DYSPEPSIA YIELDS

A NINE YEARS' VICTIM FINDS A REMEDY THAT CURES.

For Two Years Too Weak to Work—A Dozen Doctors Had Tried to Check Disease. Treatment That Succeeded.

All sufferers from weakness or disorders of the digestive organs will read with lively interest the story of the complete recovery of Mrs. Nettlie Darvoux from chronic dyspepsia which was thought to be incurable.

"To be ailing for nine years is not a very pleasant experience," said Mrs. Darvoux, when asked for some account of her illness. "For two years I was critically ill and could not attend to my household duties, and at one time I was so weak and miserable that I could not even walk. My trouble was chronic dyspepsia. I became extremely thin and had a sallow complexion. I had no appetite and could not take any food without suffering great distress."

"Did you have a physician?"

"Yes, I took medicine from a dozen different doctors, but without getting any benefit whatever."

"How did you get on the track of a cure?"

"A book about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was thrown in our doorway one day. My husband picked it up and read it through carefully. He was so impressed by the statements of those who had been cured by that remedy that he immediately bought three boxes of the pills and insisted on my taking them."

"Did they help you at once?"

"I began to feel better the second day after I started to use the pills and by the time I had taken the three boxes I was entirely well. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can cure even when doctors fail, and they cure thoroughly, for a long time has passed since my restoration to health and I know it is complete and lasting."

The surest way to make sound digestion is to give strength to the organs concerned. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give new vigor to the blood. No other remedy yields such radical results.

Mrs. Darvoux lives at No. 497 Sixth street, Detroit, Mich. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Dyspeptics should send to the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for a new booklet entitled "What to Eat and How to Eat."

Where the Bible does not get worn the heart soon gets weary.

The kindliest thing in this world is simple kindness.—Ram's Horn.

One of the first fruits of the clean heart will be clean hands.

Hot heads make cold hearts.

OPERATION AVOIDED

EXPERIENCE OF MISS MERKLEY

She Was Told That an Operation Was Inevitable. How She Escaped It

When a physician tells a woman suffering with ovarian or womb trouble that an operation is necessary, the very thought of the knife and the operating table strikes terror to her heart, and our hospitals are full of women coming for ovarian or womb operations.

There are cases where an operation is the only resource, but when one considers the great number of cases of ovarian and womb trouble cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after physicians have advised operations, no woman should submit to one without first trying the Vegetable Compound and writing Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice, which is free.

Miss Margret Merkley of 275 Third Street, Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Loss of strength, extreme nervousness shooting pains through the pelvic organs, bearing down pains and cramps compelled me to seek medical advice. The doctor, after making an examination, said I had ovarian trouble and ulceration and advised an operation. To this I strongly objected and decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The ulceration quickly healed, all the bad symptoms disappeared and I am once more strong, vigorous and well."

Ovarian and womb troubles are steadily on the increase among women. If the monthly periods are very painful, or too frequent and excessive—if you have pain or swelling low down in the left side, bearing down pains, leucorrhœa, don't neglect yourself: try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

EASTER AND THE PLANTS

Legends of Holy Events Preserved in Names

Our minds are used to making definite pictures, and so as we recall each holiday of the year, we clothe it in its own material dress. The Fourth of July we drape in flags and fireworks; Christmas we enwreathe in holly and mistletoe; Valentine's Day we deck with hearts and darts; and Easter we embower in flowers. Nature herself is responsible for our picture of Easter, for at the approach of this season, the bare fields and naked trees exert themselves to send forth some glow of welcome. The landscape is changed. Instead of deathlike inactivity, there is the stir of life and aspiration. Man himself feels a fresh impulse, and as his sympathies broaden out to embrace the world, he takes new notice of the plants and blossoms whose awakening beauty is transforming the city park or woodsy glen.

When one comes to observe the flowers, he learns their names. If he have a tendency to inquire the whys and wherefores, he soon realizes that Easter itself has had a great influence in the naming of plants. The Resurrection, of which Easter is the commemoration, is the foundation of Christianity, and before this new religion swept over Europe, the plants were often named for pagan deities. We have to-day a reminiscence of this in Venus's Fly Trap and Jupiter's Beard.

As soon as Christianity converted a nation, it abolished all pagan names and substituted in their place the titles connected with the new faith. As men and cities had to be rechristened, so had the plant world also.

