MEDICAL EXAMINER

Of the U. S. Treasury Recommends Peruna.

Dr. Llewellyn Jordan.

Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Examiner of U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Peruna:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering. Fellow sufferers, Peruna will cure you."

Catarrh is a systemic disease curable only by systematic treatment. A remedy that cures catarrh must aim directly at the depressed nerve centers. This is what Peruna does. Peruna immediately invigorates the nerve-centers which give vitality to the mucous membranes. Then catarrh disappears. Then catarrh is permanently cured.

Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Peruna is not a guess nor an experiment—it is an absolute scientific certainty. Peruna has no substitutes—no rivals. Insist upon having Peruna.

A free book written by Dr. Hartman, on the subject of catarrh in its different phases and stages, will be sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

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A woman is never satisfied so long as there is anything she can't get.

Dr. Bull's
Cures all Throat and Lung Affections.
COUGH SYRUP
Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.
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Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism. 15 & 25 cts.

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In Pullman's finest Compartment Drawing Room, Library, Observation and Dining Cars—all Vestibuled—with the celebrated
OPEN TOP CAR "CHILLILILI"
for Observation in the Mountains and Canyons and Dining Car in the Tropics.
A delightful trip of 38 days with Three Circle Tours in the Tropics of the South of Mexico and a visit to the Ruined Cities.
All exclusive features of these itineraries of leisurely travel and long stops—The Special Train starts Tuesday, January 22, from Chicago.
TOUR OF PUERTO RICO.
Special Pullman Cars leave Chicago Thursday, January 17, and Thursday, February 14, at 9:30 a. m., connecting with the splendid new steamships Ponce and San Juan sailing from New York the second day following. Individual Tickets sold for other sailing dates, alternate Saturdays.
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These select limited parties will be under the special escort and management of The American Tourist Association. Rene Campbell, General Manager, 1422 Marquette Building, Chicago.
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FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Fields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Smut of Oats and Wheat.

Press bulletin 64 of the Kansas Experiment station has the following to say on the smut of oats and wheat:

Smut of Oats.—The spores gain an entrance during the germination of the seed. If the spores sticking to the surface of the grain can be killed the disease can be almost wholly prevented. To kill the spores the seed is soaked in hot water or in certain chemicals. The hot-water treatment is the cheapest, but on small quantities it is not so convenient of application as the other method. To apply the hot-water treatment, soak the seed oats in water heated to a temperature of 133 degrees Fahrenheit. The grain, in about half-bushel quantities, is placed in a sack, wire netting cage, or other closed receptacle allowing free access of water, and plunged in the water, which should be in a large tub, kettle or vat. It should be kept in the water, being meantime rotated and plunged, about ten minutes. A thermometer should be at hand constantly, for if the temperature is too high the seed will be injured, and if too low the smut will not be killed. It is a good plan to dip the seed first into water about 110 degrees to 120 degrees Fahrenheit, so that the hotter water will not be so much cooled by the process. After treating the seed is spread out on a floor to dry. The second method for treating oat smut is to soak the seed for twenty-four hours in a solution of flower of sulphur, one and one-half pounds in twenty-five gallons of water. Care should be taken to completely wet all the grains. The solution should be kept in a wooden vessel.

Stinking Smut of Wheat.—Wheat is affected by two smuts. One the stinking smut, or bunt, remains within the grain and is observed only when the covering to the grain is broken, when the interior is found to be a mass of black dust or spores. This can be prevented by the hot-water treatment, as described for oat smut, or it can be treated as follows: Soak the seed in a solution of copper sulphate (blue-stone or blue vitriol) for twelve hours and then for five or ten minutes in a solution of lime. The solution of copper sulphate is made by dissolving one pound of copper sulphate in twenty-four gallons of water. The lime solution is made by slaking one pound of fresh quick lime in ten gallons of water. The copper solution must be kept in a wooden vessel.

Loose Smut of Wheat.—The second kind of smut on wheat is the common, conspicuous sort which makes the whole head a black mass. To prevent this kind of smut, soak seed four hours in cold water, set away in the wet sacks for four hours more and then treat with hot water as described for oat smut, but soak at 132 degrees for only five minutes. The seed is likely to be injured some, so one-half more seed should be used than would otherwise be required.

Horticultural Observations.

