Features of Life and Business in a Big South American City,

VIEWING SANTIAGO FROM THE HEIGHTS

Low Telegraph Tolls and Street Car Fares-Palaces of the Rich, the Schools, the Stores and the Girls.

of about an acre and they rise almost pre- where ladies' shoes are selling for \$10 and uniformly so good. cipitously out of the midst of the city to a \$15 a pair. These prices, however, are in the highest flat buildings of New York, home. All imported articles are higher, the butterfly. I am speaking, of course, of Santa Lucia is perhaps the most wonderful For instance, a lady told me yesterday she the wealthy classes. hill of any city of the world. It rises like paid \$30 a pair for the American shoes 8 or later, and the hours from the time a great fort and on its top there is a theater which she bought in Santiago and that they get up until breakfast are spent it which is as picturesque as any castle on the imported bonnets cost \$50 apiece. At the walking or driving and attending to busi-Rhine. The sides of the hill are covered hotel where I stop the price of a good room ness. After breakfast they take a rest and with English ivy, tall cucalyptus trees rise is \$7 and upward a day, and this includes between 3 and 6 p. m. they are ready to rein terraces out of the rocks from its foot only two meals. It is the same in the ceive or make calls. At 6 every person of to its summit, and with its flowers, gigantic restaurants, and in most of the stores. rock formation it forms a hanging garden, man's Year Book, which I usually buy for best clothes, the men wearing silk hats, as wonderful if now so extensive as those \$2.50 at home, costs me here \$10.50, or frock coats and well-cut suits, and the of Habylon, resting under the shadow of the more than \$1 more of our own money. I women having on Paris-made gowns and cosy nooks and shady walks where you may cars and cabs. The cab fares are only 7 spend hours, hardly realizing that below you is the liveliest and most cosmopolitan an hour is 35 cents. city of western South America.

If you will climb to the capitol dome you can get a fine view of Washington. It is on Santa Lucia that you get your best outlook over Shnffago. I stood upon its peak this morning and took notes of the hardly throw a stone without hitting one of scene below me. I was in the midst of a them. There are schools here of different vast expanse of square ridges made of kinds, from the University of Santiago, terra cotta tiles, out of which here and there rose trees and bushes of green. These ridges were the roofs of the houses, which found all over the country, and which are are all built in Spanish style about patios attended by more than 114,000 little Chillans. or courts which form in most cases the This is, however, less than one-fifth of the only gardens of the people. Some of the children of school age, so that four out of dwellings have many paties and their every five remain at home. I visited the rooms are numbered by scores. From the National university. It has branches of hill you see that most of the buildings law and medicine, as well as the ordinary are of one and two stories. They are built collegiate departments. No tuition close to the streets and the streets cross charged and the professors are paid by the one another almost at right angles, the state. Chili is proud of its educational city being divided by the Alameda. This system and it is doing all it can to extend is the Pennsylvania avenue, the Champs it. It spends millions of dollars upon it Elysee, the Unter den Linden of Santiago, every year. There are now public schools It is more than twice as wide as Penn- in all of the towns and the larger places sylvania avenue in Washington, and it runs have liceos, or high schools. There are the full length of the city almost east and twenty-five of these in the country. west. Two rushing streams of mountain National institute, or High school of Sanwater flow through stone aqueducts along tiago, has more than 1,000 pupils, and it, and between these are rows of great Chili has in addition 411 private schools trees, which furnish an arbor of and colleges, with an average attendance thick shade extending from one end of of 18,000 pupils. There are two American Santiago to the other. In this arbor are schools here, one for girls and another for the statues of many of Chili's heroes, and boys. The girls' school-I should say the at every few feet throughout its full length girls' college, for it is as good a college as there are stone seats filled with people who you will find almost anywhere-has been are resting after their promenade. Other in operation for years and it has a great green spots in the plain of terra cotta roofs reputation in Chili. It is under the direcas viewed from Santa Lucia are the great tion of Mr. I. H. La Fetra and it has a parks of Cousino and the Quinta Normal, corps of eleven American girls who act as or the Agricultural college, the Hiplco race its teachers. It has several hundred stucourse, and the new avenue which has re- dents and the daughters of many of the cently been laid out along the River Mapo- best Chilian families are among them. cho. The Mapocho itself is one of Santi- This school is connected with the Methodist ago's wonders. It is more than 130 feet Episcopal church, although religious inwide, and it runs through the city for a struction forms no obligatory part of its distance of about two miles. Throughout tuition. The boys' school is under the this length its bed has been paved with Presbyterian church of the United States. stone, and its banks are massive stone walls, It is called the Instituto Inglese and it

