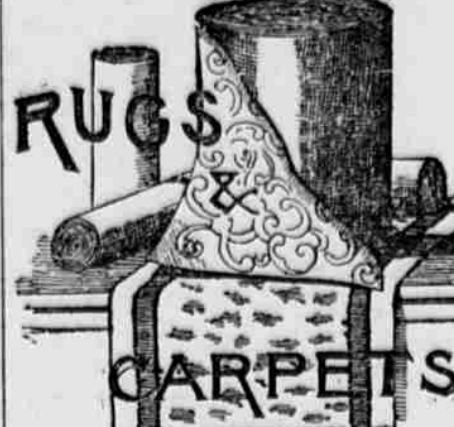


ALL ROADS LEAD TO PEOPLE'S FURNITURE & CARPET CO.

The road to economy is the main avenue. It's always brilliantly illuminated with glaring bargains, astonishing values and unequalled prices. On it you'll always find the knowing shoppers—the thrifty housewives wending their way to the People's, NOTICE TO PROSPECTIVE FURNITURE AND CARPET BUYERS!! Be sure and take this route. It's by far the best. It's money saved and money saved is money earned.



Astonishing Reductions in Our Carpet Department.

- 1.25 Velvet Carpets—reduced to 95c
- 50c Brussels Carpets—reduced to 69c
- 60c Brussels Carpets—reduced to 59c
- 60c Ingrain Carpets—reduced to 45c
- 30c Ingrain Carpets—reduced to 25c
- 40c Straw Matting—reduced to 19c
- 60c Straw Matting—reduced to 20c
- Rag Carpet Remnants—worth 50c—24c
- Hassocks—worth \$1.00—48c
- Fur Rugs—lined—extra large size—worth \$6.50—2.50
- Sakal Rugs—worth \$15.00—8.90
- Sakal Rugs—Oriental effects—worth \$1.50—1.75
- Chenille Rugs—worth 50c—19c
- Ingrain Art Squares—1 2x3—worth \$7.00—3.25
- Smyrna Rugs—large size—slightly soiled—worth \$5.00—1.98
- Hemp Carpet—very durable—worth 50c—18c
- Brussels Carpets—beautiful patterns—worth \$1.00—57c
- Velvet Carpets—high grade—worth \$1.40—84c
- Moquette Carpet—high grade—worth \$1.50—98c
- Stair Carpet—extra heavy—worth 40c—18c
- 2.50 yards Matting—worth 40c—19c
- Body Brussels Remnants—worth \$1.25—69c
- 1.50 yards Linoleum—worth 1.00—45c

GROCKERY, GLASSWARE AND LAMP BARGAINS

- 55-piece Dinner Set—worth \$9.50—5 85
- 6-piece Decorated Toilet Set—worth \$5—2 45
- Bowl and Pitchers—worth \$1.25—this week 59c
- 10-piece Toilet Set—worth \$7.50—this week 3 25
- Fine Decorated Hall Lamps—worth \$2, \$3 and \$5—this week 1 25 up
- Beautiful Decorated Library Lamps—worth \$9.50, for 4 95
- Beautiful Decorated Cupboards—worth \$5—this week 9c
- Handsome Solid Brass Banquet Lamps, with decorated globe—worth \$7.50—this week 2 95
- Lemonade Sets, with 4 glasses, pitcher and tray complete—worth \$2.50—this week 98c

Draperies

- Choice patterns and colorings—wonderfully low prices
- Brussels Net Lace Curtains—worth \$10.00—this week 5 50
- Irish Point Lace Curtains—worth \$5—this week 2 65
- Nottingham Lace Curtains—worth \$1.25—this week 59c
- Tapstry Curtains—very pretty—worth \$1.50—this week 2 45
- Chenille Portieres—worth \$6.00—this week 2 85
- Rope Portieres—worth \$5.50—this week 3 25
- Bamboo and Bead Portieres—worth \$4.00—this week 1 75

