

Purified Blood

Woe Weak and Nervous But Hood's Made Him Healthy and Strong. "I was feeling very dull and could not sleep at night. After I had taken two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I felt more like myself and was healthy and strong. Hood's Sarsaparilla purified my blood and did me much good." BOY M. DALY, Hammond, Minn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5.

He: "If I should kiss you, what would you do?" She (startled): "I never measure an emergency until it arises." He: "If this emergency arises now, how would you meet it?" She (couragously): "Face to face." -Tit-Bits.

HALF PARE.

Washington, D. C., and Return. On July 2d to 6th tickets will be sold from all points to Washington, D. C., and return via the Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. at one fare, plus \$2.00, on account of the meeting of the National Educational Association. Tickets will be good until July 15 returning, and is the best opportunity you will have to visit the famous Mountain and Sea Shore resorts of the East, also Old Point Comfort and Hampton Roads, the rendezvous of the North Atlantic Squadron.

For particulars and sleeping car reservations apply to U. L. Truitt, Northwest Passenger Agent, 234 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Don't spread an ill report about your neighbor unless you are positive it is true—and don't do it then if he's bigger than you.

For a perfect complexion and a clear, healthy skin, use COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP. Sold everywhere.

If the Spaniards can't shoot anything else they should shoot the chutes.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, in vigor, and take No. 10, the wonder-herb, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 5c. or 25c. Guaranteed. Booklet and address: Starling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Don't marry for money, but always for love—but if a girl has money there's no harm in trying to love her.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, who is living at the Fifth Avenue hotel, in New York, denies the rumor that she has been circulated in society that she is to marry General Henry Kyd Douglas. Mrs. Grant and the general are indignantly repudiating the rumor, and latterly christenedly declaring that it is "an outrage on Mrs. Sartoris."

If the tongue could kill good people would no longer have a monopoly on dying young.

If kissing cured indigestion everybody would have dyspepsia.

AN OLD BULLY.

People who live in fear of his attacks. How to avoid him or beat him off.

If biliousness isn't the bully of the body, what is? When once biliousness gets the upper hand you don't dare say your stomach is your own. You don't dare eat that obeys says biliousness, or you'll find what'll do. You take the dare and you do see or rather feel, the weight of the bully's revenge. The head aches, as if a regular ache, but an acute, sharp ache. The eyes ache, not with a dull, tired ache, but with an aggressive ache, as if they were being bored by a stimulant. The stomach trembles with nausea. "The whole head sick and the whole heart is faint." There are scores of hundreds of people who live under the domination of this bully biliousness that they don't dare eat or drink without his permission. There's no more of such slavery. Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills effectually cure biliousness.

For fifteen years I have used Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills, and find them very effective in all kinds of bilious complaints. They are mild in operation, and easy to take. I prefer them to any other pill, and have yet to see the case where they have failed to cure. A. S. Swartz, Treatments, Ark.

"I have used Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills in cases of biliousness and general disorders of the stomach and bowels and have found them to be always reliable. They are less than a grippe than other pills, and are thorough in operation. They are the best family medicine that can be had." Wm. J. Dwyer, Jr., Kockport, Texas.

"Having used Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills for years and thoroughly tested them as a preventive and cure for biliousness, I can truthfully say that I believe them to be the best medicine for the purpose and best of all that I have used." J. E. Kott, Shreveport, La.

Biliousness is in general but a symptom of a more stubborn disorder, constipation. Constipation is the root of almost all physical evils, and Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills cure almost all these evils by getting to the root. They cure constipation, and consequently biliousness, headache, dizziness, palpitation, shortness of breath, sleeplessness, nervous irritability, and all the ailments that result from a clogged and impure system. They are a sure and safe remedy for all diseases of the liver, stomach, and bowels. Send for Dr. Ayer's Pills, and the story of cure will be told by the cure. Free Address: The J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

ALL ABOUT TEXAS. A handsomely illustrated book of 300 pages descriptive of Texas and the resources of that great state will be mailed free to you on receipt of eight cents in postage. T. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A., Houston, Texas.

