STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
A. W. GLEASON,
SEAL } Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Abstaining Ministers.

It is reported that 2,573 out of 2,894 Congregational ministers in England and Wales are total abstainers, while in Ireland and Scotland the proportion is still larger.

Miss Rose Peterson, Secretary Parkdale Tennis Club, Chicago, from experience advises all young girls who have pains and sickness peculiar to their sex, to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many beautiful young girls develop into worn, listless and hopeless women, simply because sufficient attention has not been paid to their physical development. No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodic pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be carefully guided physically as well as morally. Another woman,

Miss Hannah E. Mershon, Collingswood, N.J., says:

"I thought I would write and tell you that, by following your kind advice, I feel like a new person. I was always thin and delicate, and so weak that I could hardly do anything. Menstruation was irregular.

"I tried a bottle of your **Vegetable Compound** and began to feel better right away. I continued its use, and am now well and strong, and menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough for what your medicine did for me." —*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure any woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, and kidney troubles.

A Gift Worth Giving and A Present Worth Having

The best holiday gifts are useful gifts, and one of the most useful is the New and Enlarged Edition of
WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
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A Great Man's Cowardice.

The late Earl of Beaconsfield was gifted with any amount of moral and political courage, but he was an abject coward physically. When he was still plain Mr. Disraeli his wife once said of him: "Benjamin is the greatest coward I ever saw. Why, do you know I always have to pull the string of his shower bath?" And the great man was fain to confess that this was actually the case.

The Romance of Anthracite.

The anthracite trade began with an output of 1,965 tons in twelve months. It has grown to 70,000,000 tons annually. In 1803 the city of Philadelphia bought 100 tons of anthracite for use in the pumping works, but the engineers, not knowing how to burn it, broke it up to gravel the walks in the yards. In 1814 two arkloads were sold at the falls of the Scuylkill for $21 a ton. A morning was wasted in futile attempts to burn this coal, and at noon the employer and his workmen, discouraged at their ill luck, shut up the furnace and went to dinner. On their return they were astonished to find a roaring fire, the furnace doors red hot and the furnace itself in danger of melting. From that day dates the successful use of anthracite in America.

Reads Like a Miracle.

Friarspoint, Miss., Nov. 30.—The Butler case still continues to be the talk of the town. Mr. G. L. Butler, the father of the little boy, says:

"The doctor said my boy had disease of the spinal cord, and treated him for two months, during which he got worse all the time. Finally the doctor told me he did not know what was the trouble. The boy would wake up during the night and say that he was dying. He would be nervous and trembling and would want to run from the house, saying he saw ugly things which frightened him. After we had tried everything else, I read an advertisement of Dodd's Kidney Pills as a cure for Nervous Troubles. I purchased some and used them until he had taken altogether eight boxes when he was sound and well with not a single symptom of the old trouble. This was some months ago, and I feel sure that he is permanently cured. We owe to Dodd's Kidney Pills all the credit for his restoration to good health."

A man is caught more times in his speech than a woman, because you can't interrupt a woman.

RESULTS OF POSTAL INVESTIGATION

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, J. L. Bristow, Gives Details of the Fraudulent Practices Unearthed in the Postoffice Department—Memorandum of the President.

Notifying Congress of the results of the investigation into corrupt practices obtaining in the Postoffice department, President Roosevelt sent the following memorandum to the legislative body:

It appears that in December, 1902, Postmaster-General Payne and Congressman E. F. Loud, chairman of the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, held various consultations regarding the postal service, and as a result of these interviews it was determined that as soon as possible after the necessary appropriations could be made by the Congress an investigation should be made of the service, both Messrs. Payne and Loud agreeing as to the need for the investigation and the time when it should take place. Accordingly, an increase of $5,000 in the appropriation bill reported in January was made for the express purpose of carrying on the investigation in question.

The investigation made by Mr. Bristow discloses a condition of gross corruption in the office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General and in that of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office department. In the case of the superintendent of free-delivery, Machen, the evidence shows that his misconduct began immediately after his appointment in September, 1893. In the case of the general superintendent of salaries and allowances, Beavers, it began soon after he was appointed to that place in 1897. In the case of Assistant Attorney-General Tyner it has gone on for a number of years, but it is impossible to say exactly when it began. The following is a list of the fourteen Post-Office employes in the service at the time this investigation was begun, who are apparently most seriously implicated in the wrongdoing, together with an account of the steps that have been taken by the Government in each case.