Furniture—This list will give you an idea of how well you can do

- Center Table—solid oak—finished—worth \$12—1 25
- China Closet—piano polished oak—worth \$22.50—12 50
- Wardrobe—worth \$14.00—6 90
- Solid Oak Sideboard—worth \$15.00—9 75
- Chiffonier—solid oak—drawers—worth \$12.00—6 45
- Ladies' Desk—mahogany finish—worth \$12.00—6 90
- Hair Mattresses—worth \$12.00—9 75
- Antique Cane Seat Chairs—worth \$12.25—7 4c
- Extension Table—highly polished—worth \$9.50—5 75
- Child's Folding Bed—worth \$10.00—5 25
- Piano Stools—worth \$3.50—1 48
- Hall Table—very pretty—worth \$11.50—6 75
- Music Cabinet—polished oak—worth \$10.00—5 50
- Go Cart—worth \$2.50—3 25
- Hall Seater—worth \$7.50—4 50
- Mirrors—worth 90c—48c
- Iron Beds—worth \$4.50—4 90
- Morris Reclining Chair—brass—some cushions—worth \$20.00—10 50
- Leather Couch—very elegant—worth \$30.00—35 00
- Bed Lounge—big value—worth \$14.50—9 50
- Couch—elegantly tufted velvet—worth \$17.50—9 25
- Dressing Table—mahogany—worth \$5.00—17 50
- Divans—mahogany frames—worth \$12.00—9 50
- Book Case and Writing Desk combined, solid oak, French—worth \$15.00—14 75
- Book case—hand polished—worth \$7.50—9 50
- Old Parlor Chair—worth \$7.50—3 75

Hotels, Restaurants and Boarding Houses Attention

- Rogers' Tea Spoons—worth \$1.50—this week, set 98c
- Rogers' Table Spoons—worth \$2.50—this week, set 1 95
- Rogers' 1847, set of 6 knives and 6 forks—this week, set worth \$6.00—3 45
- 1-piece set Silver Tea Set, large brass knobs, heavily plated—worth \$10.00—this week 4 95

Picture and Frames

We manufacture all our own frames. This week we offer 1,600 beautiful subjects in pictures, in white and gold frames, worth and sold anywhere in Omaha for \$1.50—this week to close—

- 39 cents

Tempting Values in Parlor Furniture

- Parlor Suite, 3 pieces, like cut, silk tapestry covering—worth \$28.00—this week 24 50
- Parlor Suite, 6 pieces, covered in silk brocade—worth \$40.00—this week 28 00
- Parlor Suite, 3 pieces, covered in very artistic, worth \$20.00—this week 19 50
- Parlor Suite, 3 pieces, carved frames, worth \$20.00—this week 35 00
- Parlor Suite, covered Turkish design, worth \$20.00—this week 42 50

Money Savers

- Roll top Office Desk—worth \$17.50—this week 9 50
- Lace Curtain Stretcher—worth \$3.50—this week 1 75
- Steel Range ("Star" Base)—worth \$5—this week 48c
- Sham Holders—worth \$1.00—this week 48c
- Ice Cream Freezer—worth \$3.50—this week 24 50
- Hat Racks—worth \$2.50—this week 1 90



QUICK MEAL GASOLINE & GAS STOVES

We are sole agents. Each Quick Meal that goes out of our store is accompanied with our written guarantee. Whatever else you do, don't buy a trashy, irresponsible gas stove. Ours are right—no purchase—no disappointment—no loss to the purchaser. Quick Meal Gasoline Stove on sale this week at 3 25



We are sole agents. Mothers, read this. A Heywood Baby Carriage for sale on this week for 8 25. He stepped toward us as we came in and shook hands with me upon my presentation. He asked me to take a seat on a sofa, and sat down beside me. He chatted for some time with me as to my trip, and said he was glad to have an American journalist come to Peru, as he felt that his country was not properly known in North America. During the conversation, in which Secretary Neal acted as interpreter, his excellency referred to the wonderful mineral and agricultural possibilities of Peru. He said that his mineral regions had not been carefully prospected, that its surface was hardly scratched and that if it had the proper amount of capital and the right sort of immigration it would be one of the richest countries of the continent. Upon my asking his excellency how he regarded the introduction of American money, he replied that Peru would be glad to welcome any Americans that might come, and that there were many safe investments here which would yield a profitable return. He was anxious, he said, to see an increased trade between the sister republics of the United States and Peru, and hoped that one of the transisthmian canals would be pushed to its completion with that end in view.



