PAINFUL PERIODS

Suggestions How to Find Relief from Such Suffering.

While no woman is entirely free from periodical suffering, it does not seem to be the plan of nature that women should suffer so severely. Menstruation is a severe strain on a woman's vitality. If it is painful or irregular something is wrong which should be set right or it will lead to a serious derangement of the whole female organism.

More than fifty thousand women have testified in grateful letters to Mrs. Pinkham that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound overcomes painful and irregular menstruation.

It provides a safe and sure way of escape from distressing and dangerous weaknesses and diseases.

The two following letters tell so convincingly what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will do for women, they cannot fail to bring hope to thousands of sufferers.

Miss Nellie Holmes of 540 N. Davision Street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Your medicine is indeed an ideal medicine for women. I suffered misery for years with painful periods, headaches, and bearing-down pains. I consulted two different physicians but failed to get any relief. A friend from the East advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, and no longer suffer as I did before. My periods are natural; every ache and pain is gone, and my general health is much improved. I advise all women who suffer to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Mrs. Tillie Hart, of Larimore, N. D., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I might have have been spared many months of suffering and pain had I only known of the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound sooner; for I have tried so many remedies without help.

"I dreaded the approach of my menstrual period every month, as it meant so much pain and suffering for me, but after I had used the Compound two months I became regular and natural and am now perfectly well and free from pain at my monthly periods. I am very grateful for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your sickness you do not understand. She will treat you with kindness and her advice is free. No woman ever regretted writing her and she has helped thousands. Address Lynn, Mass.

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills.

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound stands without a peer as a remedy for all the distressing ills of women.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound rests upon the well-earned gratitude of American women.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating, (or flatulency), general debility, indigestion and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

It isn't always wise to judge a man by the swear-words he doesn't use.

MILK CRUST ON BABY

Lost All His Hair—Scratched Till Blood Ran—Grateful Mother Tells of His Cure by Cuticura For 75c.

"When our baby boy was three months old he had the milk crust very badly on his head, so that all the hair came out, and it itched so bad he would scratch until the blood ran. I got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment. I applied the Cuticura and put a thin cap on his head, and before I had used half of the box it was entirely cured, his hair commenced to grow out nicely again, and he has had no return of the trouble. (Signed) Mrs. H. P. Holmes, Ashland, Ore."

Reformation of a Kind.

"Yes, kind lady, my four years' term expires in two weeks, then when I get out of the pen I am going to reform and start a little cigar store. I kin buy one for six hundred dollars. Have I friends what'll advance the money? Naw, I don't need them fer that little sum; I kin steal that much in two nights."—Lippincott's.

There is a fine opportunity in this vicinity to take orders for the celebrated White Bronze monuments, headstones, grave covers, etc., made by The Monumental Bronze Company, 352 Howard Ave., Bridgeport, Conn. It is a good, legitimate business, and they offer very liberal inducements. Someone should write them for the agency.

Anticipated Regret.

Her husband had died very suddenly, and her friends were calling to comfort her. She listened very attentively and seemed to be more cheerful, but suddenly she cried out, "All you've told me is very true, but I'm sure I shall never love my second husband as much as I did the first."—Lippincott's.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

Arabian horses show remarkable courage in battle.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Hundreds of millions of dollars are annually spent in advertising.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS ROBERTS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900

The earliest known cook book was printed in Venice in 1475.

To Prevent Chapped Hands.

Many women who do their own work are much annoyed in winter with chapped hands. This may be avoided by using Ivory Soap for dish washing and toilet purposes. Dry the hands thoroughly each time after they have been in water and rub with a little oatmeal-water or some good lotion.—ELEANOR R. PARKER.

The only Englishman who ever became Pope was Adrian IV.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion; never fails. Sold by Druggists. Mail orders promptly filled. Dr. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind. $1.

Few Russian trains travel at a faster rate than twenty-two miles an hour.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c., 50c., and $1.00 per bottle.

The Dentist and the Alligator.

Roy Farrell Greene, the president of the American Society of Curio Collectors, told at a dinner of dentists an appropriate story.

"A dentist," he said, "was once traveling in the East, and in the ranges his boat overturned and he was obliged to strike out for the shore.

"As the [illegible] swam sturdily through the [illegible] water an enormous alligator suddenly rose up before him. The alligator opened its enormous jaws, and the next instant would have been the dentist's last, only—just in time—the man happened to notice the great reptile's sharp, white teeth, and an idea struck him.

