

man Womans' Club of Buffalo, N. Y., after doctoring for two years, was finally cured of her kidney trouble by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Of all the diseases known with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless prompt and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives.

Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave careful

study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for woman's ills—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—made sure that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was certain to control that dreaded disease, woman's kidney troubles. The Vegetable Compound acts in harmony with the laws that govern the entire female system, and while there are many so called remedies for kidney troubles, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only one especially propared for women.

Read What Mrs. Weisslitz Says.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—For two years my life was simply a burden, I suffered so with female troubles, and pains across my back and loins. The doctor told me that I had kidney troubles and prescribed for me. For three months I took his medicines, but grew steadily worse. My husband then advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and brought home a bottle. It is the greatest blessing ever brought to our home. Within three menths I was a changed woman. My pain had disappeared, my complexion became clear, my eyes bright, and my entire system in good shape."—Mrs. Paula Weisslitz, 176 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Proof that Kidney Trouble can be Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I feel very thankful to you for the good your medicine has done me. I had doctored for years and was steadily growing worse. I had trouble with my kidneys, and two doctors told me I had Bright's disease; also had falling of the womb, and could not walk a block at a time. My back and head ached all the time, and I was so nervous I could not sleep; had hysteria and fainting spells, was tired all the time, had such a pain in my left side that I could hardly stand

at times without putting my foot on something.

"I doctored with several good doctors, but they did not help me any.
I took, in all, twelve bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, five boxes of Liver Pills, and used three packages of Sanative Wash, and feel like a new woman, can eat and sleep well, do all my own work, and can walk two miles without feeling over tired. The doctors tell me, that my kidneys are all right now. I am so happy to be well, and I feel that I owe it all to your medicine."—Mrs. Opal Strong, Dalton, Mass.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address Lynn, Mass.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.

Lydis E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Why Change?

Chicago Record-Herald: "Do you think women ought to have the right to propose?"

"No. Women generally manage to get the fellows they want as it is, so why not let the men go on innocently thinking they're the ones who are to blame?"

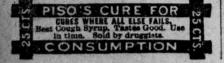




MEXICAN Mustang Liniment is a positive cure for Piles.

FEELING Mt. Sic.—Everybody send dime for illustrate
booklet, "How Rusic Cures." Wonderful, pre
laws habit. Vibrochard Co., 2619 Cass Ave., St. Louis.

BECCS' CHERRY COUCH SYRUP cures coughs and colds.



TO KEEP OFF MOSQUITOES.

Pyrethrum Powder Burned on Live Coal is Effective.

Popular Science Monthly: who is ill with malaria or yellow fever should be carefully protected from mosquitoes, for, should a person be bitten by an anopheles, the mlarial mosquito, or stegomlya fasciata, the yellow fever mosquito, at this time, there would be great danger that the insects might fly away and bite someone else and thus spread the disease.

Screens for both doors and windows form the best protection against mosquitoes at all times; but it often happens that the insects get into our houses, even though they are thoroughly screened, generally through some door or window that has been left open by mistake, or they may gain an entrance by coming down an unused chimney if the flue is allowed to remain open caring the summer time.

A house or a room may be cleared of mosquitoes by burning pyrethrum powder and allowing the smoke, which is not at all offensive to most people, to thoroughly fill the room that is under treatment. This smoke kills or so stupefies the insects that they will not

bite.

Pyrethrum powder is a preparation

Pyrethrum roseum, and is Pyrethrum powder is a preparation of the plant pyrethrum roseum, and is sometimes sold as Persian insect powder or Dalmation powder; it can be bought at any drug store for about 35 cents a pound. It is a very fine, light powder, and an ounce of it will go a long way making a lease very making a lease very making. long way making a large volume of smoke.

smoke.

A pyrethrum smudge or smoke may be started by covering a live coal, taken from the kitchen stove, with the powder, first placing the coal upon a small shovel, so that it may be moved about conveniently without danger of setting anything on fire. The pyrethrum will quickly begin to smolder and give off a dense smoke. All that is now necessary to add from time to time a pinch of the powder as occasion requires, merely keeping the smoldering ashes covered so that the smoke will continue.

Equal Terms. Detroit Free Press: Mrs. Breezy— Isn't my dressmaker lovely? I've just received her bill and she has thrown in

bathing suit. Her Husband-O, well, that's nothing.

Philadelphia Public Ledger: Hicks—I do try to be polite, but I seem to be forever forgetting my manners.

Wicks--What's the matter now?

Hicks--I just gave a woman my seat in the street car and forgot to thank her for taking it.

