have been seventy-seven new state bank charters issued since the adoption of this law, forty-two of these with a capital stock of only \$10,000 each. There has been a regular begonia for starting new state banks without regard to the necessities of the community or the character of the men starting the banks.

"We have one instance of where a man failed in Kansas, under his own name, then started up in business under his wife's name and failed, beat up his creditors out of \$70,000, not paying them a cent. Under the old territorial law, he attempted, under the guise of relatives to start a bank, but in two years his business was so trifling that it forced him out of the business. He now has already started three banks in Oklahoma and boasts that he will start twelve more. Within sixty days from starting one of his banks, I am informed, and his statement shows, that he had a deposit account of over \$100,000. His cashier is under indictment for embezzlement. I hope and trust that he will be able to explain the matter without wrong to him. I only mention these facts to show that it is immaterial what character of men are at the head of banks, they get the business by claiming that the state is guaranteeing them and it makes no difference whatever as to the character or personality of the officers. A man may bet all his money on the races, may gamble on the Board of Trade, may fight joint whiskey, may lead a licentious life, and go out and solicit deposits, saying 'What do you care what kind of a life I lead, the state is behind me?'"

#### Banks Without Capital.

"Two men recently started a bank of \$25,000 capital, in Oklahoma City, a town of forty or fifty thousand inhabitants. When asked how they expected to succeed with a bank of \$25,000 capital in a city of that size, one of them replied: 'What do we care about capital, the state is in partnership with us?' The president of the First National Bank of Perry was also a merchant and failed in business and was compelled to go through bankruptcy. Naturally he had to resign his connection with the First National Bank. He now has taken out a charter and is president of a state bank in Oklahoma. One man, when prohibition closed his saloon, quit the saloon business and started up a bank and has thirty or forty thousand on deposit.

"There can be but one deduction from this enormous rush for starting new state banks. They are being started by irresponsible, inexperienced men, and, instead of indicating a solid growth for the state of Oklahoma, they indicate an era of irresponsible and wild-cat work.

"One of the dangerous evils of this Guaranty Law is that it guarantees credit deposits as well as cash deposits. Now, you all know that not more than one-tenth of a bank's daily deposits are in actual cash. Nine-tenths are credit deposits, are either checks and drafts or proceeds of loans. When these credit deposits, that are made as the proceeds of a loan, are guaranteed, the guaranty certainly reaches to the guaranteeing of the loan itself, for the reason that the deposit is merely the result of the loan.

When Mr. Taft defends his own record as a judge or his attitude toward labor or his policy in the Philippines or his administrative work in the War Department, he makes strong and vigorous speeches.—New York World (Dem.).

What I am anxious to emphasize is that there is a wide economic and business field in which the interests of the wealthiest capitalist and the humblest laborer are exactly the same.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Cooper Union, New York City.

## ODD NAMES OF BRITISH INNS

Tourist Recorded Some That Were Especially Striking.

The little inns which we passed going from London to Scotland, and even the wine shops, gloried in the pretentious names which were generally displayed in illustrated signs hanging on brackets. We had great fun in watching these old signs and writing down some of the most un-

## TO MIDDLE WEST AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES' REPUBLICANS.

You want Mr. Taft and Mr. Sherman elected, and they cannot be elected unless the Republican National Committee has sufficient money to pay the legitimate expenses of the campaign. It costs money to maintain an organization. It requires money to pay for printing, postage, salaries of stenographers and clerks at headquarters, traveling expenses of speakers and numerous other details that go to make the campaign end successfully. Congress, as you know, has passed a law making it unlawful for us to solicit money from corporations. We must depend upon the contributions of individual voters. If every Republican in this Western Division would contribute one dollar to the campaign fund, we will be able to do all the things that the voters want done; we will be able to elect Taft and Sherman. Will you help? If so, please send one dollar to the chairman of your State Finance Committee, whose name appears in the list following, or send it direct to me and you will receive the official receipt of the Republican National Committee. Respectfully,

FRED W. UPHAM, Assistant Treasurer.