The defenders of the Ben Davis apple are finding much comfort in a little incident that occurred at Paris at the close of the fruit exhibit. The American apples were sold at auction, and the man who purchased them resold them at a profit. For one barrel he received $10, and on inquiry it is learned that this barrel of apples consisted of Ben Davis only. They simply out-sold all of their competitors, the said competitors being fruits that at home bring a much higher price than the Ben Davis apple. This is encouraging news to the men who are putting out great orchards of this variety. The well-developed Ben Davis apple, grown in the southern parts of Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, has a beautiful color and good flavor, and is bound to make a place for itself on the French market.

* * *

France, and, in fact, all of the countries of western Europe, offer a great field for the sale of American apples at a high price. The people in those countries raise a great many apples, but they are all of the summer and fall sorts, and are all gone by Christmas. The Europeans seem to have failed to comprehend the possibility in the raising of long-keeping varieties. As a consequence, the few apples that find their way to the French market in late winter sell for an exorbitant price. Last March, Mr. Dunlap tells us, apples sold in Paris at $2.40 each. The French are unable to keep fruit for the reason that they have no cold-storage facilities and know nothing about cold storage. We believe that the near future will see an immense trade in long-keeping varieties of apples. The cost of shipping a barrel of apples from Chicago to Paris is about $2, which includes tariff duties at the French port of entry.

* * *

H. M. Dunlap says that the fruit growers of Illinois should be highly elated at securing premiums from the French judges who awarded them. The French awarding committee is a remarkable institution. It consists of twenty men, with the leading pomologist of France at their head. These men never appear in the exhibition room except with tall hats, dress suits and their badges of office. He thus describes the incident of the awarding to Illinois of "perfect" on one of the exhibits: "The French judged everything in the fruit line on the scale of twenty points, and of course it was difficult to get more than eighteen points for the best displays, as even they could not be generally considered perfect. One day, however, after a new exhibit had been installed, the twenty functionaries appeared. The head of the line reached the table of the Illinois exhibit and the stately procession stopped. The head seemed to be immensely pleased at the beautiful show made by the Illinois fruit, and exclaimed, "Ah, messieurs, tres jolie, tres bien, tres bien. Vingt." And the nineteen other men answered in chorus, "Oui, oui." Which, being interpreted, means, "Ah, gentlemen, very pretty, very good, very good. Twenty." And the others answered "Yes, yes." It is evident that the fine coloring in the American apples made an impression.

Borers in Trees.

There are many orchards in Oklahoma that have suffered a heavy and unnecessary loss during the last summer from the attacks of borers. Many farmers do not notice that there is anything wrong with the trees until the leaves turn yellow and begin to fall in midsummer. After this stage has been reached there is little hope for the tree and it dies before frost. A glance at the tree will be sufficient to see that the bark on the trunk is dead and black in irregular spots and lines. Just beneath the dead bark is the borer's burrow filled with worm dust. The borer is too familiar to require description. He works up and down the side of the tree and finally burrows to the center. When two or three borers get into the same tree the trunk is girdled and the tree killed. In many cases the borer works on only one side of the tree.

If a large spot of bark is killed, the bark and woods begin to rot and are soon filled with a mushroom growth. This mushroom breaks through the bark of the tree and develops the fruiting portion on the outside of the trunk. The fruiting part is white and resembles that which is seen on rotten logs. If the tree dies the rot is then supposed to be the cause of its death. The rot may hasten the death of the tree, but a tree that is sound and free from blemishes is very seldom if ever attacked by this rot.

The best thing to do is to keep the tree free from borers and other injuries. The land should be kept free from grass and weeds and well cultivated. Good, clean cultivation is worth more than all the washes and dressings that can be applied to prevent borers.

Improvement of American Wheat.

In 1894 the division of vegetable physiology and pathology of the United States department of agriculture began experiments on an extensive scale to test the comparative rust resistance of different varieties of cereals, especially wheat. This work was carried on for three seasons, and during that time it became apparent that constant rust resistance is not to be obtained among the ordinary bread wheats known at present, though on an average a few such varieties are fairly resistant during a long period of years. By the results obtained it was rendered highly probable that this quality must be bred into a variety either by rigid selection of the most resistant individuals of that variety or by crossing with resistant varieties of other wheat groups and selecting from the resultant progeny such types as combine in the highest degree the usual qualities of the bread-wheat group with that of rust resistance.

It was also found that in regard to other qualities than rust resistance, it is not possible to obtain varieties which even approximate perfection, and it is rare that many desirable qualities are found in the same variety.

It was, therefore, determined to study thoroughly wheat varieties themselves in all relations and investigate all associated problems, such as drought resistance, early maturity, yielding power, and other matters of great economic interest.

