Two in line—
"By good on the burnin' dec," an'
"Bagen on the Rhine!"
"Two midnight; in his guarded tent"—
we spoke it high and low.
While Mary trotted out that lamb "whose
fleece was white as snow!"

Gimme back the dear old days that Mem'ry loves to keep,
With "Pilot, 'tis a fearful night—there's
danger on the deep!"
The old-time awkward gestures—the jerk,

meant fer a bow—
We said that "Curfew should not ring,"
but, Lord! it's ringin' now!

Gimme back the dear old days-the path way through the dells the schoolhouse in the blossoms; the sound of far-off bells

Tinklin' 'crost the meadows: the song o old-time dictionary, an' the blue-back spellin' book!

Gone, like a dream, forever!-A city's hid the place
Where stood the old log schoolhouse; an' no
familiar face

Is smilin' there in welcome beneath a morn-

There's a bridge acrost the river; an' we've crossed, an' said "Good-by!"

—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitu-

# TEST BELLE MANIATES

Copyright, 1905, by W. G. Chapman.)

H to be 18 again and a debutante! sighed Rose Cantrell, as she gazed upon a young vision of loveliness entering the ballroom with her chaperon.

"I am glad you are not," said the man standing beside her. "Your little friend there is a beauty and no mistake: she will make two hearts palpitate to-night, from all accounts. Who do you think will win out, Stephen, the stalwart, or Lionel, the Gibsonian? I understand they are both devotees at the shrine of the little debutante.

"Alas! I fear the conditions favor a Lionel night," replied Rose with a sigh. "He is dangerously handsome and fascinating. Stephen is too massive and overwhelmingly in evening dress. He would look better in a uniform or in a careless hunting costume. Lionel is in his element on such an occasion." "She is divinely tall," said the man,

still gazing at the young girl. "Did you tell me she was an orphan? She seems to be chaperoned by Mrs. Wes-

"She stays with Mrs. Weston while

"What are they traveling for, and why doesn't she travel with them?"

persisted her interlocutor. Rose sighed and regretted the curiosity of her friend, Tom. She also



# THE LITTLE DEBUTANTE

regretted that Pearl had confided to her a secret that was not to be imparted to a third person. Fortunately their waltz was on, and Tom forgot

Throughout the evening Rose watched with interest the division of the greater share of Pearl's dances between the tall, broad-shouldered man in whose eyes was a world of silent adoration, and the gay, handsome youth who danced with such reckless abandon. "It could hardly be expected, I sup-

pose," cogitated Rose, "that a girl so young and inexperienced as Pearl would make the sensible choice and take Stephen. Still Pearl is wise beyond her years. I wonder if she will tell them what she told me. It should make no difference to a man in love, but I imagine Lionel will shy at the disclosure but Stephen, so capable of the grand passion, ought not to mind anything."

A few days after the ball Pearl came to pay a visit to Rose, who proposed on a rainy afternoon that they telephone Tom to come and divert them. "Whom shall I ask him to bring with him, Stephen or Lionel?" she asked, turning to Pearl.

"Both," replied the sagacious maiden, with an enchanting smile. "The Lady or the Tiger," thought Rose, as she gave Tom his instruc-

The three men promptly responded to the summons and when Rose was serving tea, Tom casually remarked to Pearl:

"You have come to the city in my absence, Miss Craig." "Yes," she replied. "You have been away two years, haven't you? and my guardian; Mrs. Weston, only moved

here a year ago." "I believe Rose said that your parents are traveling?" Rose tried to divert his attention,

but his eyes were fixed on Pearl, who appeared quite at ease. "They are," she replied; "and now am going to tell you the story of my life, which is known to but very few, Rose among the number. My parents are dwarfs and exhibit in a circus in England. I was sent to this country when I was quite a child to be educated. I was placed in charge of Mrs. Weston, who saw in me a resemblance to a child she had lost. I visit my parents frequently, and they are de-

voted entirely to my happiness." There was a profound silence after astonishing revelation, which suddenly that Rose with all her tast knew not what to say. The summer mosquitoes.

sared not glance at Tom, who was not an adept at concealing his feelings, and she feared his intense surprise would hurt Pearl. He was the first

"My dear Miss Craig," he said with a kindly smile, "it does indeed seem odd that one so tall should come of a dwarfed race, but I can match you in family peculiarities. I have a brother who is his own uncle!"

