



The letters of Miss Merkle, whose picture is printed above, and Miss Claussen, prove beyond question that thousands of cases of inflammation of the ovaries and womb are annually cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Gradual loss of strength and nerve force told me something was radically wrong with me. I had severe shooting pains through the pelvic organs, cramps and extreme irritation compelled me to seek medical advice. The doctor said that I had ovarian trouble and ulceration, and advised an operation. I strongly objected to this and decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I soon found that my judgment was correct, and that all the good things said about this medicine were true, and day by day I felt less pain and increased appetite. The ulceration soon healed, and the other complications disappeared and in eleven weeks I was once more strong and vigorous and perfectly well.

"My heartiest thanks are sent to you for the great good you have done me."—Sincerely yours, Miss MARGARET MERKLEY, 275 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis.

**Miss Claussen Saved from a Surgical Operation.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It seems to me that all the endorsements that I have read of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound do not express one-half of the virtue of this medicine really possesses. I know that it saved my life and I want to give the credit where it belongs. I suffered with ovarian trouble for five years, had three operations and spent hundreds of dollars on doctors and medicines but this did not cure me after all.

"However, what doctors and medicines failed to do, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did. Twenty bottles restored me to perfect health and I feel sure that had I known of its value before, and let the doctors alone, I would have been spared all the pain and expense that fruitless operations cost me. If the women who are suffering, and the doctors do not help them, will try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, they will not be disappointed with the results."—Miss CLARA M. CLAUSSEN, 1307 Penn St., Kansas City, Mo.

**\$5000 FORFEIT** if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

**CITY STORE FRONTS**

For all kinds and sizes of Store Buildings. We furnish all material entering into the construction of Store Fronts. Write us about your proposed building and state dimensions and we will send you a FREE OF CHARGE, an elegant Blue Print Plan, and quote you an extremely low price on one of our popular

**BEAUTIFUL, EVERLASTING** Modern Store Fronts. We give you all the style of an elegant New York or Chicago store at moderate cost. Send For Catalogue.

**SOUTHERN FOUNDRY CO.,** Owensboro, Kentucky.

**True to His Friends.**

An answer to an advertisement for a school assistant "capable of teaching the classics as far as Homer and Virgil" makes one of the best stories in the Dean of Bristol's recent book, "Odds and Ends." "Sir," the answer ran, "with reference to the advertisement in the Times respecting a school assistant, I beg to state that I should be happy to fill that situation, but as most of my friends reside in London, and not knowing how far Homer and Virgil is from town, I beg to state that I should not like to engage to teach the classics further than Hammersmith or Farnham Green, or at the very utmost distance, farther than Brentford."

It is not helps, but obstacles; not facilities but difficulties, that make men—Matthews.

Chesterfield: When a man seeks your advice he generally wants your praise.

**CATARRH**

K'hawking and Spitting, Dropping Into the Throat, Foul Breath, CURED

**THROUGH THE BLOOD** By Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.)

TO PROVE IT, SAMPLE SENT FREE. Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) has cured all cases of catarrh, whether it be of the nose, throat, or lungs, or of the mucous membranes, having, spitting up lumps, weak stomach, nose bleeding, headaches, sneezing while asleep, stopping up of the nose, thin, hot blood, all run down, specks flying before the eyes, low spirited, etc. Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) forces its way through every blood vessel and vein, expelling all catarrhal poison that stands in its way, permanently removing every symptom and thus makes a perfect cure. B. B. B. sends a flood of rich, pure blood direct to the affected parts, giving warmth and strength just where it is needed.

And, as if the army of kissing relatives were not enough, Russian officialdom had to put up its lips at the railway station for General Kourapatkin to salute. The idea gives us a new light on the meaning of General Sherman's imperishable remark about the hellishness of war.—N. Y. Press.

**WILD WITH ECZEMA**

And Other Itching, Burning, Scaly Eruptions, with Loss of Hair—Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to all-ay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe the skin; and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent Pills to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set, costing but \$1.00, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

"What's the row over on the next street?" "Only a wooden wedding." "Wooden wedding?" "Yes; a couple of Poles getting married."—Princeton Digger.

The man who looks too far ahead is present.—Philadelphia Press.

Give the reins to appetite and you give wings to happiness.—Rand's Horn.

**THE DREAMER.**

BY JOHN WICKLIFFE GRAY.