"He drew a probe from his pocket, and, pressing it into the alligator's gums, he said:

"'Does this hurt you?'

"The alligator screamed with pain, and the dentist, amid a great agony, made good his escape."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

[illegible] up-to-the-minute baby wears bawl gowns [illegible] start.

[illegible] men try to attract attention by trying [illegible] arable.

Doubt Word of American.

Referring to the fact that an American in England had said that for less than a penny a mile one may travel on an English railway in a compartment nearly equal to the American Pullman or parlor car, the London Globe says that a large force of private detectives has been set to work to try to discover which railroad the American was speaking of.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

NATIVE NEW YORKERS SCARCE.

About One Out of Every Ten in the City Population.

Now that thirty "emergency" census takers finished the tail end of their work a few days ago we may soon have light on an interesting question that this enumeration will throw some light upon. Out of Gotham's 4,000,000 souls how many are actual New Yorkers—persons born in this city? Taking the last federal census as a criterion there is about one "native born" New Yorker out of every ten in population. Still, even this small balm to Knickerbocker families—390,000—persons—has to be greatly reduced, for in it is included every person of whom no actual knowledge could be obtained of whom the haste of the census tempted to throw under this general heading. Amateur statisticians have decided that there are about 120,000 citizens of New York who have been born of parents natives of this country. These delvers in the census results are of the opinion that if the qualification were that both their parents were natives of this country not more than 5,000 persons could qualify as New Yorkers of the second American generation. Children of parents who were born abroad numbered 1,375,000 in the last federal census. There were then more than 400,000 Americans here who were born in other states, New York state leading with a contribution of 125,000 and New Jersey following with 56,000; 36,000 were born in Pennsylvania, 25,000 in Massachusetts, while 22,000—a comparatively large number—were born in Virginia. Therefore the descendants of the Knickerbockers are wofully outnumbered in population if not in money and real estate.

His Father Was Athlete.

Dr. Dudley of Abington, Mass., tells this story of his man David and his housekeeper, who had great confidence in all that David said and did:

One day David was in the barn, doing something which caused a visitor to say: "You're quite an athlete, aren't you?"

"Well, yes," replied David; whereupon the housekeeper, who stood near, said: "Why, I thought you told me you was Scotch."

"Well," said David, "my mother was Scotch, but my father was athlete."

AILING WOMEN

Keep the Kidneys Well and the Kidneys Will Keep You Well.

Sick, suffering, languid women are learning the true cause of bad backs and how to cure them. Mrs. W. G. Davis, of Groesbeck, Texas, says: "Backaches hurt me so I could hardly stand. Spells of dizziness and sick headache were frequent and the action of the kidneys was irregular. Soon after I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills I passed several gravel stones. I got well and the trouble has not returned. My back is good and strong and my general health better."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

SMALL FEET.

To lessen the apparent size of big feet either wear spats or (and this is better) have part of the uppers made of light cloth.

MANY WOMEN NEED AID.

A remarkable increase in the number of widows and deserted wives applying for assistance to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society during the last year over preceding years is noted in the annual report of the society. The report states: "More than one-fourth of the cases that come to the society are widows with little children; more than one-eighth, deserted women with little children. There is illness in the family in nearly every case."

FASHION RUINS INDUSTRY.

From the Society Islands in the Pacific Ocean, the British Consul tells how a change in fashion in the United Kingdom helped to ruin an industry temporarily. The story relates to the trade in pearl shells. In 1903 this commodity brought from $1000 to $1100 a ton in London. Then came a great storm, which caused much loss of life in the Tibitian group and prices went up rapidly. The enhanced values and doubts as to the future caused button-makers and others responsible for fashion in dress to turn their attention to metal and other materials. As a result the demand has fallen off considerably, the price of the shell has since decreased by half and steps have had to be taken to check the output.—Washington Star.

GALLANTRY OF MEN.

An American lady has been contrasting with a noble impartiality the manners and customs of those curious and interesting animals, the American man and the English man. Here is the result:

The American girl makes a habit of compelling man to serve her in small ways. She drops her handkerchief or her fan under the table after dinner, and the man makes a contortionist of himself to recover her possessions. He is always on his knees to her except when he is signing checks, and even then his nobility of demeanor is beautifully unconscious.

