

Railroads and Progress.

In his testimony before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce at Washington on May 4th, Prof. Hugo R. Meyer, of Chicago University, an expert on railroad management, made this statement:—

"Let us look at what might have happened if we had headed the protests of the farmers of New York and Ohio and Pennsylvania (in the seventies when grain from the west began pouring to the Atlantic seaboard) and acted upon the doctrine which the Interstate Commerce Commission has enunciated time and again, that no man may be deprived of the advantages accruing to him by virtue of his geographical position. We could not have west of the Mississippi a population of millions of people who are prosperous and are great consumers. We never should have seen the years when we built 10,000 and 12,000 miles of railway, for there would have been no farmers west of the Mississippi River who could have used the land that would have been opened up by the building of those railways. And if we had not seen the years when we could build 10,000 and 12,000 miles of railway a year, we should not have today east of the Mississippi a steel and iron producing center which is at once the marvel and the despair of Europe, because we could not have built up a steel and iron industry if there had been no market for its product. "We could not have in New England a great boot and shoe industry; we could not have in New England a great cotton spinning industry; we could not have spread throughout New York and Pennsylvania and Ohio manufacturing industries of the most diversified kinds, because those industries would have no market among the farmers west of the Mississippi River. "And while the progress of this country, while the development of the agricultural West of this country, did mean the impairment of the agricultural value east of the Mississippi River that ran up into hundreds of millions of dollars, it meant incidentally the building up of great manufacturing industries that added to the value of this land by thousands of millions of dollars. And, gentlemen, those things were not foreseen in the seventies. The statesmen and the public men of this country did not see what part the agricultural development of the West was going to play in the industrial development of the East. And you may read the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission from the first to the last, and what is one of the greatest characteristics of those decisions? The continued inability to see the question in this large way. "The Interstate Commerce Commission never can see anything more than that the farm land of some farmer is decreasing in value, or that some man who has a flour mill with a production of 50 barrels a day is being crowded out. It never can see that the destruction or impairment of farm values in this place means the building up of farm values in that place, and that that shifting of values is a necessary incident to the industrial and manufacturing development of this country. And if we shall give to the Interstate Commerce Commission power to regulate rates, we shall no longer have our rates regulated on the statesmanlike basis on which they have been regulated in the past by the railway men, who really have been great statesmen, who really have been great builders of empires, who have had an imagination that rivals the imagination of the greatest poet and of the greatest inventor, and who have operated with a courage and daring that rivals the courage and daring of the greatest military general. But we shall have our rates regulated by a body of civil servants, bureaucrats, whose besetting sin the world over is that they never can grasp a situation in a large way, and with the grasp of the statesman; that they never can see the fact that they are confronted with a small evil; that that evil is relatively small, and that it cannot be corrected except by the creation of evils and abuses which are infinitely greater than the one that is to be corrected."

What Puzzles the Foreigners. "I cannot understand so language," the foreigner complained. "What's the matter, count?" "First you say so young man is a raw youth." "Yes."

"Zen you say he is half baked." Louisville Courier-Journal.

ANOTHER LIFE SAVED.

Mrs. G. W. Fooks, of Salisbury, Md., wife of G. W. Fooks, Sheriff of Wicomico County, says: "I suffered with kidney complaint for eight years. It came on me gradually. I felt tired and weak, was a short of breath and was troubled with bloating after eating, and my limbs were badly swollen. One doctor told me it would finally turn to Bright's disease. I was laid up at one time for three weeks. I had not taken Dean's Kidney Pills more than three days when the distressing aching across my back disappeared, and I was soon entirely cured."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Nausea, Weakness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Costive Bowels, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Genuine Must Bear Fa-Simila Signature. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

DONT'S For Speaker and Writer

Ready Reminder of Errors in the Use of Common Words, Arranged Alphabetically

By EDWARD B. WARMAN, A. M. (Author of "Practical Orthography and Critique," "The Voice: How to Train It; How to Care for It," Etc.)

