

An Invitation to Women

All the world knows of the wonderful cures which have been made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, yet some women do not realize that all that is claimed for it is absolutely true.

If all suffering women could be made to believe that Mrs. Pinkham can do all she says she can, their suffering would be at an end, for they would at once profit by her advice and be cured.

There is no more puzzling thing than that women will suffer great pain month after month when every woman knows of some woman whom Mrs. Pinkham has helped, as the letters from grateful women are constantly being published at their own request.

The same derangements which make painful or irregular periods with dull backaches and headaches, and dragging-down sensations, presently develop into those serious inflammations of the feminine organs which completely wreck health.

Mrs. Pinkham invites women to write freely and confidentially to her about their health and get the benefit of her great experience with the sufferings of women. No living person can advise you so well. No remedy in the world has the magnificent record of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for absolute cures of female ills. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Three Letters from One Woman, Showing how She Sought Mrs. Pinkham's Aid, and was cured of Suppression of the Menstruation and Inflammation of the Ovaries.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have been in bed a year. Doctors say I have female weakness. I have a bad discharge and much soreness across my ovaries, bearing-down pains and have not menstruated for a year. Doctors say the menses will never appear again. Hope to hear from you."—Mrs. J. F. BROWN, Holton, Kans., April 1, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I received your letter. I have taken one bottle and a half of your Vegetable Compound, and used two packages of your Wash, and feel stronger and better. I can walk a few steps, but could not before taking your Compound. I still have the discharge and am sore across the ovaries, but not so bad. Every one thinks I look better since taking your Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. J. F. BROWN, Holton, Kans., Aug. 13, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I think it is my duty to let you know the good that Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound has done me. After I took three bottles, menses appeared, and I began to feel stronger and all my pain was gone. Yours is the only medicine that ever helped me. I am able now to work around the house, something I did not expect to do again."—Mrs. J. F. BROWN, Holton, Kans., Jan. 25, 1899.

Three More Letters from One Woman, Relating how She was Cured of Irregular Menstruation, Leucorrhœa and Backache.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I am suffering and need your aid. I have pains in both sides of the womb and a dragging sensation in the groin. Menstruation irregular and painful; have leucorrhœa, bearing-down pains, soreness and swelling of the abdomen, headache, backache; nervousness, and can neither eat nor sleep."—Mrs. CARRIE PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill., July 19, 1897.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I want to thank you for what you have done for me. When I wrote to you I was a total wreck. Since taking your Vegetable Compound, Liver Pills and Sensitive Wash, my nerves are stronger and more steady than ever before, and my backache and those terrible pains are gone. Before I took your medicine I weighed less than one hundred and thirty pounds. I now weigh one hundred and fifty-five pounds. Your medicine is a godsend to poor weak women. I would like to ask you why I cannot have a child. I have been married nearly three years."—Mrs. CARRIE PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill., Dec. 1, 1897.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I did just as you advised me, and now I am the happy mother of a fine baby girl. I believe I never would have had her without your Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. CARRIE PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill., Jan. 27, 1899.

Proof that Falling of the Womb is Overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—When I wrote to you some time ago, I had been suffering from falling of the womb for many years without obtaining relief. Was obliged to wear a bandage all the time; also had had headache and backache, felt tired and worn out. After taking six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and four boxes of Liver Pills, I discarded my bandage and have not had to wear it since. I am entirely cured."—Mrs. J. P. TROUTMAN, Box 44, Hamilton, Ohio.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For nearly two years I was unable to work. I was very weak and could not stand on my feet but a few minutes at a time.

The doctors said I had falling and inflammation of the womb. I began to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after using five bottles I feel like a new woman."—Mrs. P. N. BLAKE, Confluence, W. Va.

A Bag Full of Breath.
The "pneumatophere," an Austrian invention for enabling miners, firemen etc., to breathe when surrounded by after damp, smoke or noxious fumes of any kind, consists of an air tight rubber bag containing a steel bottle of pure oxygen at a pressure of 100 liters, and a metal protected glass bottle containing a 25 per cent solution of caustic soda. The oxygen can be admitted by a hand screw into the bag and drawn into the mouth through a rubber tube, the nose being closed by a clip. The turn of another hand screw breaks the glass bottle, allowing the caustic soda to flow out and be absorbed by a knitted network in the bag to absorb the carbonic acid exhaled, allowing the oxygen to be rebreathed, the apparatus being capable of furnishing oxygen enough to last from thirty to ninety minutes, as has been attested by numerous experiments.