"Tom, what are you talking about!" exclaimed Rose in relieved tones. "It is true," he persisted. "He married his step aunt, and of course his aunt's husband would be his uncle!'

Pearl laughed heartily, and Rose felt that she did indeed love him for taking the astounding information so easily. Lionel recovered himself and began questioning Pearl about her life and her parents, as if it were a most ordinary statement she had made. Stephen alone was tongue-tied and ill at ease.

"He\_looks," thought Rose, "like a man who has had a most terrible shock.

propose departure. Lionel acquiesced and asked Pearl if he might escort her home, but she explained that she was staying with Rose. Stephen merely bowed his adieu.

"I'll never again," reflected Rose, 'judge a man by appearances. They both acted just the reverse of what I expected.' In the evening Tom came again,

but this time alone. "I thought," said Rose, "that Lionel would come up with you?"

"Lionel has just left the city. He had an urgent summons away, and sent good-bye to you both." "Et tu, Brute," thought Rose, glanc-

disturbed by the information, break an awkward moment, "Rose Polly. if she is as we suppose a sensi-

some music?" you some dreamy, slow music."

This was quite satisfactory to Rose

"Pearl." said a manly voice beside She gave a little, nervous start and

looked up from the piano to see Stephen standing at her side. \* "Pearl, I am glad to find you alone.

much until I heard your little story you then and there into my arms. could not speak without telling you I loved you, so I came now to ask you if there is any hope Pearl-"

"I wonder," said Rose to Tom, "why Pearl has stopped playing. mustn't neglect her.

She crossed the long room and part-

making music?" song without words."

STORY OF IOWA TWISTER. the next year or two. Picked Up Mare and Colt and Returned Them to Earth With-

out Injury. of took place over near Mingo 24 years ago," said H. W. Robinson, according to the Des Moines Register and Leader.

"One of those terrible twisters came tearing down from the southwest toward Mingo along late one summer afternoon, but apparently not in line with the town. Many of the citizens about Mingo saw it and most of them took to shelter.

"Over in the field in the direct path o the whirling mass were a mare and colt feeding. Suddenly the whirlwind was upon them. Well, sir, that animal and her colt were lifted up just like an ordinary wind would lift a piece of paper and carried straight up to a considerable height and let down again as gentle like as though they were being lowered in an elevator. They alighted almost in the place where they were be fore the storm struck. Apparently confused at first, the animals finally pulled themselves together, and as the storm passed on began eating grass as though nothing had happened.'

# Old-Time Fishing.

Years ago the writer was invited to for pickerel at night in a rather shall low millpond, located in a Massachusetts town. A flat-bottomed boat was used, and an iron rod about four feet long was attached to the bow of the boat in a perpendicular position. On the upper end of the rod was placed an iron receptacle containing a fire. "Pitch pine knots" were used, which burn for a long time and supply a sufficient amount of light to enable ine man at the bow of the boat to see the bottom of the pond. A spear with four or five barbed prongs was used, the boat being gently propelled by one of the party. The man at the bow with spear in readiness kept a sharp lookout. When a pickerel was seen. a quick thrust was made with the spear. The man had practically a sure thing of it, the pickerel having little chance to escape from the unsportsmanlike procedure.-L. A. Spencer, in Recrea tion.

Vitality of Mosquito Eggs. According to the investigations of Prof. John B. Smith, it is not so easy to destroy the mosquito as some persons imagine. The eggs of the saltmarsh mosquito, for instance, may rewe are here, all friends, together, I main in dried mud for months, and yet a large percentage of them will hatch out within a few hours after becoming covered with water. The remainder lie dormant until the first lot has reached full growth, and then, if still hatch out. A few eggs of each brood lie over to the following year, and all the eggs of the last autumn brood hibernate. The consequence is that the first spring mosquito swarm is the largest of the season, and migrating adults of this brood live until Saptember, swelling the number of mid- kinds of towels for kitchen use. Blan- are very brassy.—Chicago Daily News

forparetenue, bereit Bereit

ARE REALLY MEEDFUL.

