STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Really Cure Indigestion Instead of Merely Relieving Symptoms.

There are plenty of remedies by which you can relieve for the time heartburn, pain and gas on the stomach and can smother nervous sensations and induce artificial sleep. You can humor your stomach by giving it predigested food. But when you take your next meal all your trouble begins afresh.

There is only one sensible thing to do. Strengthen the stomach and do away with the necessity for drugs and artificial foods. The best remedy ever found for this purpose is the one that was used by E. E. Strong, of Capleville, Shelby county, Tenn.

"For years," he states, "I suffered greatly from indigestion. I tried many different remedies and some of them would relieve me for a time, but the trouble always came back. About six months ago I had an unusually severe attack, and while I tried everything I had ever heard of, I found that none of the ordinary remedies would reach the difficulty this time.

"One day I read in a Memphis paper how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had cured a Michigan woman, a sufferer from chronic dyspepsia of a most stubborn type. I then tried the same remedy and it proved just as successful in my case. I took only three boxes, and was cured. I have not had the slightest symptoms of indigestion since."

The tonic treatment has a sound principle as its basis, and abundant success in actual use. Multitudes of cases that had defied all other remedies have been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The pills actually make new blood and strike at the root of all diseases caused by bad blood. They contain no harmful stimulants or opiates. Every dyspeptic should read, "What to Eat and How to Eat." Write the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y., for a free copy.

Just Like a Woman.

"John, a peddler came around to-day selling stove polish. He was a very agreeable gentleman. Why, he talked so pleasantly about the weather."

"You don't say, Maria?"

"Yes, and I bought a package. Then he complimented the baby and I bought another package."

"H'm!"

"Presently he said our vestibule was kept in better order than any in the neighborhood and then I bought another package."

"Great Scott!"

"Before he left he said he thought I was your daughter instead of being old enough to be your wife. Then I bought three additional packages. Oh, it don't do any harm to encourage a real gentleman when you meet one."

THE PEOPLE'S SHOE MAKERS

The Mayer Boot & Shoe Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., Designated as Such on Account of the Great Variety of Shoes Manufactured—It's Product Held in High Esteem by the Public.

The Mayer Boot and Shoe Co., of Milwaukee, is designated as the People's Shoemakers because it provides shoes for each and every member of the family from the baby up. It makes shoes suitable for every conceivable use and supplies the proper thing for all purposes and conditions. Whether a working shoe for the farmer, mechanic, miner or lumberman, or the most stylish and up-to-date shoe for Sunday wear and special occasions; whether it is shoes for boys and girls, misses or ladies, every day shoes or dress shoes, this big establishment has a well earned reputation for making excellent goods and for using only the best materials in the production of footwear. It's trade mark, which is stamped on the sole of every Mayer shoe, is a safe guide to follow when looking for reliable shoes.

"Mayer School Shoes" are known everywhere as the "Shoes that wear like iron." "Martha Washington" is the name of the company's most popular comfort shoe, made without buttons or laces, and for which there is a big demand among ladies who seek extreme comfort. Mayer's "Western Lady" represents the most approved and up-to-date style in ladies' shoes and "Honorbilt" for men is what best dressers everywhere are wearing. Mayer shoes are supplied by leading shoe dealers.

Friend in Need.

The Tramp—Please, ma'am, could youse gimme er bite to eat?

The Lady—I haven't a thing in the house to eat.

The Tramp—Well, I ain't one uv dem kind uv guys wot'll stand croun' and see er woman starve, ma'am. Gimme a ole baskit an' I'll hustle eround an' steal sumthin' fer youse an' me.

RESTORED HIS HAIR.

Scalp Humor Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment After All Else Failed.