A SIGNIFICANT LETTER.

New York City, Feb. 15, 1900.
My Dear Carlton:—I know it will please you to learn that my homeward journey from San Francisco was more than pleasant. One striking feature that added very much to my comfort was the dining car service on the Rio Grande Western and the Denver & Rio Grande. This is the finest service of this description I have ever seen anywhere, either in this country or abroad; the food and cooking was all that could be desired, and at very moderate prices. If you happen to know the Rio Grande Western people, I wish you would say to them that it will afford me the greatest pleasure at all times to bear testimony anywhere to the above facts.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) J. ADDISON BAKER, 2nd.
[Salt Lake Tribune.]

The Rio Grande Western Railway now operates through Pullman sleeping cars between San Francisco and Chicago, without change. The route via Salt Lake City is unequalled in attractiveness and wealth of novel interest. Three through trains daily. Write for information, rates, etc., to J. D. Mansfield, General Agent, 253 Washington street, Portland, Ore., or Geo. W. Heintz, General Passenger agent, Salt Lake City.

Hazardous Business.
Life Insurance Agent (filling out application)—Your general health is good, is it not?
Applicant—Never had a sick day in my life.

Agent—Um! You do not contemplate entering upon any hazardous undertaking, I suppose?
Applicant—Well, yes, I am afraid I do. I am going to get married next Wednesday.—London Answers.

Glazed Paper and Eyesight.
Some German physicians have concluded that much harm may be done to the eyes by the highly glazed paper used in some modern books. Especially for school children it is believed to be injurious. Reference is made to the books of the last generation, whose unglazed, non-reflecting surface did not fatigue the eyes.

Their New Fame.
"Mabel," said Willie, who had eaten his apple, "let's play Adam and Eve. You be Eve and I'll be Adam."
"All right," said Mabel. "How do we play it?"
"Well," said Willie, "you just try to make me eat your apple, and I'll say 'no,' but after a while I'll do it."

Bridge Burned With Electricity.
A novel method of destroying a wooden bridge has recently been tried with complete success. Weighted wires are placed across certain beams and heated by means of electricity; the wires burn their way through the wood, aided by the weights, and the bridge falls.

A Gentle Hint.
He—Ida, are you interested in athletic sports?
She (who has waited)—Yes; I am very much interested in the ring just now.

To clean hot water copper boilers, get three cents' worth of oxalic acid at your druggist's, put it in a pint bottle and fill it with cold water. Pour it over the boiler while it is hot, rubbing it down quickly with a cloth, and polishing it over with a dry piece of flannel. The bottle should be marked "poison."

The pay of the operatives in the employ of the Nonantum and Newton Worsted Companies was advanced 10 per cent. This means an actual increase and not a restoration. It affects about 600 hands.

The rod mill men employed by the American Steel and Wire Company, in Cleveland, struck, demanding an increase of 10 per cent, instead of the 7½ granted by the company on January 1.

To remove paint from cotton, silk or woolen goods saturate the spot with spirits of turpentine and let it remain several hours, then rub it between the hands. It will crumble away without injuring either the color or texture of the article.

LORE OF THE WOODS.

WATER EXTRACTED FROM TREES IN THE SOUTH.

The Experienced Sportsman Procures the Pure Drinking Fluid by Boring Into Cottonwood and Willow Trees—Natural Wells of the Forest.

In many sections of the forest lands of the South during the dry season a man may walk for miles without finding a stream of water or a spring by which to quench his thirst. If, however, he is an experienced hunter and woodsman he will not have to drink water from the stagnant pools in order to keep life in his body.

Queer as it may seem, an experienced man can hunt for days through such dry tracts and yet experience no inconvenience on account of the lack of water. Nature has provided a means which is only known to the initiated. Every old huntsman carries with him when going on a long hunt a small auger by which he can secure a refreshing drink and water to cook with at any moment.

A cottonwood tree or a willow is the well which the wily huntsman taps. He examines each tree until he finds one that has what a woodsman calls a "vein." It is simply an attenuated protuberance. By boring into this "vein" a stream of clear water will flow out. It is not sap, but clear, pure water. The huntsmen say that the water is better than the average to be had from ordinary wells. There is no sweetish taste about it, but it has a strong flavor of sulphur and is slightly carbonated.