The wind was growing incessantly. Now and then it grew to a piercing shriek, as it whirled snow under the eaves and in the corners of the big bay window. It laid an icy grasp on the frames and shook them angrily, enviously, because it could not enter and destroy the scene of comfort within.

She was a jewel of a landlady who would keep the fire burning for him so long, Herbert mused. "To keep the chill out," Mrs. Williams had told him once, and his words of thanks did not fully convey his gratitude for her mothering him.

He lighted his redolent briarwood pipe, pulled the big leather chair before the fender, leaned back in its depths and the luxurious folds of his lounging robe. His feet perched on the fender, for the fifth time since the office closed that afternoon, he pulled out a dainty little blue linen envelope.

He read his own name and address two or three times before he took out the sheets within.

"Round and firm, and—just like Mildred," he mused.

He spread out the sheets on his knee and read:

"Dear Herbert—We are having a glorious time trying to forget the snow and ice up north. The weather is perfect, except for an occasional misty day, and outdoor amusements are the rule with everybody.

"I am glad to know that business will soon permit you to take a vacation. Are you thinking of coming south? I know you must be, though, for there's hardly anywhere else to go, now that everything up there is ice- and snow-bound.

"What do you think of joining our party here at Palm Beach? We will remain here another week, when we have planned an altogether original tour of either Jamaica or San Domingo on bicycles. All of us brought our wheels from home, and these suggested the trip. We have discarded the automobile idea because two or three machines would be required for the nine of us, two in the crowd are indifferent chauffeurs, and because we are not certain about the roads down there. Bicycles will go anywhere and we have determined to use them, see the country thoroughly and get a healthy tropical tan.

"Wire me if you can come. And if you can, be sure to bring your bicycle. It will be indispensable to a thoroughly good time.

"Mary begs to be remembered to you. As ever, Mildred Halcomb."

"P. S.—Don't forget the bicycle."

The warm firelight was having its effect after coming in from the cold outdoor air. He was groggy. An involuntary yawn showed two rows of teeth as he placed the letter on the table.

He and Mildred had been chums since childhood. They always corresponded when one or the other was away. And in the past few months he had come to realize that he could not live without her. There had been no vows, but since as children they had roamed the parks together on their bright, new bicycles, they had been conscious of a mutual exhilaration and joyousness in one another's presence. Yes, bicycles, and the intimate companionship they bring, seemed strangely interwoven in their lives.

"We'll go wheeling, wheeling, wheeling—Down the distance-dwindling pike; Hearts a-flutter, feeling, feeling, All the joy that's in a bike."

He had heard the doggerel parody of a popular song somewhere, and the lines continued to repeat themselves in drowsy fashion:

"We'll go wheeling, wheeling, wheeling—His pipe fell from nervous fingers. One foot slipped from the fender.

He and Mildred were resting on the sod beneath a towering palm tree. Not far off several people of their party were laughing and talking together. He saw the surf come rolling in not 20 yards away, dwindling from mighty waves to a smooth, even flow as they reached the higher beach. Beside them were their bicycles. Cries of strange birds were heard, and a bright plumaged fellow flew over their heads and fluttered away inland.

How beautiful Mildred was! She was looking straight into his eyes. And in the big gray orbs he saw her soul shining there. It was shining for him, all for him! He knew it, and that was enough.

"You are mine," he was saying. "All these years I have loved you, and waited for you. And now we must part no more. Your life shall be my life, and mine shall be yours."

Out of the distance he heard the chime of bells. One—two—three—four—five—six—And still it rang.

The sleeper awoke with a start. The clock claimed his attention first, for it was striking 12. He rose quickly, and as he did so a telegraph blank on the table caught his eye.

"Better write it now and send the first thing in the morning," he thought. Rapidly his pencil traced the words: "Miss Mildred Halcomb, Hotel —, Palm Beach, Fla.—Be there Thursday with bicycle. Herbert."

**Pigskin Grafted on Woman.** By using the skin of a pig two months old the life of Mary Grant, a colored woman of Richmond, Va., has been saved. Some weeks ago the woman was fearfully burned about the body by the explosion of a lamp. Much of her skin was destroyed, and could not be replaced by nature. Efforts were made to get her relatives to supply the necessary cuticle for grafting, but they objected. The physician in charge then procured a young white pig, which was chloroformed, and enough of the necessary hide removed and grafted on the woman.