FOOLS AND SOOTHSAYERS.

Fortune-Tellers Who Swindle the Very Poor Should be Punished.

London Spectator: When fortunetellers swindle the poor and ignorant we would make them suffer smartly for it. Certainly the ingenuity of a professional fortune-teller is in itself educative. The craft with which she throws out veiled hints, the subtlety with which she pounces upon any lucky shot and the diplomacy which she uses to extort confessions are often magnifi-

Observe the rapt, far-away look with Observe the rapt, far-away look with which she asks you abruptly: "Who is Ethel?" There is a possibility that you know some one of that name, in which case the odds are that you will afford her some clew for intelligent anticipations. It, however, you indignantly deny any such acquaintance she can always fall back upon the very safe statement that the name will be famillar to you later on.

Such procedure reminds us of the famous dodge of Disraeli, who, whenever he met a man whom he did not

ever he met a man whom he did not know, but telt he ought to know, in-quired suavely, "How is the old com-

plaint?"
Playing this little comedy one day in Pall Mall he was met with the disconcerting reply, "Complaint! I never had an ache or a pain in my life," whereupon he put his head on one side and said with a sympatheic sigh, "Ah, I meant the wife." The secret of the success of most charlatans is that, if they go on making a sufficient number of shots, come of them are bound eventually to hit the mark.

We remember the case of a clairvoyant who told a fair client that two good spirits were watching over her and that their names were Juliet and Jane. The visitor declared that there

Jane. The visitor declared that there were no such persons. But when she came home and told her mother of the episode she was reminded to her amazement, that those were indeed the names of two sisters who had died in infancy.

infancy.

Fortune-telling, we should say, is a harmless pastime so long as it is not taken seriously. But what about educated and most respectable folk who take it very seriously? We are accustomed to pity Dr. Johnson because he could not pass a lampost without touching it, but what shall we say of people who forego important enterprises on days which they imagine to be unlucky, who deliberately make themunlucky, who deliberately make them-selves the sport of chance or resign their reason to designing adventures.

We would not fly in the face of ancient beliefs, the origin of which may have been forgotten, nor do we forget that the founders of Thirteen clubs have often perished miserably. But the person who really cares about omens, unlucky days, upsetting salt and all the rest should know that he is a fool.



Of Course.
Assistant Cashier—Why do you still keep those notes of Cheatem's? You've had 'em five years.
Cashier—I know, but they are as good as ever they were.



The Idea. She-My, but Mr. Flaxyman is stingy.

He—I should say so. Why, he wouldn't laugh at a joke unless it was at somebody else's expense. Porto Rico—which pays for neither army or navy—is the most lightly taxed country on earth. It has no debt.

Chestnuts Cure for Liquor Habit. Philadelphia Record: "There should be less drunkenness at this season of the year than at any other time," said a specialist in nervous disorders who has a private sanitarium for the treatment of wealthy dipsomaniacs. "It is not generally known—in fact, I claim the honor of the discovery—that roasted chestnuts are a good antidote for liquor. The average man who drinks under high nervous pressure, not for the sake of sociability, but because the alcohol stimulates him to a greater effort, is the one whose nervous system is most quickly undermined. He may never get drunk, but there is a constant demand for over-stimulation that works damage in the end. No sooner does the effect of one drink wear off than there is a craving for another. Now, if that man would eat a few roasted chestnuts instead of taking another drink when the feeling comes on has a private sanitarium for the treatother drink when the feeling comes on him, he would find that the substance of the nuts, having quickly absorbed the liquor already in the system, had appreciably decreased his longing for more alcoholic stimulant. It isn't a theory. I know it to be true."

Drowning It. Chicago News: Rodrick—"Did you ver hear Grafton eat soup?" Van Albert—"Never! Does he make

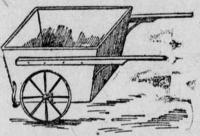
Rodrick—"I should say so: The man the lunch room has to start the congraph every time Grafton be-

The fastest train in Europe is run be tween Leeds, England, and Edinburgh. Scotland. The distance is 230 miles and is covered in 4 hours 19 minutes—an average of nearly a mile a minute.