White Muslin Makes Attractive Dress for Summer Bride-Brides Usually Her "Going Away" Gown-Multiplying Gowns Which Will Only Grow Old-Fashioned-Underclothing Hand-Made or Ready-Made-Advantages of Bride Who Does Her Own Work

BY MARGARET E SANGSTER.

Copyright, 1905, by Joseph B. Bowles.) Polly, bless her dear heart, is getting much occupied over the trousseau. comes to the wash board and the tub. "Spare no expense," says the father, If Polly is going to employ a maid, whose pride in this dear girl knows

Notwithstanding this liberal carte mean a reckoning day hereafter, with learn some of those simple arts of most undesirable pinching and skimpthe necessity that Polly shall have a creditable outfit, and her brothers and sisters are not reluctant to practice economy that she may have everything she needs.

What does an intending bride really need? This is a closer inquiry than it would be were it differently worded. ing at Pearl, who seemed in no ways We are not considering what an intending bride may wish. There is a "Miss Pearl," said Tom, thinking to wide distance between need and want. says you play. Can't you give us ble American girl, with a wise head on her shoulders, means to conform to "Certainly; if you and Rose will go her circumstances with perfect conin the next room to listen, I will play tentment. She is going to marry a young fellow whose home is in a small inland town, whose business prospects and Tom, and they went into the li- are good, and whose habits are steady brary. As Pearl sat at the piano, her As yet, he is only living on a salary fingers wandering harmoniously over which warrants him in setting up a the keys, the maid announced a caller, simple home, but which leaves no marbut Pearl was so absorbed in the mu- gin for display. Looking forward with sic, she did not hear the announce- brave hearts to their blended future. John and Polly are dwelling in one of those charming dreams that come true for self-respecting young people like themselves.

Put the emphasis on the adjective The younger they are, the more years they will have to be happy together, I have loved you for a long time, as the more courage and enthusiasm they her parents are traveling," replied you must know. I didn't know how will have, the more spontaneity of enjoyment. The rose-colored days are to-day. It seemed to me I must take before them in which to climb the hill together.

> To return to the trousseau. let us take the gowns first, though they are not the most important. They are, We rather, the most conspicuous.

A summer bride should, if possible be married in white, and in white ated the portieres. Instantly she returned tire there is a great variety of fabrics from which to choose. A bride looks "Well," he asked, "why isn't she as lovely in white muslin, white wool or white net, as in brocade, silk or "She is." laughed Rose; "but it's a satin, and her white wedding gown, of whatever material it be fashioned, will Honiton braid, 4 yards point braid, 2 furnish her prettiest evening dress for yards purl edge, 2 skeins thread Nos. any occasion which may arise during 100 and 70.

A bride need not wear a veil unless she chooses. If she does choose, it may be of inexpensive net, and will then be as becoming as if it were point side of housework to keep yourself "Talking about cyclones, the most some families. A girl likes to be marlace. Bridal veils are heirlooms in supple, or take such pains to move lightried in a veil that her mother and her grandmother wore on their respective wedding days. Veils are, however, not in themselves especially attractive adfuncts. A girl usually looks prettier without one.

Some brides prefer to be married in what is now called the going away gown. We used to call it the traveling dress. When this is chosen, the bride who, like Polly, must study economy, will select a soft gray or brown stuff, which will serve later for church or visiting, or an afternoon reception. It must include a skirt, jacket and waist, should be tailor-made and very smart in every detail. To relieve and save this costume, a short black walking skirt and a jacket of either black or covert cloth are desirable for second best. The bride should have one black silk of etamine gown, beautifully made, in her trousseau as this will be suitable for functions of every kind, both in winter and summer. If in addition to this, she can have a simple gown of gray voile she will be beautifully fitted out. One or two pique or linen skirts, a supply of cotton shirt waists sufficient to enable the wearer accompany two or three friends to fish to be always fresh; cool and dainty in appearance, and two or three print or gingham frocks for working about the house, are requisite. If Polly can manage it, she should have a raincoat and a golf cape, and she will need two hats-one for best and one for every day. Of course, there are brides and brides; some will get on with much less than the bride which I have indicated. Others will provide much more but for many reasons a too elaborate trousseau is a great mistake. There is no sense or use in multiplying gowns which only grow old-fashioned. For underclothing, let Polly provide a half dozen of each piece. It is well to have the underclothing made at home, and very fastidious brides like it made by hand. But it may be bought ready-made in the shops and be quite as satisfactory. Stockings, shoes, gloves and handkerchiefs, belts and stocks are to be considered as the fin-