We are sole agents. Leonard's Cleanable Refrigerator, the finest made. No sour, musty, 19th century odor. Every one guaranteed not to sweat or mix flavors, and is a positive ice saver. Will pay for itself in one season. \$12.50 refrigerator on sale this week—\$6.75.

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Our Easy Terms—

- On a bill of \$10.00—\$1.00 per month
- On a bill of \$20.00—\$1.25 per week or \$5.00 per month
- On a bill of \$30.00—\$1.50 per week or \$6.00 per month
- On a bill of \$50.00—\$2.00 per week or \$8.00 per month
- On a bill of \$75.00—\$2.25 per week or \$9.00 per month
- On a bill of \$100.00—\$2.50 per week or \$10.00 per month
- On a bill of \$200.00—\$4.00 per week or \$15.00 per month

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FIGHTING RULER OF PERU

A Chat with Pres. Pirola About His Country and the Monroe Doctrine.

FOUGHT HIS WAY TO THE PRESIDENCY

Stories About His Romantic and Adventurous Career—How the Chilians Loot the Country.

(Copyright, 1888, by Frank Carpenter.)

LIMA, Peru, April 28.—(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)—It was in company with Mr. Richard B. Neal, the secretary of our legation at Lima, that I called upon the president this afternoon. His excellency had appointed 2 p. m. for the audience, and at that hour we entered the vast, white-washed building which forms the residence and government offices of this low, one-story building which forms the residence of the president. The president, a man of about 50 years of age, with a high forehead, and a pair of eyes that seemed to look straight into the soul, was seated in a room that was filled with the busts of the great men of Peru. He was dressed in a black broadcloth suit, with a white shirt and a black necktie. He stepped toward us as we came in and shook hands with me upon my presentation. He asked me to take a seat on a sofa, and sat down beside me. He chatted for some time with me as to my trip, and said he was glad to have an American journalist come to Peru, as he felt that his country was not properly known in North America. During the conversation, in which Secretary Neal acted as interpreter, his excellency referred to the wonderful mineral and agricultural possibilities of Peru. He said that his mineral regions had not been carefully prospected, that its surface was hardly scratched and that if it had the proper amount of capital and the right sort of immigration it would be one of the richest countries of the continent. Upon my asking his excellency how he regarded the introduction of American money, he replied that Peru would be glad to welcome any Americans that might come, and that there were many safe investments here which would yield a profitable return. He was anxious, he said, to see an increased trade between the sister republics of the United States and Peru, and hoped that one of the transisthmian canals would be pushed to its completion with that end in view.

bearing makes him look taller. He was dressed in a black broadcloth suit, with a white shirt and a black necktie. He stepped toward us as we came in and shook hands with me upon my presentation. He asked me to take a seat on a sofa, and sat down beside me. He chatted for some time with me as to my trip, and said he was glad to have an American journalist come to Peru, as he felt that his country was not properly known in North America. During the conversation, in which Secretary Neal acted as interpreter, his excellency referred to the wonderful mineral and agricultural possibilities of Peru. He said that his mineral regions had not been carefully prospected, that its surface was hardly scratched and that if it had the proper amount of capital and the right sort of immigration it would be one of the richest countries of the continent. Upon my asking his excellency how he regarded the introduction of American money, he replied that Peru would be glad to welcome any Americans that might come, and that there were many safe investments here which would yield a profitable return. He was anxious, he said, to see an increased trade between the sister republics of the United States and Peru, and hoped that one of the transisthmian canals would be pushed to its completion with that end in view.

The Monroe Doctrine.