"I was troubled with a severe scalp humor and loss of hair that gave me a great deal of annoyance and inconvenience. After unsuccessful efforts with many remedies and so-called hair tonics, a friend induced me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The humor was cured in a short time, my hair was restored as healthy as ever, and I can gladly say I have since been entirely free from any further annoyance. I shall always use Cuticura Soap, and I keep the Ointment on hand to use as a dressing for the hair and scalp. (Signed) Fred'k Busche, 213 East 57th street, New York City."

At the Market Price.

"Baron, what did you give your boys for birthday presents?"

"Soldiers."

"And your daughter?"

"I bought her one, too—a lieutenant."
—Fliegende Blaetter.

I find Piso's Cure for Consumption the best medicine for croupy children.—Mrs. F. Callahan, 114 Hall street, Parkersburg, W. Va., April 16, 1901.

When one has spent a day or more in visiting at a friend's house, ordinary courtesy demands that, on one's return home, a note shall be written promptly to the hostess thanking her for her pleasant hospitality.

EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

Laws to Protect the People.

FORMERLY one who found himself unable to continue to pay the premiums on his life insurance policy forfeited all that he had paid in. In those days it was to the interest of the companies that policies should lapse. The unfairness of the system led to a movement for reform, and one after another of the State Legislatures amended the insurance laws so as to require the companies to give a "paid-up" policy of a fair amount whenever the insured chose to stop paying further premiums.

That is now the law in nearly all, perhaps in all, the States, and widows and orphans of the insured get the benefit of the money which the husband and father paid to the companies, whether he continued to pay the premiums till his death or not.

These paternal statutes have been justified, on the ground that they are necessary to protect the individual in his dealings with great corporations. They are something like the laws regulating national banks and banks for savings, as they are intended to prevent the misuse or waste of the money of the people.

Every man who is insured is interested in the insurance laws and in the efforts of the law officers to enforce them when there has been careless if not criminal use of the funds of the companies. In the same way every man with a bank-account is interested in the adoption of such a system of inspection of the national and State banks that the threatened insolvency of an institution may be discovered in time to prevent misuse of the money of the depositors.—Youth's Companion.

Making the Country Alluring.

IF the open country is to be made attractive to the best minds, it must have an attractive literature. There must be a technical literature of the farm, and also a general artistic literature portraying the life and the ideals of the persons in the country. The farm literature of a generation ago was largely wooden and spiritless, or else untrue to actual rural conditions. The new literature is vital and alive. The new, however, is yet mostly special and technical, with the exception of the growing nature literature. Artistic literature of the farm and rural affairs is yet scarcely known. Where is the high-class fiction that portrays the farmer as he is, without caricaturing him? Where is the collection of really good farm poems? Who has developed the story interest in the farm? Who has adequately pictured rural institutions? Who has carefully studied the history of the special farm literature that we already have? Who has written the biological evolution progress that attaches to every domestic animal and every cultivated plant? We need short and sharp pictures of the man at his work and the woman in her home—such quick and vivid pictures in words as an artist would throw on his canvas. There is nobility, genuineness, and majesty in a man at useful work—much more than there is in a prince or a general or a society leader, whose role it is to pose for the multitude. The man holding the plow, digging a ditch, picking fruit, the woman sweeping or making bread—what stronger pictures of human interest can there be than these?—Scientific American.

Be Content With Your Lot.

THOSE disposed to grumble over their condition when they liken themselves to the rich should remember that appearances are deceptive and that the envied mortals do not get that happiness out of life with which they are credited by those lean of purse. Generally the rich man has troubles of his own. It is a constant battle to keep his riches after he has won them. Frequently his health breaks down in amassing the dollars; and quite often the luxuries which wealth commands and which he readily partakes of deprive him of his very best possession—a sound body and a contented mind.

The suicide of Winthrop Turney, in Colebrook, Conn., the other day, furnishes a signal illustration of the miseries sometimes attendant upon great riches. He had amassed a respectable fortune, $12,000,000, in Mexican gold and copper mines. A college-bred man, he turned to study as the best means of enjoying his leisure. He did not drink, he did not smoke, he did not consort with undesirable characters. His habits were of the best. Finally his health gave way. In the effort to regain it he tried quacks as well as the most celebrated physicians. Christian Science failed when appealed to. Tired of the successive failures, he repaired to a meadow and sent a bullet into his brain, dying instantly.