The reason for this phenomenon cannot easily be explained, but that a supply of water can be contained in a tree is not so surprising. The fact of its flowing is the wonderful feature, showing that it must be under pressure or, in other words, that there is more at the source of the supply. When it is considered that the trees furnish the water in the dry season and that the ground is literally baked it is the more remarkable, especially when the roots of the trees do not extend to any great depth into the ground.

Owing to the fact that water can be obtained by tapping cottonwood and willow trees, very peculiar testimony was recently heard in a case in the Federal court here. About twenty years ago, at a certain point on the Mississippi River, one of the islands which was formed by the channel forking and surrounding a large tract of land was deserted by the stream on the Tennessee side. Years afterward this land was claimed by the man who owned property in Tennessee adjoining the former island. His claim was that the island had been washed away and that the present land was formed by accretion.

The former owner, to prove that the land had not been washed away, sawed off the top of a cottonwood stump that was on the island and showed that it contained fifty-six circles or rings, beginning at the heart. His statement was that a ring was formed in the tree for every year, hence the tree was a sapling fifty-five years ago and was consequently growing there thirty-six years before the island became a part of Tennessee.

In order to prove that a ring was formed every year he testified that while hunting about twenty miles from that place in 1865 he had tapped a cottonwood tree for water and had put a plug in the hole afterward to keep the water from wasting. His theory was that the tree in its growth would have covered up the plug and that the number of rings from this plug to the bark of the tree would be in 1869 thirty-four, showing that a ring had been formed for every one of the thirty-four years it had been imbedded in the wood.

The tree was found and sawed up. The plug was discovered and was distant from the outside of the tree exactly thirty-four rings.

Although such testimony would not be doubted by a woodsman it was not received as evidence by the court.—Memphis Scimitar.

AMERICANS CLING TO BUTTONS.

Useless Sartorial Accessories that Are Deemed Indispensable by Men.

Americans cling to old customs nearly as much as do foreigners. Probably nothing is more useless than the buttons on the back of a man's coat or on the under side of his sleeves, and yet they have come down through many years and no coat is considered complete without them. In the old days, when every gentleman wore a sword, nothing detracted more from his dignity than to have the sword belt sag down in the back. The buttons were placed on the coat so that the belt might rest on them and be even all around. Later, when swords were discarded and in the revolutionary days, the gentlemen wore coats with flowing skirts. The skirts were considered highly ornamental when the wearer was standing still, but when he went for his walk the flapping of the skirts caused him to present an appearance more ridiculous than dignified, so the skirts were made with a small button-hole in the corner and our forefathers buttoned the skirts on the back of the coat when they sallied forth with their canes and snuff boxes.

The buttons are all that remain to us of the costumes of those days. The buttons on the sleeves come from the same times. The gentlemen wore neither mittens nor gloves, but instead he had the sleeves of his coat made long, so that he could draw them over his hands, even to the tips of his fingers. It added more to the dignity of the gentleman's appearance to go forth with his hands clasped in front of him and his sleeves meeting so as to cover them than it would have done to wear large and clumsy mittens. On warm days the gentleman did not desire to have his hands covered, so the sleeves were made with a slit back to the wrists and the gentleman turned back the sleeves and buttoned them so that they made a cuff. Hence the buttons on the sleeves and the slit in the sleeve frequently made and carefully sewed up on the coats of the present day.—Indianapolis Press.

GENERAL WARREN.

Has Had an Extended Experience in South African Warfare.

A strong man and an accomplished soldier, Sir Charles Warren has had a more extended experience of South African warfare than any of the divisional generals already appointed, and his conduct of the Bechuanaland expedition of 1884-85 was conspicuously successful. A Royal Engineer of close upon forty-two years' standing, Sir Charles Warren did not see active service until 1877, when, after serving for a year as a boundary commissioner in Griqualand West, he was given the command of the Diamond Fields Horse and subsequently of the Field Force in the Griqua and Bechuanaland campaigns of 1879. Here he saw a great deal of "rough-and-tumble" fighting, and emerged with several men-



SIR CHARLES WARREN.

tions in dispatches and a brevet lieutenant colonelcy. In the Egyptian expedition of 1882 Sir Charles was employed on special service among the Beduin in connection with the murder of Prof. Palmer—a duty for which his previous experience in Palestine exploration was a useful qualification. In 1884-85 he led the Bechuanaland expedition, having under him, as commander of "Methuen's Horse," the officer now in charge of Sir Redvers Buller's First Infantry division. In 1886 Sir Charles commanded at Suakin, and from 1886-88 he was chief commissioner of the Metropolitan police. From 1889-94 he was in the Straits Settlements as colonel on the staff, and subsequently as brigadier general. In 1895 he was appointed to the command of the Thames district, which he relinquished in September of last year.

