

HAD TO WORK TOO HARD

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Gave Her Strength

Mt. Carmel, Pa.—"After my second baby was born I had to work too hard and be on my feet too soon because my husband was ill. After his death I was in such a weakened and run-down condition that nothing seemed to help me. I am starting the fourth bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and feel a great deal better. I am much stronger and don't get so tired out when I wash or work hard. I do housekeeping and dressmaking and I highly recommend the Vegetable Compound as a tonic. I am willing to answer any letters I receive asking about it."—Miss GARRISON BUTTS, 414 S. Market, Mt. Carmel, Pa.



Amphibious Spider

Water-spider is an interesting little animal which spins a sac of silk on a water plant, which it uses as a sort of diving bell. From this it obtains bubbles of air, one at a time. Thus the spider is enabled to remain below the surface a considerable time.

Mother and Baby Gain Health, Strength and Flesh

"I am so grateful for what Milks Emulsion has done for me that I am writing you this letter. "I had a terrible cough and for four months was so weak that I had to rest on the bed several times while dressing. In fact, after putting on one stocking I would have to lie down and rest before putting the other on. People thought I had tuberculosis, but they don't think so now. I was so weak that I could not care for my baby, who was not getting sufficient nourishment to give him any strength. But after taking your Emulsion for a few months I regained my health and now I weigh 145 pounds. My baby is one year old and weighs 30 pounds. We are both in perfect health and we thank Milks Emulsion for it. "You can publish this letter if you care to. I shall always praise Milks Emulsion." Yours truly, MRS. E. D. ROURE, Shelbyville, Ind. R. R. No. 9. Sold by all druggists under a guarantee to give satisfaction or money refunded. The Milks Emulsion Co., Terre Haute, Ind.—Adv.

Nature's Provision

Some scientists say that the eggs of birds are of various colors for identification. These colors are not so noticeable where birds nest by themselves, but where birds nest in colonies great varieties of color and pattern are observed.

Large, Generous Sample Old Time Remedy Sent Free to Every Reader of This Article

More than forty years ago, good old Pastor Koenig began the manufacture of Pastor Koenig's Nervine, a remedy recommended for the relief of nervousness, epilepsy, sleeplessness and kindred ailments. The remedy was made after the formula of old German doctors. The sales soon increased, and another factory was added. Today there are Koenig's factories in the old world and Pastor Koenig's Nervine is sold in every land and clime. Try it and be convinced. It will only cost you a postal to write for the large, generous sample. Address: Koenig Medicine Co., 1045 No. Wells St., Chicago, Illinois. Kindly mention your local paper.

"The White Man's Burden"

The Neighbor—I hear your son-in-law, the actor, is going on the road in a Shakespearean revival. Will he be supported by his wife? Mr. Longsuffer—No! I'll send him his usual check every month.

Will Cold Worry

You This Winter? Some men throw off a cold within a few hours of contracting it. Anyone can do it with the aid of a simple compound which comes in tablet form, and is no trouble to take or to always have about you. Don't "dope" yourself when you catch cold; use Pape's Cold Compound. Men and women everywhere rely on this amazing little tablet.—Adv.

A good deal of the noise at the tower of Babel was made by people "explaining" the miracle.

Why He Succeeded

Honored politically and professionally, during his lifetime, Dr. R. V. Pierce, whose picture appears here, made a success few have equaled. His pure herbal remedies which have stood the test for many years are still among the "best sellers." Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a stomach alterative which makes the blood richer. It clears the skin, beautifies it; pimples and eruptions vanish quickly. This Discovery, or "G. M. D.," of Dr. Pierce's puts you in fine condition. All dealers have it in liquid or tablets. Send 10 cents for trial pkg. of tablets to Dr. Pierce's Clinic, Buffalo, N. Y., and write for free medical advice.



A Great Secretary of the Treasury

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

WHEN the announcement was made that each denomination of the new currency which is to be issued on July 1 of this year, was to bear a different portrait of a distinguished American, a New York congressman wrote to Secretary Mellon of the Treasury department as follows:

I am informed that the portraits on the new bills will include Washington, Jefferson, with a picture of Monticello on the obverse side; Lincoln, with the Lincoln memorial on the obverse side; Hamilton, with the Treasury building; Jackson with the White House; Grant, with the Capitol; Franklin, with Independence Hall; as well as McKinley, Cleveland, Madison and Chase.

I notice with regret the absence of Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury under Jefferson and Madison. He was a great secretary of the treasury. Surely he should be remembered by a grateful nation by having his picture on a series of these bills. Of all foreign-born citizens who have risen to power and fame in the United States, Albert Gallatin was the most distinguished.

He made a deep impression on American history directly after the Revolution and served his country honorably as a member of congress, United States senator, minister to France, and minister to England, and peace commissioner at the Treaty of Ghent, and last but not least he was one of your honored predecessors. The purchase of Louisiana was the great measure of Jefferson's first term, but it was Gallatin who arranged for its payment and did so without in the slightest degree deranging his plans for the funding of the national debt. When the War of 1812 came upon us, great financial burdens were placed upon the Treasury department, but Gallatin, with great skill and wisdom, discharged them successfully.