Author's Note.—It is one thing to record errors, quite another to avoid them. He who waits for the faultless one to cast the first critical stone waits in vain; therefore, as one of many working for the betterment of the English language, I shall be pleased to receive kindly criticism, if, perchance, I, too, have erred. One's theory often is better than one's practice. This was exemplified by the teacher of language when he said to his class: "Never use a preposition to end a sentence with."

Many years ago I began to be watchful of errors. I noted them in a little book; the book grew as the years passed. I profited much; shall profit more. I now record them that I may benefit others as well as myself. Many of them are recorded for the first time.

Don't say "carpenter" for "joiner." Note.—One may be a carpenter and a joiner, but a carpenter is not necessarily a joiner. The joiner begins where the carpenter ceases.

Don't say "casualty" for "casualty." Note.—There is no word casualty.

Don't say "center" for "middle." Note.—The center is a point equidistant from the circumference; the middle a point equidistant from the two extremities.

Don't say "certain" for "sure." Example: "I am certain he will come," should be "I am sure he will come."

Note.—We are certain in regard to the past; sure in regard to the future.

Don't say "chuck-full" for "chuck-full." Note.—There is no word chuck-full.

Don't say "claim" for "assert." Example: "He claimed his rights," should be "He asserted his rights."

Don't say "clerks." Example: "She clerks at Marshall Field's," should be "She is a clerk at Marshall Field's."

Note.—The word clerk is not a verb in this large way.

Don't say "close proximity" for "proximity." Example: "The close proximity of the sentinel caused him to halt," should be "The proximity of the sentinel caused him to halt."

Note.—As proximity means an immediate nearness, it is evident that close is superfluous.

Don't say "collecting bills" for "collecting." Example: "He is collecting bills," should be "He is collecting."

Note.—The word bills is superfluous. Bills are presented that money may be collected. One would not have the same difficulty in collecting bills as he would have in collecting money; therefore it were better to say, "He is collecting," or more truly, perhaps, "He is trying to collect."

"Don't say comb my hair" for "comb my hair." Note.—The word out is superfluous. One may comb out a tangle, or comb the hair until the tangle is out; but it is not necessary to comb the hair out.

Don't say "combined together" for "combined." Example: "They combined together as conspirators," should be "they combined as conspirators."

Don't say "come in" for "come." Note.—The word in is superfluous, if given as a summons for one to enter and given by one who is within.

Don't say "come" for "come." Example: "She come for advice," should be "She came for advice."

Don't say "commence to." Note.—Commence should not be followed by the infinitive.

"It is the practice of good writers to use the verbal noun (instead of the infinitive with 'to') after commence, as, 'He commenced studying,' not, 'He commenced to study.'—Webs. Int.

Good writers also use begin instead of commence. We begin to read. We commence reading.

Don't say "Compare to" for "compare with." Example: "Compare Lincoln to Grant," should be "Compare Lincoln with Grant."

Note.—To compare is to note the resemblance; to compare with is to note the relative excellence.

Example of resemblance: The many wires of the Western Union Telegraph company may be compared to the nerves of the human body.

Don't say "consequence" for "importance." Example: "It is of no consequence," should be "It is of no importance."

Don't say "consider" for "regard." Example: "I consider him a just man," should be "I regard him a just man."

Note.—We consider in the sense of meditating, reflecting, deliberating.

Don't say "considerable" for "considerably." Example: "He is not well, but considerably better," should be "He is not well, but considerably better."

Don't say "continued on" for "continued." Example: "The excitement continued on for several hours," should be "The excitement continued for several hours."

Don't say "continuous river." Example: "Down the continuous river they rapidly drifted." Note.—It is the nature of rivers to be continuous; hence, the word "continuous" is superfluous. I suspect the

author intended to give this a poetical flow.

Don't say "cooperated together." Example: "They all cooperated together," should be "They all cooperated."

Don't say "copyrighted" for "copyright." Note.—Reference is here made to the copyrighting of a book.

Example: "Copyrighted by Lee & Shepard," should be "Copyright by Lee & Shepard."

Note.—Although one may have conferred to the law in every other respect, if the word is printed "copyrighted" instead of "copyright," the desired and paid for protection is of no avail and anyone may republish the article or book verbatim et literatim, without fear of prosecution, and the rightful owner has no recourse through the law.