The case of ex-First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath, who had left the service over three years before this investigation was begun, is set forth in the report of Mr. Bristow.

James N. Tyner, Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office department; appointed special agent, Post-Office department, March 7, 1861; with intervals of a few years has been in the service ever since, and was Postmaster-General under President Grant for several months; he was removed April 22, 1903; he has once been indicted three times.

A. W. Machen, general superintendent free-delivery system, appointed clerk in post-office at Toledo, Ohio, March 4, 1887; continuously in service ever since save for three years; removed May 27, 1903; has since been indicted fourteen times.

George W. Beavers, general superintendent of salaries and allowances; appointed to clerkship in New York post-office January, 1881; continuous service ever since; resignation accepted to take effect March 31, 1903; has since been indicted eight times.

James T. Metcalf, superintendent money-order system; appointed post-office inspector February 2, 1882; has been in postal service ever since; removed June 17, 1903; has been indicted once.

Daniel V. Miller, assistant attorney, Post-Office department; appointed July 1, 1902; removed May 25, 1903; indicted once; after one mistrial was retired and acquitted.

Louis Kempner, superintendent registry system; appointed clerk in New York post-office August, 1886; removed October 21, 1903.

Charles Hedges, superintendent city free-delivery service; appointed assistant superintendent free-delivery service July 1, 1898; removed July 22, 1903.

James W. Erwin, assistant superintendent free-delivery service; appointed post-office inspector June 27, 1887; removed September 16, 1903; indicted once.

W. Scott Towers, superintendent Station C, Washington, D. C.; appointed clerk, Washington post-office November, 1890; removed October, 1903; indicted three times.

Otto F. Weis, assistant superintendent registry division, New York post-office; appointed clerk, New York post-office June, 1890; removed October 21, 1903.

T. W. McGregor, clerk, free-delivery division, in charge of supplies; appointed Post-Office department, March 11, 1891; removed June 5, 1903; indicted twice.

C. E. Upton, clerk, free-delivery division; appointed July 1, 1890; removed June 5, 1903; indicted once.

M. W. Louis, superintendent supply division; appointed Kansas City post-office April 17, 1897; removed October 21, 1903.

Charles B. Terry, clerk, supply division; appointed September 20, 1900; removed October 21, 1903.

The three chief offenders in the Government service were Tyner, Machen and Beavers. As regards Messrs. Beavers and Machen the corruption took the form of bribery and blackmail in connection with the purchase of Government supplies. In the office of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office department, under Tyner and Barrett, far greater wrong was inflicted upon the public than could be measured by a pecuniary standard, for in this office the corruption of the Government officials took the form of favoring get-rich-quick concerns and similar swindling schemes; in other words, the criminals, whom it was the sworn duty of these Government officials to prosecute, paid them for permission to fleece the public unmolested.

I heartily approve of the recommendation of Messrs. Conrad and Bonaparte that the statute of limitations be extended in the case of Government servants to a period of at least five years; for the persons who in such positions of trust engage in corrupt practices can ordinarily conceal their guilt for a longer time than is covered by the present short statute of limitations.

No crime calls for sterner reprobation than the crime of the corruptionist in public life, and of the man who seeks to corrupt him. The bribe giver and the bribe taker are equally guilty. Both alike sin against the primary law of the State's safety. All questions of difference in party policy sink into insignificance when the people of this country are brought face to face with a question like this, which lies at the root of honest and decent government. On this question, and on all others like it, we can afford to have no division among good citizens. Self-government becomes a farce if the representatives of the people corrupt others or are themselves corrupted. Freedom is not a gift which will tarry long in the hands of the dishonest or of those so foolish or so incompetent as to tolerate dishonesty in their public servants. Under our system all power comes from the people, and all punishment rests ultimately with the people. The toleration of the wrong, not the exposure of the wrong, is the real offense.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

BRISTOW TELLS OF FRAUDS.

Astounding Revelations of Long-Existing Corruption.

The report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General J. L. Bristow on the postal investigation is substantially as follows:

He first takes up the case of Michael W. Louis of Cincinnati, appointed in 1897 Acting Superintendent of the Supply Division. His peculations amounted to many thousands of dollars. He was removed in October, 1903.

The administrative methods of Tyner and Barrett are clearly illustrated in a number of cases which were passed upon by them.

