

## WORKS LIKE MAGIC FOR GIRLS

Fristoe, Ky., Feb. 19, 1900.  
My daughter is much better. She is now starting on her third bottle. Wine of Cardui and Theodor's Black Drought have worked like magic with her. I have told some of my acquaintances of your medicines and can heartily recommend them to others. My daughter had both uterine and ovarian symptoms, side ache, backache, and a headache now and then, especially in the top of the head. But the most stubborn pain was in the left side at the lower edge of the ribs or three or four inches above the upper part of the groin, with soreness of the whole abdomen during the period.

Mother's whose daughters are nearing the age of womanhood should give a care to their condition, before they reach the stage of suffering Mrs. Milliken describes. Too often beautiful and promising girls become permanent invalids because of a lack of proper caution at this critical period of their lives. The important thing for a girl just entering womanhood is to be started right. Then a healthy and happy life will follow.

## WINE OF CARDUI

Is the great emmenagogue. It will regulate the menstrual flow. It will start the girl right. Every mother should present her daughter with a bottle of Wine of Cardui and teach her to rely on it as a friend. Girls who take an occasional dose of this pure Wine are strong and healthy. They avoid much agony and torture. Mrs. Milliken's daughter was cured of all her suffering and now she is a strong woman. Your daughter may be strong. There is no danger to fear at the coming of the menstrual habit where Wine of Cardui is allowed to start healthy periods. Thousands of mothers endorse Wine of Cardui. All druggists sell \$1.00 bottles.

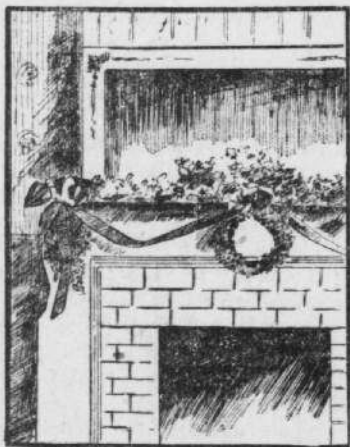
In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department", The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

## CHRISTMAS GREENS.

DECORATIONS CARRIED OUT WITH HOLLY BRANCH, MISTLETOE, ETC.

Simple Material Manipulated With Good Taste—Crape Paper an Effective Aid—Attractive Schemes For Mantel and Table.

In the following directions I have tried, says a writer in The Designer, to show how a few simple and inexpensive greens combined with good taste and a little skill will take the place of expensive cut flowers and yet give us decorations which mean some-



MANTLE DECORATION.

thing and add to the beauty of the home furnishing, which is not always the case in unplanned attempts at decoration.

If one has an abundance of greens, such as holly, mistletoe, laurel or anything else that is evergreen, the decoration of archways, the mantel or even the corners between the windows and doors may be appropriately carried out, but only when there is an abundance of material. All things considered, I am more in favor of concentrating the room decorations at one prominent point than of spreading them all over the room.

Of all places in the average room the mantel is perhaps the best to use as a central point in decoration. It is prominent, has an abundance of room and yet is so constructed that comparatively little material is needed to obtain the best effect. To decorate the mantel for the Christmas season remove all ornaments from it and bank the space between the mantel and the glass above it—say a foot high in the center—with choice greens, using the best holly, fern fronds, smilax or even mistletoe, although those first named are to be preferred, either alone or in combination. This decoration should be after the manner shown in the illustration—that is, heavy in the center, but graduating until at the ends only delicate sprays are seen. The greens should come out quite to the edge of the mantel in the center, but be drawn back at the ends to form a slightly curved effect, as well as to give more room at the corners for the bows.

The garland effect may be produced by the use of either wide satin ribbon or of the proper shade of crape paper. The latter is quite inexpensive, and a three yard roll would prove more than ample. If paper be used, the garland should be cut seven inches wide and arranged as shown in the illustration, with a rosette in the center, where the wreath is hung, the garland being brought up to the corners of the mantel under a long bow with long ends. These garlands and bows of ribbon are simple to make and wonderfully effective in trimming at Christmas time.