With his millions Turney found life insupportable at 41. Rather young for such a dreadful act. With all his money he could not command what the poor man generally has—a sound body. This goes to show that the gifts lavished upon some do not bring the pleasure supposed to go with their bestowal. John D. Rockefeller, a few years ago, when he had a rebellious stomach to bring under submission, said his pain was so acute at times that he would have been willing to give every dollar of his colossal fortune to have a sound stomach, certain that if this boon was granted him he could make another fortune in short order.

Don't be envious of the rich man, ye of modest means, for he is frequently the most discontented of men. The man who has health and wealth is thrice blessed. The man who has abundance of this world's goods and who is racked with pain would gladly exchange his riches for poverty if it carried with it bodily vigor.—Utica Globe.

The World's History in the Next Ten Years.

YOU and I who may live through the next ten years will witness a remarkable transition in the affairs of the world. The map of Asia is going to be changed and maybe the may of Europe. Germany is reaching for world power. The Kaiser wants to close the Baltic Sea as Russia and Turkey have closed the Black. Russia, Sweden, Germany and Denmark are on the Baltic. The foot of Norway also touches that sea. England does not look on this scheme with favor. England's navy is powerful, Russia's navy is as nothing. Germany's navy is growing. England may seize on this scheme of the Kaiser's to sink his ships and put the naval development of Germany back twenty-five years.

At the beginning of this century England won a great sea fight off Copenhagen. With this sea closed and Russia driven back from the Asiatic Sea coast the naval power of England would avail nothing if Russia suddenly concluded to come over the mountains and invade British India.

The Kaiser is eager for a fight. He has a big army and he wants to utilize it either in killing Frenchmen or annexing Austria when the Emperor of Austria dies. The Frenchman himself is in for trouble. He has large possessions in South China. Japan may conclude that France has no business there. The French navy is large—second to that of England—but a naval campaign in the China Sea will give Japan all the advantage. Germany also has possessions in China which she secured by robbery and Japan will urge China to get brave and order Germany out. And Germany will get out if England gets out of Wei-Hai-Wei. England being Japan's ally will not object.

And Russia will be reborn in the next ten years. Either the Empire will sink into a wild and impotent nation or the present form of government will be overthrown and the interior development of the country will begin. And Austria and Hungary will divide. Austria will probably enter the German confederacy and Hungary will take her place as an independent nation.

England since the Napoleonic wars has held her sway by pitting one nation against the other, but the time is here for England to do some real fighting with her own ships and men. If Belgium, Holland and Denmark maintain their integrity it will be a remarkable thing.

In the United States the great industrial questions will be settled. The people will in the coming ten years either control the trusts and the so-called privileged rich or these forces will control the government.—Chicago Examiner.

Railroad Sunday Observance.

THE entire St. Paul Railroad system has made a new regulation that Sunday shall be a day of rest as far as possible without interfering with the absolute necessities of the traffic. Sunday excursions will be discontinued as well as all extra trains on that day, and freight crews will be instructed to make headquarters by Saturday night. General Passenger Agent Miller says the road is doing this because he thinks its men are entitled to rest, and because the Sunday traffic is a risk for which the returns are not adequate. This sort of thing seems to us to be a great sign of the times. The sign is that we are coming to the age of wisdom, the time when we learn that there are limits to human nature, so that the "level best," the greatest average, is to be had by reversion to moderation.—Indianapolis News.

"HOODOOED" FISH.

Fishers Said that Jules Verne's Presence Frightened Away Their Luck.

The late Jules Verne, whose scientific wonder-stories endeared him to the heart of boyhood, had all his life an ardent passion for the sea, and passed much of his time and did much of his literary work while upon it.

