Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Saves Many From this Sad and Costly Experience



true fact that every year brings an increase in the number of operations performed upon women in hospitals. More than threefourths of the patients lying on those snow

white beds are women and girls who are awaiting or recovering from operations made necessary by neglect.

Every one of these patients had plenty of warning in that bearing down

feeling, pain at the left or right of the womb, nervous exhaustion, pain in the small of the back, leucorrhœa, dizziness, flatulency, displacements of the womb or irregularities. All of these symptoms are indications of an unhealthy condition of the ovaries or womb, and if not heeded the trouble will make headway until the penalty has to be paid by a dangerous opera-tion, and a lifetime of impaired usefulness at best, while in many cases the results are fatal.

The following letter should bring hope to suffering women. Miss Luella Adams, of the Colonnade Hotel, Seattle Wash., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:-

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"About two years ago I was a great sufferer from a severe female trouble, pains and headaches. The doctor prescribed for me and finally told me that I had a tumor on the womb and must undergo an operation if I wanted to get well. I felt that this was my death warrant, but I spent hundreds of dollars for medical help, but the tumor kept growing. Fortunately I corresponded with an aunt in the New England States, and she advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it was said to cure tumors. I did so and immediately began to improve in health, and I was entirely cured, the tumor disappearing entirely, without an operation. I wish every suffering woman would try this great preparation."

Just as surely as Miss Adams was cured of the troubles enumerated in her letter, just so surely will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure every woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability and nervous prostration.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all young women who are ill to write her for fres advice. Address, Lynn, Mass.

## possessesses THE BEST COUGH CURE

Many a lonesome and expensive trip to Florida, California or the Adirondacks has been saved by

## Kemp's Balsam \$

the best cough cure. If this great remedy will not cure the cough, no medicine will, and then all hope rests in a change of climate—but try Kemp's Balsam first.

Sold by all dealers at 25c. and 5oc.

DOUGLAS \*3.50 & \*3.00 SHOES ™ W. L. Dougias \$4.00 Cilt Edge Line



W.L.DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S \$3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER.

S10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any \$3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you \$5.00 to \$7.00 — the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas \$3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoes on the market to-day.

W. L. Douglas Sirong Made Shoes for Men, \$2.50, \$2.00. Roys' School & Dress Shoes, \$2.50, \$2.00. Roys' School & Dress Shoes, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$1.50. CAUTION,—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Doug-las shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom. WANTED. A shoe dealer in every town where W. L. Douglas Shoes are not sold. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request.

Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fali Styles, W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



their sex, used as a douche is marvelously suc-cessful. Thoroughly cleanaes, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local

Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, heading, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES
For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.
Trial Box and Book of instructions Free.

THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.





BARREL FEED RACK. An ideal way of feeding a few sheep or

calves is to take a large barrel, such as crackers are packed in and cut openings in the staves between the two layers of hoops making these opening just large enough so that the animal can get its head in and out readily. Place the barrell in position and hold it in place by driving several stakes into the ground and fasten-



them to the barrel. Or course the top of the barrel is open. The hay or other roughage is thrown in the top and the ani-mals eat through the holes cut in the staves as described. This is a simple feeding rack which any one could make and one which will save much waste of The illustration shows the idea so clearly that no further explanation is needed.

DO THE FATTENING NOW. On the average farm there is a sufficient quantity of material to be gathered as gleanings from the fields to fatten quite a lot of stock. There is no need to use the food that is being stored away for winter use, just carefully garner the odds and ends, sort it over so that the animals will not be disgusted and their appetites weak-ened by eating decayed stuff, and you will find enough to fatten the stock that is to be marketed so that the better food may be saved for the stock which is to turn in cash during the winter. Often-times it is cheaper to fatten the stock that is to be marketed on the material specified at a lower price by considerable than it is to give them the better food, and the care neded later in the season to properly prepare them for market. This morning the writer traveled about 150 miles through a farming section where the corn had been gathered and there was enough material rotting in the fields on almost every farm to fatten a dozen small animals so that they would bring a price which would pay well for the labor of gathering this material leaving the manure on the farm as payment for what would be otherwise al-

COMFORT IN THE HOG HOUSE.

most a waste.