Contributions may be sent by check or money order to any of the following named chairmen of the various State finance committees:

- Colorado, Hon. Whitney Newton, Denver.
  - Idaho, Hon. Frank E. Johnson, Wallace.
  - Illinois, Col. Frederick H. Smith, Peoria.
  - Iowa, Hon. Lafayette Young, Des Moines.
  - Kansas, Hon. Frank E. Graves, Topeka.
  - Michigan, Hon. John N. Bagley, Detroit.
  - Missouri, Hon. O. L. Whitelaw, 409 North Second street, St. Louis.
  - Montana, Hon. Thomas A. Marlow, Helena.
  - Nebraska, Hon. John C. Wharton, Omaha.
  - New Mexico, Hon. J. W. Reynolds, Santa Fe.
  - North Dakota, Hon. James A. Buchanan, Buchanan.
  - Oregon, Dr. H. W. Coe, Portland.
  - South Dakota, Hon. O. W. Thompson, Vermillion.
  - Washington, Hon. James D. Hoge, Seattle.
- Or to Fred W. Upham, Assistant Treasurer, 224 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

#### "I have heard it discussed, and I think it feasible for a dishonest man or set of men to organize a \$10,000 bank, then create a lot of fictitious deposits as the proceeds of a lot of dummy notes, then let the bank close its doors and call on the guaranty fund to pay these deposits. Naturally, the deposits will be credited to men in no way identified with the note itself."

"We had one bank failure in my town for something like \$1,000,000. This would have taken more than five per cent assessment on the deposits of the state banks of Oklahoma. Supposing a bank had \$100,000 deposits on a capital stock of \$10,000. Fifty per cent, or one-half of its capital stock, would be confiscated to make up the one loss. It is more dangerous to the honest, small banker than to the large one, because the large one can prepare himself to weather the storm.

"Under guise of this law an attempt is being made to put all banks on an exact equality. The man who has spent a lifetime in building up an honorable reputation is sacrificed for the sake of making some poor, incompetent, dishonest banker exactly equal to him. It is a mistake to suppose that sacrificing the assets of the solvent bank is going to prevent the rascal from failing. There is more money in it for him to fail, under this law, than there will be to run."

#### REMEDY WOULD KILL.

Hard, Painstaking Work Necessary to Reform—Not the Instantaneous Panacea of Bryan. (Governor Hughes at Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 6.)

If you look conditions squarely in the fact, you see that what labor wants first of all is work, and that is dependent upon the country's prosperity. It is hard to protect the prosperity of the country and cut out abuses; hard to provide schemes that won't hurt business and will cure evils. It is hard to do things right, but we have got to take the time and labor to do them right. In answer to a question I put to him the other day Bryan said that an ounce of remedy was worth a pound of cure. That is a fallacy; an ounce of his remedy would kill the patient. What we need is the expression of the sound thought and good judgment of the people upon which we can depend. I have had a time for two years in New York fighting the fight and I know it is hard work. You can't have a flash of genius and change it all in a twinkling. What you have to have is work—hard, conscientious work, intelligent and thoughtful, as well as determined, to make remedies square with the exigencies of our life.

When we consider everything, what we want is to perfect the upbuilding of our country and promote a steady, forward movement in the middle of the road, as is the aim of the Republican party and our great future President, Taft.

It is greatly in the interest of the workingman, therefore, that corporate capital should be fairly treated. Any injustice done to it acts directly upon the wage earners, who must look to corporate wealth for their employment.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Cooper Union, New York City.

"The so-called colonial policy of the United States has added to our trade, already, something over one hundred million dollars a year.—Mr. Taft, at Cleveland, O.

#### Political Snapshots.

"The leader of the Republican party during the Civil War was Abraham Lincoln, and it has never lost the inspiration of his leadership.—Mr. Taft, at Kansas City, Mo.

The tariff affects trusts only as it affects all other interests. It makes all these interests, large or small, profitable; and its benefits can be taken from the large only under penalty of taking them from the small also.—President Roosevelt, at Minneapolis, Minn., April 7, 1903.

#### LET'S CAT OUT OF BAG.

German Manufacturers of Foodstuffs America With Goods if Bryan Should Be Elected.

The following cablegram from the New York Sun under date of Oct. 3 shows what German manufacturers expect to do should Bryan be elected:

"Berlin, Oct. 3.—The gladiatorial fight between President Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan has suddenly aroused German interest in the American Presidential campaign and columns are now devoted to extracts from the mammoth campaign documents of the combatants. German hopes of Democratic victory have been revived and many merchants and manufacturers have suddenly grown optimistic about a revision of the tariff which will enable them to flood America with their goods."

The German manufacturers evidently are shrewd observers. If Mr. Bryan should be elected and his "downward revision" doctrine with ultimate free trade be carried into effect we would soon be flooded with German-made goods of every description, and our factories could go out of business.