which are now lined with shade trees. A Street Car Ride for a Cent. But let us go down from Santa Lucia and take a ride through Santiago on the top of one of the street cars. There is no better way of seeing a city than this, and the street car fares here are the cheapest of the whole world. The roof scats cost only 21/2 cents in silver, or about 1 cent of our money, and it is worth more than that to get the smile which the pretty girl who acts as conductor gives us as she puts our money into the right pocket of her white apron. We notice that the streets are well paved with Belgian block. They are rather narrow, however, and the bix oxcarts, which form the drays and freight wagons good. More than 60,000,000 letters and newsof Chili are crowded almost to the walls of the houses as we go whizzing by How big the houses are and how low. Many of them cover acres and very few are of more than two stories, while the majority have not more than one. In the best parts of will be a Chilian maiden who will lick the the city the houses have Greek fronts, stamps and give me the registry receipt. They are all of brick, plastered smooth with | She will only charge me a sum equal to 314 yellow or white stuceo. Their doors are of our cents for doing so and the postage upheld by columns of stucco, and I am to the United States will be less than you sure there are more Corinthlan columns in Santiago today than in Arhens. Many of to Chili. the residences are like Italian palaces, and homes, which have cost a hundred thousand doffars and upward, are many. I doubt whether there is a capital of its size in the the wealthy Chillians live. Every one here world that spends so much money, and you have only to look at the well-dressed peo- that many of the supposedly very wealthy ple on the streets and the fine turnouts people are mortgaged to the eyes. Howwhich pass our tram as we ride through the ever that may be, they spend enormous Alameda to see that Santiago is a very amounts of money and live like very princes. rich city. The same thing is noticeable in I have been in houses here which had upthe business streets. There are as fine ward of fifty rooms and which were furstores here as you will find in an European | nished as expensively as some of the palaces capital, and the costliest of diamonds of Europe. Many of them have their sparkle in the jewelers' windows. This is billiard rooms and ball rooms. They conone of the best diamond markets, and the tain fine paintings and statues and elegant costlicat of all kinds of goods are in de- furnishings. The curtains in one palace on It is right under the shadow of the Andes mand. The show windows are well dressed, the Alameda cost \$200,000, another house is and Santingo, as we see on our way to the a reproduction of the Alhambra in Spain Plaza de Armes, has several great areades, and a third, situated in a garden of five tiago is one of the great sights of South roofed with glass, which cut through some acres, has a series of beautiful halls, ending of the big business blocks from one side to | in a Moorish bathroom, with a marble poo the other. The plaza where the car stops in the center of the floor big enough to form is the ganilonic center of the Chilian capi- the bath tub of an elephant. The most of tal. About it are the chief business streets, these immense houses are of one or two on one corner is the cathedral, on another stories, the rooms running around paties the postoffice, and all around are portales or gardens. They have ceilings which are or corridors filled with booths and walled fifteen or more feet high and they are at the back with fine stores. The plaza furnished with more regard to striking effect

several fountains, palm trees and many plated with gold leaf and the general style opical plants and flowers. It is surrounded of the hangings is French. There are no by a hexagonal walk or promenade sixty fireplaces nor stoves, nor chimneys with feet wide, which is as beautifully laid as which they could be connected if desired, any filed floor of a Washington vestibule. Still, Santiago has a temperate climate. It

cents of our money a trip, and the rate for

A City of Churches and Schools.

Nearly all of the churches are Catholic and

the priests are so many that you could

proposes to give Chilian boys an academic

and collegiate education. It has handsome

buildings and grounds and is fairly well

attended. Santiago also has its normal

schools and military schools. 't has an

agricultural college and an experimental

weather bureau, which gives forecasts of

the weather just as our bureau at Washing-

ton. It has the cheapest telegraph system

have ever met with in any country. The

telegraph is owned by the government and

you can send a ten-word message to any

part of Chili for about 7 cents of our money.