In repairing our hog houses we found that a roll of building paper and one of tarred paper were the best investment: we had made in some time; the one was used on the walls and the other on the roof so that much more expensive repairs were saved. Hhen we found it was policy to arrange the sleeping corner in such a way that it was impossible for it to get any of the filth or the wet which the swine gathered during the day. It was placed so that none of the slop got into it and about the only way it got soiled was when the swine trampled through it with their muddy feet. Even then by taking it out into the sun each day it made a good bed for a number of nights. A hog is a strange animal, stubborn of course, but it will not long muss its bed if the latter is clean and comfortable. Much of the nasti-ness of hogs is due to the neglect of their owners. We also arrange the sleeping corner so that is out of the draught although the house is properly ventilated; chills and colds among our swine. All this extra good care means healthy swine. is not well to work on the plan that if the hogs escape choirea they are doing well. There are other troubles of swine which prevent them from growing as they should and consequently make them less profitable. One of these is the hog louse, a for-midable insect which, while it can be eradicated by any of the best sheep dips, makes life miserable for the animal and prevents it from taking on flesh. There is too little profit in swine at best to warrant leaving anything undone which will enable it to make a steady even growth from birth to market.

WINTERING SHEEP PROFITABLY
It is not particularly hard to carry the
sheep through the winter on cheap and
more or less poor rations and if one is feeding his sheep simply to get them through the winter alive, then almost any-thing raised on the farm may be fed. But what about the lambs that are to be born in the spring? And what about the condition of the ewes when they are feverish and unable to properly suckle their young? These are questions to be considered more than all others in feeding the sheep during the winter and here is where knowledge of their needs and intelligent work will bring results. Probably wheat bran and oats in mixture is the ideal grain food for sheep especially those that are pregnant and clover hay the ideal roughage. Still, corn may be fed in moderation and root crops of various kind given to furnish plenty of variety. Feeding along this line and giving the sheep comfortable quarters not too warm, but dry and well ventilated, with more or less outdoor exer-cise as the weather will permit and plenty of clean fresh water with the winter chill removed will enable the sheep not only to go through the winter, but to bear lambs

that will be strong and healthy.

WOMEN AS POULTRY KEEPERS. A number of years ago the writer had a hired man who was one of those enerfellows ambitious to work for him-He married a girl in the neighborhood and moved to an adjoining town to go into the milk business. About an acre and a half of land surrounded his town home on which he grew some vegetables. His wife suggested poultry as there was a constant demand for fowls and for eggs from among the milk customers. The hus-band agreed and before his wife knew it, had spent considerable for fancy fowls; too fancy for utility birds. She was a wise wife, however, and gained his consent to have this part of the work turned over to her. She invited a near-by fancier to call and see her stock of fancy birds, and promptly sold him one-half of them at what they had cost her husband. With the money she scoured the country and looked up some well bred birds of the utility kind, bought some of the stock and some of the eggs from the stock. This was in the spring and this fall she takes into win-ter quarters 125 of the finest Leghorn pulily sold as broilers during the summer. The Leghorns were too small in carcass to

be profitable for such a purpos woman told me a week since that taking her investment for everything and putting against it the investment of her husband in the milk business, the poultry business was paying 50 per cent, more on the com-parative investment. It may be said that she gets good prices for poultry and for eggs, but as her husband gets eight cents a quart for milk the camparison is a fair one. Give the women of the family a chance at the poultry if they are inter-ested and they will make money in it nine

SUPPLY HOUSE FOR POULTRY. If in a section where snow has not yet covered the ground better gather up of the leaves that are obtainable, dry th thoroughly, pack them away in barrels or bags where they will keep dry to be used on the floor during the winter in place of the more expensive hay or straw. Then get two or three large boxes and fill them to the brim with dry road dust; this will come in very handy during the winter to supply the dust boxes the fowls will need so much. In another box throw all the broken crockery, old flower pots and the like and also gather a lot of sharp stones which may be broken with the hammer later so that the birds can get the food-grinding material they need. These things cost practically nothing but a little labor, but they will be very instrumental in making the fowls healthy, happy and profitable during the winter. If the floor of the poultry house is of earth see that it is high enough above the surface of the groutside so that it will not be damp. outside so that it will not be damp. A wagon load of gravel drawn now and the floor built up with it may mean absolute health for the fowls.