ishings of the bride's wearing apparel. As Polly will supply the household linen, she must consider how many beds she will have and think over the requisites for her table. If her mother is of a provident turn, the household linen was ready some little time ago. Two pairs of sheets and four pairs of pillow slips must be allowed for each bed, but as company or illness make extra demands on the linen closet, it is best not to be thus limited. To have as many sheets and pillow slips as one can afford, is the best rule. They need submerged, most of them also will not actually be of linen, which is a term used by courtesy. Linen sheets are very nice, but fine cotton ones answer every purpose, and are preferred by many people. Four dozen towels inclusive of those for hands, face and bath are not too many. Beside these, there must be three dozen of different

mfortables and spreads are also led by the bride.

Polly's girl friends sometimes get ogether before the wedding and give her a linen shower. Nothing in the THE CLOTHES AND LINEN THAT line of dainty linen comes amiss at such a time, and it is much better for a group of friends to combine and thus fully furnish a linen chest, than to scatter their gifts over many costly articles of ornament that give a pass-Prettier Without Veils-Married in ing pleasure, but are of little use. Exquisite center pieces and doilies, tray cloths, carving cloths and luncheon cloths, napkins of different sizes and everything that belongs to delicate napery fill a bride's heart with pleasure. Polly's trousseau should have only sweet thoughts associated with it. It is the most beautiful time of her young life.

Let us hope that our bride will for awhile do her own work. Unless she ready to be married. It will be the does, it is likely that her beautiful first wedding in the family, and the linens and dainty underclothing will family current sets strongly and swift suffer many things at the hands of inly toward the happy event. Naturally competent and careless women, who Polly, her mother and her sisters are work devastation when fine linen let us hope that she will begin by being mistress in her kitchen. A girl who is about to marry should not let blanche on his part, the mother is her color fade or her health wane over aware that too lavish outlay now will her trousseau. But she will do well to housekeeping which save money and ing. Still, the family is a unit, as to bring comfort in the new home. No matter how rich she may be, her personal supervision will be needful, and if she is comfortably poor, she will have the greater independence.

## HANDKERCHIEF BORDER.

Real Lace Is Expensive to Buy, Buy Can Be Made at Home by One That Has Some Skill.

Exactly half one side is shown from the top to the lower edge of this illus. tration. Good Brussels net is used for the foundation, the design being worked out in muslin and Honiton braids. The braid must be very neat-



HONITON LACE.

ly sewn down to the net with cotton No. 100, the lace stitches being worked with thread No. 70.

Materials required for the complete border: A square of net, 11/2 yard

Avoid Stiffness.

Beware of allowing your joints to grow stiff. Take enough exercise outly about the house that the suppleness the skin glows. Finish with the flesh the average. brush, and go to bed with the determincome of itself, for this is a more restful

ACure for Colds.

Here is a cure for colds of any kind. It has been tested repeatedly and has never failed, and as I used to catch cold, which resulted in a bad attack of bronchitis, I can speak from experience, says a writer ir the Woman's Home Companion. In cases of pneu monia it will not fail to cure if taken in time. Make a ball of cotton batting about the size of a small marble, saturate it well with alcohol, then drop on to it six drops of chloroform; cover it lightly with a thin piece of cotton batting, hold to the mouth, and inhale the fumes, inflating the lungs well. It will open and expand every lung cel instantly.

Exercise for Weak Ankles. When the ankles are very weak the easiest and simplest way to strengthen them is to get a heavy book, like a dic tionary or some ponderous volume of the kind. Place it within reaching distance of the foot and shove it slow ly but steadily from one side to the other without bending or relaxing the leg at all. The girl who does this need not worry about going in her stocking feet before the criticising crowd on the beach, and should she run a race on the sand she will be pretty sure of winning.

Chinese Reformers.

Wu Ting-fang, former Chinese minister to the United States, has succeeded in bringing about many reforms in China. At his request an imperial edict has been issued abolishing the punishment of slicing to death, substituting immediate decapitation. The heads and bodies of persons executed will not be exposed to the public in the future and strangulation and branding have been abolished.

A Harsh Skin.