The Englishman is an entirely different animal. Even when he is desperately in love he keeps his dignity intact and never obliterates himself. He lets servants carry his lady's cloak and assist her with it. His habitual quiet and reserve and conventionality extend to his emotionalism, and, while his loyalty is probably bone-deep, his outward seeming is never that of a courtier.

He is an Englishman first, and after that a son, or husband, or lover.

Over this touching picture of the American man one almost drops a tear, feeling at the same time a not ignoble pride in the stately dignity of the Englishman. But there is something a little too dramatic about this contrast, protests the London Telegraph. Even in England, if a girl drops her fan, a man will dive—several men will dive if she is a pretty girl—to pick it up. It is, no doubt, true that the Englishman never "obliterates himself." That excess of modesty belongs exclusively to Americans.

APPROVES OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The Colorado State Federation of Women's Clubs has decided to print for distribution 1000 copies of a letter addressed to them on the occasion of their recent annual meeting by the Governor of the State, Jesse F. McDonald. Governor McDonald does not agree with Grover Cleveland in his estimate of women's clubs, and in this letter he expresses his dissent in uncompromising and unmistakable terms.

"Organizations of women formed for the multifarious purposes of benign advancement, undoubtedly accomplish," he declares, "much good for the members themselves, while they with equal certainty achieve noteworthy success in the fields of practical civic improvement and wisely guided philanthropy.

"The views of our former President should be considered without bitterness and with due regard to the fact that while his opportunities to secure information at the first hand have been limited, there may be sufficient worth in at least some of his statements to aid in constant efforts toward improvement.

"We should all work for the same ends—improvement in the home, in the city and in the State, and the woman can, and in my opinion does, aid in these lines of effort fully as much as does the man."

Women's clubs, Governor McDonald thinks, "do treble duty. They make better citizens of the women, who in turn make it possible for the children to become better citizens. They also make better citizens of the men, because the standard of the home is regulated by the standing of its individual members.

"The woman who spends her life by the fireside amid scenes of undisturbed domesticity performs a noble and a holy duty," the Governor concludes, "but the woman who judiciously avails herself of the woman's club in its various branches can, in my opinion, perform these same duties, or equally valuable ones, more intelligently."—New York Tribune.

A SOUTHERN GRAND DAME.

Among the incidents of the President's Southern trip, the dispatches tell the following:

Calling him Theodore and patting him on the shoulder, Mrs. W. E. Baker, a dame of old Southern regime, received President Roosevelt in Barrington Hall, her home, at Roswell.

Mrs. Baker was bridesmaid when the President's mother was married. She had been invited to the reception at the old Bulloch home, but said the President must come to her.

Secretary Loeb said this could not be, as it was contrary to all precedent for the President to visit private homes during an itinerary.

The President missed Mrs. Baker at the Bulloch home and asked for her. Secretary Loeb told of her refusal to attend a public reception and the President said he must see his mother's bridesmaid. So he decided to cut out established precedents that he might meet and chat with the girlhood friend of his mother, and at his suggestion Barrington Hall was included in the itinerary.

When President Roosevelt entered the old home with Mrs. Roosevelt he found Mrs. Baker seated, dressed in black, trimmed with white lace about the collar and cuffs. She wore a lace cap and was the picture of contentment.

"And this is Theodore," she said, extending her hand. "I am so glad to see you, Theodore." Then patting the President on the shoulder, she told him how his mother looked when she was married.

No American who values and admires exalted womanhood will fail to rejoice and take pride in the gentle dignity of this gracious old lady. The President is the son of her old friend, and to her he is little more than a boy, and that she, occupying no official position which compelled her to do so, should go into a public reception to see her old friend's son was contrary to her ideas and the theory of her training. When Mrs. Baker told Secretary Loeb that if the President desired to see her he must come to see her, it caused the Secretary a distinct "jar." He could not find any precedent for such an extraordinary thing in all the annals of the Circumlocution Office. Such an ignoring of precedent, not to say red-tapery, the shocked Secretary had never conceived.

But the President did not view it that way. He has an independent way of making precedents as well as following them, and so he put his hat on his head and took his wife on his arm and stalked off to see his mother's old friend. It was the act of a gentleman, and that is all there is to be said about it. He found the old lady sitting enthroned like a queen in her ancestral home, and he and Mrs. Roosevelt got such a reception as must have delighted their hearts. It was not the President to whom she gave her hand. It was "Theodore," the son of the dear friend of her youth, about whom she had doubtless received many letters from that friend of long ago. "And this is Theodore," she said—not "Mr. President"—and doubtless Theodore was delighted. He might search in every land without finding the superior of the dignified, gracious and pious Southern woman of which this lady is a true type.—Baltimore Sun.