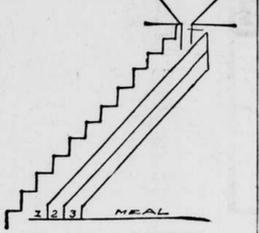
**Pliny Was Too Slow.** Here is another case where the poets have antedated the scientists, according to the New York Tribune. Dr. Francolini, of Rome, Italy, has published a statement to the effect that the source of the Citannus, a small Umbrian river sacred to the Romans, may contain radium, basing his opinion on a description of Pliny and on passages in the works of many writers and poets, from Virgil to Byron. The waters at the source of the river are the color of violet. The matter is being investigated by scientists.



**GRADE THE CRACKED CORN.**

It Pays to Do This Wherever a Large Number of Hens and Chickens Is Kept.

In feeding dry cracked corn to poultry much of the very fine is wasted unless it is sifted more thoroughly than is usually the case when brought from the mill, and often it is impossible to get the sizes wanted for feeding from the finely cracked for little chicks to very coarse cracked for fowls and pigeons. This led me to arrange a sort of grader. I made a hopper large enough to hold a hundredweight or so of cracked corn, with a shut-off in bottom so as to regulate the flow of grain, then with three sizes of galvanized wire netting I made screens about one foot



HOMEMADE SCREENER.

wide by six feet long. The hopper was placed up at the head of the granary stairway with the screens underneath in such a manner that when the cracked corn is allowed to run slowly from the hopper it grades nicely into three sizes of cracked corn, besides the fine meal, which would go to waste if scattered on the ground for the poultry, and anyone would be surprised at the amount of this meal saved even from the best sifted cracked corn. The size of screens may be arranged to suit each user. I use No. 4 for top or coarsest as I want it as coarse as possible for pigeons; No. 6 for second, and No. 12 for nest. These sizes if set at an angle that the corn will run down nicely without requiring any shaking to prevent lodging, will give nice grades of cracked corn. The more upright the grader is placed the more fine will be left in the coarser grades, and the less thoroughly will it be sifted. This has saved me many times its cost in the meal saved alone, aside from the convenience of having the size cracked wanted for the different birds. At times when feeding largely on cracked corn I have saved enough meal to feed two cows.—Rural New Yorker.

**ENTRANCE TO THE BEEHIVE**

It Should Be Large Enough to Allow Ventilation and Plenty of "Elbow" Space.

Common opinion holds that the lower part of the hive is the proper place for the entrance as it protects the brood nest and at the same time gives the bees a better chance to clean their hive of capping refuse and dead bees and to keep their house in general order. Some argue that the entrance should be near the top of the hive, thus giving bees a short cut to the combs, but on the other hand you are giving the cold air a chance to get to brood cluster, and this will bring about bad results. The size of the entrance should be ample and not too small. During the rush of the honey season the writer uses a space 3 1/2 inches, and during very warm weather raises hives one-quarter inch in front by means of wedges. This allows ventilation and plenty of space for all requirements during warm spring days. When robbers are apt to cause trouble close up the entrance, allowing only about enough space for two bees to enter at once. Of course your strong swarms will take care of themselves, but by doing this with your light ones you will save much trouble.—G. H. Townsend, in Ohio Farmer.

**LITTLE NOTES ABOUT PIGS.**

The pig is a clean, healthy animal when it has a chance. Usually a hog with harsh bristles has a coarse and thick skin. The fattening hogs should have all the grain they will eat up clean. While hogs should have plenty of water, it should be pure and fresh. To secure choice pigs, the selection of the male is of the first importance. The pig pen is always a good place to dispose of imperfect and small fruit and potatoes.

If the pigs are closely confined, they must have a variety of food if they are to be kept thrifty. Pigs will stand considerably more nutritious or rich food if it is given often and in small quantities. Young pigs should be taught to eat as young as possible and receive all the skim milk they will drink.

A cross sow is a dangerous animal to have around, and should be made fat and shipped at the earliest opportunity.

In selecting a young animal for breeding purposes, one with a gentle and tractable disposition should be chosen.—Midland Farmer.