The Savior Himself had few plants named for Him, probably from a feeling of reverence. We have, however, Christ's Thorn, which is supposed to have supplied the material for His crown. His mother was much honored. All blossoms with "Virgin" prefixed, as Virgin's Bower, were named for her; and those, too, that have "Maiden," as Maiden's Hair, and any form of "Mary," as Marigold. Each flower that reaches us to-day with "Lady" in its title was originally "Our Lady," as "Our Lady's Slipper" and "Our Lady's Tresses." In the renaming, many plants were called after saints. To-day we retain only a few of these names, as Saint John's Wort, Saint Peter's Wreath, Saint Andrew's Cross, Saint Joseph's Lily and Veronica. As we have swerved to secularism, we have again changed the names, though we have never reverted to the original titles held before the Christian era. We name generally to pay honor to some noted person, either scientist or otherwise.

The progress of science is nowhere more marked than in the popular attitude toward plants. Our ancestors were as eager for explanations as we are to-day, and not having our scientific information, they interpreted the peculiarities of the flowers to suit their own ideas. From their interpretation of plants on the economic side, grew the great Doctrine of Signatures which ruled the medical world down to the seventeenth century. This Doctrine of Signatures explained that "the mercy of God . . . maketh the grass to grow upon the mountains and the herbs for the use of man, and hath not only stamped upon them a distinct form, but also given them particular signatures, whereby a man may read even in legible characters the use of them."

According to this theory, plants bearing red fruit were good for the blood; the barberry, because of its yellow bark, was a cure for jaundice; the trembling grass deterred attacks of ague; Our Lady's Thistle, with its numerous prickles, mended a stitch in the side; the oxalies, having cordate leaves, was a preventive of heart disease; the Solomon's Seal, by certain marks in its root, writes Gerarde, an English surgeon of the sixteenth century, "taketh away in one night, or two at the most, any bruise, black or blue spots, gotten by falls or women's willfulness in stumbling upon their hasty husbands' fists."

Our English literature abounds in allusions to this Doctrine of Signatures, as when Milton in

"Then purged with euphrasy and rue
The visual nerve, for he had much to see"—

makes Gabriel clear Adam's vision with the little euphrasy or eyebright, which, because of a dark, pupil-like spot on its corolla, was considered a cure for weak eyes.

While evolving the Doctrine of Signatures, on the one hand, our forefathers developed, on the other, a spiritual lore of plants that connected the flowers with the foundation of their religion. Our Lady's Thistle,

The First Easter

Bearing a burden holy
Down from the hill of shame,
With heavy hearts, and slowly,
The friends of Jesus came.

With His dear life forever
All joy and hope had flown;
O saddest night that ever
This sad old earth has known!

But Oh, the happy morrow,
When at the break of day
They sought His tomb with sorrow—
The stone was rolled away!

Such happy day shall never
Dawn for the world again,
Yet shall its joy forever
Bless all the sons of men.

O Thou from death arisen,
Bend down and hear us pray!
Chained in a fleshly prison,
We call to Thee to-day.

The asphodels of heaven
Are fair, we know, to see;
But each flower we have given
Bears prayer and praise to Thee.

—Ninette M. Lowater.

legend said, derived its name from the flight of the holy family from Bethlehem. As Mary nursed the Infant by the roadside, a few drops of her milk fell on a plant at her feet, and the leaves retain to this very generation the vouchers for the story.

Most of the Christian legends explain the plant's behavior during Passion week. The Veronica bears the imprint that Saint Veronica received on her handkerchief when she pressed from out the throng and wiped the perspiration from the Savior's brow.

The Fritillaria, or Checkered Lily, before the sacrifice, was pure white, with upturned cup. It stood proudly erect during the suffering, until darkness enshrouded the earth, and it saw that all nature but itself was sorrowing. Then it repented. It drooped low its head, donned garments of mourning, and began to weep. To-day, it still grieves, in somber attire, with bowed head, and still each petal ever sheds a pearly tear.

The oxalis, or wood sorrel, was standing at the foot of the cross, and received some drops of the precious blood. These she bears even to this day. The Italians have this same legend about the oxalis, which they call "allelula," to indicate that the little blossom is glorifying God for its great privilege. The scarlet anemone, too, is said to bear the stains of Christ's blood.

The poppy yet carries the memory of the cross deeply graven in her heart. The banana, too, preserves the cross in the center of its fruit. For this reason, the people of the Canary Islands will never cut through a banana as we do; if they ever use a knife to it, they slice it on lengthwise.