Blue is allowable only for a face quite free from yellow tints.

Violet is allowable only for a face quite free from yellow tints.

Bright green is becoming to the pale, but clear, skin, but not to a high or muddied complexion.

Small hats are en regle for the morning, but all sizes and shapes are seen among the new models for afternoon wear.

All fulness must be at the shoulder this year, and in few sleeves is the long sloping effect seen, which was so becoming to many women.

Ostrich plumes are the favorite trimming, but lace, velvet and silk flowers and birds and wings of all descriptions adorn the smartest Parisian millinery.

With each reception gown this year there must needs be a hat to match—if not of the same shade, at least the color must be introduced in some way.

Moire effects are prophesied for the coming winter. As yet this decorative but long de mode silk is used chiefly for trimming and facings, but it is believed that cold weather will see more of it.

A large black hat should be provided in every outfit, for even if not intended definitely for one costume, it will come in useful any number of times, if only as a change from some conspicuous red or white hat.

A hat worn by a woman well known in society is attracting much attention. She has appeared in it several times, and it has a wonderful vivid green bird on the side, while the hat itself is purple. The bird is not a whole one, for it consists of only a small head, one brown-red eye and three long tail feathers, about eighteen inches in length, that hang in coquettish curls about the wearer's ear.

A Progressive Tribe.

The annual report of the Cherokee Nation records the establishment of seventy-five new schools during the past year, a fact which does not encourage the belief that the Indian is indifferent to advancement. Each native contributes to the support of these public schools, which are in no sense missions, but are maintained wholly by the community. The teachers are usually of Indian descent.

The Cherokee tribe commands respect for its heroic waging of a contest which for two hundred years involved its very existence.

Driven from its ancestral domain in Geargia to the far West, it has built up a nation which is intelligent and which possesses many of the noblest qualities. The constitutional government has its headquarters at Tahlequah in a substantial capitol building.

From the first the tribe gave evidence of superiority. In the early part of the eighteenth century an embassy was sent from the Cherokees to England. The chiefs, kneeling at the feet of George II., laid their offering, an old chronicler states it, of "five eagles' tayles and four scalps of enemies, all of which his majesty was graciously pleased to accept of."—Youths' Companion.

"Rubbing It In."

When Mrs. Morse, after a lapse of thirty years, met her old schoolmate, Mrs. Graham, in the guise of a summer visitor to Aldersfield, she made up her mind to one thing: Lydia Graham's measure of worldly prosperity had been large, but not for one moment would Mary Ann Morse allow her to feel "set up."

It was with the intention of reducing any possible pride that might be lurking behind Lydia Graham's placid countenance that Mrs. Morse held her off at arm's length when the first affectionate greeting had been exchanged.

"How fat you've grown, Lyddy!" said Mary Ann Morse, holding her little figure erect as a small, stiff tree.

Mre Graham smiled contentedly, and Mrs. Morse saw that her thrust had done no harm.

"And yet—and yet you've wrinkled in spite of it," said this determined old friend, and then she gave Lydia Graham's flushed cheek a consoling kiss.—Youth's Companion.

FARM TOPICS.

SINGEING POULTRY.

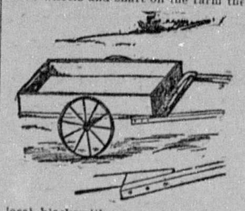
For market and our table use we adopted the practice of using alcohol in singeing the birds. Any wood alcohol will answer for this purpose. We poured a small quantity in a metal or heavy earthen dish and set it afire. This gives out an even heat and smokeless flame over which fowls are treated without the least danger of smearing, darkening or defacing the skin by smoke. Young ducks, or old ones either, take the treatment splendidly. Being fatty, care must be taken not to start the fat; if so, they should be cleaned in warm soapsuds and water.—F. L. Risley, in The Epitomist.

KEEPING SCALES ON THE FARM.

On every farm there is use for reliable scales. While there certainly are many honest business men who would not cheat on weight, still there are a large number that will take advantage if they can. In any event it is best to be on the safe side. This is especially true in dealing with agents working for the large grain companies. These men are often strangers and frequently changed from one locality to another and we have personally met with cases where these agents have deliberately tried to cheat us on the weight of grain. Where a farmer has considerable grain to market, the price of a good pair of scales would soon be saved from this source alone.—The Epitomist.