The foundation of the table decoration is to be a star made of greens such as are always readily obtainable at the Christmas season. Assuming that there is a hanging lamp or a chandelier directly over the dining table, at its lowest point fasten five small strands of smilax, concealing the tie with a cluster of holly berries or a bow of holly red satin ribbon. Have the star in the center of the table at least 20 inches across. If no made star of this diameter can be obtained, one may be formed directly on the table with a garland of smilax. Now bring down each of



TABLE DECORATION.

the five suspended ropes of smilax, fastening the ends, one to each of the five points of the star, laying a bunch of holly berries over each point. Large plus two inches in length, such as florists use, may be used to attach the ends of the smilax ropes to the tablecloth. Exactly in the center of the space formed by the star place a low crystal bowl filled with red carnations, and you will have a table decoration of which you may be proud and which, too, will cost but little. A variation of the above design is arranged by using narrow satin ribbon for the rope effect.

### Apple Butter.

In wintry days apple butter is found a most agreeable addition to the menu. It is made by covering pared and sliced apples with good sweet cider, then boiling the whole to a smooth, buttery mass, when it should have turned to a rich brown color. Put this into jars and tie down, and you have a handy preserve for nursery and family use.

## VIEWS OF MR. COREA

NICARAGUA'S MINISTER IS ENTHUSIASTIC FOR THE CANAL.

He Votes the Almost Universal Sentiment of the People of His Country—Something About the Talented Young Envoy.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The United States will dig the Nicaragua canal and have it in operation within the first decade of the twentieth century. This is a prophecy which is reasonably sure of fulfillment despite the diplomatic complications which have arisen. The people of the United States demand it and are willing to pledge the good faith of the nation for \$200,000,000, or more if necessary, to pay for it. Before this sovereign demand diplomatic and political jockeying must give way. The obstacles, real or imagined, must be swept aside. This the representatives of the people here, executive and legislative, are beginning



Photo by Clinedinst, Washington.

DON LUIS F. COREA.

to pretty thoroughly understand, and the people will not permit much further delay. The stalling ghost of the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, has long enough impeded this great enterprise upon which the American people have set their hearts. In the opinion of many statesmen of both parties, past and present, this treaty ought to have been abrogated years ago, as the reasons for its promulgation long ago ceased to exist. The only reason for such a convention was that at the time it was entered into in 1850 Great Britain claimed certain rights in the Mosquito Coast by reason of a sort of protectorate she had assumed over the Mosquito Indians. Years ago this rather indefinite protectorate came to a formal close, and Great Britain concluded a treaty with Nicaragua by which she formally resigned whatever rights she may have had in that quarter. Thus many American statesmen and diplomats, among them Secretary Evarts and Secretary Blaine, during their connection with the state department, have held that there was no occasion for the continuance of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and that it should be abrogated. Had this been done there would have been no occasion for the Hay-Pauncefote agreement, and the diplomatic complications which it brings into the canal question would have been obliterated. We would then have had to deal only with the parties in interest—Nicaragua and Costa Rica—through portions of whose territory the canal will pass.

It may be recalled that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was strongly denounced by the senate committee on foreign relations in 1890, which was composed of the following eminent statesmen: John Sherman, George F. Edmunds, William P. Frye, William M. Evarts, Joseph N. Dolph, John T. Morgan, Joseph E. Brown, Henry B. Payne and James B. Eustis, two of whom, Messrs. Frye and Morgan, are members of the present committee. After stating in vigorous terms their premises and showing how in 1862 Great Britain had deliberately violated the treaty, the committee unanimously concluded that "the United States is at present under no obligation, measured either by the terms of the convention, the principles of public law or good morals, to refrain from promoting, in any way that it may deem best for its just interests, the construction of this canal without regard to anything contained in the convention of 1850."

Both Nicaragua and Costa Rica want the canal almost as much as does the United States and have instructed their ministers to enter into treaty arrangements for its construction through their territory. They desire, however, that all outside diplomatic complications should first be disposed of. Both Minister Corea and Minister Calvo have lately expressed in very enthusiastic terms their satisfaction over the prospect that work is likely to begin before many months on the great enterprise, which they fully recognize will bring much prestige and material benefits to the little republics which they represent. Referring to the project, Minister Corea said the other day:

"I spent some time in conference with the president and members of the cabinet at Managua, and I am happy to say that President Zelaya and his associates, and, in fact, the whole country, are enthusiastic on the future of the great waterway which will contribute so greatly to the commerce of the world. They are awaiting with great interest the developments at Washington and are hopeful and con-

ident that congress will pass the bill authorizing the opening of negotiations with the countries interested in the canal and the actual beginning of the important work of construction.