Mr. Bristow shows how many fraudulent schemes were accorded protection by Barrett and allowed use of the mails. These include many small swindles in the shape of lottery inducements, land-investment schemes, etc.

Of the "turf-investment" swindles Mr. Bristow says:

E. J. Arnold & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., were conducting what is known as a "turf-investment" scheme. On November 25, 1902, the inspectors, having investigated the company, recommended that a fraud order be issued against it. In the meantime the company had employed Barrett as its attorney and paid him a fee of $5,000. And instead of issuing a fraud order Tyner gave the company a letter of commendation. Two days after Tyner wrote this letter Barrett received a check of $1,000 as an additional fee. The company failed in February, 1903—assets, $75,000; liabilities, $3,120,776.

J. J. Ryan & Co.—J. J. Ryan & Co., of St. Louis, was a kindred institution to Arnold & Co. In October, 1902, the inspectors recommended a fraud order against this company. The company was given a hearing by the Assistant-Attorney General's Office and another investigation by the inspectors was requested. In the meantime J. M. Johns, an attorney at Rockville, Ind., made a proposition to Ryan that for a fee of $5,000 he could help him, through his friend D. V. Miller, of the Assistant Attorney-General's Office. After some negotiations it was agreed that $4,500 would be paid to Johns by Ryan if he would give him a "clean bill" before the Post Office department. This Johns agreed to do, and Miller secured a favorable ruling for Ryan & Co., which he sent to Johns. As a result of this transaction Miller and Johns were indicted.

Rifling of the safe.—On April 21, 1903, while the investigation of the Assistant Attorney-General's Office was in progress, Mrs. J. N. Tyner, in a clandestine manner, admitted Mrs. Barrett and Mr. Hamner, a safe expert, into a private room of the Assistant Attorney-General's Office, where he unlocked the safe and took out all of the contents, which Mrs. Tyner carried off. What was in the safe no one knows but the Tyners. Mrs. Tyner stated that she went to the office and secured the contents of the safe under the direction of her husband, which statement he confirmed. As a result of this episode Tyner was summarily removed from the office of Assistant Attorney-General and Christiancy resigned.

For six years under Tyner's administration certain favored frauds and lotteries were given free use of the mails. Barrett's scheme to resign and practice before the Office, and Tyner's part in that scheme, as set forth in the body of this report, was the climax of official perfidy, more evil in its results and more demoralizing to the public conscience than outright embezzlement or open theft.

Tyner and Barrett were indicted on October 5 by the grand jury for the District of Columbia for conspiracy to defraud.

The frauds in money-order forms, in which James T. Metcalf, superintendent of the money-order system, is involved, and for which he was removed from office, are next taken up.

A long list of swindles carried out by August W. Machen of Ohio is enumerated, and the charge is made that he has been guilty of forgery. The schemes by which the government was defrauded include carriers' satchels, the Groff fasteners for letter boxes, painting of street letter boxes, carriers' leather cases, the contract for street letter boxes, package boxes, the Montague indicator, a device attached to street letter boxes showing the hours of collection, and rural carriers' badges.

The report continues:

"In August, 1897, George W. Beavers was appointed chief of the salary and allowance division. Beavers at once began to be reckless and without rule or regularity. Increases of allowances for clerk hire in post-offices were made as matters of favor regardless of the necessities of the service. Promotions were frequently made without consideration of the merits of the clerk promoted. Long-time leases for post-office premises were canceled and the rent increased upon the recommendation of prominent political leaders, sometimes without regard to the rental value of the premises."

In the list of Beavers' misdeeds are included the sale of promotions, and the padding of pay rolls for clerk hire, operations which netted Beavers many thousands of dollars.

The report shows that the government has been swindled out of a vast amount of money by fraudulent leases. Twenty cases are cited, in all of which Beavers was implicated, and which have been fully proved. The revelations in this connection, and in the case of the purchasing of large amounts of "Brandt Automatic Cashiers," are astounding. Mr. Bristow says:

"Eliminating from consideration all indications of fraud and passing upon the case wholly as a question of administrative judgment, it appears to me that this transaction would have justified the summary removal from office of First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath and George W. Beavers.

"But the element of fraud can not be eliminated. Men of ordinary intelligence rarely waste the public revenues in such a manner without a personal motive. A bribe of $12,500 was paid Congressman Edmund H. Driggs to secure the order for 250 machines. A part of this money has been traced to the bank account of Beavers.

"Driggs, Beavers, and Miller have been indicted by the Federal grand jury in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y."