A HANDY GARDEN CART.

No one realizes how handy a small cart is on the farm until one has used it; the wheelbarrow is all right in its place, but there are times when the handcart answers the purpose much better. The illustration shows how one of these carts may be made with a little lumber and any old wheels from a mower one may have. If there are no such wheels and shaft on the farm the



local blacksmith can probably supply the want from articles of the kind that come to him. The illustration shows plainly the mode of construction.

Have a box of convenient size, being careful not to make it too large, else it cannot be pulled except with considerable effort when filled. The width will, of course, depend upon the length of the axle. Thills may be made of any suitable material, if one can not obtain a made pair, and if they are home constructed it will be easy to bring the outer ends nearer together by placing a two-inch block between the ends next to the box. At the front end of the box a strip of board is placed to which the singletree is attached.—Indianapolis News.

A LESSON IN FERTILIZING.

It is expensive and often disappointing to apply fertilizers without first knowing definitely the fertilizing constituents already in the soil and just how much of the same is available for plant food. This can be ascertained by having the soil analyzed at a State experiment station, at a small cost, and then apply to the soil the kind and quantity of fertilizers required by the crop to be grown. If an acre of ground produces thirty-five bushels of wheat it removes from the soil fifty-nine pounds of potash and twenty-four pounds of phosphoric acid. It would seem, therefore, if the same amounts of the above ingredients were returned to the soil the following season and each succeeding season that a continuous yield of thirty-five bushels per acre would result and the soil remain as fertile as it was in the beginning. That would be a good argument from cause to effect, but a practical demonstration of it would prove disappointing, because in the course of cultivation and exposure to the sun and atmosphere during the extremes of heat and cold, the soil undergoes constant chemical changes, and the amounts and kinds of fertilizers required one year might not be at all suitable the year following.—The Epitomist.

SEPARATOR AND BUTTERMILK.

Comparative estimates and feeding tests have shown, according to the Danish experiment station, that six pounds of separator milk is the equivalent of one pound of grain. If buttermilk is equal in fattening powers to skim milk, then taking corn as a basis a barrel of buttermilk would be equal in value to one bushel of corn.

Buttermilk will have a great deal more value than that if it is fed in limited quantities. It is thrown away as waste in many sections of the country, the creameries not having any sale for it.

In order to find a better market for this by-product of the creameries, E. H. Webster, Chief of the Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, will go to the Iowa State College and co-operate with the State authorities in experiments looking to this end. He thinks that if a means can be discovered by which buttermilk can be kept sweet for a long enough time to be gotten to the markets it should yield from six to ten cents a gallon.—Indiana Farmer.

Paper From Furze.

But little paper has been recently made from rags; vegetable substances such as wood, alfalfa and straw, are especially employed. But the use of furze, wild or cultivated, has not been thought of until recently. An inventor says Le Papier, has ascertained that the furze, suitably treated, produces a very white and solid pulp by the following treatment: One thousand kilogrammes of the green plant, cut up as fine as possible, are mixed with caustic soda lye of thirty degrees B. and carried to a temperature of 170 degrees C. in an autoclave, under a pressure of six kilogrammes. After a boiling of five or six hours, the pulp is washed with water, acidulated with sulphuric acid in suitable quantity, bleached with chloride of lime and washed thoroughly, when it is in a suitable state for employment in the manufacture of paper.

Ivory Cushions.

Beautiful pincushions of velvet built into ivory frames accompany carved ivory toilet sets. The frames are of Japanese shape and workmanship, and come in several styles.

HIGH CLASS DRUGGISTS

AND — OTHERS.

The better class of druggists, everywhere, are men of scientific attainments and high integrity, who devote their lives to the welfare of their fellow men in supplying the best of remedies and purest medicinal agents of known value, in accordance with physicians' prescriptions and scientific formula. Druggists of the better class manufacture many excellent remedies, but always under original or officinal names and they never sell false brands, or imitation medicines. They are the men to deal with when in need of anything in their line, which usually includes all standard remedies and corresponding adjuncts of a first-class pharmacy and the finest and best of toilet articles and preparations and many useful accessories and remedial appliances. The earning of a fair living, with the satisfaction which arises from a knowledge of the benefits conferred upon their patrons and assistance to the medical profession, is usually their greatest reward for long years of study and many hours of daily toil. They all know that Syrup of Figs is an excellent laxative remedy and that it gives universal satisfaction, and therefore they are selling many millions of bottles annually to the well informed purchasers of the choicest remedies, and they always take pleasure in handing out the genuine article bearing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package. They know that in cases of colds and headaches attended by biliousness and constipation and of weakness or torpidity of the liver and bowels, arising from irregular habits, indigestion, or over-eating, that there is no other remedy so pleasant, prompt and beneficial in its effects as Syrup of Figs, and they are glad to sell it because it gives universal satisfaction.

