

New England Women

Have an Abiding Faith in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



MRS. MABEL GOOKIN

After years of struggle to attain and merit public confidence, with a firm and steadfast belief that some day others would recognize in us the truth, good faith, and honesty of purpose which we know we possess, what a genuine satisfaction it is to succeed, and to realize the uplifting influence of the merited confidence of a vast army of our fellow beings.

Thus stands the Pinkham name in New England, and all over America, and nowhere is the faith in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound greater than in New England, its home. Merit, and merit alone, can gain this.

ORGANIC INFLAMMATION.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was troubled very badly with inflammation of the bladder, was sick in bed with it. I had two doctors, but they did me no good. A friend gave me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it helped me. I have now taken three bottles of it, and I am entirely cured. It is a God-send to any woman, and I would recommend it to any one suffering as I was. I think, if most of the women would take more of your medicine instead of going to the doctors, they would be better off. The Compound has also cured my husband of kidney trouble."—MRS. MABEL GOOKIN, Box 160, Mechanic Falls, Maine.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

"For two years I suffered from nervous prostration, the result of female weakness. I had leucorrhoea very badly, and at times menstruation would be obliged to go to bed. Also suffered with headaches, pain across back, and in lower part of abdomen. I was so discouraged. I had read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound, and concluded to give it a trial. I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham, and received a very nice letter in return. I began at once the use of her Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and am now feeling splendid. I have no more pain at monthly periods, can do my own work, and have gained ten pounds. I would not be without your Vegetable Compound. It is a splendid medicine. I am very thankful for what it has done for me."—MRS. J. W. J., 76 Carolina Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

If Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure these women—why not you—you cannot tell until you try it. If you are ill, and really want to get well, commence its use at once, and do not let any drug clerk persuade you that he has something of his own which is better, for that is absurd. Ask him to produce the evidence we do.

PAINFUL PERIODS.

"I cannot help but feel that it is my duty to do something in regard to recommending your wonderful medicine. I must say it is the greatest medicine on earth, and have advised a great many suffering with female troubles to take it. I tell people I wish I could go on the platform and lecture on it."—MRS. H. S. BALL, 461 Orchard St., New Haven, Conn.

"My trouble was painful menstruation. The suffering I endured cannot describe. I was treated by one of our most prominent physicians here for five months, and found myself getting worse instead of better. At the end of the fifth month he told me he had done all he could for me, and that I had better go to a hospital. My sister advised me to try your Vegetable Compound, as it cured her of backache. I did so, and took it faithfully, and am now cured of my trouble, and in perfect health, many thanks to your medicine. I cannot praise it enough, and would recommend it to all who suffer from any female weakness."—MRS. H. S. BALL, 461 Orchard St., New Haven, Conn.

"We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, \$5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonials are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission."—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

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CRUEL TO ANIMALS.

WANKIND IN MEAN AND DESPICABLE LIGHT.

Women as Well as Men Figure in the Disgraceful Record—Man Strikes Horse with Pickax—Woman Throws Dog from High Window.

In its annual report the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals gives a list of more important cases of cruelty with which it has dealt in the course of the year, says the New York Press. It is anything but a pleasant record and shows mankind in about as mean and despicable light as can be imagined. Horses seem to be the animals most frequently abused, and in many cases it seems to be simply a fiendish love of cruelty for cruelty's sake which incites the evil-doer. Some of the cases mentioned in the last report are as follows: An Italian was arrested for carrying four young goats in a bag, their legs tied together and the animals packed in like bundles of wood. When brought before Judge Fleming the prisoner said that it was the custom in Italy to carry young goats in that manner, and that he had no idea that it was against the law here. The judge told him that "ignorance of the law is an excuse to no man," and that in this country the law prohibited cruelty to animals. It cost the Italian \$10 to learn the difference between sunny Italy and humane America. A man in New Rochelle wanted to move his horse from one side of the stable to the other, so he grabbed the animal by the tongue and pulled him across, thereby much injuring the horse. He was fined \$5. A truck driver in Brooklyn drove a wheel of his truck over the hind leg of a horse standing near the sidewalk, injuring the animal's leg severely. He had plenty of room to drive in and need not have done the cruel act. He had the choice of thirty days in jail or a fine of \$50. A man up in Oneonta left his horse out in the roadway without food or water for nearly twenty-four hours in inclement weather. He was let off with a fine of \$13. A particularly cruel case was that of a man who struck his horse with a pickax. He was putting the harness on the horse when the animal became restive. This so angered the owner that he went into the yard, got a pickax, came back to the barn and drove it into the horse several times. He inflicted wounds two inches long and five inches deep. After thus cruelly wounding the animal he paid no further attention to it, but the neighbors reported the case to the society and the man was arrested. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$250 or be imprisoned three months in the penitentiary.