Cost of Raising Corn and Wheat.

Repeated investigations into the cost of raising corn and wheat have shown that about $10 for wheat and $11 for corn per acre are about as low as they can be produced. Investigations by the Wisconsin commissioner of agriculture resulted in a report from which we make the following excerpt:

"The returns from 410 of the most successful and prosperous farmers in the state showed that the annual investment—that is, the expense of labor, seed, taxes, depreciation of land, machinery and horses used, feed and incidental outlays—amounted to $6.12 per acre for one crop of wheat and $7.91 per acre for one crop of corn. To the average yield the past six years this is equivalent to about 35 cents per bushel for wheat and 16 cents per bushel for corn. If to this is added interest at 6 per cent on the value per acre of the machinery and horses used, the annual investment and the value of the land as estimated or given by the farmers the expenses for wheat would be increased from $6.12 to $9.45 per acre, or from 35 to 54 cents per bushel, and for corn from $7.91 to $11.36 per acre, or from 16 to 27 cents per bushel."

Pekin Ducks.

This breed of ducks was imported into this country from China in 1873.

Imperial Pekin Duck.

They are a great acquisition to our water fowls, being hardy, easily reared, excellent table fowls, good layers, while their yield of feathers is nearly as great as of any ordinary goose. They are creamy white in plumage, with a medium-sized deep yellow bill, and legs of a reddish orange color. They are large in size, and their fluffy feathers make them look still larger. While swimming no other duck shows so much body above the water as the Pekin. The eggs hatch well, the ducklings are easily raised and mature rapidly. They are excellent foragers, and can be easily raised where there is only sufficient water for them to drink.

Irrigation of Tea.

An investigation recently inaugurated by the United States Department of Agriculture promises if successful to promote the growing of tea. This is the irrigation of tea at Pinehurst, the home of Dr. C. U. Shepard, near Summerville, S. C. The labors of this gentleman have already produced interesting results. He has about fifty acres planted to tea, which will when in full bearing produce each year about 10,000 pounds. Last year it produced about one-third of this amount. His investigations have been continued long enough to make it manifest that in any part of the South where the temperature does not usually fall below 25° F., and never falls below zero, tea can be successfully grown, but that in order to make it a complete success in all cases irrigation is necessary. The great obstacle in the way of making this industry a commercial success is the cost of production, and the readiest means of reducing this cost is to increase the yield per acre. If more pounds per acre can be grown, it means a less cost per pound for fertilizers and for cultivation. Picking will also be made cheaper because less ground will have to be traversed.

The need of irrigation to stimulate the growth of foliage is shown by a comparison of the rainfall at Summerville with that of other tea-growing districts. This is given in Dr. Shepard's report and shows that the precipitation during the tea-growing season at that point is only about one-half to one-quarter of that of the tea-growing districts of India and China. Summerville is within twenty miles of Charleston, S. C. The rainfall at Charleston from May to September is only 31.3 inches, while the rainfall of the tea-growing districts of India and China for the same period varies from 60 to 111 inches. Through the co-operation of Dr. Shepard and Elwood Mead, the irrigation expert of the Office of Experiment Stations, plans have been made for the construction of a storage reservoir sufficient to hold water enough for a season's irrigation of one of the tea gardens. This reservoir will be filled from a well dug to a depth of twenty feet and supplied by the underflow of a neighboring stream. The tea garden to be irrigated is planted in rows five feet apart. These rows have a fall of four inches in one hundred feet, which gives ample fall for distributing water and for underdrainage should this prove necessary. In order to test the relative merits of surface and sub-irrigation, about one-half of this plat will be watered by means of tile placed one foot beneath the surface and laid down between the rows. The distance between these tiles will therefore be five feet, and the water will have to percolate laterally two and one-half feet to moisten the ground around the plants. Another portion of the garden will be irrigated by surface furrows run on each side and one foot from the plants. In order to test the difference between the growth and productiveness of the irrigated and non-irrigated portions a small part of this garden will be left unwatered.

An interesting feature connected with this extension of irrigation is the fact that a part of the farm on which tea is being grown was formerly devoted to the production of indigo and was irrigated. The production of this crop finally became unprofitable and was abandoned, but the remains of the ditches can yet be seen.

It will probably require several years to fully determine the extent to which this form of agriculture can be extended in the south. Even without the aid of irrigation tea has been grown with profit, but if, as is believed, a material increase can be made in the yield through the addition of this stimulus, and improvement in the quality of the product as well, there is little reason to doubt that the time is near at hand when this country will have made another significant addition to its capacity to be entirely self-sustaining.