In his later life, until the infirmities of age forbade, he sailed a fine steam yacht; but for many years he voyaged only in a little sailing yacht, the Saint Michel, so called after the name-saint of his young son.

Its crew consisted of two Breton fishermen, Alfred and Alexander, Sandre for short, who had also seen service in the navy. They adored their literary captain; nevertheless, they bore him one grudge. They considered, with the superstition of sailors, that his presence cast a "hoodoo" over their favorite recreation. It was impossible to catch fish if Monsieur Verne was aboard. In waters swarming with delicious fish, fish was never on the bill of fare of the Saint Michel; it could not be procured.

"It was the captain's one fault," said Sandre, regretfully. "He understood nothing of fishing and scarcely believed in a fish until he had it at the end of his fork—and that was not on the Saint Michel. No, they might stuff you with pates and truffles there, but you would not get fish.

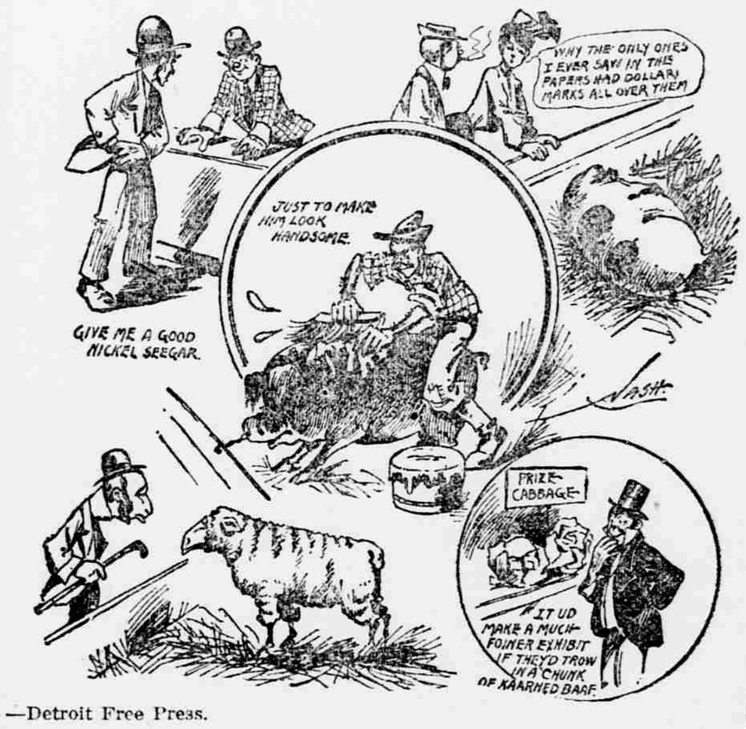
"It was not that the captain forbade us to try; but there was a spell cast by his presence, a fatality! And the more we fished and failed, the more he made fun of us.

"Once, off Cape Autifer, as we held the lines, after long waiting there came a jerk. Good! A bite! And we haul in the line, and at the end is a fine mackerel! You understand we are delighted, Alfred and I; and we look sideways at the captain, as if to say, 'There! Now we'll see!' But he, always teasing, will not reply.

"Presently our mackerel is landed on the deck. Alfred takes it by the gills to unhook it. Pif! Paf! Presto! The rascally imp gives a flop of his tail, unhooks himself, bounces against the bulwarks, and so to the water. Wasn't that mean trick, hey? And Monsieur Verne holding his sides with laughter! Ah, it was a fine chance lost to prove to him that there really are fish outside of a soup kettle!

"That spell—that influence! It was a strange infirmity for a person so superior, so illustrious as Monsieur Verne. But what would you have, after all? No man is perfect!"—Youth's Companion.

JUDGING TIME AT THE FAIR.



—Detroit Free Press.

Finding Out His Mistake.

Mother—You've been fighting again. Haven't I told you that good little boys never fight?