IT COSTS NOTHING. To get our new Catalogue, Hundreds of people save hundreds of dollars selecting Furniture, Draperies, etc. from it. Send for it. It gives prices and pictures. ORCHARD & WILHELM CARPET CO., 115 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.

Dr. Kay's Renovator. Guaranteed cure of indigestion, liver and kidney diseases, biliousness, flatulence, etc. At druggists 25c & 50c.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY. A new discovery for the cure of dropsy, biliousness, indigestion, etc. At druggists 25c & 50c.

FAIRBANKS SCALES. The only scales that are accurate and reliable. At druggists 25c & 50c.

Robert Small, who has been reappointed collector of the port of Beaufort, S. C., is one of the best known negroes in the South. He was a slave employed on the Confederate transport Planter in Charleston harbor in the spring of 1862, when one night he took possession of himself and the boat, ran her over Charleston bar and surrendered her to the United States blockading squadron. He served as pilot during the war, was a member of the South Carolina house of representatives in reconstruction times, and has represented the state in five congresses.

"I hear that the people of Minneapolis have decided that Sigbee isn't much of a man after all, and that they are taking back all the nice things they said about him after the destruction of the Maine." "Why is that?" "He's in command of the St. Paul now."—Chicago Daily News.

Ho-To-Bac For Fifty Cents. Guarant-od tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. At all druggists.

Jiggs: "What is your opinion of Jones?" Biggs: "He seems to think what he thinks he knows he knows, but I know he knows what he knows, but I know he knows he knows."—New York News.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous, and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions, and hot and red feet. It is sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Miss Green—"Lily White say she done win cat cake by havin' not more dan one foot on de flo' all de time she was walkin'." Miss Black—"Huh! They wasn't room for bot of dem." Indianapolis Journal.

A bath with COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP, exquisitely scented, is soothing and beneficial. Sold everywhere.

He: "Ah, yes, I know I'm my own worst enemy." She: "Oh, you egoist!"—Chicago Daily News.

One's Cough Entails A cold and heat. It will wear up a cold quicker than anything else. It is a reliable relief. Try it.

To marry for money, may turn out to be like going to the hornet for honey.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup For children's coughs, croup, whooping-cough, croup, whooping-cough, croup, whooping-cough. 25 cents a bottle.

The tears of genuine repentance are the sparkling dewdrops of life's morning.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Chamberlain's Cathartic, 10c or 25c. U. S. C. & C. T. to cure, druggists refund money.

First Kansas Man: "I hear that horse-thief did rather sudden last night." Second Kansas Man: "Heard of neck-tie party." "Yes, he wasn't sick long." "Did he die?" "Like a rooster—just like a rooster—with his spurs on!"—New York Weekly.

They are less than a grippe than other pills, and are thorough in operation. They are the best family medicine that can be had." Wm. J. Dwyer, Jr., Kockport, Texas.

"Having used Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills for years and thoroughly tested them as a preventive and cure for biliousness, I can truthfully say that I believe them to be the best medicine for the purpose and best of all that I have used." J. E. Kott, Shreveport, La.

Biliousness is in general but a symptom of a more stubborn disorder, constipation. Constipation is the root of almost all physical evils, and Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills cure almost all these evils by getting to the root. They cure constipation, and consequently biliousness, headache, dizziness, palpitation, shortness of breath, sleeplessness, nervous irritability, and all the ailments that result from a clogged and impure system. They are a sure and safe remedy for all diseases of the liver, stomach, and bowels. Send for Dr. Ayer's Pills, and the story of cure will be told by the cure. Free Address: The J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

ALL ABOUT TEXAS. A handsomely illustrated book of 300 pages descriptive of Texas and the resources of that great state will be mailed free to you on receipt of eight cents in postage. T. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A., Houston, Texas.

IT COSTS NOTHING. To get our new Catalogue, Hundreds of people save hundreds of dollars selecting Furniture, Draperies, etc. from it. Send for it. It gives prices and pictures. ORCHARD & WILHELM CARPET CO., 115 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.