Horses in the North Central Division.

The census report of domestic animals, just published, credits Illinois with 238,650 horses, of which 233,807 are animals two years old and over. Of the remainder 2,237 are colts of one year and under two years. It is incredible that the supply of colts under one year is only 2,606, but it serves to emphasize the predictions of the Farmers' Review relative to a horse famine one of these days. Indiana has a still smaller stock, according to this report, the number of horses over two years of age being 124,072, the number of colts one year and under two, 1,448, and of colts under one year, 1,737. The Missouri horse statistics are not much better, viz.: Horses two years old and over, 124,952; colts one and under two years, 1,064; colts under one year, 1,247. Michigan's supply of two-year-old horses is given as 100,410; of colts one and under two years, 823; of colts under one year, 872. Ohio has 185,683 two-year-olds, 1,502 one year old and over, 1,811 under one year. Wisconsin 83,446 two-year-olds, 879 colts one year and under two years, and 874 under one year. Iowa has 147,275 horses two years old and over, 2,667 one year and under two, and 3,362 colts under one year, a larger number of young colts than is credited to any other state. Kansas is reported as having 81,687 horses two years old and over, 1,182 one year old and under two, and 1,778 under one year. Kentucky, so famed for its horses is allowed 43,757 horses two years old and over, 585 colts one year and under two, and 550 colts under one year. Minnesota is said to possess almost twice as many horses as Kentucky, or 82,994 horses two years old and over, 976 colts one year and under two, and 1,093 colts under one year.

Of Interest to Horsemen.

A southern exchange reports that the British government has apparently reconsidered its decision not to purchase any more mules in this country. The New Orleans purchasing office was reopened a few days ago and a contract let for the purchase of 1,500 mules, the order being apportioned among the stations at St. Louis, Kansas City and Bonham. It is supposed that the purchase of mules in the United States will continue indefinitely until the transportation department of the British army is fully equipped, not only in South Africa, but in all of the colonies.

* * *

"Zebroids"—that is to say, a hybrid between the zebra and horse—are the subject of a report by the United States minister to Brazil, says a press report. These animals are already in use on a small scale in the Transvaal, and they are suitable for Africa, because the tsetse fly does not injure them. They have been tried successfully in Brazil, and are found very strong, lively and docile. The hybrids take after the female horse, and are black, brown, grey, etc., in color. The best horses for strong hybrids are the Clydesdale, Suffolks and "Percherons" of France. Arab horses give excellent zebroids, very swift and active.

* * *

It was generally thought that English jockeys could give pointers to all the world in the matter of horse racing. But Tod Sloan went over and showed them a new style, by means of which he beat the best jockeys in England. He sat much further forward than the English riders, and it has been found by actual test that a rider so perched, besides being easier on the horse's wind, enables the horse to make from four to seven inches longer stride than if he rode in the good old English style. The result of this is that Yankee jockeys have had a great run of engagements and the English are training their younger jockeys to ride American fashion.

* * *

English exchanges announce that the Argentine republic has recently been buying British horses. Clydesdales appear to be favorites in these importations, and it is thought the introduction of that breed will have a very beneficial effect. Its great activity, excellent bone, feet and pasterns are merits which will be valuable attributes when transmitted to their progeny, while the increased weight and susbtance that they will also impart are bound to be such as, crossed how they be, will result in the production of a far more useful and valuable horse for export than those which are at present being exported from that republic, whose failing is to a large extent want of substance, weight and bone.

Cloak and coat collars are very much trimmed on the inside, with shirred black liberty silks. The shirrings have tucks so as to give them a full and becoming surface and increase the collar warmth.

The Lady Lieutenant Has Quit.

The only woman with the rank of lieutenant in the army has resigned. Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, daughter of Simon Newcomb McGee, the astronomer, was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United army in August, 1898, to aid in the selection and equipment of a corps of army nurses for field and hospital work. The appointment carried with it the rank of first lieutenant and the right to wear the shoulder straps and uniform of an officer of that grade, a right for which she did not avail herself. The work for which she was appointed having now been fairly organized, Dr. McGee has resigned, and no successor will be named.

Carrying Away the Monument.

The Washington monument is said to be slowly but surely disappearing. Vandals are carrying it away in their pockets. The interior is constantly being defaced. In many places the inscriptions on stones contributed by the various states of the union, as well as those sent by organizations, have been greatly injured. From the appearance of some of the marble it has been attacked with inron instruments. Letters have been broken off the tablets. While the great bulk of the damage is doubtless done by relic hunters, some of the highly polished stones have been injured simply for the sake of defacing them.

