

YOUNG LAWMAKERS.

BOYS IN PARLIAMENT BECAUSE THEY HAVE TITLES.

The Case of Lord Turnour, Barely 21 and Still in School—Rarely Is a Workman Sent to Commons.

London.—Two parliamentary elections have just taken place which are of more than passing interest because of the striking contrasts presented by the successful candidates, and the exhibitions they afford of the diverse conditions under which entrance to the house of commons is obtained. One of the new members is a self-taught, self-made man of the people; the other a striping of a lord whose sole claim to distinction at present is that he has more influential titled relations than any other youth in the kingdom. At West Monmouth, in Wales, Thomas Richards, a labor candidate, was elected



LORD TURNOUR. Is the Youngest Member of the British House of Commons.

to fill the vacancy created by the death of the former member, Sir William Harcourt. At Horsham, in Sussex, Vice-count Turnour won a victory for the conservative party.

Mr. Richards is 49 years old. He received little schooling as a youngster and at 12 years of age was set to work in a colliery. In labor troubles with the owners of the coal mines he was frequently put forward as the spokesman of the wage earners, but his influence was invariably exercised on the side of restraint rather than of excitement. As a labor leader he is distinguished by his moderation; as a speaker, by his mastery of facts. Since 1892 he has been general secretary of the miners' federation, one of the most important labor organizations in the country, comprising 140,000 adult members and affecting the livelihood of one-fourth of a million people.

On the theory of representative government—unless it includes schoolboys as entitled to legislative representation—it would be difficult to find a man less qualified for a seat in parliament than Lord Turnour, the heir of Earl Winterston, says a correspondent of the Kansas City Star. He may amount to a great deal some day—at present he is still going to school, being an undergraduate at Oxford. His twenty-first birthday anniversary was celebrated only last April. Without his social position he would not have stood the ghost of a chance of even receiving a nomination. He is a grandson of the first duke of Abercorn and of the sixth duke of Bedford. His grandmother is the venerable duchess of Abercorn, the doyenne of the British peerage. He is a nephew of the marquis and marchioness of Lansdowne, of the duke and duchess of Buccleuch, of Harriet, countess of Lichfield, and the marchioness of Blandford, and



THOMAS RICHARDS. One of the Few Workmen in the British House of Commons.

has aristocratic cousins innumerable. To make things easy for him a conservative stronghold was chosen for his political debut, and tremendous social influence was exerted to help pull him through. Titled families placed over a score of motor cars at his disposal for canvassing purposes and no limit was placed on his election expenses. When the result of the poll was announced the Rt. Hon. Arthur Balfour telegraphed his congratulations to Lord Turnour and promised to present him to the house of commons when parliament reassembled. He will be known there as the "baby," the unofficial title always conferred on the youngest member. The spectacle of the prime minister proudly introducing the youthful lordling, who ceased to be a legal infant only a few months ago, as a fit and well qualified person to legislate for the greatest empire on earth will be an astonishing one.

Homeopathic Power.
Natura curatur, a homeopathic remedy, is common table salt. But in the process of dynamization, homeopathic particles are subdivided pathetically, its particles are infinitely small. A German fill they approach infinity. A German druggist once had \$50 that he could take a certain number of doses of it every day for a month, reasoning that in that time he would not take as much in that time he could be held on the extreme point as could a delicate penknife. But he had not calculated on the "power" of had not the doses. Before the month homeopathy had passed he willingly paid the half he had made a "proving" of it. Natrum muriaticum and did not like it. "Affections of the inner head, headache as though a thousand little hammers were knocking at the brain, etc.," is the way Gurnsey gives it.

WORN BY WASHINGTON.

Masonic Apron of Rare Value Is Owned by Lodge in Illinois Village.

Bloomington, Ill.—What is considered one of the most interesting possessions of Masonry in the world is the property of the lodge of Leroy, a village of this country. It is the apron worn by Gen. George Washington, first president of the United States, when engaged in the ceremonies of the order. The apron is of white silk and the embroidery of innumerable emblems of the order illustrates needlework talent of a high order. It was given to the organization by a member, C. A. Whitehead.

Almost as interesting is a letter written April 4, 1865, by John Wolcott, who received the apron from his grandfather, Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

This letter states that the apron was brought to the United States by the Marquis de Lafayette and presented to Gen. Washington.

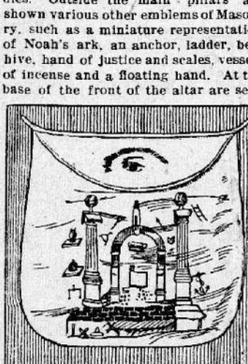
Oliver Wolcott was the senior warden of the Masonic lodge of which Washington was a member, and after the death of the latter the apron was given to Mr. Wolcott. It has since been handed down from generation to generation until it finally reached the lodge room in Leroy.