#### Protective Tariff Theory.

On the other hand, should Mr. Taft be elected our friends the German manufacturers would not be able to break through the wall of protection which would be maintained for the benefit of American labor. The protective-tariff theory as defined in the Republican platform, and as adhered to by Mr. Taft, is that in order to maintain high wages in this country there must be "the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries." Mr. Taft points out that the cost of production is determined chiefly by these three elements: "The cost of material, the cost of labor and the interest on capital, or what is known as the manufacturer's profit."

"The normal operation of protection, where competition has free scope," Mr. Taft asserts, "is to lower the cost of producing and so to reduce prices to the public. As a consequence, after ten years' operation of a particular schedule, it ought to result that the cost of production in this country is made less, and therefore that the difference between the cost of production in this country and abroad is less, and therefore that the duty ought to be reduced."

#### Duties of Next Administration.

The function of the next administration is not to be spectacular in the enactment of great statutes laying down new codes of morals or asserting a new standard of business integrity, but its work lies in the details of furnishing men and machinery to aid the hand of the executive in making the supervision of the transactions (of corporations) so close, so careful, so constant, that the business men engaged in it may know promptly when they are transgressing the line of lawful business limitations, and may be brought up standing whenever this occurs, and may be prosecuted when the violations of law are flagrant and defiant, and promptly restrained and penalized.—Judge Taft, at St. Charles, Mo.

Bryan is developing into a real humorist. He has advanced so far along the line that he can now announce himself as "the advance agent of slopuxity" without cracking a smile.—Sioux City Journal.

The Republican party is not only rich in men, but rich in practical and beneficent principles—it is rich, too, in its record, in promises performed and pledges fulfilled, and so we are for party and party principles first, and will acquiesce in the choice of the majority, rallying around the standard bearer who will carry us again to victory.—Hon. James S. Sherman.

"The present business system of the country rests on the protective tariff and any attempt to change it to a free-trade basis will certainly lead to disaster.—Mr. Taft, at Columbus, O.

and misery followed. "We know," says he, "that the date of the seven years of fruitlessness mentioned in Genesis was 1700 B. C. and thus what has been looked upon as a fancy has through these hieroglyphics become a matter of history. The failure of the Nile to overflow, the withering of the vegetation, the lands devoid of crops, famine and the consequent scourges are all depicted in the pictures which the student has been able to decipher."

Corroboration of Bible Story. Bursch Bey, the Egyptologist, says that it is no longer difficult to understand the origin of the "seven lean years" narrative in the book of Genesis. The hieroglyphic inscriptions translated by him show that 1,700 years before the Christian era the Nile for seven consecutive years did not overflow and famine, pestilence

## WHAT HIGH PRICES MEAN TO THE FARMER

In 1895 Two Hundred Bushels of Kansas Corn Bought 1,000 Feet of Lumber.

Now One Hundred Bushels Buys 2,000 Feet—A Concrete Illustration Showing Why Land Values Have Increased.

Out in Kansas a great deal is being said just now about the lumber trust, the high prices of lumber and the terrible expenses attached to the building of houses, cribs and other buildings, says the Jewell County Republican. The principal buildings being erected this fall on the farms are corn cribs in which to store away the immense crop which was raised throughout Central Kansas, and is now matured and will be ready for the crib in a very short time. In a political discussion here the other day the old story of the high prices came up and it was asserted that a large amount of corn would necessarily be placed on the ground this year because of the high price of lumber. One farmer who has no particular love for the trusts, but is inclined to look on the bright side of everything and who is well satisfied with present conditions, declared that in 1895, when lumber was very cheap, and likewise corn, it took 200 bushels of corn to buy 1,000 feet of cribbing lumber. Now, when lumber is at the highest point it ever reached in the history of Jewell County, 100 bushels of corn will purchase 2,000 feet of cribbing lumber. According to J. W. Berry, of this county, who is a good authority on the prices of farm products and lumber, and makes this assertion, using corn as a purchasing power, lumber is only one-fourth as high as it was thirteen years ago.

Now on Easy Street. Although this county is in the wheat belt of Kansas, many of the farmers have raised corn. Both crops were just like they had been made to order, and the prices will place the tillers of the soil on easy street for some years to come.