Johnnie—Yes, and I thought he was a good little boy, but as soon as I hit him I found he wasn't.

There are all sorts of disagreeable people; but we believe the fool who insists on being a fool, in spite of all the information going around, is the most disagreeable of all.

TAGGART IS GIVEN DECREE.

Court Also Awards the Captain Custody of the Children.

At Wooster, Ohio, Captain Elmore F. Taggart, U. S. A., was awarded a decree of divorce from his wife, Grace Culver Taggart, and given possession of their two children, Charles Culver, aged 11, and Elmer F., Jr., aged 7. The sensational case which has stirred army circles both in this country and Europe reached its finale Friday afternoon when Judge Eason, who heard the evidence, read a long opinion.

The court, though denying Mrs. Taggart the custody of the two boys, ordered that she be permitted to see them at stated intervals. In this respect alone was Mrs. Taggart given much consideration.

Judge Eason clearly leaned to the theory that the mother was not a fit person to whom to intrust her offspring. Among the causes for reaching this conclusion was Mrs. Taggart's alleged intrigues with "Billy" Taggart and with Captain Fortesque, said to be a relative of President Roosevelt. The court censured both woman and men severely.

Judge Eason had a good deal to say about the use of intoxicants, and said that the charge of excessive drunkenness preferred against Captain Taggart had not been sustained. The habit of imbibing frequently was a subject of comment, however, and evidently the court believed that it played a part in the alienation of the couple.

"The first time Captain Taggart saw the flush of liquor on his wife's brow he should have banished it from his

THE TAGGARTS IN COURT.

sideboard," said the judge. "It can be said to the credit of the army that this entire case has not developed one single case of drunkenness."

Speaking of the main cause of the differences between the Taggarts, the court stated: "It appears that there never was any dispute about financial matters and that all the difficulty was due to their relations with others." The judge concluded: "I will leave the gross neglect and two charges of adultery stand as the ground of the divorce, giving Captain Taggart the divorce."

The Taggart trial lasted seven weeks. The case went to the court a month ago. The suit was first started in July, 1904, by Captain Taggart, who filed petition for divorce, charging his wife with conduct unbecoming a wife and alleging the excessive use of intoxicants. Mrs. Taggart heard of the proceedings in San Francisco several weeks later and immediately started for Wooster, the home of the Taggarts, where she filed a counter-petition for divorce against Captain Taggart on the grounds of cruelty and neglect.

The case has been of exceptional interest because of statements during the trial by Captain Taggart that the use of intoxicants in the army was so common as to be almost the custom. A number of prominent army officers were named in Captain Taggart's petition as having been more or less the cause of the domestic troubles between Captain and Mrs. Taggart.

ANNUL MARKEL'S CONTRACT.

Canal Supplies Will Be Handled Under Commissioner's Order.

The last action of the Panama canal commission before sailing from Colon for New York was the annulment of the contract awarded to J. E. Markel of Omaha, Neb., for feeding and caring for the employes of the canal. The reason for this action is that Chief Engineer Stevens, through the department of materials and supplies, under Messrs. Jackson and Smith, is handling the commissaries successfully, rendering unnecessary the arrangement.

The contract with Mr. Markel was to run five years and it was estimated that it would involve $50,000,000. Hudgins & Dumas, one of the other firms bidding for the contract, protested against the award to Mr. Markel, alleging favoritism and charging that the latter was enabled through a leak in the office of Chairman Shontz to gain information about the other bidders which aided him in bidding successfully.

The Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society held dedicatory exercises to commemorate the Big Bottom massacre and accept the monument and grounds donated by Obadiah Brokaw, who has owned the Big Bottom farm forty years and is 83 years old.

Prof. L. Eddy, a teacher at the Kentucky State school for the deaf at Danville dropped dead in the school room Prof. Eddy was a noted astronomer.

Three hundred and twelve structural iron workers employed on four large buildings in Baltimore were ordered out.