According to the Wolcott letter the apron is about 155 years old.

On the upper flap of the apron is a human eye embroidered in gray silk and surrounded by a many-pointed star. Below is shown a representation of an altar of blocked stone. In the foreground on the extreme sides are two pedestals of gothic style and on top of each is a globe resting in a supporting frame.

Half way to the background two posts, connected at the top by a circular frame, support a standing figure of a woman supposed to represent Justice.

On each side are embroidered swords and other objects. At the rear of the altar, the Bible, with pages opened at the Gospel of St. John, is seen, and on both sides and above are burning candles. Outside the main pillars are shown various other emblems of Masonry, such as a miniature representation of Noah's ark, an anchor, ladder, beehive, hand of justice and scales, vessels of incense and a floating band. At the base of the front of the altar are seen



WASHINGTON'S MASONIC APRON. Brought to the United States by La Fayette 155 Years Ago.

additional emblems, such as a shovel, pick, trowel, corner-stone, hour glass, scythe, compass, etc.

Each figure stands out with amazing clearness, considering the extreme age of the garment, and the deft handwork of the woman who embroidered the relic could hardly be excelled by the women of to-day.

The pattern, style, fiber and fineness of the apron, as well as the existing proofs, leave no doubt as to the genuineness of the relic, and it is an object of deep veneration from all members of the order who have seen it.

Eminent Masons from all over the United States have paid special visits to Leroy to inspect the relic.

NEW DESIGNS IN LAMPS.

Double Lamps in Bronze or Iron Add to the Decorative Scheme of a Room.

Philadelphia.—Never was lamp variety greater. There is beauty and novelty and also sumptuousness. It is safe to say that the designs have never been richer. Bronze serves in many of the most great advantage in figure forms. Graceful girls are more or less draped, and one of the loveliest of them holds a section of vine. On it grow great clusters of white grapes, and these glow like real grapes when the incandescents within are lighted. There are less elaborate lamps on the same lines, though naturally they do not compare with this one.

The grape seems to be a favorite. One superbly leaved shade in the mushroom shape represents a grape arbor. Great clusters of tempting fruit,



THE DOUBLE LAMP. Its Decorative Qualities Are Superior to the Old Style.

as well as foliage, are leaved in with exquisite art. The fruit of the vine has always been an inspiration to artists, and this year the designers of lamps have had particularly happy results with this inspiring motif.

Another novelty is the antique looking lamp of iron, brass or bronze frame work. These effective lamps are built double, the shades, which suggest old-time lanterns, being of greenish bent glass with dark metal trimmings and a green bead fringe. Though far from fascinating in this description, such a lamp is a very effective item in a furnishing scheme. It is distinctive and altogether out of the ordinary run.

Balloon Record.
International balloon ascents, both manned and unmanned, have been made recently in many European countries (the British islands excepted). The kite observations were also made at the Blue Hill observatory in this country. The highest altitude attained were Trapez (near Paris), 15,400 and 14,900 meters and Itteville (near Paris), 11,200 and 10,800 meters. At Zurich the balloons reached 13,000 meters.

FARMER AND PLANTER.

FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

The Texas Experiment Station Gives the Results of Two Seasons of Steer Feeding.

The Texas agricultural experiment station has now in press and about ready for distribution Bulletin No. 76, prepared by John A. Craig and F. H. Marshall, of the department of animal husbandry, on "Experiments in Steer Feeding." Among the results of two seasons' work with 118 head of steers are the following:

Rice bran added to a ration of cottonseed meal and hulls in two out of three trials gave an increased rate of gain at a lower cost.

Rice polish added to a ration of cottonseed meal and hulls slightly increased the rate of gain at the same cost.

Rice hulls were not satisfactory as a substitute for cottonseed meal, as the steers did not relish them.

Rice hulls fed with cottonseed meal, rice bran and molasses were unsatisfactory, as the steers could not be induced to eat a fair ration.

Sorghum hay in a ration of cottonseed meal and rice bran gave equal results in gain to cottonseed hulls, as one pound of the former gave results equal to 1.02 pounds of cottonseed hulls. The daily rate of gain per head was slightly in favor of the hulls, being 2.98 pounds, as against 2.55 pounds in the instance of the sorghum.