There are about 9,000 miles of wire in the

country and all of the large cities can be

reached by telegraph. The postal service is

papers are sent through the mails every

year and the mails are safe. Girls are

employed as postal clerks and when I

register this letter for the United States it

High Life in Santiago.

I wish I could take you into some of the

big houses of Santiago and show you how

is now talking of hard times and I am told

It has a fish commission and a

Santiago is a city of churches and schools.

Among the Stores of Santingo. is as cold here just now as at Atlanta in Let us go over there and enter the por- the winter and I am writing in my room at tales to watch the people buying and sell- the hotel with my feet in a fur bag and a ing. This is one of the oldest sections of poncho over my shoulders. The Chilia more than two centuries of age when women their furs in their parlors, and it is Washington City was born. The portales not an uncommon thing for men to wear have stores much like those of the old cities their top coats over their dress suits when of Spain and far different from the more at dinner.

modern shops on the other side of the What They Eat and How They Eat It, Plaza. They are merely caves in the walls. The mests of a rich Chillan family are and their floors are filled with piles of goods different from ours. No one comes down so arranged that it is easy for the purchas- stairs for his first meal. This is served in ers to handle them. Some of the merchants, the bedrooms and is usually eaten in bed. (Copyright, 1868, by Frank G. Carpenter.) have stacked up their best cloths in the It consists of coffee and rolls, without but-SANTIAGO, Chili, Aug. 5, 1898.-(Special doorways or on the walks outside. There for an extra spread in the way of jam. Correspondence of The Bec.) -- Santiago is are scores of women moving in and fro This meal is called desayunc. It is hardly the capital of Chill. It is almost as big as through these portales. Many are shop- considered a meal, but I am charged 40 ties of the future, as of the past, will be Washington, and in many things it com- ping, and the desire for a good bargain as cents a day extra for it at my hotel. Breakpares with it. Washington is six hours' quite as keen here as at home. The most fast, or almuerzo, is taken at 11 or 12 ride from our chief seaport. New York, of the women wear black gowns and their o'clock. It consists of a soup, some fish Santiago is about six hours by rail from heads are clad in black mantas. The and some meat, with perhaps a pancake at Valparairo, the chief port of Chili. The younger girls drape their mantas coquet- the close. This is the breakfast you also The torpedo boat will have its uses, but way to it is over the coast range of the tishly around them, so that they form a get at the hotels. As a rule wine is taken Andes, and you go from one city to the other sort of bonnet about their beautiful faces, with breakfast and a small cup of coffee in a chair car like those which are on the These are the prettiest women I have so after it. At 7 or 8 in the evening comes roads between New York and Washington, far seen in my travels. They are tall and dinner. This is much like the breakfast, Our national capital has in a basin on the slender, and many have beautiful forms, only much more elaborate. There are albanks of the Polomac. Santiago is cut in Their complexions are not so dark as those ways wines on the table and there are two by the River Mapocho and the basin of the women I saw in Peru, and they ap- many courses served separately. There are in which it is built is walled by the snowy pear to have more style and intelligence soup, fish, entrees, roasts, game and salads, Andes on one side and on the others by than the girls further north. But let us ending up with a dessert. The food is lower mountains which rise one above the take a look at the prices. We see that father heavy, as a rule, and the Chillan is a from grassy plains. We have our many of the stores have their goods big enter. His country produces excellent Capitol Hill. Santiago has its Santa Lucia, marked and that among the lowest the food of all kinds and the temptation is to a mass of rocks which the volcanic gods of figures are \$1, \$2 and \$3 a yard. Over eat too much. I have never dired more the past have thrown up in all sorts of pic- there is a store where the silk hats are generously than in Chili and have never turnsque shapes. These rocks have a base marked \$25 apiece, and next door is a shop visited a country where the hotels were A Butterfly Life.