"In that connection I have the necessary instructions to facilitate in every desirable way the co-operation between the governments. It can be said generally that Nicaragua stands ready to do her full share in carrying forward this great project. Our president, Mr. Zelaya, is a very progressive man and is enthusiastic in promoting all measures contributing to the benefit of the country and of general commerce, and he is surrounded by strong and influential advisers, all inspired by the same progressive spirit. All of them see in the canal work the great development of Central America and a beneficial contribution to the world's progress, and they will do everything in their power and within the dignity of the republic to see that the work is realized."

Speaking of the long standing misunderstanding between Nicaragua and Costa Rica in connection with the canal, Mr. Corea said: "There has never been a time when the relations between the two countries have been more close and cordial. On July 24 there was celebrated the conclusion of a boundary line which had been for years the cause of misunderstanding, and from that time both countries proceeded in mutual co-operation in the development of interests which will contribute to the welfare of both of them. President Zelaya is anxious to sustain at any cost the peace of Central America, and, as far as I know, President Iglesias of Costa Rica is animated by the same purpose. I feel assured that peace cannot be interrupted between any of the Central American states, least of all between these two, which have such mutual interests."

At this juncture something of the personality of the Nicaraguan minister, Don Luis F. Corea, may be of interest. He is the youngest envoy extraordinary in all diplomacy and the most youthful diplomat in his own country's service above the grade of secretary. He is, however, a most acceptable emissary to the government here not alone because of his pleasing personality, but because of his thorough knowledge of the affairs of the country he represents and those of the country to which he is accredited. Young as he is, Senor Corea is not new to the duties of the position which he now holds. He has served his country in various diplomatic capacities and was formerly Nicaragua's minister to Chile. He is now accredited to Mexico as well as the United States. He recently visited the City of Mexico and presented his credentials to President Diaz and had the distinction of concluding a treaty for amity, commerce and navigation, thus establishing the first treaty relations ever existing between Mexico and Nicaragua. It is a coincidence that each time Mr. Corea has returned to Managua he has received a marked advance, first from secretary of legation to charge d'affaires, next from charge to minister and now from minister here to minister to both Mexico and the United States. He was a moving spirit in the confederation of the Greater Republic of Central America and is deeply interested in the development of the interoceanic waterway.

Speaking of waterways, the Nicaragua canal is not the only great enterprise in this line that is on the congressional carpet. The complete report of the deep waterways commission, recently presented to Secretary Root, has been transmitted to the house of representatives for its consideration. The project before the commission is of vast magnitude, being for a deep waterway and routes between the great lakes and Atlantic tide water. The estimated cost of a 21-foot waterway is given at \$206,358.



From a recent snap shot.

SECRETARY JOHN HAY.

000 and of a 30 foot waterway at \$317,284,500. An additional estimate is made for deepening the harbors at Chicago and Duluth, making the total for the 30 foot channel \$326,592,000. The annual cost of maintenance of the 21 foot waterway is given at \$2,348,478 and of the 30 foot waterway at \$2,930,308.

While the details of the great project are now before congress, it is hardly probable that the matter will be reached, or at least that any conclusive action will be taken, at this short session. SAMUEL HUBBARD.

## STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

Notice is hereby given that a stockholders' meeting of the Hyatt Canal Company, Ltd., will be held at the office of said company in Shreveport, La., on the first Tuesday in January, 1901, at 12 m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors of the said company, and to transact such business as may legally come before the said meeting. This December 1, 1900. W. H. HUSTON, JR. Secretary Board.

## PATENTS

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## SHERIFF'S SALE

No. 5708—First District Court, Caddo Parish, La.—Martin Kirsch vs. James Edwards. By virtue of a writ of F. F. to me issued by the Honorable First Judicial District Court of the State of Louisiana and Parish of Caddo, in the above entitled and numbered suit, I have seized and will sell at public auction according to law for cash, with the benefit of appraisement, on the premises occupied by the defendant, in Ward eight, parish of Caddo, during the legal hours for sale, on

SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1900,

the following described property seized in above suit, to-wit: Eight bales of cotton, about three bales unpacked, cotton in bales; two head of horses, a set of harness, one hog and a lot of corn, to be sold to satisfy said writ, interest and costs.

S. J. WARD, Sheriff Caddo Parish, La. Caddo Parish, Dec. 19, 1900.

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