The aspen still shivers with remorse because, when Christ passed it on the way to Calvary, it boldly faced the heavens, instead of paying homage, as the other trees did. The willow was used for scourges, and ever since it has bowed its branches in sorrow. The elder is commonly supposed to be the tree upon which Judas hanged himself. It is not to be used even for firewood. However, it is a safe refuge in time of storm, for not even lightning will deign to strike it. A fungus that grows on the elder and is now known as Jew's ear, was originally called Judas' ear. The cedar, the pine, and the box are all connected with the crucifixion. Different authorities vary in just what woods did form the cross. Bede says the cypress, the cedar, the pine, and the box; but Saint Chrysostom quotes from Isaiah lx:13: "The glory of Lebanon (cedar) shall come unto thee, the fir tree, the pine tree, and the box, together to beautify my sanctuary." The church fathers considered four woods necessary to the cross to symbolize the four quarters of the globe over which its influence would spread. One tradition says that the cross was made of apple wood, the inference being obvious.

An old English legend carries the cross back to the days of our first parents. Adam sent Abel to an angel to petition him to show them the path back to Eden. The angel gave Abel three seeds, saying that from their trunks would spring the path to Paradise. The seeds were planted, and one tree, at least, a magnificent cedar, was flourishing at the time Solomon erected his temple. This glorious king had the tree cut down to furnish a ridge pole, but after it was brought in, it was found to be too short. Then it was cast aside and lay waste by the pool of Bethesda until it was taken to form the cross.

The old legends may seem to us now relics of a superstitious age, and yet they indicate a step in our own civilization. They represent the time when man considered all things made for himself. Their peculiar traits, or formation, people believed, must show some connection with his history, or imagery, if we have to-day risen to the higher epoch, where we see that each created thing lives for its own development and not to minister to our needs, it is because of the many more Easters we have experienced since our ancestors' days.—Katherine Chandler in Los Angeles Times.

Prayer as Cure for Disease.

The "Peculiar People" were a small sect founded in London by William Bridges and J. Banyard in 1838, with a belief that diseases may be cured by prayer.

THOUGHT SHE WOULD DIE.

Mrs. S. W. Marine of Colorado Springs Began to Fear the Worst—Doan's Kidney Pills Saved Her.

Mrs. Sarah Marine, of 428 St. Urain street, Colorado Springs, Colo., President of the Glen Eyrie Club, writes:

"I suffered for three years with severe backache. The doctors told me my kidneys were affected and prescribed medicines for me, but I found that it was only a waste of time and money to take them, and began to fear that I would never get well. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills. Within a week after I began using them I was so much better that I decided to keep up the treatment, and when I had used a little over two boxes I was entirely well. I have now enjoyed the best of health for more than four months, and words can but poorly express my gratitude."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

Private and Government Property.

There is a difference between government and public property. While all property owned by a nation or municipality is government property, still there is a part of that which is public property, as, for instance, parks and libraries, which may be used by the general public. Forts belong to the army and ships to the navy are government property, but are not for the use of the general public.

Ways of Spelling Smith.

A German resident in Portugal, whose patronymic is Schmitz, or our famous English Smith, has been writing home to Cologne complaining of the spelling of his name adopted by various Portuguese correspondents. Here are a few of them: Smhytis, Scimithz, Xemite, Chemitiz and Schemeth.

City Father's Promise.

At an English town council meeting a newly-fledged magistrate, in thanking his colleagues for the honor they han conferred on him, instead of saying he would temper justice with mercy in the petty sessions court, assured them that he would do his best to "temper with justice and mercy."

In the Spring.

Lowndes, Mo., April 10th.—Mrs. H. C. Harty of this place, says:—

"For years I was in very bad health. Every spring I would get so low that I was unable to do my own work. I seemed to be worse in the spring than any other time of the year. I was very weak and miserable and had much pain in my back and head. I saw Dodd's Kidney Pills advertised last spring and began treatment of them and they have certainly done me more good than anything I have ever used.

"I was all right last spring and felt better than I have for over ten years. I am fifty years of age and am stronger to-day than I have been for many years and I give Dodd's Kidney Pills credit for the wonderful improvement."

The statement of Mrs. Harty is only one of a great many where Dodd's Kidney Pills have proven themselves to be the very best spring medicine. They are unsurpassed as a tonic and are the only medicine used in thousands of families.

It is ever so much easier to be nice to people far below you in social station than to those just on the next lower step of the ladder.

WHO OWNS THE RAILROADS?

H. T. Newcomb of the District of Columbia Bar, has compiled statistics showing that 5,174,718 depositors in savings banks of six eastern states are directly interested in the joint ownership of $442,354,086 of steam railroad securities, that insurance companies doing business in Massachusetts hold $845,889,038 of steam railroad stocks and bonds and 74 educational institutions depend on $47,468,327 invested in similar securities for a portion of their income. Other fiduciary institutions own enough railroad securities to bring such holding up to more than a billion and a half dollars, about one-sixth of the entire capital invested in railroad property. These investments represent the savings of the masses, there being twenty million holders of life insurance policies in the country, as many more of fire insurance policies, and an even greater number of depositors in banking and trust institutions, where investments are largely in railroad securities.