Dr. Kay's Renovator. Guaranteed cure of indigestion, liver and kidney diseases, biliousness, flatulence, etc. At druggists 25c & 50c.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY. A new discovery for the cure of dropsy, biliousness, indigestion, etc. At druggists 25c & 50c.

FAIRBANKS SCALES. The only scales that are accurate and reliable. At druggists 25c & 50c.

Dr. Kay's Long Cough Cure. Guaranteed cure of long coughs, colds, and throat diseases. At druggists 25c & 50c.

CURE YOURSELF. A new discovery for the cure of all ailments. At druggists 25c & 50c.

THE AMERICAN HOMESTEAD. A new discovery for the cure of all ailments. At druggists 25c & 50c.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate Their Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Dairy Notes.

It has been supposed that the milk can or jar was a great advance over the old method of dealing out milk by pailmen from an open can, but the milk inspector of the city of Philadelphia and the authorities at West Point have begun war on the system. At West Point several cases of fever were traced directly to the glass jars. The point of difficulty is that the same jars are used on different days in various families. As frequently the jars are left in the houses where contagious diseases exist, the milk in the jars rapidly accumulates disease germs. If the jars were thoroughly sterilized after each use there would be no danger. But most of them are washed only in hot water, and the germs remain in their vigor. The danger is therefore great. Without doubt some of our more advanced milkmen will thoroughly sterilize their cans, especially where they have steam at their disposal. In the great majority of cases, especially in the city, the danger is obvious. So it is that we begin to return again to first principles.

The wise men are now cudgeling their brains to find out how much it costs to manufacture milk. They have obtained all kinds of figures, ranging from 1 cent to 3. But most, if not all, of these estimates are merely fancy. We have known cases where every quart cost the milkman 7 cents for fuel alone. The truth is that the cows are so various in their capacities, and the cost of grain and hay differs so that all such estimates are really worthless. There is no doubt that the cost should be lowered through the development of better cows and a better system of feeding, but that there is at the present time any degree of uniformity in the cost of production we do not believe.

The science of making cheese at home seems to have departed. The advent of the cheese factory has put cheese making into a different sphere. Yet it would be often desirable if some of the old homely wisdom were retained. There are localities too far away to be reached by a cheese factory, where the milk might sometimes be used to good advantage in the making of cheese. A gentleman from Tennessee was recently telling us of his immediate neighborhood. He said they had caves finely adapted to the curing of cheese. The home-made cheese can no longer compete with the factory made cheese, but for home use it is often a desirable product.

Penalty Notes.

Doublets there is a great advance being made in the quality of the poultry of the country. A New York publication says that the live poultry market of the South has improved 25 per cent or more during the last two years. This is very encouraging, for it means that farmers are making more out of their poultry than formerly. Two great agencies have been at work to accomplish this result. First the agricultural press, which has been constantly giving upon poultry raising, and secondly, the great number of breeders of fine fowls who have had their advertisements constantly before the people. It may be a question sometimes what good the fancy breeder does in the world, but we believe that he has a real effect on the ideals toward which we breed.

When the war is over we may expect to find in Cuba a good market for poultry and poultry products. That island has been in the past a fairly good consumer for such goods, but with the loss of prosperity, day by day, we may expect a very great enlargement of the trade in that particular. Ultimately we will see poultry growing develop there on a considerable scale, but it is doubtful if that occurs at an early day. The people are too ignorant now to grasp their opportunities, and even after peace is assured long years of education will be necessary along poultry lines. For many years the only competition we will have will be that of the scrub Cuban hen. The well-to-do classes will desire for their tables a better fowl than they have and will buy the imported goods.