WINTERING THE FALL CALF. If the calf is worth carrying through the winter it is certainly worth caring for properly and by properly is meant good food and water and proper care. If the calf is strong and healthy it ought to pay well for the best attention that can be giv en it; first of all it needs a dry clean place; not warmed by artificial heat but as warm as lack of draughts in a comfortable stable will make it. The early days of the calf, just after weaning, are of great importance to it and too much care cannot be taken to see that the milk given it is absolutely fresh and pure and fed in pro-per quantities. As a rule, the calf will properly take care of eight pounds of milk per day which amount can be gradually increased until at a month old it is consuming twelve pounds daily. About this time it ought also to become interested in hay and after awhile will begin chewing its cud. A calf built up in this manner during the winter will be in excellent shape to turn out to pasture in the spring get most of its living until fall when you will have a splendid animal, one you

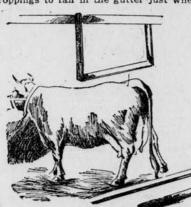
will be found to add to your herd. CARE OF THE BREEDING STOCK

As a poultryman of long experience th writer is not averse to any plan which will increase the product of his yards with corresponding profit but, on the other hand, fights shy of seemingly good things. One of these things which sounds well is to get a vigorous male and mate him with from twenty to thirty hens for the purpose of saving the cost of another male. We tried this once and it worked all right for the first season solely because the male was unusually strong and vigorous, but when we came to mate him to a much smaller flock the second season many of the eggs lain by the pullets were infertile. The fact of the matter was, he was worn out with his work the first year and utterly ruined. It is certainly unsafe to give a male more than a dozen females and, unless he was a from early fall up to the time he was turned in with the females he was given him muscle and vigor and a small run in which to get what exercise he needed. With decent females to run with the eggs ought to hatch out chicks of great vigor

HARDPAN SUBSOILS OF LITTLE VALUE.

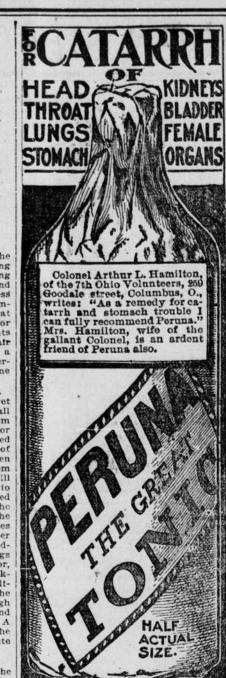
In buying a farm the first thing to be done is to examine the subsoil thoroughly for if it lies near the surface and is hard one cannot expect to get satisfactory results for the reason that it is unproductive, the water lies too near the surface hence evaporates readily in dry seasons; on the other hand the hardpan soil prevents the growing plant drawins on the reserve water supply below this hard pan. Of course such a soil can be greatly improved by cultivation and the introduction of humus into it but this is hard and slow work. We had a piece of soil like this and for five years spent double the time gerting it in shape than was spent on any other portion of the farm. The subsoiler was used and a number of crops of cow peas, alfalfa and rye grown on it and plowed under. After a time it got to be pretty decent soil but it cost too much; therefore, avoid such soils when buying new ground. HELPING CLEAN THE STABLES.

Even farmers who make it a business t groom the cows regularly understand it is not a pleasant task and they will welcome any plan which will save them some of this disagreeable labor. One way of doing it is to erect a frame so that the lower part of it is about an inch above the cow's back just forward of the rump. When the sow humps its back to void the droppings this frame strikes her back and she instantly steps back which allows the droppings to fall in the gutter just where



ON THIS LINE

they are wanted and where they cannot soil the animal when she lies down. This frame is attached to one of the crosspieces of the barn with bolts and by being closely bolted on can be pushed out of the way when not wanted yet it will stay firmly in the spring and the finest Leghorn pul-ter quarters 125 of the finest Leghorn pul-lets we have seen in a long time. In addi-tion to this, she raised in incubators and brooders for the local trade more than a brooders for the local trade more than a there ought to be no trouble with filthy cows. The illustration shows the plan



Ocean 31,614 Feet Deep

From the Minneapolis Journal.

The hydrographic office has issued a general chart showing the result of deep sea soundings, taken by the United States navy in different parts of the world to the control of the last. world in the course of the last ten years. The greatest known depth of the sea is in the mid-Pacific ocean, and is recorded at 5,269 fathoms—31,614 feet—or sixty-six feet short of six statute miles. This sounding was obtained on the U. S. S. Nero last year, and it is greater than any elevation on our continent, or, so far as known, in the world the world.