Another case was that of the driver of an ice wagon. He drove a fine pair of horses, and one of them, a magnificent gray, angered the driver in some way. The driver in a fit of anger seized an "ice shaver," a four-pronged implement of steel, measuring four inches across and with a handle three feet long. With all his force he drove the ice shaver into the horse's flank, making a wound about four inches deep and the width of the implement. A veterinary surgeon put more than a dozen stitches in the wound, and the horse was unfit for work for several weeks. The man got off with a fine of \$100. Women as well as men figure in the disgraceful record. One woman picked up a dog and threw it through a third-story window to the ground, breaking its back. She was fined \$25, with an alternative of ten days' imprisonment. She could give no excuse for her inhuman action. A beautiful St. Bernard dog belonging to the Suburban Driving club was found dead in its kennel. Marks on its body showed that it had been stabbed to death. A trail of blood was traced from the kennel to a shanty about a mile distant, where a man lived alone. Evidences of struggle and of bloodstains leading to the entrance of the shanty were also found. In the shanty there was found a large jackknife, with an edge on it like a razor. It was covered with dried blood. It was proved that on returning from his work the man who lived in the shanty had found the dog roaming about, and had caught him and stabbed him with repeated thrusts of the knife. Then he let the animal go. The poor dog had strength enough to reach the side of his kennel, where he fell down dead. The man got six months in the penitentiary.

Harrison's Visit Here. Frederic Harrison's visit to the United States is his first one. He admitted, indeed, in New York that he had never crossed the Atlantic ocean before, and he has reached his 79th year. After his address on George Washington in Chicago, the 23d, Mr. Harrison will lecture at a number of American universities to arouse interest in Alfred the Great, the thousandth anniversary of whose death will arrive next October. A number of Englishmen hope to erect a colossal monument to Alfred's memory, and Mr. Harrison correctly observes that the memory of Alfred happens to be a possession of America, as well as of England.

Other birds fight on the co-operative plan, but the eagle fights all his battles alone.

NEW YORK'S ROAD RULES.

Provisions Proposed as to the Right of Way in the City's Streets.

The Municipal Assembly has been giving attention to a revision of the city ordinance, says the New York Sun. Among the provisions recommended for adoption as the new right of way codes are the following: The fire department and the fire patrol, with their apparatus when going to, on duty at, or returning from a fire, and all ambulances and the officers and men and vehicles of the police department, and all physicians who have a police permit, which is to be issued on application by the chief to any recognized physician and it is not transferable, shall have the right of way in any street and through any procession, except over vehicles carrying the United States mail. Cable, trolley and motor cars shall have the right of way along their tracks, between cross streets, over all vehicles moving in the same direction at a slower rate than ten miles an hour. All street surface railroad cars shall be brought to a full stop on days when the schools are in session, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 9 a. m., 12 M. and 1 p. m., and 3 p. m. and 4 p. m., before crossing any street on which a school is situated on the adjoining block. All street surface railroad cars are to come to a full stop before crossing the streets and intersections of streets in which there are fire houses. No bicycle is to be allowed "to proceed in any street by inertia or momentum, with the feet of the rider removed from the pedals," but the rider may use his foot or his feet as a brake. No rider of a bicycle shall remove both hands from the handlebar or practice any trick or fancy riding on any streets. Vehicles meeting each other in any streets must continue to turn to the right so as to pass each other. Any vehicle overtaking another shall pass to the left side. When required to do so the driver of any vehicle shall, as soon as practicable, turn to the right so as to allow any overtaking vehicle to pass on the left. No persons shall ride or drive vehicles abreast in any street, and not more than two bicycles or two horses may be so ridden.

STILL A CENTURY BEHIND.