The average man thinks other people need church more than he does.

A VETERAN SPEAKS.

The Honorable Moses B. Crane of Tacoma, Wash., Tells How Old Soldiers May Help Themselves.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 5, 1901.—(Special.)—"I used to have Heart Disease, but thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills I now have Heart's Ease.

"Five years ago I was a continual sufferer of Heart Disease. Exposure during the war, and a tendency to grow over fleshy, had greatly aggravated this dread disease. I often had to sit up half the night. I had it so bad when I would lie down, Life looked pretty blue to me, as I thought there was no relief, until one day I read an advertisement of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I bought a box that same day, and it was the best day's work I ever did. Before I had used all the first box I could eat and sleep better than I had done for many years, and after three months' faithful treatment, my health was completely restored. I am an old man now, but my step is as elastic and my brain as clear as when I was thirty years of age."

These are the words of the Hon. Moses B. Crane, secretary of Odin Lodge, No. 123, I. O. O. F. of this city. The Hon. Mr. Crane is also Senior Vice-Commander of G. A. R. Post No. 5, Tacoma.

Those who know Mr. Crane have the fullest confidence in his honesty and truthfulness, and know that he would not give this unsolicited testimonial unless he had actually experienced the relief which he indicates in his letter. Dodd's Kidney Pills are having a wonderful sale among Mr. Crane's friends—and their name is legion—in this part of the country. There does not seem to be a single case of Heart Disease, Kidney or Bladder Weakness, or Rheumatism, that Dodd's Kidney Pills do not permanently cure.

After nine days of wonder the puppy gets his eyes opened.

For starching fine linen use Magnetic Starch.

Many a man starts out to gather wool and gets fleeced himself.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not spot, streak or give your goods an unevenly dyed appearance.

The job of police court judge is certainly a trying situation.

Try Magnetic Starch—it will last longer than any other.

Budapest's Up-to-Date Service.

A new telephone service has been established at Budapest, the object of the scheme being to supply subscribers with reports of all the important occurrences which are ordinarily chronicled in the daily papers. The service has a main line 168 miles in length, and it is connected with private houses and various public resorts. Between 7:30 a. m. and 9:30 p. m. twenty-eight editions of news are spoken into the transmitter by ten leather-lunged individuals, who work in shifts of two.

When Kruger Was There Before.

The voyage of President Kruger has led some English journalist to drag out an old story of Oom Paul's first visit to Europe. The passengers on the liner from Cape Town note. his absence from dinner, and found him eating biltong and biscuits on deck. In reply to queries, he said: "I have no money to fool away on expensive eating, like you Englishmen." But when he learned that his passage money included meals he made up for lost time.

An old toper says he envies acorns because they always remain in their cups until they drop.

We pay $18 a Week and expenses to men willing to introduce our Poultry Compound. JAYBIRD MFG. CO., Dept. D, Fairmount, Kansas.

A set of false teeth is an emblem of time.

The beneficial results of Garfield Tea upon the system are apparent after a few days' use: THE COMPLEXION IS CLEARED FOR THE BLOOD HAS BEEN PURIFIED.

The man who possesses a million is a capital fellow.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Every little vice is the subject of a lot of advice.

The favorite for restoring life and color to the hair is PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Many a married man who isn't exactly smart is shrewd.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

The baker may not want for bread, but he has his hour of knead.

$148 will buy new Upright piano on easy payments. Write for catalogues. Schmoller & Mueller, 1313 Farnam street, Omaha.

Love doesn't laugh at the minister, and he is love's locksmith.

Throw physic to the dogs—if you don't want the dogs—but if you want good digestion chew Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

A schoolboy says there are too many switches on the road to knowledge.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When a tricky jockey holds the reins the race isn't always to the swift.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—WM. O. EMERLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Some men are so very good that it is a question what they are good for.

Magnetic Starch is the very best laundry starch in the world.

When it comes to word painting the sign painter is at the top of the ladder.

What Do the Children Drink?
Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

Iowa's Oldest Voter.

In a newspaper hunt for the oldest voter in Iowa, William Zimmer, of Clinton, has been found, who says his first vote was cast for James Monroe in 1820. He was then living in New York state, and had just passed his 21st year, which would make him now above 100 years of age. The rest of the country is challenged to produce a voter who can beat this record.

More Mexican Explorations.