In Jewell County there is a farm which has been on the market for sale for the past year, and was held at \$20 an acre. The farm consists of 120 acres. Fifty acres are planted to corn. The other day the entire crop was sold for \$16 an acre, the purchaser to gather the corn, leaving the fodder on the ground. A part of the field will be light and will not average more than twenty bushels to the acre, while the remainder of the field will give up from forty-five to sixty bushels. Fifty acres of the land was planted to wheat and the value of the crop was equally as great as the crop of corn, while the five-acre patch of alfalfa produced even more money in proportion than either of the other two crops.

Values Increased Five Times. There are no improvements whatever on the farm, but the price has been raised 100 per cent and the owner is not very anxious to sell at that. However, he says if he had the slightest idea that Bryan would be elected on the third of November he would sell his hand at \$20 an acre, and in two years he could buy it back and make more money than by farming it.

In this county there is another farm which was sold in 1894. There are 80 acres in the farm, and the purchase price was \$500, or 5,000 bushels of corn at the prevailing price at that time. In the meantime, the 80 has been considerably improved. A part of the land has been put to tame grass, a fine orchard is now one of the assets, good buildings have been erected and the land has grown more valuable because of the development of the country. This month the land was sold again, the purchase price being \$2,500, or the price of 5,000 bushels of corn at the present price.

Reasons That Are Still Good. "I am sending Taft to the Philippines," said President McKinley, "because he is the broadest and the most unselfishly brave man I know, and because he will carry the spirit of the constitution of the United States in his very blood." These seem to be excellent reasons also for sending Taft to the White House. The American people will undoubtedly show on November 3 that they have come to that conclusion.—Canton, O., Repository.

"In his own personal experience Mr. Bryan furnished proof that the people do rule. His candidacy now is a protest against the popular verdict twice officially recorded. He is arraying his soaring ambition against the repeated decisions of the millions of electors."—Hon. James S. Sherman, Republican Vice Presidential candidate.

The effect of the organization of labor, on the whole, has been highly beneficent principles—it is rich, too, employment for the whole laboring community. I have not the slightest doubt, and no one who knows anything about the subject can doubt, that the existence of labor unions steadies wages.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Cooper Union, New York City.

A gift for appointing the wrong man would not be a desirable quality in a president.

## SEASIDE SILHOUETTE.



A young couple who are very much taken with each other.

#### Willing to Help Him.

He had gone to the dry goods store with a bit of dress material which his wife had hidden him to match. "I am very sorry, sir," said the salesman, "but I have nothing exactly like this. The very last remnant was sold this morning."

"But I must have it!" exclaimed the husband. "Otherwise, how can I face my wife?"

"If you will permit me, sir," said the salesman, "I will venture to suggest that you invite a friend home to dinner with you."

"Isn't that a rather foolish question?" his mother answered. "Whom do you suppose?"

"Well," said the small investigator, thoughtfully, "I suppose God does, but I'd like to know for sure!"—A. M. A.

The extraordinary popularity of fine white goods this summer makes the choice of starch a matter of great importance. Defiance Starch, being free from all injurious chemicals, is the only one which is safe to use on fine fabrics. Its great strength as a stiffener makes half the usual quantity of starch necessary, with the result of perfect finish, equal to that when the goods were new.

Work of Zambesi Missions. A pamphlet recently issued by Andrew Murray gives a brief survey of missions south of the Zambesi. There are 31 different missionary organizations at work, ministering to over 10,000,000 people. The student volunteer movement in South Africa has put 84 young missionaries in the field since 1896.

Asthmatics, Read This. If you are afflicted with Asthma write me at once and learn of something for which you will be grateful the rest of your life. J. G. McBride, Stella, Neb.

Many a man's wife goes to church on Sunday without him, because he can't persuade her to stay at home.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar. Made of extra quality tobacco. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

It isn't necessary for a married man to know his mind.

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

Debtors usually have better memories than creditors.

## FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN



LYDIA E. PINKHAM

No other medicine has been so successful in relieving the suffering of women or received so many genuine testimonials as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

In every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Almost every one you meet has either been benefited by it, or has friends who have.

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

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved many women from surgical operations.

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

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

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

**PISO'S**  
AN UNSURPASSED  
REMEDY  
Piso's Cure is an unsurpassed remedy for cough, cold, bronchitis, asthma, hoarseness and throat and lung ailments. It goes direct to the seat of the trouble and generally restores healthy conditions. Mothers can give their children Piso's Cure with perfect confidence in its curative powers and freedom from opiate. Favors fair hair & complexion.  
At all druggists, 25c.