Don't say "cornetist." Example: "He is a cornetist," should be "He is a corneter."

Note.—There is no word "cornetist."

Don't say "couldn't hardly." Example: "I couldn't hardly tell how many," should be "I could hardly tell how many," or "I could scarcely tell how many."

Don't say "creole" for "mulatto" or "octroon." Note.—A creole is "one born of European parents in the American colonies of France or Spain, or in the states which were once such colonies, especially a person of French or Spanish descent who is a native inhabitant of Louisiana or one of the states adjoining, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico."—Webs. Int.

The word "creole" does not imply any mixture of African blood.

Don't say "cross" for "crucifix." Note.—A cross does not imply a crucifix, but a crucifix implies a cross. A cross may be simply a cross and nothing more. A crucifix is a cross with the figure of the Saviour upon it.

THE CHINESE DISLIKE WAR.

Empress Issues for Publication Peaceful Precepts from Teachings of Brahma.

The bloody events of St. Petersburg and Russia in general are filling the Chinese, and the most unwarlike race of people, with joy. Whatever happens Russia cannot now execute her threat to invade Chinese territory and punish the Chinese for alleged breaches of neutrality, says a recent report from Peking.

As soon as Russia published the note accusing the Chinese and threatening hostilities, the empress caused to be published broadcast by newspapers and placards the following legend, which pictures the Chinese situation exactly: "When Brahma put the first men and women upon this earth they complained bitterly when recognizing their own helplessness in comparison with the other animals. Why were we not given the eagle's wings, the lion's and tiger's paws, the buffalo's horns, and the elephant's tusks and trunk?" they asked. "Why are we smaller and weaker than the bull, why without soft furs like the bear?"

"And the great Brahma answered: 'I didn't give you wings because I don't want you to leave this earth and die, flying towards the sun. I failed to furnish you with talons, tusks and horns because I don't want you to tear each other's bodies. You need not the strength of the tiger, the lion, the elephant to hold empire over the earth. You need no brute power, for I made you stronger than all the animals by giving you good sense. It's your brain that will make you king of beasts. True, compared with the earth, you are but like specks of dust, yet you will sway the earth, subjugate and rule it by working it. All its treasures the earth will lay at your feet if you but ask it in the right way."

"Use your brains, then, to maintain peace among yourselves, to further brotherly love, to exchange the products of this earth so each and all are satisfied. There is no greater stupidity than war."

"The Chinese," says the empress' placard, "believe in Brahma's teachings. They hate war and do everything to avoid it, nothing to further it."

WAY THINGS GO.

Mr. Inksling—Goodness! I've dropped a five-dollar gold piece and—

MURRAY—I GOT IT!

"I've got to find it if I rip the whole blamed office—"

ONLY A PENNY!

"To pieces!"



THE MILK PAIL.

How It May Be Handled So as to Keep Out Any Matter Dropping from Cow.

When milk is not to be strained during milking, the sanitary milk pail is best. When such is not done and the milking is done into an open pail it should be held in the position shown in the illustration—that is, sideways, and just as far away from the cow that any matter which may drop off the cow will be sure to clear the pail and fall to the floor. Of course, when the pail gets to be rather full it may have to be held nearer to the cow and in a more vertical position. The Michigan station lays more stress on cleanliness in the stable and of the

cow and milker than on sanitary milk pails. "If the stable is clean and free from dust," says the bulletin, "and the cow properly kept, the milker clean and tidy and the pail sterile the ordinary pail will give nearly as good practical results as the sanitary pail."

Thus far sanitary milk pails are not especially successful. This is true, also, of automatic milkers. I may add that more pains are really necessary in the thorough cleaning of the milk pails and other utensils used for milk than are commonly taken. I fully agree with the Michigan station when it says, in the bulletin mentioned, that it is not sufficient to wash out or rinse out a milk pail or any other milk utensil with warm or cold water and a cloth only. A brush is necessary, and it should be used with zeal and with a goodly amount of warm water at first, then it should be followed by a wash with a solution of sal-soda or lime water, or something akin, for the purpose of removing the fat. After this is done the utensils should be thoroughly rinsed with boiling water, then steamed, which will have a tendency to kill all micro-organisms present. The station considers such treatment the least to be done. I leave off the steaming process for want of facilities. It is a good plan, however, where steam is available.