Filipino Only Beginning to Understand Present Day Customs.

Things of the nineteenth century have hardly been known in the Philippine islands until very recently. The people there got along with eighteenth century methods and materials until American occupation made them realize that the twentieth century was here. While living over rivers of oil they had a scanty supply imported from Russia. Now wells have been sunk and the natives are getting a little light on their former ignorance. Ships are landing on the islands machinery that truly astonishes the natives. Where they have been scratching the soil to raise poor crops they are now plowing deep furrows and getting something near the value of a productive soil. Edged tools without edges and with temper uncertain as that of a Spaniard have been set aside for axes, picks, chisels, drills, saws and shovels that mean much more and better work with less expenditure of human effort. The worst known appliances that boasted of the name "tools" are being replaced by the very best instruments of labor known to our highest civilization. Steam power in its most perfect forms is being applied where it was not more known than it was with us a century ago. The people are learning for the first time that the hills can be cut down and valleys filled up to make roads more level, so that larger loads can be hauled with much less effort than before. The steam shovel that with one motion of its iron jaws takes up more material than a dozen natives could shovel out in an entire day is an object of absolute wonder. In fact, the Filipinos are only beginning to learn that the world has been actually moving since Magellan landed on their shores and gave them the name of "robbers."—Chicago Chronicle.

Fainting.

Fainting may be the result of shock, excitement, or severe pain in school. The action of the heart is suspended momentarily or diminished greatly. The symptoms are: Faint, shallow and sighing breathing, peculiar blanched face, feeble pulse, the person falling to the ground motionless. The person should be placed flat on the back, with no support under the head. Those not in immediate attendance should keep at a distance, and fresh air should be admitted freely. The clothing should be loosened about the neck and waist, the face should be fanned, and respiration should be stimulated by flipping a few drops of cold water on the face and chest. The bare chest and arms may also be slapped with a wet towel. Smelling-salts may be held cautiously under the nose, or a few grains of pepper blown into the nostrils. Smoke from brown paper or tobacco blown into the face will also revive the person from the fit, though care should be used in this last remedy.

Take Heavyweight Beasts.

A full-grown whale weighs 100 tons, or 224,000 pounds. That is to say a whale weighs as much as about 90 elephants or bears. Of course some run larger than this. There are tales among old whalers of whales 150 feet long, and weighing at least 150 tons. But such are not seen in these days. A 70-foot whale is a big one now. Still, it may give some idea of what monsters are occasionally killed when we mention that a ton of oil has been extracted from the tongue of a single whale.

Spurred to Success

BY LOSING HIS HANDS AND FEET.

That a man need have neither hands nor feet to be a success in the world is shown by the career of Michael Joseph Dowling, speaker of the Minnesota house of representatives. A terrible experience in a blizzard when a boy brought out the latent possibilities in the youth as nothing else that could happen to him might have done. Forty years ago Dowling was born in Yellow Medicine county, Minnesota, the son of a poor farmer. Early in December, 1880, as is told by a writer in the St. Louis Republic, a hard blizzard set in in Yellow Medicine county, and in a short time provisions were low. It was unsafe to venture out of doors, and every effort was made to make the food in the Dowling family last until the blizzard should have spent its fury. But the blizzard lasted for an unusually long period, and it became necessary to get more food or starve. The elder Dowling was ill, and the young man started on foot for the village, three miles distant, to get provisions. He reached the village grocery store with less difficulty than he had expected, and was soon on a return laden with flour, meal and other stores. He soon found that the trip homeward was not as easy as the first half of his journey, but he plodded on with head down to protect his face from the blasts of wind and snow. Suddenly he discovered that he was off the road. He tried to find it, but was unsuccessful. The wind was getting colder and colder. He became more and more bewildered. With dogged determination he trudged on and on holding his precious bundles of food nearer to him. In the storm he could not find a single familiar landmark. After hours of aimless wandering night fell, and the farmer's son was still struggling through the snow.

The next morning dawned bright and clear. The blizzard had passed on toward the Great Lakes. Dowling found himself within a hundred yards of his own home. But he could not walk further, and his voice could not be heard five feet away. He sank down exhausted, almost within reach of his home and gave up all hope of reaching it. But his mother saw him fall.