height at least three-fifths that of the Chilian money, which is worth just about But to return to the butterflies of Chili. Washington monument. Their top is far one-third as much as ours, so that the cost for indeed the lives of many of the rich above all the buildings and far higher than of good goods is about the same as at people here are almost as idle as that of They rise at about note who possesses a carriage goes to the ferns, beautiful grottees and wenders of Books are especially dear, and a States- Cousino park. All are dressed in their Andes above Santiago. Santa Lucia has a can't get a yellow-backed novel in English | bonnets or hats. At the park they parade restaurant at which you can get your break- for less than \$2, and about the only things in their carriages up and down the princifast or give a good dinner, and there are that are especially cheap are the street pal drives and stare at each other. After about thirty minutes by a sort of common consent they all make for the Alameda, where they form a procession of carriages three or four abreast and parade up and down the street for a distance of about four blocks, still staring at one another, The driving is superintended and guarded by mounted policemen, and the scene is imposing, although it seems rather stilted and fantastic to a stranger. The vehicles are of all kinds. There are high drags, victorias, landaus and four-in-hands, some driven by their owners and some by coachmen in gorgeous liveries. The parade continues for perhaps half an hour, during which time no one speaks to another, but merely bows

> home to dinner, some one carriage breaking the line and the others following suit on the trot. Santingo at the Theater. After dinner the swells of Santiago go to

to his friends. After the parade all go

he opera. There is here one of the largest opera houses on this hemisphere. known as the Municipal theater, and it is subsidized by the government. Every year it has a season of Italian opera, the companies being brought from Italy. The season lasts for eighty nights and nearly every person of prominence has his box for the season, which costs him \$1,200 in Chilian can gold. Each box will hold six people, and all of the boxes are taken, although two of the galleries of the large theater are divided up in boxes. Ladles and gentlemen always wear full dress at the opera and the women are usually resplendent with diamonds. As a rule the swells pay but little attention to the music, devoting most of their time to looking at each other. For this reason the lights are never turned down during the acts. The women take their hats off when they enter the boxes. The men keep their heads bare during the act- feated them both. ing, but as soon as the curtain goes down every man puts on his hat. Between the acts both ladies and gentlemen go out and promenade in the lobbies of the theater. Here there are restaurants where the ladies can have ices and to which the gentlemen go to get refreshments, not ices. All kinds of liquors are sold, and you can have anything of the sort, from a bottle of champagne to a special variety of cocktall which was introduced into Chili by a former secretary of the American legation. It is the one thing American that now holds and that will always hold its own in Chili. During these intermissions there is visiting going on among friends in the boxes, and the whole affair is indeed more a social occasion than a musical one. The Chilians do not have as close social intercourse as we do, and I have yet to hear of women's clubs in Chill. The people are fond of dancing, and the president often combines a dancing party with one of his big receptions. At such times the display of diamonds on the part of the ladies is gorgeous in the extreme. Quarts of these preclous stones are dragged out of the vaults and their brilliancy vies with that of the electric lights. At a recent reception one lady were eight diamond stars and another a large bouquet of diamonds. There were chokers of diamonds, buckles of diamonds will pay our postoffice to send your letters and, in fact, almost every kind of diamond ornament you can imagine. None of the ladies were such common things as roses. though one or two had on bouquets of or-

chids so rare that in New York they would have cost as much as jewels. Another social feature of Santiago is the races, which are held regularly every Sunday afternoon during the season under the auspices of the Club Hipico. This is the event of the week. Gentlemen come out gratifying when it is considered with what dressed in tall hats, black frock coats, light or dark pantaloons and white kids. The ladies put on their handsomest street gowns and they call upon one another between the heats. The race course is just back of the Park Cousino, in the heart of the city. and is one of the finest tracks in the world. The horses are excellent, and a race in San-America, FRANK G. CARPENTER.

It warms you in the winter, cools you in the summer and is good at all times, Cook's Imperial Champagne.

AT THE FALL OF THE CURTAIN.

Biackwood's Magazine. urtain's falling, and the lights burn So, with God's help, I'm ready now to go. The seen life's melodrama, paid the price, Have known its loves and losses, hopes and fears, The laughter and the tears, And now, God knows, I would not see it

I've crossed life's ocean, faced its blinding But now Heaven whispers I am nearing

And though a storm-tossed hull I reach the

A thing of tattered sheets and broken Spars, Naked against the stars, soon shall be at peace forever more.

For if again I pass these waters through,

I know the kingdom I am sailing to. What boots it where I lie?-beneath the down the dark impenetrable deep,

Where wayworn seamen sleep.

All gates are good through which we pass
to Ged.

FUTURE WAR SHIP BUILDING without repair

Chief Constructor Highborn on the Lesson of the Fight with Spain.