Last year the greatest depth in the Atlantic was found by the U. S. S. Dol-phin, 4,662 fathoms, or five and a quarter miles. The locality is some 300 miles northwest of the Azores islands. Previous to that the deepest known water in the Atlantic was 3,828 fathoms, sounded in 1855 by Lieutenant S. P. Lee with an ordinary lead of great veight. veight.

GRATEFUL TO CUTICURA.

For Instant Relief and Speedy Cure of Raw and Scaly Humor, Itching Day and Night for Many Months.

"I do wish you would publish this fetter so that others suffering as I have may see it and be helped. For many months awful sores covered my face and neck, scabs forming, which would swell and itch terribly day and night, and then break open, running blood and matter. I had tried many remedles, but was growing worse, when I strong bird I would cut it down to ten to be on the safe side. Then, I would see that from early fall up to the time be area. I had used two cakes extra good care; food which would give and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment, I was completely cured. (Signed) Miss Nellie Vander Wiele, Lakeside, N. Y."

> Still in Trouble. From the Atlanta Constitution.
> "What's de matter wid de major?
> He gwine roun' lookin' kerfummuxed!"
> "Well, he hearn tell dat corn licker wuz good fer snakebite, an' now he's huntin' fer something what's good for corn

Of all sad words coined by Boston healiners this term "whiskers," for whist players, is the sorriest.

"Football's Brutal"—Jeffries.

From the New York Letter. James J. Jeffries, the puglist, agrees with President Roosevelt that football as played on the American college gridiron is brutal.

"Can a gentleman play football?" the former champion was asked.

"Gentlemen can play any game," he replied, "but I don't see how any gentleman can feel at home in a game of foot-

ball as it is played today. Football is far more brutal than prizefighting. "Everytime the ball is put in play eleven

"Everytime the ball is put in play eleven men are lined up to fight eleven men. It's all well to say the side with the ball is trying to rush it across the line by using speed and skill, and that the enemy 's trying to prevent this by using speed and skill, and that the enemy 's trying to prevent this by using speed and skill, but, as a matter of fact, the two teams slug each other from the start to finish, and if they didn't slug people wouldn't go to look at them.

"Every healthy man or woman likes to see a fight, and football is the hardest kind of fighting I ever looked at. You may call it a strenuous sport or any other fancy name you like, but it is just a big redhot fight, all the same.

"Just look at the difference between football and prizefighting—It's all in favor of prize fighting. In the ring you can hit a man only with your fists and only above the belt. If you strike low, or if you but with the head, or use your elbow or shoulder to strike your man the referee calls a foul on you and you lose the battle. In football you are supposed never to hit a man with your fist, but you can block him with the shoulder, or give him the elbow, or wick him or jump on him when he is down.

"I know football people will deny this

down.

"I know football people will deny this and say these things happen only by accident. Let them call it accident if they like, but it is a pretty fierce game where this kind of accident happens every time two teams clash. If a fighter tried to bring off that kind of an accident in the ring he'd be disqualified and hooted out of the place.

off that kind of an accident in the ring he'd be disqualified and hooted out of the place.

"Here's a funny thing. A fight crowd, which some people like to describe as a bunch of ruffilans, won't stand for the rough work that fine society people applaud and cheer on the grid'ron for all they're worth.

"In the ring the referee is watching both the fighters all the time. If either one of them commits a foul he is seen and disqualified right away. On the football field there are twenty-two fighters, and all the referees in the world couldn't keep track of the blows hit in the scrimmages.

"If every player in the game were to obey the rules all the time and never commit a foul, football would still be ten times more dangerous than fighting in the ring. As they play the game nowadays, I wouldn't go into it for \$1,000 a minute."

In reply to Jeffries's criticism of the game "Texas" Charwate, Yale '08, declares the attacks on football emanate from dyspetic critics who, during their youth, developed their minds at the expense of their bodies. He says a team made up of prize fighters would have absolutely no show against an all American college team.

The Brute.

She-Well, dear, after that you must acknowledge that you are a fool. He-I always knew it, darling, but until I married you I managed to keep it a se

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, the Great Ridney and Liver Cure. World Famous. Write Dr. Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., for free sample bottle

Too Realistic. Mrs. Gaswell-Is your niece still do-

ing art work?
Mrs. Sudden-Clymer-Yes, indeed. The other day she painted a bunch of goldenrod so lifelike and natural that it gives me the hay fever every time I

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chart Hillithur.

DISTRESS AFTER MEALS

Sure Sign That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
Are Needed to Tone Up the Digestive Organs.