The report continues:

"In 1899, while John Wanamaker was Postmaster-General, an effort was made to introduce the Bundy time recorder for use in the postal service, but it failed. Later, during the administration of Postmaster-General Wilson, upon the recommendation of A. W. Machen, it was adopted. Machen estimated that the entire free-delivery service could be supplied for $45,599.50.

"In 1901 an effort was made by First Assistant Postmaster-General W. M. Johnson and his chief clerk, John M. Masten, to reduce the price of these time recorders, but the effort was afterwards abandoned.

"H. J. Truesdell, who was agent of the company at the time these clocks were first adopted, states that he paid Machen $1,000 for his services in securing their introduction into the service. Criminal action on such payment is barred by the statute of limitations.

By the purchasing of canceling machines for use in the postal service it is shown that the government has lost over $100,000, which sum was divided among the conspirators interested. Here again criminal action is barred by the statute of limitations.

Says Mr. Bristow:

"The most important contract for canceling machines was that for the Doremus. Its original promoters were W. D. Doremus, the inventor; L. T. Michener, member of the law firm of Dudley & Michener, of Washington, and H. J. Truesdell, of Binghamton, N. Y. The company was organized August 3, 1899, and capitalized for $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of $100 each. Truesdell was on intimate personal relations with Beavers, and in 1899 an order was given for 100 machines, at $150 each. Long before all of the 100 machines had been delivered the department received numerous complaints from postmasters stating that they were worthless; and on account of the great dissatisfaction with this first 100 known as Model No. 1 the Doremus company established a factory of its own in Washington and created Model No. 2, and Beavers, without testing its efficiency, on June 30, 1900, contracted for 100 of the new machines at $225 each. Model No. 2 also proved a failure, and Model No. 3 was made, and Beavers promptly gave an order for 100 machines of that model at $225 each.

"Of the 200 machines purchased of models Nos. 1 and 2 but 39 are now in use, the remaining 161 being practically a net loss.

"Six hundred and seventy-one of these machines have been ordered by the department, at a net cost of $143,475. This is a repetition of the story of automatic cashiers and Elliott & Hatch typewriters, except that it is on a larger scale.

"In 1901 Truesdell and Green became estranged and Truesdell left the employ of the Bunday company, and also sold his interest in the Doremus canceling machine. When interviewed by the inspectors Truesdell stated that before the second order on June 30, 1900, was given for 100 machines Green told him he had transferred to Perry S. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster-General, $20,000 worth of his stock, in consideration of receiving an order for not less than 300 machines.

"Heath refused to make a written statement, but said verbally to Inspector Simmons that he never received any stock from the Doremus Canceling Machine Company or any remuneration of any kind, directly or indirectly.

"On October 5, 1903, indictments were found against Green, Doremus and Beavers for conspiracy to defraud.

"The evidence against Heath was also submitted to the district attorney, who decided that it was not sufficient to warrant his indictment.

"The administration of Beavers was, if possible, more demoralizing upon the integrity of the service than that of Machen."

In conclusion the report says:

"For the purposes of this report, the investigation ordered by you on March 7 has been completed. In the preparation of cases for trial where indictments have been found, information may be secured which will necessitate further investigation and possibly involve persons not now implicated.

"The system of organized corruption that has been disclosed began in 1893 and continued until stopped by this investigation. The amount of money secured by the corrupt officials and their confederates is small as compared to the total loss to the Government. To illustrate:

"Barrett received but $6,000 from Arnold, yet that company defrauded the people out of over $3,000,000. Machen probably did not receive more than $26,000 from the Groff fastener. Yet the government has paid approximately $139,000 for that device, which represents a net loss, since the Department continued, by the terms of the contract for letter boxes, to pay for the original fasteners. Beavers and his associates received less than $20,000 from the automatic cashier. Yet the Department expended $74,275 for this wholly unnecessary machine. The total amount that the perpetrators of these frauds themselves received can not be definitely learned, but it will aggregate between $300,000 and $400,000, while the loss to the government, considering the unnecessary supplies that have been purchased and the inferior quality of those furnished by fraudulent contractors, can not be estimated with any degree of accuracy.

"As the gross abuses have been brought to light they have been promptly corrected by the proper departmental officers. Contracts where fraud has been discovered have been annulled.

"The results of the investigation demonstrate that all traveling agents of the Department—such as assistant superintendents of salaries and allowances, of the free-delivery service, the Railway Mail Service, and the registry system, and inspectors—should be placed under one organization.