A dry, harsh skin needs a cold crean and almond oil. If the skin is red and chapped leave all creams alone and first apply a paste of almond meal mixed

In High Favor. tinguish some of the smartest white linen coats.

Silence is golden-and some remarks

PERIL

A GOOD CISTERN PLAN.

Arrangement by Which the Water Supply Is Kept Free from Dirt and Cistern More Easily Cleaned.

I have had a cistern like the one shown

vantages over the single form of cistern. The smaller. or receiving cistern, cut, takes the water from the roof spouts, where it remains until sediment has settled to

the bottom. The water may be then turned into the larger, or main cistern, by opening valve in connecting pipe, c. by the rod, d. The end of this pipe, a, is placed about one foot from the bottom of the receiving cistern, to prevent drawing the sediment into the larger one. The check, c, may be any good gate valve to which the rod, d, is attached for opening and closing. I find it much easier to clean a small

cistern six feet deep than a large one, says a writer in Farm and Home. This small one may be emptied into the main cistern at any time and cleaned, even when the storage cistern is half full.

To prevent possibility of checking or eracking in the cement, allowing leaks in the side of either cistern where connecting pipe goes through, walls should be reinforced, as shown, with cement on the inside. The small cistern can be placed at any reasonable distance from the main cistern. With this arrangement it is not necessary to allow the roof first to wash off before turning in the water, thus losing what is often the greater part of the rainfall.

HOW CROPS WERE DOUBLED Report of Consul Frank W. Mahin of What Was Accomplished on

Poor English Land. Consul Frank W. Mahin, of Nottingham, England, makes the following report on experiments recently made in England, showing what liberal fertiliz-

the way of increasing yields: "Experiments carried out during the past season in this country demonstrate what liberal fertilizing may do with naturally poor clay land. In one case mangold field was divided into five plats, one of which was left unmanured for comparison, while the others received 48 pounds per acre of superphosphate, with and without nitrogenous manure. The unmanured plat gave 12% tons of roots per acre. Superphosphate alone raised this yield to 2014 tons; superphosphate and 224 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre raised the yield to 2714 tons; superphosphate and 448 pounds of nitrate raised it to 34 tons. and superphosphate and 672 pounds of

nitrate raised it to 39 tons. "The respective increases due to manuring on the four fertilized plats were therefore, in round figures, 7, 14, 21 and 26 tons per acre, and, if the cost of the fertilizers be taken into account, the will last without other aid. In bending average cost of the increase in root or rising do not allow yourself to feel or | was less than 73 cents per ton-considappear stiff. If your work is really so ered a very cheap price to pay for manhard that you go to bed aching, get some golds in a season not especially favorone to rub you, and if this is impossible, able to their growth. The board of rub yourself. This is less restful, but it agriculture estimates the mangold crop is, nevertheless, of some use. Pour out of the country for 1904 at 18% tons per a little alcohol into the palm of the acre. The yield of the best plat referred hand, then rub briskly, repeating until to, 39 tons per acre, was therefore double

"An experimental oat crop followed a ation to sleep-or rather, that sleep will | crop of roots. Without manure the yield was 27 bushels of oats and 1,904 pounds of straw per acre. With 336 pounds of superphosphate per acre the yield was 34 bushels of oats and 2,350 pounds of straw, and with superphosphate and 112 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre 41 bushels of oats and 2,688 pounds of straw; while superphosphate with 224 pounds of nitrate, applied in two dress ings, gave 47 bushels of oats and 3,136 pounds of straw. In each case the increase in grain and straw is taken as worth, roughly, twice the cost of the

fertilizers employed in producing it. "The board of agriculture's estimates of a normal oat crop indicate that the yield of 47 bushels per acre is at least ten bushels beyond the average from ordinary soil."

MAKING STEERS PAY.

Experiment Which Proves the Superiority of the Long-Keep Steers Over Short-Keep Ones.