Home Made Farm Cart. While most farmers have a wheelbar-row in which to trundle odds and ends a hand cart would be better and cost

less. New material need not be used if one has a lot of odds and ends in lumber; even boxes may be utilized to make such a cart as described. while the box of the cart may be made any desired shape it should be deep



and somewhat flaring at ends and sides. Low wheels should be used if possible, but if the wheels one has are not quite low enough, this may be remedied by having the blacksmith bend the axle so that the body of the box may be as low as desired. As a fule it is best to have this hand cart made of strong lumber even though it be a bit old, for many times considerable weight will have to be carried in it. The illustration shows a cart made after the manner suggested and from the cut one can readily work out the details although the shape may changed if wished.

Help From Farmers' Institutes.

As evidence that farmers are becoming better informed on their work, many men who had earned considerable money as institute workers have been obliged to drop the work because, as one of them frankly said, "the farmers know more than we do." It is not charged that speakers at farmers' incharged that speakers at farmers institutes are not well informed, for they are, as a rule. The time was, however, when a man with a glib tongue and a superficial knowledge of farming or kindred industries could readily take up institute work; but of late years, as farmers became more familiar with the technical vert of farming the lastice. as farmers became more familiar with the technical part of farming, the insti-tue speaker must needs be not only a good talker, but know what he is talking about and keep ahead of the farmer in knowledge. These farmers' institutes are productive of immense benefit and there should be one in ev-ery farming district. The writer has done institute work for many years and knows that his best success has come, not from his prepared speech or paper. knows that his best success has come, not from his prepared speech or paper, but from the discussion which resulted from the asking of questions by thinking farmers. Here is a point for the farmer who seeks for knowledge. Ask the institute work: questions. Most of these speakers are sincere and honest and if they cannot answer your question they will say so frankly and seek to obtain the information for you from some fellow worker or from some from some fellow worker or from some farmer in the room. You in turn may be able to give from your experience just the help some fellow farmer neers. Learn not only to listen, but to talk and in this way help yourself and others

Shall We Silo Frosted Corn?

The early frosts this year caught bank up around with soil and straw, many farmers asleep and much corn adding more as the weather gets coldwas frosted. Numerous questions as er, but being careful not to get the pit to the advisability of using this frosted corn in the silo come to this department and there seems to be but one answer: In the light of the experience of many farmers, the frosted corn can be made to give its fullest value only when placed in the silo. Remember that some of its food value is lost and that making silage of it will not bring it back, but it will prevent any further deterioration. further deterioration. The longer the corn remains in the field after being frosted, the more water will need to be put in the silo with it. How much water must be used is hard to say and we can only try to furnish what we think has been lost by the plant in be-ing frosted. The water should be ing frosted. The water should be thrown over the corn as evenly as possible while it is being cut preparatory to placing in the silo. If there is no silo then one must make the best of what he las and be prepared to lose much of the feeding value of the corn and try another year to get it cut before the frost catches it.

Possibilities in Poultry Raising. One of the troubles with the men who fail in poultry raising results from their desire to raise fancy stock. They argue that they see no reason why they should sell eggs from poultry hatched from eggs they paid from 30 to 50 cents each, in the open market at from 25 to 40 cents a dozen. "If Smith sells me 40 cents a dozen. "If Smith sells me eggs for \$5 for 13, why cannot I sell Jones eggs from my fowls at the same price? They forget that Smith has spent the best part of his life in learning to breed fowls of high degree. If one is going into the breeding of fancy poultry with an idea of show room exhibits, they should be prepared to have a good bank account to stand the drain until they turn the corner. The demand of the public is not for eggs from high bred fowls at from \$2\$ to \$5.5 a sixtual but for each leaf \$2 to \$5 a sitting, but for fresh laid eggs from well and properly fed fowls at from 25 cents to 40 cents a dozen, according to the season and the quality of the eggs. Just figure out the returns on the investment and see if you turns on the investment and see if you can find anything else which will meet them. Supposing you buy ten laying pullets at \$2 each a total cost of \$29. You feed these pullets a year at a cost of \$20 or more. If they lay as well as they should for the price paid for them, each of them will give you 12 dozens of eggs in the year or 120 dozens from the ten birds. Now supposing you use 240 of these eggs in the year and from them hatch 140 pullets, selling the remainder 1,400 eggs at two cents each. them hatch 140 pullets, selling the remainder 1,400 eggs at two cents each. You now have 140 pullets to feed for six months, largely on the range, at a cost of 30 cents each or \$42. Your cash investment is therefore \$82 and at the end of a year you have the original twenty pullets, now eighteen months old and worth at least all you paid for them, but we will say worth only \$15. Your 140 pullets raised, are worth what you paid for their mothers, or \$2 each, \$280; and you have sold \$28 worth of eggs. A total expenditure of \$82 and a total valuation of \$308. Isn't this a good interest on the money invested?