During the audience I told his excellency of a chat I had had with President McKinley just before leaving Washington, in which our president stated his anxiety that the two continents should have better trade relations, and that the business between them should be greatly increased. In his talk with me President McKinley stated his position on this matter in strong terms, saying that the foundation for all such relations was peace and friendship, and that I might state his hope that peace would continue, for without this business could not be greatly increased. President Pirola heartily assented to this. He said he was able to state that Peru was in a safe and settled condition, and that he thought it would continue so. He referred to the Monroe doctrine, with which he said he was in thorough accord, saying that the republics of this continent should defend one another against the protection of their rights as free governments. At this point the new minister from Bolivia, whose reception had been fixed to follow mine, was announced, and our very pleasant talk was brought to a close.

Ups and Downs of a President.

The statesman of South America has much more eventful lives than politicians of the United States. President Pirola's career has been one of romantic ups and downs. He is the son of a famous scientist and litterateur, his father having been president of a university and a co-worker with Humboldt. Sir Humphrey Davy and Dr. Von Tschudi, the noted Austrian philosopher and traveler. President Pirola was educated in Europe, and while a student in Paris he married the daughter of the Emperor Turbide of Mexico. He began his life's work as an editor here in Lima, but the president he supported was ousted and a revolution under General Pardo and Pirola was banished. Then there was another revolution with President Balta at its head and Pirola came back to Lima as secretary of the treasury. He was secretary at the time that Melgarejo, the American, inaugurated a great system of railroads and public improvements, and together they made the money flow faster than the river Rimac, in trying to develop Peru. Ex-President Pardo now again appeared with another army and drove Balta and Pirola out. This was just twenty years ago. Several years later came the war with Chile, and Pirola was called back as one of the commanders of the Peruvian troops. His army was defeated, and it was charged at the time that he had sold out to the Chileans. In the meantime President Pardo had

led the country and Pirola became dictator. The people had refused to recognize him, as they knew he would not consent to give up the rich nitrate fields, which were the real cause of the war. They then put up one of their own tools as president and Pirola was banished a third time. He fled to France and did not return until General Caceres was president in 1886. Caceres, I am told, a highway robber of the first magnitude. His wife, who was originally a rabeona, a woman following the army, was with him in his speculations, and concessions and privileges were sold by them, the funds pocketed and the money sent to Paris to be deposited in the name of Caceres. One day a French lady friend called upon him. She was admitted. She changed clothes with Pirola in his cell, and when the guards came in later on they found that Pirola had passed out in her clothes and that all that was left of him were his brown whiskers lying on the floor, which he had dropped when he had cut them off.

Fought His Way to Power.

Pirola fled to the mountains, raised an army and declared war. He fought in the mountains for some time, and months later, in 1895, appeared before Lima with 2,800 men and dared President Caceres to come out and fight him. Caceres had 4,000 soldiers, but he fortified the city and remained inside. One morning at daybreak Pirola broke through the guards, and with his troops, made his way right up to the front of the palace. There was an engagement, and he was driven back a block or so to the square of the Merced church. Here he tore up the pavement and made barricades. He put his cannon in the church towers, and for three days Lima was filled with fighting soldiers. The stores were all closed. The people did not dare to venture out on the streets, and such as showed their faces at the windows were fired at by the Caceres soldiers. Caceres was not at all popular with the people, and many of his officers were shot from the second-story windows by those who sympathized with Pirola. At the end of the third day the foreign legations took the matter in hand, and told Caceres the revolution must stop. Pirola's men said that they would cut the water pipes and fire the town if Caceres did not abdicate, and between the two, Caceres was forced out of office, and a provisional government appointed until an election could be had. At this election Pirola was chosen president by an overwhelming majority. This was about two years ago, and he has still almost two years to serve. When he goes out one of his men will probably take his place, though I am told that Caceres is now in Buenos Ayres plotting how he may again get into power.

Why the Peruvians Are Poor.

Peru is one of the richest countries on the face of the globe, and today the Peruvians are comparatively among the poorest of people. I say comparatively, for they have been so wealthy that they seem to have been brought down to poverty to-day. By the Peruvians I mean the aristocracy and the ruling classes. The people who own Peru are chiefly those of Spanish descent. Some of these are crossed with the Indians, but the chief property holders and the men who have now and have always had the cream of the country are the pure whites. These are very few. Nowhere in the world will you find such a condition as has always existed in this country. There are in Peru about 3,000,000 people, or about as many as in the

Greater New York. Of these 57 per cent are pure Indians and about 23 per cent are of mixed blood, consisting of the whites, the Indians and the negro slaves and the Spaniards and Indians. Not one man in five is pure white, and of these whites there have always been a select few who have practically owned the country.