It is a good plan to keep some kind of green stuff growing in the hen yard for the fowls when they have to be shut up. The trouble will be to get it started, as the fowls will attack it as soon as it comes above the ground. This prevents the plant from getting a start. A single hen can do a great deal of picking, and when the plants are so small, she can do much to keep them down level with the ground. If a single hen can be so effective, one can readily see that it will be impossible to grow a crop where there is a big flock. It is, therefore, necessary to partition off the yard so only half can be used at a time, or alternate the place of the yard and planting outside of the fence and then enclosing it. If there be enough ground convenient this will be the best way to do. One should not keep more hens than can be furnished with a green pasture, either in or outside of the yard.

Good Hens Valuable.

The farmer can make more money out of one good mare than he can make out of half a dozen scrub mares. If he can make such exchanges or purchases as will enable him to have good brood mares as the work stock of the farm he can save them a good deal of money. Of course he cannot do this if he does not breed them judiciously or if he does not take the right kind of care of the dam and colt. Almost any one now can find a good stallion, and it will pay well to go a long way, if it is worth it, to reach the best. The fillets should always be kept because of the value of the infused blood of the wisely selected sire—and there should ever be a persistent effort to improve with each generation. Unless the mare is exceptionally good, the process of building up is not a rapid one, but with each new generation there can be a very marked advance. Of course in selecting the stallion individual excellence as to form, style, action, constitution, disposition and performance should be considered equally as to pedigree. In pedigree look for performers along the line of ancestry upon both sides. A line of ancestry in which there are many individuals that have won distinction is one of good promise. The excellencies that are shown to have been actually transmitted are likely to remain inheritable traits of the family.

Some one is advising fall-hatching of birds, but he believes that in this latitude, except for broilers, the fall hatches will prove the most profitable.

Open drains are a nuisance on most farms, and greatly hinder the operations of the farmer, especially when teaming in the fields is necessary.

If, as a lady writer says, girls seldom marry the men who waste money on them, there is evidently method in some men's madness.—Ex.

Have a bone cutter, by means of which you can utilize several pounds of bones per week, the refuse from your dining table.

Fence as little as possible, but much fencing is necessary when a system of rotation is followed that includes the pasture.

It is not a wise policy for a creamery to let a good butter-maker because another one can be hired at a less price.

The reflections of a homely woman are often as unsatisfactory as those of her mirror.

The happiest days of a man's life seem to be in the near future.

The Journal would advise the farmer-breeders of smart wire mares whose blood lines could be traced back through many generations rich in distinguished performance. This few can do, but very many can breed to sire of illustrious ancestry and of demonstrated present quality, the quality of transmitting to their progeny the marked characteristics that are valued high in the more discriminating market of today, and remember that the market is becoming ever more discriminating, and the breeder who ignores its demands had better raise mules. The day when scrub horses have a value equal to the cost of raising them has passed.

Preparations for Mating Season.

The greatest care must be taken to keep fowls in good condition during the mating season. It is a drain on their vital powers to furnish the material for a full coat of new feathers. There is a laxity of attention to their feeding during this period on account of their cessation of laying, when, in fact, there should be more care taken. It is a good plan to select all the fowls that it is desired to winter or for breeding and market the balance. This will cut down the expense of the molting season. Hens which do not lay early if they are in good condition and comfortably housed will nearly always make the best winter layers, while the later molters will rarely lay until spring. These latter should have a place where they can keep warm and dry and be given an abundance of nutritious food. The period of molting may be retarded by attention to a supply of food rich in muscle, bone and feather forming materials rather than fat making foods. Always provide pure, fresh water and keep the quarters clean. Wheat, oats, linseed meal, bone meal, scraps and fresh ground corn make better food at this time than corn or anything that may be considered a fattening ration. While it may not be best to feed the chickens all they will eat, in nearly all cases liberal feeding and the supplying of a good variety will be found the most desirable thing to do. The fowls should be kept in a clean exercise to be healthy.—Feather.

The Two-Hundred Egg Hen.