Loss of appetite, distress after eating. shortness of breath, a feeling of utter weakness-these are symptoms that are familiar to most sufferers from stomach trouble. Too often the ordinary doctor't treatment serves but to weaken the diseased organs.

The new tonic method of treating disorders of this kind does not aim to do the work of the stomach, does not demand that the food be pre-digested, but builds up the weakened organs, so that they can do the work that nature intended.

Mrs. L.O. Law, of No. 324 North street, Horton, Kansas, says: "In 1897, while we were living on a farm in this neighborhood, I became generally debilitated as the result of overwork. I had serious indigestion, lost my appetite, suffered from a sense of suffocation and from obstruction of the circulation, so that artificial means had to be used to restore it. After suffering for months without find-ing any relief, I tried a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills of which I had read in a newspaper. The first few boxes made me lots better, and after using the third box I felt entirely well.

"I am now in excellent health and am able not only to take care of my house but also to assist my husband in a store which he has lately taken. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me and I can recom-mend them. They are so simple, so easily taken and so prompt in their ac-

Remember Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do not act on the bowels. They make new blood and restore shattered nerves. In this way they carry health and vigor to every organ and fiber of the body. They are sold by all druggists or will be sent,. postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

SIG.OO AN ACRE



RMSERN Western Canada
is the amount that many farmers will realize from their wheat crop this year

25 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE

will be the average yield of wheat

The land that this was grown on cost many of the farmers absolutely nothing, while those who wished to add to the 160 acres the Government grants, can buy land adjoining at FROM S6 TO \$10 AN ACRE. Climate splendid, schools convenient, railways close at hand, taxes low. For "20th Century Canada" pamphlet and full particulars regarding rates, etc. Apply for inform tion to Superintend at of Immigration, Ottawa. Canada or to E. T. Holmes, \$15 Jackson St., \$1. Faul, Minn.; J. M. MacLachian, Box Ilo Water Lown. South Dakota, and W. V. Bennett, \$91 New York Life Building, Omaha, Neb , Authorized Government

Please say where you saw this advertisement, Slour City Independent List

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Successfully Prosecutes Claims, Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bursau, 3 vrs in civil war. 15 adjudicating claims, atty aince

SIOUX CITY P'T'G CO., 1,113-47, 1905



GRIP, BAD COLD, HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA I won't sell Anti-Gripine to a dealer who won't Guarantee It.
Call for your MONEY BACK IF IT DOESN'T CUBE. F. W. Diemer, M.D., Manufacturer, Springfield, Mo.



A Full Sized Bottle

At Your Druggist's

You have no right to suffer from constipation or any stomach trouble. There is no necessity or excuse for it. There is one positive, natural, harmless cure—and only one—for these troubles and we are going to give you enough free to prove it. Cut out the coupon below and take it to any druggist in the United States and he will give you absolutely free of charge a full sized 35 cent bottle of

Mull's Grape Tonic

the only permanent, natural cure for constipation and all bowel troubles and indigestion and all stomach troubles.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

CUT OUT ON THIS LINE

Take this Coupon to your druggist and he will give you a regular full size 35c. bottle of Mull's Grape Tonic absolutely free. Remember, we give only one bottle to each family. If you can find a druggist who does not keep Mull's Grape Tonic, send us this Coupon, together with name and address of the druggist, and we'll see that your wants I solemnly swear that I have never taken Mull's Grape Tonic, that I will apply for but one free bottle and that I

will take this bottle myself for constipation and stomach trouble.

MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., Makers 21 Third Ave., ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

TO THE RETAIL DRUGGIST: Sign your name and address on the line below and send this full n to the jobber of whom you purchased this ful i give you 35 cents in cash or trade for each coupon, prog gned, which you send him. All jobbers have the 35c, and see. The \$1.00 bottle contains nearly 6 times the 55c, size

> Retail Druggist, sign your name here. Your address here

Patient, sign your name here. Address, street and number here.

TO THE JOBBER: You will please accept this coupon if the same is properly signed, and give to the retailer buying the remedy from you, 35 cents in cash or 'rade for same, Sign your firm name and address and forward all coupons to us at any time you like, and we will remit you in full by return mail, 35 cents for each coupon properly signed by the consumer, retailer and yourself.

Jobber, sign your name here.

Address here.

brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They are in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye not riceles apart. Write for free booklet. How to Dye, Bleach and Mil, Colors.