The story of Peru and its Spanish owners shows how poorly the Spaniards are fitted to govern a people or build up a nation. The story of Caceres is a new one. When Pizarro came here and conquered the Incas he found a high state of civilization. Peru was then supporting a population of from ten to twenty millions. The Andes were cultivated and the farms, the houses of the people then as now worked for their rulers, but the laws were such that every one was well fed and housed, and by a system of public granaries there was no want. There was plenty of gold and silver, but neither metal was used for money. They were used for making ornaments and when the Spaniards invaded them and took away the richest booty that one nation ever got by oppressing another. From one Inca temple Pizarro took 42,000 pounds of gold and \$2,000 pounds of silver. The silver nails in one temple weighed 25,000 ounces. Yet the Spaniards did not know how to use the riches they had gathered for him as a ransom. They collected vast quantities of the precious metals from the cities, temples and palaces in other parts of the country and made Spain rich for a century or more. They enslaved the people and made them work for them, and later on brought Africans and other slaves in to aid them in the mines and on their plantations. They had the richest silver mines known, when silver was at a par with gold, and for centuries fairly rolled in wealth. In addition to this they had the vast labor capital of the Indians.

The civilized Indians of Peru are not accumulators. They do not care for more than the day, and they are willing to work hard for just enough to support themselves and their families. These people, even after slavery had been abolished, were a class of workmen, and had they been handled by the English, or any other Anglo-Saxon combination, Peru would still be the wealthiest country of this hemisphere. Under the Spaniards the area of cultivated land has steadily less, the population has fallen off, and there is not one-third as many people here now as when Pizarro came. The roads, notwithstanding modern inventions, are not as good as they were in the days of Incas, and the condition of the common people is very much worse.

How Chilean Peruvians are Rich.

Still the Chilean Peruvians are until the government has been established. The silver mines of Cerro de Pasco turned out vast sums and the government revenues were so large that there was good picking for every one with any kind of a pull. One of the viceroys of the sixteenth century rode from his palace to the church services at night, and there were jets of solid silver and every hair of the horse's mane and tail was strung with pearls. Later on, to the wealth of the mines was added that of the guano, and Peru got hundreds of millions of dollars and her wealth was being worked when the great nitrate fields were discovered and in 1878 Peru exported \$17,500,000 worth of nitrate, which in the then value of silver was worth nearly twice as much as her exports in 1896. The total government receipts from guano and nitrate for the year were \$17,000,000 and the Chileans, who were poor, cast their covetous eyes upon these riches. They trumped up an excuse for war about their boundary lines and invaded the coun-

try. They had about 25,000 men, and they laid Peru waste, demanding ransom of various sections and destroying everything when it was not granted. At Chimbo, north of here, there was a sugar factory and railroad shops filled with fine machinery imported from the United States. The Chilean general demanded that the owners should pay him \$100,000 in three days. They could not and he blew up the machinery with dynamite, destroying the beautiful house of the hacienda and killed 500 sheep, which his soldiers could not carry off. The Chilean army destroyed the magnificent residences of the summer resorts below Lima. In their fights they gave no quarter, beyonding not only the wounded soldiers, but the defenseless civilians as well. They looted Lima, taking the university for a barracks and destroying the archives. They also sacked the public library, which contained 600 volumes and many valuable manuscripts. They even robbed the zoological garden, sending an elephant to Chile. They cleaned out the palace, and the treasury and collecting millions in the way of customs, getting \$23,000,000 in one year from the source alone. The war ended nearly three years ago and when it was closed by the cession to Chile of the nitrate territory, which she coveted, Peru had been richer by the Chilean soldiers as with a fine tooth comb and nearly everything of value taken away. I understand that the Chileans have now about used up all that they stole and that they are making trouble with the Argentines in the hope of another great haul. Since then Peru has had a number of revolutions such as I have described and between the upper and the nether mill stones of personal politics, the people had little chance to do anything but keep out of the way of the bullets.