**Price of Corn and Beef.**

A noted cattle raiser says that the price of corn and beef should go together. When corn is high, beef must be high, or the farmer will go out of the cattle raising business. The man referred to declares that the large receipts of cattle during the past year are due to the steady unloading of the farmers that do not want to feed high-priced corn to medium-priced cattle. It also accounts, he says, for many of the animals arriving in a half fat condition. It is doubtless true that there is not a wide enough difference between corn-finished cattle and cattle that have received almost no fitting at all. When every bushel of corn a man puts into his beef cattle is put in at a loss, as is the case this year, farmers cannot be very enthusiastic in the finishing of cattle.—Farmers' Review.

**WORKING TEAM'S FEED BILL.**

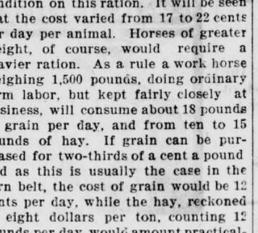
It Varies in Different Parts of the Country, But \$60 Per Animal Is an Annual Average.

A number of experiment stations have undertaken the task of ascertaining the cost of a work horse's food. At the New Hampshire station an experiment was conducted for a period of two years, during which time the food and drink of five work horses were accurately weighed. A horse weighing in the vicinity of 1,200 pounds and working every day lost but little flesh when fed the following ration per day: "Hay, ten pounds; bran, two pounds; corn, six pounds, and gluten feed, six pounds. Reckoning corn at \$16 a ton, bran at \$17, gluten feed at \$18, and hay at \$16 per ton this ration cost 19.3 cents per day. A ration consisting of ten pounds of hay, two pounds of bran, six pounds of corn and eight pounds of oats was sufficient to maintain an animal weighing 1,200 pounds, and cost 22.5 cents per day. When a ration composed of ten pounds of hay, one pound of cottonseed meal, two pounds of bran and eight pounds of corn was fed the cost was 17.4 cents per day. Horses at moderate work kept in good condition on this ration. It will be seen that the cost varied from 17 to 22 cents per day per animal. Horses of greater weight, of course, would require a heavier ration. As a rule a work horse weighing 1,500 pounds, doing ordinary farm labor, but kept fairly closely at business, will consume about 18 pounds of grain per day, and from ten to 15 pounds of hay. If grain can be purchased for two-thirds of a cent a pound and as this is usually the case in the corn belt, the cost of grain would be 12 cents per day, while the hay, reckoned at eight dollars per ton, counting 12 pounds per day, would amount practically to five cents, thus making a total of 17 cents a day. At this rate the food of one animal for a year would amount to \$62.05. This figure we consider to be a little too high, because it is scarcely possible to work an animal the entire year through, and during slack seasons the grain ration can be cut down considerably. While the New Hampshire station, above referred to, found that it cost on an average of \$7.132 per animal, yet it will be seen by the cost of foods that some farms are unusually high in price, as, for example, hay at \$16 per ton. It may be said in a general way that if horses are well fed and kept fairly busy during the entire year that their feed bill will run in the neighborhood of \$50.—Rural World.

**A FIVE HORSE EQUALIZER.**

How to Hitch the Animals So That Each One Will Do Its Proper Share of Work.

In placing one team ahead of another it is often very difficult to have them work together so that each will perform its share of the work. In a recent issue of the Nor-West Farmer Mr. A. J. Ratan gives the following plan for a five-horse equalizer that will overcome this difficulty. He says: "I have had considerable experience in breaking up grub land and have found that the very best results come



FIVE-HORSE EQUALIZER.

from a good strong 14-inch grub plow. Two men, an ax, brush scythe and five horses comprise the best outfit that can be obtained for any field. In order to equalize the combined strength of the five horses an evener is made on the plan shown in the illustration. A piece of timber three by five and 15 inches long is selected. An inch hole is bored three-fifths of the distance from the end for the clevis which attaches the timber to the plow ring. A three-horse attachment is fastened to the short end, a chain is attached to the long end of the piece of timber, running between the two off side horses through their neck-yoke ring and attached to a coupler-clevis for the lead team."

**Importance of Potatoes.**

An acre planted to potatoes will yield more than ten times as much food material as when planted to wheat; 14 times more than rye or 17 times more than peas. The value of this crop appears to be very largely disregarded by farmers in this country. In Germany the yield per acre is two or three times as great and the total product six times as great. Besides consuming much more per capita than we do, the Germans use them for such manufactured products as starch, glucose and alcohol. The real resources of the potato should be more fully exploited in this country.