MRS. EMMA FLEISSNER

Suffered Over Two Years—Health Was In a Precarious Condition—Caused By Pelvic Catarrh.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH RESTORED BY PE-RU-NA.

Mrs. Emma Fleissner, 1412 Sixth Ave., Seattle, Wash., Worthy Treasurer Sons of Temperance, writes:

"I suffered over two years with irregular and painful periods. My health was in a very precarious condition and I was anxious to find something to restore my health and strength.

"I was very glad to try Peruna and delighted to find that it was doing me good. I continued to use it a little over three months and found my troubles removed.

"I consider it a splendid medicine and shall never be without it, taking a dose occasionally when I feel rundown and tired."

Our files contain thousands of testimonials which Dr. Hartman has received from grateful, happy women who have been restored to health by his remedy, Peruna.

A Wise Child.

The Nurse—The idea of a big boy like you making his nurse pull his boots off! What will you do when you are grown up and have no nurse?

The Little Boy—When I grow up I'll be a policeman, and all policemen have nurses.—Le Rire.

Many Know This—Do You?

The following very interesting conversation between Mr. White, banker, and Mr. Walter Wellman, retired, two prominent citizens of the town, was recently overheard:

"I never buy patent medicine," said Mr. White. "When I feel the need of medical assistance I call our physician. I don't believe in taking a lot of stuff that I know nothing about. I know, however, that a great many do use it, and apparently with good results, but I am for getting a doctor every time."

"Your circumstances render this possible," replied Mr. Wellman, "but the majority of people must consider the expense. My experience is that some patent medicines frequently cure when the doctor's skill is baffled. Take, for instance, an affliction; say like constipation and stomach trouble. Did you ever hear of your family physician curing a case like that? If constipated, he gives you a physic; but a physic cannot cure constipation, and he will tell you so. It is a temporary relief and before long you need more physic or pills. The doctor charges you $2 every time you call on him and you have to pay 50c or 75c to have his prescription filled. Pretty soon you have the 'Pill' or 'Physic' habit and your doctor has a steady customer. You cannot read the doctor's prescriptions. You know no more about what he gives you than you do about the ingredients of a patent medicine. No reliable company will put a lot of money into a patent medicine unless they are convinced that it will do all that is claimed for it. Usually it is the prescription of some specialist who has devoted his life to the study of a certain disease and has mastered it.

I mention constipation and stomach trouble because I suffered from that affliction for years. It is the beginning of nearly all diseases. Once it gets a grip on you, it is serious, stubborn and hard to overcome. I never knew a case that was cured by an ordinary practicing physician, but I do know of a number of bad cases that were permanently cured by a remedy called Mull's Grape Tonic. I have used it in my family with satisfactory results. It cured me, and I know a great many more persons it has cured. It costs 50 cents for a small bottle or $1.00 for a large bottle. I don't know exactly all that is in it, but I do know it cures constipation and stomach trouble and that is more than my family doctor could do for me.

I was first attracted to the remedy by the company's offer to give the first bottle free to any one who would write to them giving their druggist's name. I am thankful for the benefit it has given and advise every sufferer from constipation to write to the Mull's Grape Tonic Co., 21 4th Ave., Rock Island, Ill., giving them their druggist's address, so that they can procure a bottle free of expense."

More than 2,000 people earn a living in Paris by fortune telling, and their total yearly earnings are estimated at $2,000,000.

"Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cured me of Bright's Disease and Gravel. Able physicians failed." Mrs. E. P. Mizner, Burghill, O. $1.00 a bottle

The annual report of the secretary of mines for Victoria shows that the amount of gold mined in that colony since its discovery in 1851 is 67,557,353 ounces, valued at $1,350,000,000.

$16.00 AN ACRE

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

OF **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 $6 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 information to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn., and J. M. McLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, So. Dakota, Authorized Government Agents

Please say where you saw this advertisement.