"A number of changes should be made in the organization of the Department in order to provide a more perfect check on the operations of various divisions, and some restrictive legislation affecting the divisions of salaries and allowance, of rural free delivery, and possibly others may be necessary. What the service most needs, however, is honest, intelligent, and vigorous administration. The corruption disclosed is not due to lax laws, but to the dishonesty of those who have been charged with the responsibility of administering them."

Water Supply Important.

Many people who build homes in the country fail to realize, until it is too late, that the question of water supply is the most important problem with which they have to grapple. The fact is that an abundant quantity of water should be provided for before the location for house or stable or garden is chosen. Every additional foot which water has to be carried increases the expense and often diminishes the supply.—Country Life in America.

Coal Is Scarce.

When the opportunity presents itself to heap coals of fire on our enemies' heads, remarked the observer of events and things, we usually find ourselves a long distance from the coaling station.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Prediction.

Some day, somewhere, in Syria or Egypt, there will be found manuscripts representing the Gospels in their original form. What a find that will be.—Boston Christian Register.

Farmers' Interest in Roads.

It costs the farmers of the United States nearly three times more to get their crops to market than it does the farmers of Europe on an equal tonnage of farm products. This is because the roads of Europe are three times as good as the roads of this country on an average. The enormous cost of transporting crops to market can be reduced only by improving the highways over which they are hauled. The better the roads the less the cost.—Leavenworth Times.

Few English Prayer Meetings.

A notable result of the recent Daily News census of church attendance in London is the discovery that prayer meetings, which were once regarded as the vital breath of the life of the Church, have almost ceased to exist.

Production of Gold.

The United States furnished $80,000,000 of the $295,000,000 worth of gold which the world produced in 1902. Colorado produced $28,000,000, California $16,000,000 and Alaska $8,000,000.

The Next Necessity.

Congressman McAndrews of Chicago sent a lot of seed to his constituents a few days ago and very soon afterward received a reply from one of them, which read: "After taking one package of your grass seed I've become a hay-seed. The corn you sent has been planted in the vacant lot near the bank building. It is nine inches high now and all the people refer to it as McAndrews park. Try to send us a few trees and a watermelon patch."

Roasted Coffee a Germ Killer.

Crane and Friedlander, who have experimented on its bactericidal properties, find that roasted coffee is a decidedly active agent in the destruction of germs, including some of the more serious and important ones.

Fortunate Workhouse Inmates.

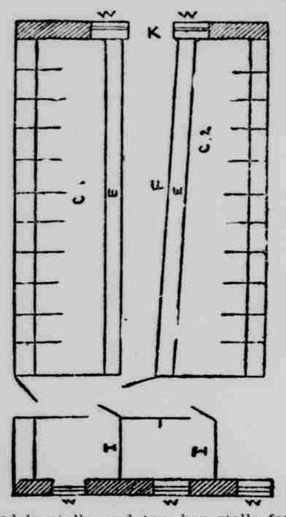
Inmates of St. Asaph (Eng.) workhouse possess a pony and phaeton, a piano, and a library of over 600 volumes, all provided by generously-disposed persons in the district.

FOR A SMALL BARN

STOCK, HAY AND GRAIN ALL UNDER ONE ROOF.

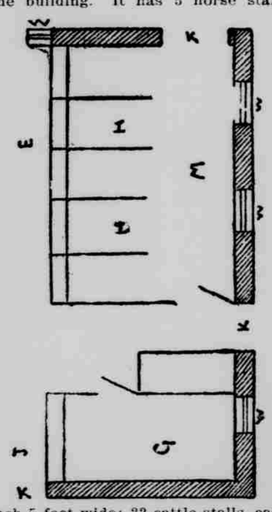
Convenient and Thoroughly Up-to-date in All Its Fittings—Some Points of Construction That Are New and Valuable.

J. A. Barn—I have to build a new barn next summer and would ask you to publish a suitable plan. I prefer to have cattle and horses all under the same roof, as well as hay and grain. I would like five stalls for horses, a box stall for colts, and a harness room; also space for 14 or 16 cows and 6 or 8 young cattle, all



tied in stalls, and two box stalls for calves.