**Value of Farm Animals.**

The acting statistician of the department of agriculture has completed his estimate of the number and value of farm animals in the United States on January 1, 1904. Horses in the United States are worth \$1,136,940,298. The totals for the country are shown in the following table:

Farm Animals.	Number.	Value.
Horses	16,738,059	\$1,136,940,298
Mules	2,757,919	217,532,332
Milch cows	17,419,917	608,841,858
Other cattle	43,629,488	712,178,134
Sheep	51,620,144	133,530,069
Swine	47,068,379	239,224,027

**The Value of Good Queens.**

It is just as easy to rear queens from good stock as it is from poor. The difference in the price of a good queen for breeding and a poor one is of little consequence, when the number of queens which she will produce is considered. As to the profit of a good queen over a poor one, there is no comparison. A poor queen may be kept for one or two seasons and her bees produce no surplus at all, whereas a good queen given by her bees produce a surplus.—Orange Judd Farmer.

**The Hens Pay the Rent.**

John Pridge, of West Union, Ia., lives upon an 80-acre farm, and he has worked and the raising of poultry he has made more than a comfortable living by the raising of chickens and selling of poultry and eggs. Mr. Pridge has sold in one year's time \$267 worth of eggs, or more than enough to pay the rent of the farm. He attributes his success to the attention he gives to the care and the feeding of fowls.

**"PE-RU-NA, A VALUABLE PREPARATION," WRITES DR. KEMBALL.**



RACHAEL J. KEMBALL, M.D. 334 Virginia St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Most of the Ailments Peculiar to the Female Sex are Due to Catarrh of the Pelvic Organs.

Rachael J. Kemball, M. D., 334 Virginia St., Buffalo, N. Y., is a graduate of the University of Buffalo, class 1884, and has been in the practice of medicine in that city since then. She writes as follows: "My conviction, supported by experience, is that Peruna is a valuable preparation for all catarrhal affections. I have taken one bottle of Peruna myself and just feel fine. I shall continue to take it."—Rachael J. Kemball, M. D.

Peruna has cured thousands of cases of female weakness. As a rule, however, before Peruna is resorted to several other remedies have been tried in vain. A great many of the patients have taken local treatment, submitted themselves to surgical operations, and taken all sorts of doctor's stuff, without any result.

The reason of so many failures is the fact that diseases peculiar to the female sex are not commonly recognized as being caused by catarrh of the pelvic organs. These organs are lined by mucous membranes. Any mucous membrane is subject to catarrh. Catarrh of one organ is exactly the same as catarrh of any other organ. What will cure catarrh of the head will also cure catarrh of the pelvic organs. Peruna cures these cases simply because it cures the catarrh.

Most of the women afflicted with pelvic diseases have no idea that their trouble is due to catarrh. The majority of the people think that catarrh is a disease confined to the head alone.

This is not true. Catarrh is liable to attack any organ of the body; throat, bronchial tubes, lungs, stomach, kidneys and especially the pelvic organs. Many a woman has made this discovery after a long siege of useless treatment. She has made the discovery that her disease is catarrh, and that Peruna can be relied upon to cure catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

**FREE to WOMEN**

A Large Trial Box and book of instructions absolutely Free and Post-paid, enough to prove the value of Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic.

Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water. It is non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics, containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and has no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution—lasts longer—goes further—than more expensive preparations and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

The formula of a noted Boston physician, and used with great success as a Vaginal Wash, for Leucorrhoea, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, and all soreness of mucous membrane.

In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a Vaginal Wash we challenge the world to produce its equal for thoroughness. It is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

All leading druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. a box; if you do not send us for it, send a letter to—Hartman—Hartman is nothing like Paxtine. Write for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day. R. PAXTON CO., 4 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass.

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Of the Skin and Scalp Speedily Cured by Baths with Cuticura SOAP.

To cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and mild doses of CUTICURA Pills to cool and cleanse the blood.

A single SET, costing but One Dollar, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, eczemas, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 5c. Ointment, 10c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 5c. per vial of 60). Depot: London, 27, Chancery Lane, E.C. 4, England. Boston, 17, Columbus Ave., Boston, U.S.A. Sole Proprietors: Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box 2, Atlanta, Ga.

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Cured. Gives quick relief. Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment free. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box 2, Atlanta, Ga.