President and the Church.

Since Pirola has been president, however, the country has been remarkably quiet and the general belief here is that this will continue. Business is steadily growing better and there are a number of movement on foot for the development of the country. Foreign capital is coming in and the president is doing what he can to encourage it. He is improving Lima, repairing the great cathedral, building a new city postoffice, and, as far as possible, reorganizing the army. The president of a South American republic has far more power in some things than the president of the United States. He practically decides everything, although his cabinet ministers must approve his acts to make them valid. He practically controls Congress, to a large extent, grants the concessions which are given for public and private works, and has much to do with the management of the revenues. This country is, you know, a Catholic country. The pope sends a delegate to the court of Peru and there are more priests here than congressmen. All other religions excepting the Catholic are prohibited by the constitution, though Protestant churches are tolerated in Lima and Callao. There are only 5,000 Protestants in all Peru, and until last fall a marriage to be legitimate had to be celebrated in the Catholic church and according to its ceremonies. The offspring of other marriages were not considered legitimate, and the average Peruvian looked upon the married foreigners here as living outside the marriage relation. It was largely through Pirola that this has been changed, and I am told he would like to restrict the powers of the priests still further, though it seems to me that the money he is spending on the churches shows he is trying to curry favor with the clerical factions.

Congress of Peru.

I paid a visit today to the two houses of congress of Peru. This country has a constitution which is modeled somewhat after ours. The law-making power is composed of a senate and house of deputies. The senators are elected for four years and the

deputies for two. The sessions begin on July 28, which is the anniversary of Peru's independence of Spain, and they last ninety days. The salary of each member of congress is \$15 in silver a day, or about \$7.50 in our money. Deputies must be 25 years of age and have an income of \$500 a year. Senators must be 35 years of age and their incomes must be \$1,000 a year. If the members are, however, professors of science, the question of income is not raised.

Both Houses are on the Plaza of the Inquisition.

Both houses are on the Plaza of the Inquisition, where that terrible court sat in times past. Peru was the center of Catholicism in western South America for more than two centuries, and from the Isthmus of Panama to the Straits of Magellan heretics were brought here to be tried. The most horrible of tortures were used and many were burned at the stake. It is a strange commentary on the changes of the times that the senate of Peru sits today in the very room in which the Inquisition held its sessions, and that speeches in favor of free thought are made in the very hall in which the most terrible bigots of the past were tortured and slaughtered under the name of religion. Even today bigotry is common in the mountain districts, and I am glad that a priest is now in jail here for having caused a witch to be burned at the stake. The old hall of the inquisition where the senate meets has a ceiling of dark wood wonderfully carved. The room is long and narrow and this ceiling is, I judge, about thirty feet above the floor. The front of the senate is being remodelled. An entrance like that of the Parthenon at Athens is being added to it, and it now looks more like a Greek temple than an old Spanish structure. I photographed the front during my stay, but could not get a picture of the hall on account of the height of the ceiling. The secretary of the senate took me through the building and upon my departure offered me a volume as big as a four-departure bible, comprising the last edition of the laws of Peru. It was in Spanish, which I read very poorly, but for politeness sake I took it, though it was decidedly heavy in more senses than one.

TOLD OUT OF COURT.

Testimony of experts in a patent case was commented on judicially in late case as follows: "An experience of fourteen years in patent litigation has convinced me that when an expert undertakes to prove that his adversary's process or machine is a failure he always scores a success. It is much easier to make a machine that will not work than one that will."

In another patent case respecting a method of clarifying water, the same judge says: "If the attempted process of phlogistic filtration has produced turbidity instead of lucidity, the excuse may be found in the fact that a vast mass of 'suspended matter' was introduced directly to the judicial filter bed without the preliminary 'sedimentation' of an oral argument."