Cow-pea hay was not found as satisfactory as cottonseed hulls in a ration of rice bran and cottonseed meal, as the daily rate of gain per head was 2.98 pounds in the instance of the lot receiving hulls, and 2.3 pounds in the trial with cow-pea hay. A pound of cow-pea hay was equal by 94 pounds of hulls.

Peanut hay was very unsatisfactory fed with rice bran and cottonseed meal, owing to the fact that it was very nutritive food, being too similar to cottonseed meal in composition to mix well with it.

Alfalfa hay was a very unsatisfactory addition to the rice bran and cottonseed meal ration, for the reason that it is also rich in those constituents which are abundant in cottonseed meal, making the ration too nitrogenous.

Cottonseed meal and hulls make the most generally fed ration in the cotton belt, while corn and alfalfa hay are considered the best combination in the corn belt. A comparison of these rations becomes interesting from these facts. The steers receiving the ration of cottonseed meal and hulls ate daily per head 5.7 pounds of cottonseed meal and 2.4 pounds of hulls, and gained 2.21 pounds. With the cottonseed meal at \$20 a ton and the hulls at \$4 a ton, the feed cost of one pound of gain was four and six-tenths cents. The steers receiving alfalfa and corn-an-cob meal ate daily per head eleven pounds of corn-and-cob meal and 16.9 pounds of alfalfa, and gained 2.53 pounds. With the corn-and-cob meal at 40 cents a bushel, and the alfalfa at \$5 a ton, the feed cost of one pound of gain was four and one-tenth cents. It will be seen from this that the cost of fattening steers under the very best circumstances for securing the most economical rations is very similar.

Molasses added to a ration consisting of cottonseed meal and hulls resulted in a greater and cheaper gain from those steers receiving it, as they gained 3.11 pounds per head daily, while those not receiving it gained 2.59 pounds.

Yearling steers in comparison with two-year-old steers on rations of cottonseed meal and hulls made about the same gain at a little cheaper cost. The two-year-old steers gained 2.59 pounds per head daily, and the yearlings 2.21 pounds.

In feeding steers on pasture it was found that a corn and cottonseed ration gave better returns than corn alone. The substitution of 3,975 pounds of cottonseed meal for 3,438 pounds of corn gave an increased gain of 831 pounds on the lot of 19 head.

THEORY AND PRACTICE

It Takes a Combination of the Two to Get the Best Results in Farming.

So many of our farmers are yet prejudiced against book farming, as they term it, but with the good work that the agricultural press and college, along with the experiment stations, are doing, this feeling is growing less and less each year. We believe that the way without practice amounts to little, but combine the two and one can do wonders. The farmer who thinks he can make a success with his hands only will get left. He has not to look and study, then put the knowledge to work, he will accomplish some thing. We have many problems to solve yet in agriculture and live-stock breeding.

But it is gratifying to know that in the last few years that our experiment stations and agricultural colleges are up to the front on demonstration. At all of our northern state fairs they have won many prizes in cattle, sheep and hog feeding. At the late International stock show, which is the greatest held on this continent, the grand champion steer was fed by college students. A good shorthorn that was first prize two-year-old and champion grade was fitted and shown by Indiana agricultural college. The Iowa college also fed some prize-winning bulls last year. Don't we know that this great work will be worth so much to the students of the colleges in after years.

Farmer, if you have a son that intends to make a farmer, or stock-raiser, send him to some good agricultural college. Let him make the start right. Let us know more about this business. We say so because to do the land good. Let us know why it does the land good and how.

When we feed the cow a balanced ration of cottonseed meal, ensilage, peavine hay for a great flow of milk and good rich butter, let us know the why.

We have good books that treat of every subject connected with agriculture, horticulture and stock-raising. They were written by men who have had actual years of practice and ex-

perience along the lines taught. Study these along with the good journals devoted to farming and we guarantee that you will get on better and feel better.—William Lea, in Dixie Farmer.

HOUSING THE COWS.

One Can Not Hope for Best Results if Cows Are Allowed to Suffer from Cold.

So much depends on the proper treatment of the dairy cow that I believe it is well to talk about housing them again. It is so easy to overlook this very important matter that most of our speakers who come and find their cattle out in the weather and no way provided to shelter them. Most of this carelessness is the result of training, but a good part of it is due to old-fashioned laziness. I hope that all your readers are making arrangements to take as good care of their cows as they are of their horses. If it is not possible to house both horses and cows, and if one or the other must take the weather, then let the horses do it. They are much better provided to resist the extremes of rain and cold than are dairy cows, and it will be less cruel to make them run out that it will the cows. But you will not let the horses out. You have been trained to shelter them, and you would not think of doing such a thing. Give the cow a show. She is every bit as worthy as the horse and quite as valuable.