At the Ontario agricultural college

the long-keep steers have always pro-

duced cheaper gains than the short keep steers. It is impossible, however, to produce a pound of gain in live weight at the price per pound for which live animals are sold. There is, therefore, a loss on every pound of increase which a steer makes, and the more pounds of increase which he is required to make before he is fit for market, the greater the loss will be. Thus a steer which requires to gain only 200 pounds before he is fit for market, will give a smaller loss than the steer which requires to gain 300 pounds before he is finished. It is true, as mentioned before, that the long-keep steer can be made, with careful feeding, to produce a pound of gain at a less cost than the short-keep steer; but this difference in favor of the long-keep steer is not suficient to counterbalance the disadvantatge in having to put on a greater number of pounds. The only chance of profit that the feeder has is in making the carcass which he purchases worth so much more per pound than he paid for it that it will wipe out the loss incurred in producing the gain in weight. This being the case, Black velvet cuffs and collars dis- it follows that a person can afford to pay more per pound for a fleshy steer which can be finished in a short time than for a steer which requires to make a larger gain, and consequently calls for a longer period of feeding:

FRUIT AT WHOLESALE.

This Custem Is Steadily Growing in Big Cities-Keep It in Cold Storage.

A practice which is steadily growing in favor among town folk, not alone in New York but in other American citie as well, is that of buying their fruit at wholesale and keeping it in cold storage until needed for consumption. The cost of such storage is now inconsiderable; in most progressive towns space to accommodate a package of about the dimensions of an ordinary flour barrel may be rented for 25 cents a month, or in the cut for 14 years and have always 50 cents for a season of three or four months. Those persons who have once tried the practice are enthusiastic over its advantages, maintaining not only that it is much cheaper than to buy fruit in small quantities from day to day in the retail market, but also that it enables them to get the best fruit that comes to market and to have only the best all the time.

There is a valuable suggestion here for the farmer and fruit grower, says the Country Gentleman. Apples, grapes, pears, quinces, plums, apricots even peaches and melons, as well as bananas, oranges and grapefruit—can be kept sound and good for a surprising length of time in cold storage. As people come to realize this more generally, the opening for such a trade between townsfolk and country growers must increase immensely. There is such an opening now, and the fruitmen whose warms are near enough to the cities to permit them to carry their fruit to the consumer have such an opfruit to the consumer have such an opportunity as never was known before to market all their produce of a kind at one time-the best time for themand at good prices.

Large growers living at too great a distance from any city to carry their fruit to market themselves would find it both profitable and advantageous to employ an agent in the city to handle this trade for them, soliciting orders from consumers for fruits in bulk at wholesale prices and making the deliveries in season. It is easy enough to find plenty of buyers for good fruits; the fruit-eating habit has increased enormously in the last decade or twoindeed there has been a remarkably widespread awakening to a realization of the value of fruit as a staple article of diet. The one thing needful is to bring the grower and the consumer together. A highly profitable trade is

Having started with fruit, there is no reason why such direct business relations between farmer and city householder should not broaden to include ing will do with naturally poor land in produce in general. The consumer would much prefer to deal directly with the producer, whenever possible, rather than with some middleman, be he commission merchant, wholesaler or retailer-not alone because doing so would be in the long run appreciably cheaper, but still more because it would enable him to get the best of the farmer's goods and get them more quickly and in fresher, better shape, The grower who exerts himself to dispose of his product in this way will soon find that he has secured a good, profitable and sure market for all the produce he can supply.

# POTATO FREAKS.

Odd Specimens of Tubers Which Bear Strong Resemblances to Different Animals.



FREAK POTATOES

weighed nearly two pounds, resembles a baby hippopotamus; the second, a puppy dog curled up in a natural fashion; the third is not much unlike a seal; and the fourth-well, what animal does

it resemble?

RANGE FOR LEGHORNS. This Breed of Fowls Needs Plenty of Boom in Which to Bun-Good Breed for the Farm.

In case the fowls must be confined in a limited space, one should not considerable area to do their best. On range in colonies, they will probably produce more eggs than any other reed, but if poultry is raised on the farm for the purpose of selling both eggs and carcass, then the Leghorns should be crossed with some heavy breed or two breeds kept, one for the eggs and one for the carcass.

Another thing about the Leghorn is that they are timid and must be treated with consideration, so that it is a good plan to give the flock over to the care of one person and keep other people away from them; must also be fed regularly for results. Like all living things that are nervous, they are impatient of an hour's deference in the time of feeding may make some difference in the egg return.