CALL FOR BETTER COWS.

What Prof. Eckers Has to Say in Regard to the Profits to Be Realized.

Prof. Eckers, of the Missouri college of agriculture, says: "The milk produced by the average Missouri cow will sell for about \$30 at the creamery or when made into first-class butter. A good cow of the dairy breeds will make at least \$50 cash income every year. I have a list of about 50 Missouri farmers who report a cash income of from \$50 to \$100 per cow every year, and these figures do not include the income from the calves and pigs fed on the skim milk."

But, says one, milking is a tremendous task. As a matter of fact, it takes only 60 hours' time, worth about six dollars, to milk a cow six months.

"Last year the cash income from the herd at the college farm was \$23.50 a cow for butter sold and \$12.50 per cow for milk, skim milk and calves, making a total income from each cow of \$36. This year the average income from the same source will be over \$100 for the entire herd of 28. These incomes do not come from feeding expensive feeds or excessive feeding. They are not due to fine barns or unusual treatment of any kind. But they are the result of doing the right thing at the right time in the proper way."

NOVEL GARDENING WAYS.

How Cucumbers May Be Successfully Grown from a Barrel—Another Plan.

Secure an ordinary barrel and bore a series of good sized holes a few inches apart close to the bottom. Place it in the center of the spot chosen for your cucumber bed, and fill half full of stable dressing, mixed with hay, straw or leaves and a little dirt.

Plant cucumber seeds in a circle around the barrel about 18 inches away from it. Attach strings to stakes in the ground just inside this circle of seeds, and to the top of the barrel, as the cut shows. When the cucumber vines begin to grow, train them up the strings. Every day pour a pail of water into the barrel to force the cucumbers.

Another excellent plan, as outlined by the Farm and Home, is to dig a trench about four feet or longer and two feet wide. Make it about one foot deep and fill half full of stable dressing mixed with a few inches of dirt on top and at frequent intervals during the summer pour water into the trench. Drive stakes into the ground near the corner of the trench and nail narrow strips of board to top of stakes at each end, and lay two or three narrow boards across them. This will make a trellis or framework for the vines to run on. Plant the seeds along the sides of the trench, and when the vines begin to grow train them over the trellis, and you will find it a very easy matter to pick the cucumbers.

BORERS.

Young trees are easily protected from the attacks of borers by using veneer protectors. These protectors can be procured from nurserymen at a cost not to exceed six dollars per 1,000, and they will last for a number of seasons.

Many Names. We have at present a good many names for the same kind of fruit. It is well the national government is taking steps to improve the nomenclature in the direction of simplicity. One name is enough for one variety of fruit.

DON'T NEGLECT ORCHARD.

The Time of Year When the Trees Should Have Their Share of Attention.

The time of year is almost at hand to begin work in the orchard. The failure of a fruit crop would disappoint thousands of people, more so than most any other crop of the farm. Many farmers get good varieties of apple, peach, pear, plum and cherry trees, take them home and dig a hole for each and set them in, and that is the last bit of care they get. And more than likely that is the last of the trees, too.

Farmers say it is hard to get an orchard started. A writer in Farm & Home claims there are thousands of dollars lost annually by not setting and caring for orchards right. In so doing farmers have trees of all ages, from three to twenty-five years old, in the same orchard. The stock on the farm is allowed to roam at will in the orchard, breaking down and destroying many valuable young trees. Much is also lost by farmers setting trees in fence corners, and giving no cultivation whatever. Suppose we should plant a field of corn and never cultivate it. What could we expect? Just so with the orchard; it needs cultivation.

Good fruit brings good prices at the present time. Select good varieties and take more pains in setting the trees. Never cramp the roots down in setting, but go at it right. Go to the forest and get rich soil and use about one-half a wheelbarrow full to each tree. Then get right down and straighten the roots out in their natural shape.

Wash all young trees with soap suds each spring and fall. It will destroy many insects and also keep rabbits and mice from gnawing the trees.