Santlago, and the town, you know, was guntlemen keep on thair overcoats and the BATTLESHIP TO OCCUPY FIRST PLACE

Copper Sheathing to Keep the Bottom of Ships Clean-Demand for Large Drydocks and Ships

for Auxiliary Work.

The war has taught us what some of us already held, that the torpedo boat is not the formidable engine of war which it has been credited with being. The naval batfought by the most powerful engines of naval warfare that can be constructed. The battleship, in spite of its great cost, will continue to occupy the prominent place. they will not be the most important uses of a naval engagement. During the war just closed the torpedo boat was practically of no use at all. Just before the distant colonies. outbreak of hostilities there was a great scare on account of the flotilla of torpedo beats and torpedo boat destroyers which was said to be on its way across the Atlantic from the Cape Verde islands. When the war actually came we heard nothing the Spanish ships took fire and that they more about them until they were destroyed. In fact, torpedo boats were not used by as from the impact of our shells. Now either combatant except occasionally for it is not at all necessary that a shell in dispatch bonts, a duty to which other craft striking a ship should set fire to it. It i might be more advantageously assigned, necessary to have a certain amount of The Winslow, it is true, was sent into the woodwork in every vessel, although so far harbor of Cardenas to reconnoiter, but this as is practicable it is dispensed with. There was gunboat service and not the work for are some things about even a fighting ship which a tornedo boat is intended.

As for the Spanish boats, there was for wood has ever been found.

without repair or without having their bot-

Our first-class fighting ships have been in had condition almost from the beginning of the war, simply because we did not have docks large enough to put them into, and although even our smaller craft have been so nearly exempt from injury in actual combat, it has been impossible to repair them speedily, because we had not enough ocks capable even of accommodating them. Had any of our ships suffered great damage in battle, it would have been out of the question to put them quickly into condition scain, and we should have been at a terrible disadvantage.

The war has shown, too, that the bottoms of all our ships should be copper sheathed, so that they can be kept at sea without the necessity of too frequent docking for cleansing. At present not one of our important ships is copper sheathed. The only sheathed vessels in the navy are the six gun boats of the Annapolis and Marietta classes, and the New Orleans and Albany which we bought from the Brazilian government at the outbreak of the war. With copper sheathed bottoms our ships would be at great advantage in long cruises such as are apt to be frequent now that the war has brought into our possession far

Fireproof Ships.

Perhaps the most important lesson which we have learned is the necessity of making our fighting ships fireproof. You remember that at Manila and at Santiage suffered as much or more from this cause ship for which no satisfactory substitute really nothing to fear from them. Sigsbee quite feasible to make such wood as must



COMMODORE PHILIP HICHBORN, CHIE F CONSTRUCTOR, U. S. N.

Juan, although the St. Paul, which he commanded, was exactly the kind of a tessel, unarmored, and presenting a full side, that torpedoes might be expected to inflict

damage on. The Furor and the Pluton were among destroyer class, and yet the Gloucester, which is merely a converted yacht, de-

handled, although that, of course, was above | which is not absolutely fireproof. criticism with all our ships, are the Oregon in vogue, not only in the American navy, ber. inches of armor on her sides, was far more than a match for the Vizcaya, with a twelve-inch armor belt. This type of vesselombines speed with efficiency to a most | a ship's equipment.

desirable degree. The Oregon as a Model.

As for the Oregon, it combines great strength of armament with a reasonable amount of speed and coal carrying capacity in a proportion which seems to be eminently desirable. Battleships will be built more and more on the Oregon plan, with greater their effectiveness as fighting machines.

The navy will have to be supplied with essels particularly adapted to the work for which, at the beginning of the war, we were compelled to buy all sorts of vescels at all sorts of prices. When the war broke out we were practically without ships suitable for auxiliary service. We had no patrol boats and hardly any dispatch boats. So that steam yachts, tugboats and even ocean liners had to be bought or chartered for the use of the navy. The result was highly sort of material we had to deal. But in oreparing for the possibility of another war, the United States will have to build ships especially adapted for this auxiliary work. Some of the ships which were bought for this emergency can doubtless be made to answer the purpose permanently very well, but as a rule the auxiliary fleet ought to be

on a great many questions with regard to and I am sure he has as good sense as you which we could only theorize three months or L." "Well, your honor," replied the at ago. We know, for instance, that dry torney, "the court has, of course, the right docks are needed large enough to receive to take judicial cognizance of its own men our biggest ships and numerous enough to tal incapacity, but for myself I must deny revent the necessity of their lying long the soft impeachment."