The accompanying plan shows the arrangement of the ground floor of the building. It has 5 horse stalls,



each 5 feet wide; 22 cattle stalls, each 3 feet wide, and varying in length from 6 feet 8 inches to 7 feet 8 inches, one box stall for horses, 8 feet wide and 16 feet long; and two box stalls for calves, each 6 by 9 feet. The stable also has a harness room 4 by 8 feet; a feed alley between horses and cattle 6 feet wide, and a good-sized room.

It will be noticed that the outside doors of the feed alley and the cattle stable are separated from the windows only by the door jambs. This adds to the simplicity of construction and admits an abundance of light.

A good plan of ventilation is to lay a pipe underground to a stand pipe, say thirty feet from barn; this pipe should have a funnel-mouthed cowl, which should have a tail and stand on a swivel so that the mouth will face the wind. This is for the fresh air which is brought in under the floor to grates in different parts of stable. The out-take pipes or ventilators are placed in stable so as to extend up through the barn at purline posts, and are made of 1 by 12-inch boards. These ventilators should extend to the basement floor and have an opening at the ceiling of the stable, also at the bottom to let the warm air and steam out and the foul air at bottom as well; the openings should have slides for closing.

For the basement walls either stone or concrete would be more lasting than wood. If you have to buy all your material, both wood and stone, I think stone would be as cheap as wood. It is difficult to give an accurate estimate of the cost, as the price of material varies.—N. B. H., in Montreal Herald.

C1, cow stalls, 3 feet by 7 feet, 8 inches; C 2, cow stalls, 3 feet by 6 feet 8 inches, to 7 feet 8 inches; F, passage behind cows; G, horse box, 8 feet by 16 feet; H, horse stalls, 5 feet by 8 feet; I I, cattle boxes, 6 feet by 8 feet; J, feed room; K, doors; W, windows.

Asbestos in Siberia.

According to a late United States Consular report, permission to work asbestos mines not far from the Kutal river, a branch of the Angara, has been granted. The deposits there are found close to the surface, and are said to furnish a product equal to the Canadian. The larger portion of the supply of asbestos is now furnished by Canada, in which country the production has been increased from fifty tons in 1878 to 40,240 tons (value $1,203,452) in 1902. In the latter year the year the United States furnished 1010 and Italy and Russia 2,000 tons of asbestos.

Good for Tired Eyes.

When the eyes are tired, saturate bits of absorbent cotten with witch hazel and lay them over the closed lids. Lie down for half an hour, and the eyes will be rested and strengthened and noticeably brighter.

Probably the mule kicks because his owner doesn't use a steam plow.

An approving conscience is better than an applauding world.

GRATEFUL, HAPPY WOMEN

Miss Muriel Armitage.

THANK PE-RU-NA FOR THEIR RECOVERY AFTER YEARS OF SUFFERING.

Miss Muriel Armitage, 36 Greenwood Ave., Detroit, Mich., District Organizer of the Royal Templars of Temperance, in a recent letter, says:

"I think that a woman naturally shrinks from making her troubles public, but restored health has meant so much to me that I feel for the sake of other suffering women it is my duty to tell what Peruna has done for me.

"I suffered for five years with uterine irregularities, which brought on hysteria and made me a physical wreck. I tried doctors from the different schools of medicine, but without any perceptible change in my condition. In my despair I called on an old nurse, who advised me to try Peruna, and promised good results if I would persist and take it regularly. I thought this was the least I could do and procured a bottle. I knew as soon as I began taking it that it was affecting me differently from anything I had used before, and so I kept on taking it. I kept this up for six months, and steadily gained strength and health, and when I had used fifteen bottles I considered myself entirely cured. I am a grateful, happy woman to-day."—Miss Muriel Armitage.

Peruna cures catarrh of the pelvic organs with the same surety as it cures catarrh of the head. Peruna has become renowned as a positive cure for female ailments simply because the ailments are mostly due to catarrh. Catarrh is the cause of the trouble. Peruna cures the catarrh. The symptoms disappear.

Female Weakness is Pelvic Catarrh.

Always Half Sick are the Women Who Have Pelvic Catarrh.

Catarrh of any organ, if allowed to progress, will affect the whole body. Catarrh without nervousness is very rare, but pelvic catarrh and nervousness go hand in hand.

What is so distressing a sight as a poor half-sick, nervous woman, suffering from the many almost unbearable symptoms of pelvic catarrh? She does not consider herself ill enough to go to bed, but she is far from being able to do her work without the greatest exhaustion. This is a very common sight and is almost always due to pelvic catarrh.