I said a while ago that the neglect of the cow was due largely to training. It has been the custom for generations to let the cow look out for herself, and it has become almost impossible to arouse public interest in the subject. But some of this condition has been brought about by the writers for the southern agricultural papers. I have often seen the statement in print and heard it from the lips of speakers that one of the advantages of the south as a stock country was that no shelter was needed for the cows. This idea has been taught for so long a time that most of our people believe it, and they are making arrangements to have some pretty hard questions to answer when Gabriel blows his horn.

Either take decent care of our cows or sell them. If you are not able to care for them, and if you are too lazy to do it, you ought not to be allowed to own them.

"A merciful man will be merciful to his beast."—Cor. Southern Cultivator.

Good Roads Axial.

During the past few years the subject of the improvement of our highways has attracted considerable attention, and to-day almost every state in the Union is agitating the question of "good roads" in the farming districts. Every well-governed community recognizes the necessity of having its highways properly built and maintained. The importance of having good roads was well understood by many of the ancients, and the fact that remains of the old Roman roads are to-day proves that they must have been well built. France and England have had a fine system of roads for many years, but in America this factor in the prosperity of the country seems to have been neglected, and it is only recently that the deteriorating influence of poor roads upon the agricultural interests has been fully appreciated.

In considering this subject we often hear the question, "Do good roads pay?" Let us ask, "Do poor roads pay?" Does it pay for a farmer to lose the sale of his crop of wheat, corn and oats at a time when the market quotations are high simply because the roads are in such a condition that it is impossible for him to get to the shipping point with his produce? Does it pay for the extra wear and tear on the horses, harness and vehicles? Does it pay for the excess time and labor taken in transporting products over poor roads? These are facts to be given thought.—Farm and Fireside.

HERE AND THERE.

—A hog fed at fair profit until it reaches 200 pounds will give less profit than a pig that will reach 100 pounds at a point can be reached at which further feeding can be done at a loss.

—Louisiana farmers desire to stop the killing of all game birds, and other birds not harmful to crops, for a period of five years. Resolutions to this effect were adopted at Shreveport.

—We hope to see more corn planted this year, and the land better prepared. The great decline in cotton ought to bring this about. The south needs to be ashamed of her low yield of corn per acre.

—It will not benefit the fowls to keep them too warm. A temperature not lower than forty degrees above zero should be suitable. Artificial heat is unnecessary under the horse and surroundings are damp.

—It is announced in the annual report of the secretary of agriculture that the recently-imported Caucasian bee, which is now being bred in the department of agriculture apiary, is so gentle as to permit handling without the use of the bee-veil, and generally without smoke.

—It pays to fuss around the cows in the stable, and get on terms of familiarity with them. Milk-giving is a kind of free-will offering on the part of the cow, and the diplomatic dairyman will study the whims and likes and dislikes of his individual cows, and by humoring them turn the individuality of each to his profit.

—The most formidable insect which has ever threatened the fruit interests of the United States is the San Jose Scale, and if unchecked it will in a few years destroy many orchards and gardens. Every fruit grower should now examine his trees for it, especially those that have been planted within the past five years.

—The prosperous condition of the cotton-growing states of the south is a matter for sincere congratulation. Farmers will receive this year more than eight hundred million dollars for their crops. Capital is accumulating in banks or being employed in business enterprises. The north, which has not for years been generally furnished from forty to fifty million dollars every year to the cotton growers and business men of the south, has not been called upon this year to render any assistance.

FOR PASTEUR TREATMENT.

Anything, Even "Dad," So Long as It Gave Them a Chance to Go to Paris.

Charlemagne Tower, the American ambassador to Germany, spoke of the Americans' love of Paris at a dinner that he gave in Philadelphia, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Our love of Paris is, no doubt, great," he said, "but I am sure it is not so great as our European cousins would have us believe. We all, of course, have heard the European saying: 'When a good American dies he goes to Paris.' In Berlin, from a bearded French diplomat, I heard last year a novel variant of this theme.

"It was at a dinner party in Berlin. The French diplomat, regarding me with a smile, said he was sure I would sympathize with the profound and ingenious emotion of the young American girl whom he was going to speak about. She lived, he said, in a bleak western city. There were in those days no institutes for the treatment of rabies or threatened rabies in France. The young girl's life was ugly and monotonous, and one day she burst into a neighbor's house, almost beside herself with joyous excitement.

"Her dark eyes flashed. Her cheeks had a delicate rose flush. Panting a little, she cried in a tremulous voice:

"Thank goodness, we are going to Paris at last. Dad has been bitten by a mad dog."