made quick work of the Terror off. San be used fireproof by a chemical process which has been employed in the woodwork of some of our gunboats. The wood is mineralized, if you may use that term, by being impregnated with phosphate of ammonia, and after this process has been undergone it is impossible to burn it. There the very best and the most modern of the has been some question hitherto as to the advisability of treating the wood of our war ships in this way, and various objections have been raised to the increase in weight, The war has taught us to rely on our the damage done to clothes by being engreat battleships and cruisers with absolute closed in chests made of wood so treated onfidence. Hitherto the question has been and so on. But all these objections are open to fair discussion in the absence of trivial when the aim to be secured is borne any practical illustration of their work in in mind. The work will cost a little more actual warfare. But now we know what to be sure, but the additional cost cannot they can do. The two vessels which, as be considered in relation to the increased ships-of-war, have given the best account safety secured to our ships of war. I exof themselves on their merits, without re- pect that in the future there will be no gard to the manner in which they were woodwork aboard an American man-of-war

The war has demonstrated also the value and Brooklyn, and these are types of vessels of the rapid-fire guns and the 8-inch guns which are likely to become more and more as compared with the guns of larger cali-At Santiago the secondary batteries but in the navies of foreign powers. The of the Brooklyn and the Oregon are reported Brooklyn, for instance, witho only four to have been more effective than any other portion of their armament. The Manila and Santiago battles also have shown that smokeless powder is an invaluable part of

It is rather curious that no good demonstration has been given during the war of the value of the experimental craft which the government has been interested in. The ram Katahdin has had no opportunity to display its merits and the sub marine boat has also been ignored. The Vesuvius, it is true, had a chance at Sanspeed, if possible, without interfering with tiago, but it does not appear that the results were at all decisive as to its surpassing value in naval operation

PHILIP HICHBORN, Chief Constructor, U. S. N.

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Denied the Impeachment.

In a Louisville police court recently negro was up, charged with disorderly conduct. Hon, James R. W. Smith, counsel for the defense, moved for a continuance in order to inquire into the sanity of the constructed from specially prepared plans, prisoner, Judge Wilson remarked from the We can speak from actual experience now bench, "Why, I saw that prisoner arrested

Chamber Suits

We have over 150 different designsmade in Antique or English Oak, Birds' Eye Maple and Mahogany-

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is simply pure soap. Use it on woolens, because you must use it. Use it for toilet and bath because of its luxury.

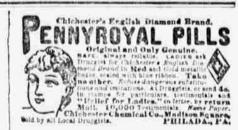
There are plenty of other soaps that are half pure. Wool Soap is

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MATERIA DE LA COMETA DEL COMETA DE LA COMETA DEL COMETA DE LA COMETA DEL COMETA DE LA COMETA DEL COMETA DE LA COMETA DEL COMETA DE LA C A LITTLE DOES MUCH.

BOONE, IOWA., Dec. 14. No tongue can tell what I have with my monthly sickness. While suffering untold agony, a friend called and recommended Wine of Cardui. I sent for a bottle, and Oh! what relief. After the first dose I began to feel better and have had no pain since.



Wine of Cardui

Wine of Cardui not only cures but it acts AT ONCE. Here is a case of ten years' standing, and yet one single dose made the sufferer feel better, and stopped the pain. The Wine goes straight to the seat of the trouble. It acts directly upon the menstrual and genital organs. Its action is not violent, and it does not force a result. It simply gives Nature that little assistance that the sufferer's system lacks. A single disorder in the feminine organs spreads many disorders all over the body, and when the Wine cures the source, all the other ills vanish as a

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noxious custom is no longer necessary. Wine of Cardul is the only perfectly safe and sure vegetable Wine made to-day for the cure of "female troubles".

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Of Unapproached Value for the Home, Class-room, Office, or Study. Journal of Education, Boston: "This is a treasure. No one can conceive the wealth
of information, the convenience for reference, the elimination of pon-essentials which

MINIS OF GARDU

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