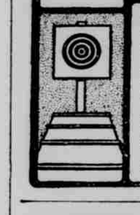
It is worse than foolish for so many women to suffer year after year with a disease that can be permanently cured.

Peruna cures catarrh permanently. It cures old chronic cases as well as a slight attack, the only difference being in the length of time that it should be taken to effect a cure.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

WINCHESTER



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"It's the shots that hit that count." Winchester Rifle and Pistol Cartridges in all calibers hit, that is, they shoot accurately and strike a good, hard, penetrating blow. This is the kind of cartridges you will get, if you insist on having the time-tried Winchester make.

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A PUZZLE A PUZZLE

THE PERSON who is successful in naming the flower the above picture represents will receive a valuable prize. You will find our gold finished premium watch far superior to anything ever before offered for a trifling service. Write your answer plainly on a postal card, together with your name and address, and you will hear from us within a few days, telling you what prize you have won, if successful in the contest.

THE EMPIRE COMPANY, 120 Liberty St., New York.

The Century's New Cover.

The new cover of the Century, which has made the November issue stand out boldly on every newsstand and bookseller's counter, is being commended by readers and critics as "artistic," "dignified," and "unusually attractive." It is of simple architectural design, in ivory, black and Venetian red, on a soft olive-green; and is said to be the only permanent magazine cover at the present time in which green is the predominant tone.

"World's Fair."

A St. Louis World's Fair Information Bureau has been established at 1601 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb., in charge of Harry E. Moores, where all information will be cheerfully furnished free of charge.

Of all men it is up to the geographer to be worldly wise.

A Rare Good Thing.

"Am using ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, and can truly say I would not have been without it so long, had I known the relief it would give my aching feet. I think it a rare good thing for anyone having sore or tired feet.—Mrs. Matilda Holtwert, Providence, R. I." Sold by all Druggists, 25c. *Ask to-day.*

If a man has plenty of nerve he will soon get the coin.

RED CROSS BALL BLUE

Should be in every home. Ask your grocer for it. Large 2 oz. package only 5 cents.

Hydrogen.

The atom of hydrogen is the smallest of the "ultimate atoms" of the chemists, but it is 1,780 times as large as the corpuscles which have recently been demonstrated as the elements of the atoms.

When Your Grocer Says

he does not have Defiance Starch, you may be sure he is afraid to keep it until his stock of 12 oz. packages are sold. Defiance Starch is not only better than any other Cold Water Starch, but contains 16 oz. to the package and sells for same money as 12 oz. brands.

The British Pavilion.

The British National Pavilion at the World's fair, St. Louis, will be a reproduction of the Orangery, or banquet hall, of the Kensington Palace, in Kensington Gardens, London.

Lewis' "Single Binder" straight 5c cigar. Made by hand of ripe, thoroughly cured tobacco, which insures a rich, satisfying smoke. You pay 10c for cigars not so good. Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

The only certain tips on base ball are the foul tips.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Whisky and water is a good "mixer" to the chap who takes too many.

Why It Is the Best

is because made by an entirely different process. Defiance Starch is unlike any other, better and one-third more for 10 cents.

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Are the STAR ATTRACTIONS for 1904.

Millions of acres of magnificent Grain and Grazing lands to be had as a free gift, or by purchase from Railway Companies, Land Corporations, etc.

THE GREAT ATTRACTIONS

Good Crops, delightful climate, splendid school system, perfect social conditions, exceptional railway advantages, and wealth and affluence acquired easily.

The population of Western Canada increased 128,000 by immigration during the past year, over 50,000 being Americans.

Write to nearest authorized Canadian Government Agent for Canadian Atlas and other information—(or address Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa)—W. V. Bennett, 801 New York Life Building, Omaha, Neb.

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For London January Sales. Opossum, Muskrat, Mink, Skunk, Raccoon and others. Highest cash prices paid. Write A. E. Burkhardt, Main & 2nd, Cincinnati, O.

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are invited to settle in the state of Maryland, where they will find a delightful and healthy climate, first-class markets for their products and plenty of land at reasonable prices. Map and descriptive pamphlets will be sent free on application to
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Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Constipation, heartburn, sick headache, dizziness, bad breath, sore throat, and every distress arising from a disordered stomach are relieved or cured by Ripans Tabules. One will generally give relief within twenty minutes. The five-cent package is enough for ordinary occasions. All druggists sell them.

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A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "it is the best of all your preparations." Price 15 cents, at all druggists or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

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