An Illuminating Mineral

ONLY SUBSTANCE OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD DISCOVERED IN IDAHO

A mineral possessing illuminating power has been discovered in Idaho. The people of Boise City are very much excited over the event. Assayers have been unable, as yet, to determine what the strange substance is. The discovery was made by George F. Ayres, a well known mining man of Boise, several weeks ago, in one of his claims, about sixty miles from the city. At the time he did not think much of the matter and therefore paid no attention to it. The further he went into the mine, however, the brighter the light became, until, after a few feet had been worked, it was not necessary for him to use a lamp. It was then that he took some of the mineral to Boise, and had it examined by an assayer.

Terry L. Williams of Boise, who is interested with Mr. Ayres, was in Tacoma, Wash., recently, and had a piece of the mineral with him. He will have an assay of it made and expects that its true worth will be determined. "So far we have not been able to find any person who is able to tell what kind of a mineral it is," he said, when exhibiting it, "and it is for that purpose I have brought it here. There is a large body of it at the mine where this was taken out about sixty miles from Boise City. Mr. Ayres, owner of the mine, found it four weeks ago at a depth of 300 feet from the surface. He was running a cross cut tunnel to tap his ledge at this depth, when he struck this deposit. At first it attracted his attention by giving forth a dull light. As he worked further in the light became brighter, and at the end of three

days' work he was able to go ahead without the aid of a lamp. Then the mineral became a curiosity and some of it was taken to Boise. It was examined, but there has been no one who is able to tell just what it is.

"Mr. Ayres took a piece of it to his cabin, and after night tried to make it show a light, but it was not so bright as it had been in the tunnel. This is attributed to the atmospheric conditions, and is undoubtedly true, for in the experiments that have been made with it in Boise we have been able to reproduce the atmospheric conditions in water that prevail where the mineral is found, and therefore it is not thought that we will have any trouble in getting the desired result.

"So far as we have been able to learn, this is the first of the mineral ever found in the world. All assayers to whom we have shown it say they never heard of it before, and they are not able to tell what it is. We will go ahead and try to put it to some use, and even at the present time are reasonably sure of success. If it does come out as we expect, the mine will be more valuable than we ever believed.

"There is a large body of the deposit, and the farther we go in the stronger becomes the light. Another thing that we are convinced of is that, if we can make it practical, it will be a perpetual light, for in the throwing off of its rays there does not appear to be any waste of the mineral. Since the discovery there has been a large number of visitors to the mine, and the outcome is being watched by all in the vicinity of where the deposit was uncovered."

ONE OF EVARTS' JOKES

The late Secretary Evarts liked fun, and there was a dry wit in his public utterances at times that nearly convulsed those who clearly understood his meaning. It was almost impossible for him to avoid being deep, even in humor, and many a good fling at political opponents was lost because he talked above the heads of his audience, or because his sentences were too involved. At the time when the mugwumps were just beginning to show their teeth, he delivered one of his long political speeches from the stage of the Grand opera house, New York,

and in the course of it remarked that he believed the republican party need not fear the mugwumps as the latter were a lot of "maraspials." Some 3,500 men heard the word, and after the meeting groups got together to discuss the meaning of the word and its application. Some went home to look at their dictionaries, while others called on Mr. Evarts for an explanation. "Maraspials," said he, "are born extremely small, imperfect and quite helpless, and have to be carried in pouches on the bellies of their mothers."

Weighting Food for Cattle.

The accepted manner of feeding is by measure, although all grain food for cattle is sold by weight, a given number of pounds constituting a bushel. This being the case, and because of the great difference in the feeding value of the different ground feeds, all feeding should be done by weight rather than by the bushel. The average farmer will claim he can get better results from coarse flour, middlings and corn meal than from wheat bran and gluten meal, which is so strongly advocated, but does he? Cer-

tainly not, if he calculates the feeding value of a given measure and its richness in protein. Eight quarts of middlings and four quarts of corn meal weigh 14.5 pounds, and furnish 1.5 pounds of digestible protein. Eight quarts of coarse bran and four quarts of gluten meal weigh only 3.5 pounds, but furnish 1.5 pounds of protein, with a difference in cost in favor of the latter ration of nearly 6 cents.

A man can always manage to attract attention by either raising whiskers or beaving them shaved off.

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