Cultivate the young orchard. Truck crops, such as potatoes, melons, cabbage, etc., can be grown until the trees begin to bear fruit. Then it can be sown to clover. In old orchards prune in April. Thin the underbrush and water sprouts out pretty well, then plow with the ordinary breaking plow. Seed to wheat or oats, then sow down to grass. Then see what nice fruit you will have. It will pay you ten times over for all your labor.

Wood ashes is a most valuable fertilizer for bearing fruit trees. Therefore, save all ashes and apply one-half gallon around each tree. They tend to check the thrifty growth and help mature the fruit buds. They also hasten the wood and the trees are then not so apt to be winter-killed. Then, their application will destroy many insects which burrow in the ground.

There has been much complaint during the past few years about wormy fruit, especially apples. This can be avoided considerably by letting the pigs have the run of the orchard during the summer months to take up all wormy fruit that falls before it is matured. It certainly destroys many millions of eggs deposited therein.

The question is asked: What fruit is most in demand? I would say that the following find most ready market: Apples, peaches and cherries. They are used more than other kinds of fruit. The demand is very great for all these fruits.

If you are going to raise fruit, go at it right. "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well." Do not put much stable manure around peach trees, as it is injurious to both tree and fruit. If you wish to raise seedling peaches, put the seed in the ground immediately after taken from the fruit. Never let them get dry. The seedling peach is much harder than the grafted or the budded peach and will stand the winter better. Much choicer fruit may be had by thinning the fruit when young by picking out some of the clusters.

The orchard ought to be the most valuable piece of ground on the farm if kept in good condition.

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BY MR. S. B. HEGE.

U. S. O. N. R. Passenger Agent, Washington, D. C. Tells of Wonderful Cure of Eczema by Cuticura.

Mr. S. B. Hege, passenger agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Washington, D. C., one of the well-known railroad men of the country, sends the following grateful letter in praise of the Cuticura Remedies:

"Thanks to the Cuticura Remedies, I am now rid of that fearful pest, weeping eczema, for the first time in twelve years. It first appeared on the back of my hand in the form of a little pimple, growing into several blotches, and then on my ears and ankles. They were exceedingly painful because of the itching and burning sensation, and always raw. After the first day's treatment with Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, there was very little of the burning and itching, and the cure now seems to be complete. I shall be glad to aid in relieving others suffering as I was, and you may use my letter as you wish. (Signed) S. B. Hege, Washington, D. C., June 9, '04."

Undisturbed. "Do you feel at all worried over the yellow peril?" "Not now," replied the man who has his fever. "I don't borrow trouble. The golden rule will begin and blossom for two or three months."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Agricultural and Horticultural Colonies on the Kansas City Southern Railway.

Locksburg Colony in Sevier County, Arkansas, containing about 30,000 acres, and Loring Colony in Sabine Parish, Louisiana, containing about 24,000 acres, are now open for settlement. Lands range in price from \$7.00 to \$15.00 per acre, and are sold on easy terms to actual settlers. Locksburg Colony is well suited for General Farming, stock raising and blossom fruit growing. Loring Colony lies in a splendid fruit, truck and tobacco region, and is good for corn and cotton also. Both are situated in beautiful country, with a healthy climate and excellent water. Write for books concerning Locksburg and Loring Colonies and "Current Events" Magazine to S. G. Warner, G. I. F. & A. Co., K. C. S. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.; F. E. Roesser, Immigration Agent, K. C. S. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.

If you feel like starting a little argument at home just spring that statistician's views about a woman being able to clothe herself with \$35 a year.—Albany Times-Union.

Overworked People

and those who are suffering from Rheumatism, Pains, Weakness, Blood or Nervous Disorders, Indigestion, etc., should take Pusheck's-Kuro. It is unquestionably the best medicine to-day for these diseases, also for Nervous Debility, Insomnia and Stomach troubles. Try it. Insist upon your druggist always keeping Pusheck's-Kuro on hand. Dr. Pusheck, Chicago.

The inventor of the rubber collar must have reasoned that a great many necks were waiting for something of that kind.—Chicago Tribune.

It Cures While You Walk.

Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callous, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Cimstead, Le Roy, N. Y.