Can we produce hens that will lay 200 eggs per annum? Without a doubt. How? By scientific breeding, as for a good butter cow or a good milk cow. Experiments have been made to increase the number of rows of corn on the cob with success. The same method can be applied to poultry raising. We will start with a hen that lays 120 eggs. Some of her chicks will lay, say, 150 per year. From these we will pick out layers, and so on till 200 or better are the result. At the same time it is just as essential to breed our males from prolific layers as it is the females. In fact, it is more so, which might explain the bettering of the female side will introduce on the male side blood which is lacking in proficiency and thus check every attempt at progress. It is just as essential that the male should be from a hen which laid 175 eggs and from a male that was bred from a hen that laid 150 eggs after it is that the hen was from one that laid 175 eggs and whose mother laid 150 eggs.—Lx.

Choosing a Location.

The nearer a poultry man can get to his adopted market, where he disposes of his fresh eggs, poultry, etc., the better, for obvious reasons. But, on the other hand, it is best to keep out of city limits, as in a small town or village the demand is small, and the restrictions are more numerous. There are less restrictions than in a city. So get as near the city as you can without getting into it and have an eye to good, easy roads connecting your plant with your market. Time is money, and it is expensive driving ten miles to market when five miles should do the work. There are, as to site, highness and dryness are of principal importance. Cold is not nearly so bad and unhealthy for fowls as dampness, the fosterer of colds, lung troubles and roup. Build your houses if possible upon high and dry hills or knolls, with sandy or gravelly soil and free, natural drainage.—Ex.

Hens that have never learned the trick of flying over the fence can be easily kept inside a four-foot wire fence, provided it has no top rail, and the top rail is fixed to the wire. It is learned, cut the wings and you may stop it.

One great reason why people that keep large numbers of fowls frequently fail with them is that they try to get along with too little work. Keeping a large flock involves much labor, and this should not be avoided.

The Illinois oleomargarine law is being violated every day. The lawyers for the violators are trying to prove the law unconstitutional. The same law in other states has been declared valid.

An investment in a sprayer will pay you if you have any orchard to speak of. Even if you have few insects, you can keep off the injurious fungi that sap the life of the trees.

Where ledges abound to such an extent as to preclude most kinds of farming, fruit growing may be carried to advantage, especially the growing of blackberries.

One advantage in poultry raising is that the soil is almost no figure. If the birds have green stuff the soil may be of sand or ledge, and it makes little difference.

Some one is advising fall-hatching of birds, but he believes that in this latitude, except for broilers, the fall hatches will prove the most profitable.

Open drains are a nuisance on most farms, and greatly hinder the operations of the farmer, especially when teaming in the fields is necessary.

If, as a lady writer says, girls seldom marry the men who waste money on them, there is evidently method in some men's madness.—Ex.

Have a bone cutter, by means of which you can utilize several pounds of bones per week, the refuse from your dining table.

Fence as little as possible, but much fencing is necessary when a system of rotation is followed that includes the pasture.

It is not a wise policy for a creamery to let a good butter-maker because another one can be hired at a less price.

Overstocking Pastures.

One of the greatest mistakes made by stock raisers is the overstocking of the pastures. The government has recently been investigating the great stock ranges of the southwest and finds that they have been overstocked to a point where they are about ruined. This is particularly the case with Texas, provided the land be given rest that it is feared the injury is permanent. The grasses and what serves for food are killed out and the land, if it bears anything at all, will henceforth bring forth only weeds. The report says that it is not yet too late to recover, provided the land be given rest at once. The subject is a matter for consideration other than on the ranges. When our home pastures are overstocked they become permanently injured, at least until the land can be put into a rotation and gradually brought back again to its normal condition. It is not practicable to frequently graze the ground is stumpy or so uneven that tillage is exceedingly difficult.

When such a pasture becomes eaten down to the very soil the sod must necessarily become thin. If, through the whole growing season, the blades of the grass are not allowed to mature, the roots must become also thin and weak. When like conditions exist year by year it is any wonder that the sod becomes so thin that the total product is meager? We must work for a heavy and vigorous sod on our pastures.

Overstocking a pasture is a practice which is being abandoned by our most progressive farmers. It will be found cheaper to have more grass grown than can be eaten than to have less grass grown than will satisfy the herds.