In Buying Eggs. In buying eggs, remember you are buying stock at the least cost of production, you are entitled to a thoroughbred chick from every egg that hatches, but not a prize winner.-Peultry

# Four Facts For Sick Women To Consider

Lydia R. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Has an Unequalled Record of Cures— Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Is Confidential, Free, and always Helpful

First.—That almost every operation in our hospitals performed upon women becomes necessary through neglect of such symptoms as backache, irregular and painful menstruation, leucorrices, displacements of the uterus, pain in the side, burning sensation in the sto ach, bearing-down pains, nervousness, dizziness and sleeplessness.

SECOND.—The medicine that holds the record for the largest number of absolute cures of female ills is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.
It regulates, strengthens and cures diseases of the female organism as nothing else can.

For thirty years it has been helping women to be strong, curing backache, nervousness, kidney troubles, all uter-ine and ovarian inflammation, weakness and displacements, regulating menstruation perfectly and overcoming its pains. It has also proved itself invaluable in preparing for childbirth and the change of life.

E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

FOURTH.—Every ailing woman in the United States is asked to accept the following invitation. It is free, will bring you health and may save your

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women.—Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. From symptoms given, your trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery duickest and surest way of recovery advised. Out of the vast volume of ex-perience in treating female ills Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowl-edge that will help your case. Surely, any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this

### EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

The income of Oxford university is slightly under £70,000 a year. Swedish school children under the eggs, butter, vegetables and farm guidance of their teachers annually

plant about 600,000 trees. Prof. Molisch, of Prague, says that photographs can be taken by the light emitted by raw potatoes and hard-

boiled eggs. Dr. William Royal Stokes and Dr. John S. Fulton, of the Maryland board of health, insist that they have discovered a curative serum for typhoid fever, after a four-years' search. Prof. Guiseppe Levi, of Milan, will soon visit Paris to demonstrate before the Academy of Medicine his new cure for tuberculosis by means of iodine injections, the composition of which is a secret. He claims that 40 to 50 injections will bring about a complete cure.

A Made-Over Statue A contributor to a recent number of the Strand declares that the William H. Seward statue in Madison square, New York city, is the "statue The above specimens of tubers form of two people at once." The sculptor, an interesting group. No. 1, which according to the Strand, was apoached by the committee intrusted with the erection of the Seward statue and was asked to abate his price. "I cannot do that," he said, "but I will tell you what I will do. I have a statue of Lincoln here which has been left on my hands by a defaulting western city. I will take off his head and put on Seward's, and fix it that way." He did, and the head of William H. Seward has stood upon the broad shoulders of Abraham Lincoln from that day to this.

# POLLOWS MALARIA CONTRACTED IN

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR. Victim Had Become Helpless When He Tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but

Was Cured in Four Months. Because he did not know that there is remedy for staxia, Mr. Ariel endured four years of weakness, pain and the misery of thinking his case incurable. "At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war," he says, "I went with

Company B, Eighth Regiment, M.V.M., into camp at Chickamauga, and while there my system became thoroughly poisoned with malaria. When I was mustered out, I carried that disease home with me. After a while locomoto ataxia appeared." "How did the ataxia begin?"

"I first noticed a pain in my ankles and knee joints. This was followed by a numb feeling in my legs. At times I had to drag myself around; my legs would shake or become perfectly dead. sider the Leghorns, and particularly I had constant trouble in getting about the White Leghorns, for they are in the dark. I kept a light burning in nervous and require a range of con- my room at night as I could not balance myself in the darkness. Even with the the farm, where they may have this aid of a light I wobbled, and would reach out and catch hold of chairs to prevent myself from falling?"

"How long were you a sufferer?" "Four years in all. During the last three years I was confined to bed, sometimes for a week, again for three or four weeks at a time. When I was lying down the pain in my back was frequently so severe that I had to be helped up and put in a chair to get a little relief. I had considerable pain in my bowels and no control over my kidneys. The worst of all was that the doctor could give me no hope of recovery."

"How were you cured?"
"I read that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had cured locomotor ataxia and anything that does not suit them, and one or two giends spoke to me about them. In the fall of 1903 I began to take them for myself and I had not used more than one box tafore I found that the pains in my knees and ankles were greatly relieved. Four months afterward I became a perfectly well man, and I am today enjoying the best of health.' Mr. Edward H. Ariel lives at No. 43 Powow street, Amesbury, Mass. Every sufferer from locomotor ataxia should try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills without delay. Any druggist can supply them.