Owing to the excellence of Syrup of Figs, the universal satisfaction which it gives and the immense demand for it, imitations have been made, tried and condemned, but there are individual druggists to be found, here and there, who do not maintain the dignity and principles of the profession and whose greed gets the better of their judgment, and who do not hesitate to recommend and try to sell the imitations in order to make a larger profit. Such preparations sometimes have the name—"Syrup of Figs"—or "Fig Syrup" and of some piratical concern, or fictitious fig syrup company, printed on the package, but they never have the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of the package. The imitations should be rejected because they are injurious to the system. In order to sell the imitations they find it necessary to resort to misrepresentation or deception, and whenever a dealer passes off on a customer a preparation under the name of "Syrup of Figs" or "Fig Syrup," which does not bear the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed on the front of the package, he is attempting to deceive and mislead the patron who has been so unfortunate as to enter his establishment, whether it be large or small, for if the dealer resorts to misrepresentation and deception in one case he will do so with other medicinal agents, and in the filling of physicians' prescriptions, and should be avoided by every one who values health and happiness. Knowing that the great majority of druggists are reliable, we supply the immense demand for our excellent remedy entirely through the druggists, of whom it may be purchased everywhere, in original packages only, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, but as exceptions exist it is necessary to inform the public of the facts, in order that all may decline or return any imitation which may be sold to them. If it does not bear the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, do not hesitate to return the article and to demand the return of your money, and in future go to one of the better class of druggists who will sell you what you wish and the best of everything in his line at reasonable prices.

FLED BEFORE WOMAN'S PISTOL

How Mrs. Reader Put Stop to Impudence of Peruvian.

In her story of "Ella Rawls Reader, Financier," contributed in Everybody's, Juliet Wibor Tompkins tells the following incident of a struggle of Mrs. Reader's in Peru:

"After eight months of useless struggle she went to out Callao, which is about half an hour by rail from Lima, with her Peruvian lawyer, Scotch interpreter, and American engineer, and forced the manager to open the warehouses and let her make an inspection of the machinery. The manager had met her with his lawyers, and the hour for argument before she gained her point had been something of a strain. During the whole process a Peruvian on the Haggin side had been standing close to Mrs. Reader, his little, narrowed eyes staring with that deliberate insolence only Latins can accomplish. The company went out into the warerooms where the machinery lay and the difficult business of a hurried inspection went forward, but still the bullying stare never ceased. After about two hours of it, the fine edge of that hidden temper of her suddenly sprang up. She whirled on him with a blaze of words that needed no interpreter, and all at once his stare was being returned by a fierce little pistol held in a strong white hand and quite ready for business.

"The gentleman of Peru neither apologized nor retracted; he incontinently fled. And he was not the only one. Like shadows the men flitted out of the dusky warehouse, leaving the dangerous woman a clear field. When she looked about there was no one in sight but two Irish porters, and in their eyes were sympathetic twinkles, meeting which, Mrs. Reader could only sink down helpless with laughter and put up her pistol."

The Bishop and the Waffles.

It would indeed be a queer bishop who could not tell a good story on himself. The late Bishop Dudley of Kentucky was wont to relate with much relish an interesting experience which he once had in connection with waffles.

At a fine old Virginia homestead where he was a frequent guest the waffles were always remarkably good.

One morning, as breakfast drew near an end, the tidy little linen-coated black boy who served at table approached Bishop Dudley and asked in a low voice:

"Bishop, won't y' have n'er waffle?"

"Yes," said the genial Bishop, "I believe I will."

"Dey ain' no mo'," then said the nice little black boy.

"Well," exclaimed the surprised reverend gentleman, "if there aren't any more waffles, what made you ask me if I wanted another one?"

"Bishop," exclaimed the little black boy, "you's done et ten a'ready, an' I thought y' wouldn' want no mo'."—Emma Carleton, in Lippincott's.

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