One discouraging thing about the maxima of the great is that they generally formula their maxima after the success of the great.—Chicago Record-Herald.

INTERESTING LETTER

WRITTEN BY A NOTABLE WOMAN

Mrs. Sarah Kellogg of Denver, Color. Bearer of the Woman's Relief Corps, Sends Thanks to Mrs. Pinkham.

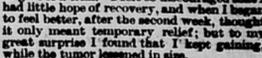
The following letter was written by Mrs. Kellogg, of 1623 Lincoln Ave., Denver, Colo., to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.: "Dear Mrs. Pinkham: For five years I was troubled with a tumor, which kept growing, causing me great mental depression. I was unable to attend to my house work, and life became a burden to me. I was confined for days to my bed, lost my appetite, my courage and all hope. "I could not bear to think of an operation, and in my distress I tried every remedy which I thought would be of any use to me, and reading of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to sick women decided to give it a trial. I felt so discouraged that I had little hope of recovery, and when I began to feel better, after the second week, thought it only meant temporary relief; but to my great surprise I found that I kept gaining, while the tumor lessened in size. "The Compound continued to build up my general health and the tumor seemed to be absorbed, until, in seven months, the tumor was entirely gone and I well woman. I am so thankful for my recovery that I ask you to publish my letter in newspapers, so other women may know of the wonderful curative powers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such trouble.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Health is too valuable to risk in experiments with unknown and untried medicines or methods of treatment. Remember that it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that is curing women, and don't allow any druggist to sell you anything else in its place.



Mrs. Sarah Kellogg writes: "I was unable to attend to my house work, and life became a burden to me. I was confined for days to my bed, lost my appetite, my courage and all hope. "I could not bear to think of an operation, and in my distress I tried every remedy which I thought would be of any use to me, and reading of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to sick women decided to give it a trial. I felt so discouraged that I had little hope of recovery, and when I began to feel better, after the second week, thought it only meant temporary relief; but to my great surprise I found that I kept gaining, while the tumor lessened in size. "The Compound continued to build up my general health and the tumor seemed to be absorbed, until, in seven months, the tumor was entirely gone and I well woman. I am so thankful for my recovery that I ask you to publish my letter in newspapers, so other women may know of the wonderful curative powers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Homeseekers' Lands

In the Prosperous and Growing South, the finest opportunities to general farmers, stock raisers, and fruit growers. The Federal Territory, Texas, and the Indian Territory, Oklahoma. Write for Full Particulars to S. G. Warner, G. I. F. & A. Co., K. C. S. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.; F. E. Roesser, Immigration Agent, K. C. S. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.

LIVE STOCK AND ELECTROTYPES

In great variety from the lowest prices by A. S. KILLGORE PUBLISHING CO., 19 W. Adams St., Chicago.

A. N. K.—G 2075

Advertisement for 900 Drops. A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS, CHILDREN, and INVALIDS. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP. Fac-Simile Signature of Dr. J. C. FLETCHER, NEW YORK. 35 DROPS—35 CENTS. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

Advertisement for Castoria. For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. FLETCHER. In Use For Over Thirty Years. CASTORIA. THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Advertisement for Lion Coffee. Conviction Follows Trial. When buying loose coffee or anything your grocer happens to have in his bin, how do you know what you are getting? Some queer stories about coffee that is sold in bulk, could be told, if the people who handle it (grocers), cared to speak out. Could any amount of mere talk have persuaded millions of housekeepers to use Lion Coffee, the leader of all package coffees for over a quarter of a century, if they had not found it superior to all other brands in Purity, Strength, Flavor and Uniformity? This popular success of LION COFFEE can be due only to inherent merit. There is no stronger proof of merit than continued and increasing popularity. If the verdict of MILLIONS OF HOUSEKEEPERS does not convince you of the merits of LION COFFEE, it costs you but a trifle to buy a package. It is the easiest way to convince yourself, and to make you a PERMANENT PURCHASER. LION COFFEE is sold only in 1 lb. sealed packages, and reaches you as pure and clean as when it left our factory. Lion-head on every package. Save these Lion-heads for reliable premiums. SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE. WOOLSON SPIRO CO., Toledo, Ohio.