Professor Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, with a photographer and guide, has gone on another visit of investigation among the unknown tribes of Mexico. He will be absent half a year, and expects to complete with his journey his studies of the South Mexican Indians.

Novel Use for Bagpipes.

A new use for the bagpipes has been found by a Scottish Highlander, who owns a sheep farm in a mountainous district of California, and is in the habit almost daily of playing his pipes all over the ground. The skirling has had the happy effect of scaring eagles out of the locality, in which birds of prey had formerly done considerable damage by carrying off lambs and had even attacked grown sheep.

Submarine Trip to Europe.

Holland, the submarine boat man, proposes to cross the Atlantic in a new craft which will live under water or travel like an ordinary, respectable steamer, just as the owner desires. He has planned the itinerary and declares there is no more to be feared in making this experiment than when he first took a dive in the original Holand boat. His new invention will go first to the Bermudas, thence to the Azores, Lisbon and Cadiz, Spain. Much of the trip will be made under water, he says.

"I am so Glad you are well, Dear Sister."

This picture tells its own story of sisterly affection. The older girl, just budding into womanhood, has suffered greatly with those irregularities and menstrual difficulties which sap the life of so many young women.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound can always be relied upon to restore health to women who thus suffer. It is a sovereign cure for the worst forms of female complaints,—that bearing-down feeling, weak back, falling and displacement of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries, and all troubles of the uterus or womb. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in the early stage of development and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. It subdues excitability, nervous prostration, and tones up the entire female system.

Could anything prove more clearly the efficiency of Mrs. Pinkham's Medicine than the following strong statement of Grace Stansbury?

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was a sufferer from female weakness for about a year and a half. I have tried doctors and patent medicines, but nothing helped me. I underwent the horrors of local treatment, but received no benefit. My ailment was pronounced ulceration of the womb. I suffered from intense pains in the womb and ovaries, and the backache was dreadful. I had leucorrhœa in its worst form. Finally, I grew so weak I had to keep my bed. The pains were so hard as to almost cause spasms. When I could endure the pains no longer, I was given morphine. My memory grew short and I gave up all hope of getting well. Thus I dragged along. To please my sister I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. Her answer came, but meantime I was taken worse and was under the doctor's care for a while.

GRACE B. STANSBURY

"After reading Mrs. Pinkham's letter, I concluded to try her medicine. After taking two bottles I felt much better; but after using six bottles I was cured. All of my friends think my cure almost miraculous. I thank you very much for your timely advice and wish you prosperity in your noble work, for surely it is a blessing to broken-down women. I have full and complete faith in the Lydia E. Pinkham Vegetable Compound."—GRACE B. STANSBURY, Herington, Kansas.

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

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FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS
"New Rival," "Leader," and "Repeater"
Insist upon having them, take no others and you will get the best shells that money can buy.
ALL DEALERS KEEP THEM.

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well laundered is a thing of beauty, but you cannot do good laundry work with inferior starches.
MAGNETIC STARCH
is prepared especially for use in the Home and to enable the housekeeper to get up the linen equally as well as the best steam laundries. Try a package. All grocers sell it at 10c.

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Bilious--Got a Cold?

You're bilious, got a cold, you have a throbbing sensation in your head, a bad taste in your mouth, your eyes burn, your skin is yellow with dark rings under your eyes, your lips are parched and you feel ugly and mean, as if you wanted to kick a lame infant or kill a canary bird. Your system is full of bile not properly passed off, and what you need is a cleaning up inside. Don't continue being a bilious nuisance to yourself and those who love you, but send out at once for a box of CASCARETS and work off the cold while you sleep.

Be sure you get CASCARETS! Don't let them sell you a false substitute.

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"I have used your valuable CASCARETS and find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to every one. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family."
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A movement is on foot in New York

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THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

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GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel trouble, the worst constipation, biliousness, headaches, indigestion, which, as you know, from your own experience, lead to all manner of miseries. We guarantee that one CASCARET taken now will do you good. Why not begin to-day? Why not get a 10c. box now? Why not get a 25c. box to-day? Why not get a 50c. box to-day? Why not get a CASCARET to-day, under our guarantee to cure or money refunded?

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Four years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is every one knows it is a very greater than any other medicine in the world. Why? Because it does what it claims to do. Why? Because it is a gentle laxative. Why? Because it is a vegetable compound. Why? Because it is composed of the purest and most efficacious ingredients. Why? Because it is the best. Why? Because it is the best. Why? Because it is the best