Nothing But the Truth.
"My work," remarked the bald-headed dentist, "is so painless that my patients often fall asleep in the chair while I am at work."

"That's nothing!" retorted his rival. "My patients nearly all insist on having their pictures taken while I am at work, in order to catch the expression of delight on their faces."—Chicago Daily News.

The Real Thing.
Ethel—Who was that man you just bowed to?
Penelope—That was Dobson, the great composer.

"A composer, did you say?"
"A nothing, nothing, nothing, nothing, nothing."—Chicago Daily News.

Nothing Doing in His Line.
The Portrait Painter—I'm glad to hear you admire my work, Mr. Portham. Have you ever been done in oil?
"Not on your life!" whenever then Standard gives that anything, your Uncle Hiram dons a cork vest and then keeps oil!—Puck.

HIS EXPERIENCE TEACHES THEM.

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Will Cure Bright's Disease—Remarkable Case of George J. Barber—Quick Recovery After Years of Suffering.

Eatherville, Iowa, Jan. 23d.—(Special.)—The experience of Mr. George J. Barber, a well known citizen of this place, justifies his friends in making the announcement to the world "Bright's Disease can be cured." Mr. Barber had kidney trouble, and it developed into Bright's Disease. He treated it with Dodd's Kidney Pills, and to-day he is a well man. In an interview he says:

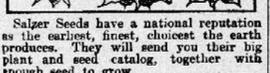
"I can't say much for Dodd's Kidney Pills, but I had kidney disease for fifteen years and though I doctored for it with the best doctors here and in Chicago, developed into Bright's Disease. Then I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and two boxes cured me completely. I think Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best in the world."

A remedy that will cure Bright's Disease will cure any other form of kidney disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure Bright's Disease.

Sweet 16 is famous, to be sure, but it is the average woman's twenty-fifth birthday, perhaps, that is most celebrated.—Puck.

30,000 Plants for 10c.

This is a remarkable offer. John A. Salzer Seed Co., Le. Cross, Mo., makes.



Salzer Seeds have a national reputation as the earliest, finest, choicest the earth produces. They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow:

- 1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,
- 2,000 rich, juicy Turnips,
- 2,000 blanching, nutty Celery,
- 2,000 rich, buttery Lettices,
- 1,000 splendid Onions,
- 1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
- 1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

This great offer is made in order to induce you to try their warranted seeds—for when you once plant them you will grow no others, and—

ALL you pay 15c POSTAGE, providing you will return this notice and if you will send them 25c in postage, they will add to the above a big package of the earliest Sweet Corn on earth—Salzer's Fourth of July—fully 10 days earlier than Cory, Peep o' Day, etc., etc. (K. L.)

With an abundant cabbage crop confronting us, it looks as if we were still a long way from abating the smoke nuisance.—Indianapolis News.

Shake Into Your Shoes
Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, aching feet. Makes new shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

When Vanity enters at the front door Reason steals out the back way.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy. Cures Cough, Cold, Croup, Consumption and all throat troubles. At druggist, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle.

The philanthropist generally manages that some one shall catch him in the act.—N. Y. Times.



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Women in Our Hospitals

Appalling Increase in the Number of Operations Performed Each Year—How Women May Avoid Them.



Going through the hospitals in our large cities one is surprised to find such a large proportion of the patients lying on those snow-white beds women and girls, who are either awaiting or recovering from serious operations.

Why should this be the case? Simply because they have neglected themselves. Ovarian and womb troubles are certainly on the increase among the women of this country—they creep upon them unawares, but every one of those patients in the hospital beds had plenty of warning in that bearing-down feeling, pain at left or right of the womb, nervous exhaustion, pain in the small of the back, leucorrhoea, dizziness, flatulency, displacements of the womb or irregularities. All of these symptoms are indications of an unhealthy condition of the ovaries or womb, and if not heeded the penalty has to be paid by a dangerous operation.

When these symptoms manifest themselves, do not despair along until you are obliged to go to the hospital and submit to an operation—but remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved thousands of women from surgical operations.

Women who are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (as flatulency), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, etc., should at once purchase and use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Write for a free copy of the book "Women's Friend" and a free trial of the Compound.

Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best. Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice and medicine have restored thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

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SILENT suffering from any form of female disorder is no longer necessary. Many modest women would rather die by inches than consult anyone, even by letter, about their private troubles. PISO'S TABLETS attack the source of the disease and give relief from the start. Whatever form of illness afflicts you, our interesting treatise, Cause of Diseases in Women, will explain your trouble and our method of cure. A copy will be mailed free with a Generous Sample of the Tablets, to any woman addressing

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