VIRGINIA'S BIG APPLE TREES.

Some Giants that Grow at the Foot of the Mountains.

Near Stuart, Va., at the foot of a spur of the Blue Ridge Mountains, there is an apple tree which measures nine feet and five inches around, says the Philadelphia Record. Five feet from the ground are four branches, the largest being six feet around, the next 5 feet 6 inches, the next 5 feet, the smallest 4 feet 5 inches. The tree is fifty-two feet high and seventy-one feet broad. Although it is about 70 years old, it bore this year a very large crop. It has been known to produce 110 bushels in a season, and, as might be supposed, the soil in which it grows is exceedingly rich.

On a neighboring farm there is an apple tree which is 8 feet 5 inches around. In 1880 eighty-five bushels of nice picked apples were gathered from it and sold at the apple house for \$60. The tree is 75 years old and is still bearing.

Two miles from Stuart, on the farm of J. W. Robertson, stands the famous Robertson apple tree, the parent of all the apple trees of that name in the United States. It bears a large red apple, which keeps well, and it has produced at one bearing eighty-five bushels, is about 80 years old, and is still in bearing.

A few years ago there was on a farm near Stuart an apple tree which produced at one bearing 130 bushels. It shaded at meridian ninety feet of ground in diameter. Apple trees grow very large in Patrick County, and the flavor of the fruit is unsurpassed.

It is not work that hurts a man; it is worry.

TREATING BRONCHITIS.

Medicament Introduced Into the Orifice of the Tracheal Conduit.

Dr. Mendel, of Paris, recently sent to the French Academy of Medicine a most interesting communication on the subject of a new treatment of diseases of the bronchial tubes and of the chest, says the European edition of the New York Herald. Hitherto these maladies have been treated by means of medicines absorbed by the stomach. The originality of Dr. Mendel's treatment consists in the introduction of the medicaments directly into the respiratory passages.

As the illustration shows, the physician uses a syringe with a curved tube, and introduces the point into the orifice of the tracheal conduit by which air enters into the chest. The medicament used descends the conduit without producing the slightest disagreeable sensation. The patient feels a mild warmth diffuse itself in the chest and breathes more freely for some hours.

The medicaments thus introduced (oil containing in solution vegetable essences) are volatile and kill the microbes. As soon as they are projected into the chest they evaporate, saturate the air breathed and fill the lungs. Thus is established an inhalation of an exceptional intensity, because the center of inhalation, instead of being outside,



TREATING BRONCHITIS.

is in the midst of the respiratory organs. At the end of a few hours the medicament injected is absorbed, enters the blood, and leaves the system by the lungs, influencing them for the second time.

M. Mendel continues these injections daily for a month at least. The daily dose is ten cubic centimeters. He has tried the treatment on fifty patients, of whom forty-five were tuberculous and the rest non-tuberculous (bronchitis, asthma and pulmonary congestion), and obtained numerous as well as lasting successes in the form of the cessation of coughing and expectoration, the return of appetite, sleep and strength, and an increase in weight.

What is especially curious and upsets many ideas is the perfect submission of the throat and chest to the injections, which are by no means unpleasant, and never bring on coughing. Another advantage is that patients are not compelled to take medicines that upset the stomach. They maintain their appetite and the good working of the digestive organs.

HUMAN HAIR HARVEST.

High Prices Paid for Beautiful Braids and Ringlets.

In Paris, France, beautiful, fine human hair of fashionable color is sold for as much as \$250 a pound by dealers who cater to the aristocracy. Most of this hair comes from Brittany, where peasant women and girls annually have their hair cut off and sold to traveling merchants. These peasants get very little in return, the merchant usually paying in kind—exchanging a gaudy shawl, a flashy shirt or bodice, a bright ornament, for the heavy tresses. In the picture the rapacious mother is shown covering the scalp of her shorn little daughter with a coarse net, while the child looks very disconsolate.



THE CRUEL DEED DONE.

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New Latin Dictionary.

Philologists in Germany have united to bring out a complete Latin dictionary, a "Thesaurus Linguae Latinae," and expect to begin printing next fall. The standard is still Forcellini and Faciolati's "Lexicon Totius Latinitatis," compiled 150 years ago and revised repeatedly by Italian scholars.