Properly Feeding Heifers.

ers who are about to caive for the first of the plane box clearly.

time, the care they should have. They forget that the coming ordeal is a new one for the animal and that she will need all the strength possible to get through in good shape, particularly if quite young. Care must be taken, of course, that the heifer is not over fed and her food should be in considerable and her food should be in considerable variety and always of the kind that will give her strength rather than fat. A good ration to start the helfer on now, is equal parts of ground oats, corn meal and wheat middlings, giving her six quarts a day. Then let her have plenty of clean roughage, some roots and lots of clean, fresh water with the chill taken off. Try her on this ration for a time and watch results, increasing or decreasing the grain ration, as ing or decreasing the grain ration, as seems advisable. Bear in mind that not only must the heifer bear the calf, but she must be put in good shape to make her a valuable milker for a number of years. If the heifer was worth raising to the breeding period, she is worth taking care of. Not only should

Pumpkins for Cows.

In feeding pumpkins to cows the seeds should not be given as they are injurious to cows giving milk. As a matter of fact there is very little food value in pumpkin, their chief use being to vary the ration and to act pleasantly on the digestive organs. This is the main value of most root crops and anything in the nature of green fruit or vegetables given to animals, but the value is sufficiently great in this respect to warrant feeding them. In feeding pumpkins the vegetable should not be cut in pieces too small, or the animal is likely to choke on them. Let the pieces be large enough so that they will have to be bitten at least once before being swallowed. All food of this nature should be given either at noon or main value of most root crops and anyture should be given either at noon or just after the grain food, else the animal is apt to eat so greedily of it that she will not eat the requisite amount of grain

Making a Cabbage Pit.

When on has a large crop of cab bages that are being held for later market or for feeding, they should be stored in some place where they will keep in the best possible condition. A place prepared in the open ground is undoubtedly better than one entirely under cover and a good way to make such a place is after the following method: A rather dry place should be method: A rather dry place should be selected and one where there will be no possible danger from surface water. If the location is on a slight rise of ground, an excavation may be made to a depth of a foot or more and with stout boards a box two feet high and six feet wide of the desired length, should be built, The corner posts should be driven firmly in the ground. A box ventilator, which any farmer can make, should be set in the center of this pit. Have an opening in one end, the roof on a slant with the lower ends of the board, projecting as far as posible so that the water from the roof will not flow back into the pit. Place the cabbages in the pit in neat layers, too warm so as to cause decay of the cabbages. Such a pit, if well made, will keep the cabbages for months.

Strawberries on Sod Land. Several correspondents writing about the growing of small fruits, say that they have nice sod land which they propose plowing under in the spring and setting to strawberry plants. Don't do it, for no end of trouble will be had with the white grub so numerous in with the white grub so numerous in sod land. If the sod land one has seems suited to strawberries, it should be plowed and used for a hoed crop for two years. Put in corn the first year, follow with potatoes and the third season the ground will be in ideal shape for strawberries, particularly, if it has been well fertilized for the corn and potatoes. If the soil is sandy loam it is such that the head of my cabinet. He was fitted for it."

"Why so, your majesty?" inquired the visiting monarch.

"Because," replied the chief smacking his lips, "he was a prime minister."

How's This:

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for the course of Catagrip that cannot be cured by tatoes. If the soil is sandy loam, it is possible by thoroughly breaking it up and cultivating the corn thoroughly, it may be used for strawberries the following season.

We wish it were possible to induce farmers to go more into the growing of strawberries; not extensively, if conditions do not seem to warrant it, but at least sufficient to have a full home at least sufficient to have a full home supply to be used fresh and for canning later in the season. A small bed will furnish this and enough besides to trade with your neighbor for some delicacy he has. Plant two or three of the well tested varieties and enjoy this luscious fruit, which is so easily grown.

A Piano Box Poultry House. It is quite often possible to find in large towns dealers in planos who have upright plane boxes which they will sell for a small sum. Two such boxes, properly joined will make a first class small poultry house. An excellent way to construct such a house is to remove on as the instrument goes in this way,



then place the openings close together then place the openings close together, and join well. The material in the backs may be used to make a slant roof, filling in the ends at the peaks with the smaller waste boards. Cover with the smaller waste boards. Cover the cracks on the roof with laths or, better, cover the entire roof with build-Properly Feeding Heifers.