It takes sunshine in the soul to ripen the fruits of the spirit.

The kiss of love lingers long in the memory of a woman.

THOUSAND-MILE RIDE

LONG TRIP, WITH HEALTH AND PLEASURE THE OBJECTS.

Correspondent Writes of Journey in Texas and Mexico With a Party as Guests of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Gilson Willett, special correspondent of Leslie's Weekly, writes entertainingly of a thousand-mile horseback hunt in Texas and Mexico with a party as guests of the Southern Pacific railroad. The members of the party represented twelve different states. At Sabinas, Mexico, he says:

"Over half of the thousand-mile journey has been completed—and the fellows who are here for their health are now hard as nails; those who came along with an appetite for pleasure are well-nigh satiated; and the sportsmen have brought in, day after day, incredibly huge bags of ducks, geese, rabbits, squirrels, and no end of small game, not to mention big hauls of deer, bear, wild turkeys and fish. All of which is due to about the most healthful region in the Union; to a section of country where pleasurable diversion is eternally at hand, and to a territory that is literally a sportsman's paradise hitherto untrod and unshot and unfished."

Mr. Willett bestows a deserved eulogy on the splendid hospitality of the Southern Pacific and the hearty welcome accorded the party in southern cities from New Orleans onward.

Visitors to southwest Texas will not need to be told of the really marvelous work done by the Southern Pacific in building up that section of the country. Mr. Willett says:

"Then we again boarded our train and railroaded on for the most of a day, through a country in which the Southern Pacific has caused a blade of grass—not to speak of stalk of corn, cane or sugar, and blossom of cotton—to flourish where none grew before.

"Thirty miles farther inland—on the San Diego river—we made our first camp in Mexico. After that our camps were from twenty to fifty miles apart. And thus we have progressed on our thousand-mile horseback hunt, passing through strange villages and seeing queer peon customs, visiting the headquarters of mighty ranches of a million acres, where the owners escorted us to the front door with six hundred white horses, or six hundred black horses, or six hundred bays, as the case might be, and having all sorts of diversions of big hunts, and witnessing many kinds of unique sights in primitive and quaint old Mexico.

"Our first three or four camps were made on one of the largest ranches in the world—the Trevino ranch of 1,000,000 acres. Of this great ranch—as big as a New England state—as on all the other great ranches we have traversed, the Southern Pacific management obtained all hunting and fishing privileges.

"It was on the great Trevino ranch that the healthseekers of the party first discovered that they were getting in Mexico exactly what they had come for—a new constitution. The sportsmen of the party, too, were out late and up early on 'the chase that pleaseth.' The motto always was to kill only such game, however plentiful it might be, as was actually needed for consumption at our table, for the Southern Pacific stands for the killing of game for food only."

Many interesting stories of the district traversed are related by Mr. Willett. He concludes:

"Thus on this trip every promise made by the Southern Pacific railroad has been kept to the letter—just as similar promises will be kept on the second annual thousand-mile horseback hunting party already talked of for next year."

Dust Your Foliage Plants.

All plants which are grown for their foliage effect and which are, therefore, to be kept for any considerable time in the home, must receive attention at the tops as well as at the roots. In the cleanest of houses dust will accumulate, and this, settling upon the leaves, blocks up the breathing pores of the plant. The only remedy is removal of the dust, to which end a sponging of clean water, say at least once a week, should be given.

Abbreviation Called For.

"What does 'P. G. stand for?" asked Mr. Justice Lawrence at the Anglesey Assizes the other day, referring to Llanfair P. G. "It is the shortened name for a village," replied Mr. J. Bryn Roberts, M. P., who wisely ignored a request that he should give the judge the full name. The full name of the village is Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllandysiliogogogoch.—Liverpool (Eng.) Mercury.

Grand Opera in Georgia.

Last Tuesday night the grand opera people left an order for twenty bottles of beer, six half pints and two pints of whisky.—Augusta (Ga.) Herald.

Average Supply of Coal.

Half a ton of coal to each inhabitant is the average the world over. The United States produces four tons to the inhabitant.

Lots of women would like to stay at home and look after the children and the house, but if they did their friends would say their husbands were brutes.

Attar of Roses.

It is in Roumania and Bulgaria that attar of roses is made from rose leaves.