Where a witness testified that a tooth crown was made and put in his mouth at a date which made it in anticipation of a patent on such crown, and was still in its place and in use, some criticism was made by the counsel on the other side upon the failure to put the crown itself in evidence, but the court said: "As was suggested at the argument, it is not unfair to assume that the witness may have interposed an objection to having his teeth marked as exhibits in this case, preferring rather that they should remain in his own mouth, so long at least as it continued to be a 'going concern.'"

On a demurrer by a New Jersey clergyman to a complaint for slander, the plaintiff's attorney filed the following brief: "Points for Plaintiff: Having vainly endeavored to comprehend the 'specifications

of grounds of demurrer served in this cause, I conclude that they must have been drawn by the defendant himself, while his mind was burdened with chapter ix of the Book of Revelations. The only thing clear is that the defendant considers he is privileged, when talking to his 'foek,' to slander a public official. The authorities are against him.

"Thou shalt not raise a false report. Ex., 23:1.

"Ye shall not steal, neither deal falsely, neither lie to one another. Lev., 19:11.

"He that speaketh truth sheweth forth righteousness. Prov., 12:17.

"Lying lips are abomination to the Lord; but they that speak truly are his delight. Ib., 22.

"A faithful witness will not lie; but a false witness will utter lies. Ib., 34.

"A righteous man hateth lying. Ib., 15:5.

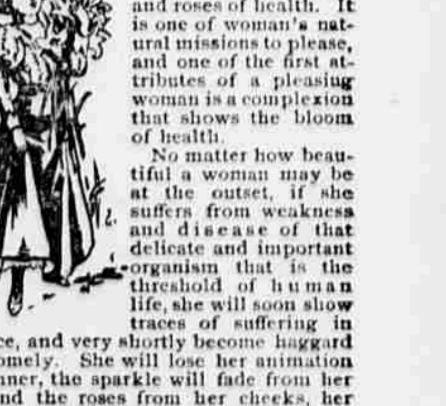
"The tongue of the wise useth knowledge aright, but the mouth of fools poureth out foolishness. Ib., 15:2.

"A poor man is better than a liar. Ib., 19:22.

"Wherefore putting away lying, speak every man truth about his neighbor, for we are members one of another. Ephesians, 4:25.

"Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor. Ex., 20:16."

Mrs. La Gallienne, the wife of the poet, who is now visiting this country, is a native of Denmark and has made for herself an enviable record as a newspaper woman both in London and Copenhagen. Mr. and Mrs. La Gallienne were married about a year ago in France.



It is the primary duty of every woman to wear in every far corner of her life and roses of health. It is one of woman's natural missions to please, and one of the first attributes of a pleasing woman is a complexion that glows with the bloom of health.

No matter how beautiful a woman may be at the start, she will suffer from weakness and disease of the skin if she neglects to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is an important and a beautiful remedy, and one of the first attributes of a pleasing woman is a complexion that glows with the bloom of health.

her face, and very shortly become haggard and homely. She will lose her animation of manner, the sparkle will fade from her eyes, and she will lose her life. It is the form will lose its roundness and her step its springiness. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription imparts strength, health, vigor and vitality to the feminine organism. It allays inflammation, breaks ulceration and tones the nerves. It makes weak women strong in a womanly way and able to bear the burdens of maternity. It banishes the suffering of the period of gestation, and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It restores the lost complexion and imparts strength, vitality and health to the entire system.

"I am very thankful for what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for me," writes Mrs. Rita E. Smith of Wrentham, Mass. "About a month before I was confined I had such pain that I could stand up only a little while at a time. I could not rest at night or at any other time. I could scarcely eat anything. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and after the second dose I felt better. From then until I was confined I carried all the water that was used up a long hill and worked in the garden every day, besides my other work and did not feel at all bad. When the baby was born I had a very easy time. The women said I had an easier time than any one they ever saw. It is the first time. The first is very healthy. I got up when she was five days old. After two days I began my own work and felt stout and healthy."

For a free, paper-covered copy of Doctor Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser send 21 one-cent stamps, to cover mailing only. Cloth-bound it stamps. Address: Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. A medical library in one 1024-page volume.