While it is generally understood that

Ing paper. Cut windows where desired, line inside with building paper or old newspapers and one has a neat, cosy the intelligent farmer will give his and inexpensive poultry house in which pregnant cows the best of care, the fact fowls will thrive even in very cold remains that few farmers give the helf-

A Bit of the History of American Steel
Making.
From the Iron and Steel Number of the
Scientific American: Upon a certain summer's day in the year 1755, there might have been witnessed the advance of a small detachment of British and colonial troops, not much over a thousand strong, through the dense forests that lined the through the dense forests that lined the banks of the Monongahela river a few miles above the point where it merges with the Allegheny. The objective point of the expedition was a small fort at the confluence of these rivers, which formed one of the most important links in that chain of military posts and trading stations, which the restless and far seeing energy of the French colonial governtions, which the restless and far seeing energy of the French colonial government had strung out between the mouths of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippl, by way of the great lakes, the Ohio, and the Mississippl valley. In the van of this little army, bearing himself with a confidence born of much successful warfare in other lands under less difficult conditions and headless of the manufacture. in other lands under less difficult condi-tions, and heedless of the warnings of his young colonial aide de camp George Washington, who had command of the rear guard, was General Braddock. Ad-vancing in a close formation, which was better suited to the open spaces of con-tinental battle grounds than to the all but impenetrable forests of the American frontier, the devoted band marched right into an ambush of the French regulars and their Indian allies, and was guickly into an ambush of the French regulars and their Indian allies, and was quickly cut to pieces. Braddock was killed, and Colonel Washington, his military coat pierced more than once by the bullets of the French sharpshooters, barely succeeded in carrying the shattered remnants of the force back over the Alleghenies into colonial territory. The political and military considerations that prompted that disastrous expedition were worthy of a better fate; and, indeed, subsequent history has proved that in ensequent history has proved that in en-deavoring to capture Fort Du Quesne and break the bounds which the French were endeavoring to set to the westward de-velopment of the British colonies, our ner food be along the lines suggested, but she should have a comfortable stable, a clean bed and a chance to exercise out doors in some place where she will be protected from the storm. Try the plan and see how satisfactory the results will be.

velopment of the British colonies, our forefathers had taken a just view of the situation. Today the objective point of the expedition forms the site of Pittsburg, one of the greatest centers of industrial activity in the world; while hidden among the back streets of the city, and rescued from destruction. the care and munificence of a local his-torical society, may still be found Fort du Quesne, or rather its immediate successor, Fort Pitt. A few miles up the river, at the town of Braddock and on the identical spot where the battle occurred, is to be found one of the greatest steel works in the world; while for many a mile along those very banks of Monongahela where Braddock laboriously cut his way through the woods, is to be found the most wondeful aggregation of coking ovens, blast furnaces, and rolling mille in the world. Although just now we are concerned merely with the history of the development of these industries, we the development of these industries, we may be pardoned a reference to the fact that in St. Louis, 500 miles to the westward of the Braddock battlefield, the great republic which has sprung from that strip of colonies that fringed the Atlantic seaboard in 1755, is just now preparing to celebrate the 100th anniversary of its acquisition from France of the vast territories from which that country sought to bar the early colonials out.

That We May Escape.

O! wad some pow'r (we sing with Burns)
The giftle gi'e us
To always see our creditors
Before they see us.

An Honest Opinion.

Mineral, Idaho, Nov. 14.—(Special.)

That a sure cure has been discovered for those sciatic pains that make so many lives miserable, is the firm opinion of Mr. D. S. Colson, a well-known resident of this place, and he does not hesitate to say that cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills. The reason Mr. Colson is so firm in his opinion is that he had those terrible pains and is cured. Speaking of the matter, he says:

"I am only too happy to say Dodd's Kidney Pills have done me lots of good. I had awful pains in my hip so I could hardly walk. Dodd's Kidney Pills stopped it entirely. I think they are a grand medicine."

All Sciatic and Rheumatic pains are caused by Uric Acid in the blood.

Dodd's Kidney Pills make healthy kidneys and healthy kidneys strain all the Uric Acid out of the blood. With the cause removed there can be no Rheumatism or Sciatica.

His Little Joke.

"If I'd known what I know now about that preacher," said the cannibal chief, "instead of eating him I would have put him at the head of my cabinet. He was fitted for it."

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Tolede, O. We the undersigned have known F. J., Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

cialty able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX. Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING. KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and quueous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bettle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Where Women Are Ruled. Chicago Evening Post: "Are there clubs for women in this town?" asked the suffragist from the east.
"Certainly not," replied the gallant
westener. "We handle women with-



Lumbago

Sciatica

If afflicted with Thompson's Eye Water