There are two ways to save a pasture. One is to rotate the land so that it cannot eat all of the grass, or to feed additional rough fodder and grain in the barns before turning them onto the pasture. Richard Baker has said that his plan is to have grass enough for two animals and to turn only one on it. One would suppose that this would mean a great waste of material, but it is not the fact, as land so treated will probably bring forth twice as much as if treated the other way, and besides the cattle will always be in good condition.

Inspect Watering Places.—In the pastures the principal drinking places should be carefully examined; first, to protect the source of supply if it be liable to treading by the stock; secondly, to remove the accumulations of manure which are being deposited; and, thirdly, to protect the whole supply, as far as possible, from that fouling which is bound to go on if the cattle can obtain free access to the water, and which is never felt more than when the water is drunk. It will be understood by the thoughtful reader that the errors of a dry summer and a deficiency of water may be alleviated to a certain extent by careful management, but no time should be lost in taking steps to remedy any defects which might exist, or other pressing work will shelve the matter for all—Farm and Home (England).

Take a Composite Sample.—Quite a number of buttermakers object to taking a sample of the patron's milk to test every day, as they claim that it takes too much time, and they would rather test the milk two or three times a month and test the new milk, and pay for the milk every day. When you do not take a sample of the milk every day, it gives the patron who is inclined that way a better chance to get a bad sample of milk without being detected, and there are some patrons who will do so, as we all know. After the buttermaker has once fixed up the sample bottles for holding the composite sample of milk, it don't take time to take a sample of the milk. You just take a can of milk while you are waiting for the weigh can to empty, and it really doesn't take any extra time.—N. Y. Produce Review.

Live Stock Figures.—The number of swine decreased 840,233 in 1897, making a decrease of nearly 5,900,000 in the past three years. The decrease for '97 was considerably less than the number of preceding years. The number of horses decreased 403,755, a total decrease for three years of 2,000,000, or fully 10 times as many as were ever annually used on street railroads, yet the substitution of electricity for horse power on such roads has been made to account very largely for the decreasing low price of horses. The only live stock that made any increase in number in '97 was sheep, 838,317; and mules, 42,611.

Shying in Horses.—A recent writer gives an ingenious explanation of the habit of shying in horses. Shying, he states, is a relic of a valuable ancestral instinct. The wild horse feared few enemies when out on the plains, where speed was his protection. But every bush or tuft of long grass might, and often did, contain a fierce foe lying in ambush. Many a time must the wild horse have saved his life by a sudden swerve and leap in the opposite direction the moment he heard the rustle of the leaves. In this way the habit of shyness in a horse is a relic of the instinct of his ancestors.

It is Clean Butter.—Professor Wing, speaking recently to the New York state dairy meeting of a visit he had paid to Europe, said: "Our butter in Denmark, but does not average as good. There are some careless dairymen there as elsewhere, but there is not so much variation. There is nothing done there we do not do. There is no secret. The cows are milked in ordinary, scrupulous care, cleanliness, and the use of artificial ferments, which is almost universal, are the causes of superiority.

Malt Sprouts.—Malt used in beer manufacture is prepared by moistening barley and allowing it to sprout. The sprouting produces a ferment called diastase, which changes starch into sugar. After the formation of the diastase, which requires certain number of days, the barley is dried, and the sprouts removed by machinery and sold for cattle feed. The barley is now termed malt.

Dried Brewers' Grain.—Dried brewers' grain is the kiln dried residue from beer manufacture. It consists of some of the starch, together with the hulls, germ and gluten of the barley. A small portion of the gluten and the larger part of the starch are removed from the barley by the action of diastase and yeast.

It is probably a mistake to dose fowls with the idea of keeping away disease. If they are well, let them alone, but give them feed at all times that will not be too hard on the digestion.

Some poultry men say that meat cooked is not so good for hens as the raw meat, but that the cooked meat will do more harm if fed in too great quantities.

A FATALITY AVOIDED.

(From the Democrat, Graham, Ind.)

When neuralgia is accompanied by a dull, heavy pain near the heart, frequently becoming intense, it is generally fatal. Mrs. Nancy Flynn, who lives near Graham, Indiana, survived such an attack and her advice is worth heeding.

"In the fall of '95," she said, "I began to have trouble with my heart. There was a sharp pain in my breast which became rapidly worse. The doctor was puzzled and put me under the influence of opium. These sharp attacks followed one another at intervals, and I became weak and had a haggard look. I was constantly in pain, seldom slept and had no appetite.

"At the end of two years I was confined to my couch most of the time and the doctors agreed that my death was only a matter of a short time.

"One day I noticed in a newspaper an item about a woman named Lydia E. Pinkham who had been cured of a similar ailment by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I tried to try them.

"When I had taken twelve boxes I was completely cured. Those pills have done for you what no other medicine could do. My physicians 'they have saved your life.' "This was two years ago and my heart has not troubled me since. I believe I owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I take pleasure in telling others about them."

Among the many forms of neuralgia are headache, nervousness, paralysis, apoplexy and locomotor ataxia. Some of these were considered incurable until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were discovered. To-day thousands testify to having been cured of such diseases by these pills.

Doctors frequently prescribe them and all druggists sell them.

Conclusion.—Something a woman can reach without using reason or judgment.

Legislation Relative to Patents for Inventors.

Bills are pending in congress as follows: To appoint commissioners to revise the statutes relating to patents; to regulate the registration of attorneys; to relieve medical and dental practitioners from unjust burdens imposed by owners of patents; to amend the law relating to patents, trademarks and copyrights; to increase the penalty for using a patented invention without license; for the relief of the Berdan Fire Arms Company and the widow of General Berdan; for revising and perfecting the classification of letters patent; for the relief of the heirs of D. H. Campbell, inventor of a machine for sewing leather with waxed thread; to create state trademarks for the protection of foreign and interstate commerce; to extend a patent for insulating submarine cables; to reduce the time for making application for a patent to six months after the invention is in public use, or on sale; to increase the appeals fees, also numbers of bills for extending the terms of particular patents.

Useful information for inventors about securing, valuing and selling patents sent free to any address. THOMAS G. ORWIG & CO., Patent Attorneys, Des Moines, Iowa, June 15, 1898.

Don't try to fence in a low-legged man—he always has an open gap in his own.

Patent Office Exhibit.

The Patent Office exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi exposition forms a most beautiful and instructive collection of models. Inventors desiring free information as to the law and practice of patents should address Stue & Co. Attorneys at Law and Patent Experts, Bee Building, Omaha, Neb.

Don't hit a man when he's down—prefer to throw rocks at him when he is up a tree.

Educate Your Horses With Cascares.

Indifference—A man's regard for tomorrow's breakfast just after eating today's dinner.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask you Grocer to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

THE ILLS OF WOMEN

And How Mrs. Pinkham Helps Overcome Them.

Mrs. MARY BOLLINGER, 1101 Marianna St., Chicago, Ill., to Mrs. Pinkham: "I have been troubled for the past two years with falling of the womb, leucorrhoea, pains over my body, sick headaches, backache, nervousness and weakness. I tried doctors and various remedies without relief. After taking two bottles of your Vegetable Compound, the relief I obtained was truly wonderful. I have now taken several more bottles of your famous medicine, and can say that I am entirely cured."

Mrs. HENRY DORN, No. 806 Findlay St., Cincinnati, Ohio, to Mrs. Pinkham: "For a long time I suffered with chronic inflammation of the womb, pain in abdomen and bearing-down feeling. I have now taken several more bottles of your famous medicine, and can say that I am entirely cured."

Mrs. MARY BOLLINGER, 1101 Marianna St., Chicago, Ill., to Mrs. Pinkham: "I have been troubled for the past two years with falling of the womb, leucorrhoea, pains over my body, sick headaches, backache, nervousness and weakness. I