Although Gallatin's portrait will not appear upon the new money, that the "grateful nation" of which the New York congressman spoke has not forgotten entirely his services is shown by the fact that last year congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the erection of a statue to Gallatin and directing that it be placed on the steps of the Treasury building in Washington with that of Alexander Hamilton to remind Americans that our financial system is due to these two great men.

Unfamiliar though the story of Gallatin's life may be to many Americans, it was nevertheless a romantic and an important one. He was one of the earliest examples of a foreign-born citizen rising to a position of prominence in the United States. He was born in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1761 and received a good education in that city which was then one of the principal centers of learning in Europe. Having been left an orphan, Gallatin decided to emigrate to America, especially as it offered an opportunity for an adventurous life in the wilderness which he desired. There is a legend that an unfortunate love affair drove him to this decision, but the truth of the legend is unknown. It is interesting to note that he was offered a commission in the forces of the Landgrave of Hesse, who was furnishing soldiers to the British king for service against the Americans, but that Gallatin declared "he would never serve a tyrant."

Arriving in Boston in 1780, he spent some time there until he grew weary of "his monotonous life and Puritan tone." Then he embarked upon a trading expedition to the frontier of Maine, but when this proved unprofitable he returned to Boston and became an instructor in French at Harvard college. After staying there a year, Gallatin proceeded to New York which was then (1783) still in the hands of the British, and their intolerance to the young Swiss is said to have been responsible for his leaving there very soon and going on to Philadelphia and Richmond.

While in Virginia he became interested in the lands south of the Ohio, as a promising field for speculation, and here he purchased a thousand acres, which he bought for a hundred pounds, in Virginia money. Here he hoped to make his home, as he had definitely decided to become an American citizen. Soon after this land transaction he became the partner of a French gentleman named Savary de Valenciennes, and together, they bought warrants for 120,000 acres of Virginia land between the Great and Little Kanawha rivers.

Gallatin was to have the management of this land, and in 1784 he set out to look it over. He found the country north of the Virginia line more desirable, and finally located in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where

Bodily Endurance Tests

Endurance tests are the outcropping of an impulse as ancient as it is unaccountable. Long before the days of purges or publicity, the same instinct found its vent in the old Indian sun dances. The Indian braves would cut four slits in the skin of their chests and run a narrow board through the slits. Leather thongs streaming from the top of a sort of mappole were fastened to each end



ALBERT GALLATIN

he built himself a log house and also had a store.

It was here he first met General Washington. The story of this meeting, as narrated by Gallatin, is given in a paper for the New York Historical society, written by William Beach Lawrence. Gallatin "had a cot-bed in the office of the surveyor of the district when Washington, who had lands in the neighborhood, and was desirous of effecting communication between the rivers, came there. "Mr. Gallatin's bed was given up to him—Gallatin lying on the floor, immediately below the table at which Washington was writing. Washington was endeavoring to reduce to paper the calculations of the day. Gallatin, hearing the statement, came at once to the conclusion, and after waiting some time, he himself gave the answer, which drew from Washington such a look as he never experienced before or since. On arriving at his conclusion, Washington turned to Gallatin and said, "You are right, young man."

Of this incident John Austin Stevens, who wrote the biography of Gallatin in the "American Statesman" series, published by Houghton Mifflin company, says: "The look which Washington is said to have given Mr. Gallatin has its counterpart in that with which he is also said to have turned upon Governor Morris, when accosted by him familiarly, with a touch on the shoulder."

After the incident at the log cabin on the Pennsylvania frontier, Washington is said to have tried to secure the services of Gallatin as his land agent; but the latter declined the offer. Gallatin soon rose to prominence in his adopted state. He was a member of the Pennsylvania assembly convention; he was a member of the legislature; was elected United States senator, but could not qualify, because he had not been long enough a citizen of the country. For thirteen years he had then been in America, and declared his intention to be a citizen three years afterward. It is believed that he was unseated on account of having been too inquisitive regarding the manner in which the finances of the nation were being administered.

It proved fortunate for the country at large that Gallatin was in Fayette county, and not in the senate, for it was largely through his influence that the Whisky Insurrection did not result in war, through the secession of several counties in western Pennsylvania and Virginia. The people were not only ready to fight, but had a flag of their own ready to float from their liberty pole. Gallatin's good sense and management saved the day for law and order.

He has been criticized for living on

the frontier instead of in the cities. He liked the life there where convention did not rule, and there was greater equality. As he expressed it, "From the suburbs of Philadelphia to the banks of the Ohio I do not know a single family that has an extensive income. An equal distribution of property has rendered every individual independent, and there is among us true and real equality. In a word as I am lazy, I like a country where living is cheap; and as I am poor, I like a country where no person is very rich."

In 1801 he became secretary of the treasury in Jefferson's cabinet and held the office for twelve years. During this time he made the work of his department intelligible through the budget system, and some assert that as a financial genius he ranks with Hamilton. Gallatin did not care for the position, as he would have preferred to study law and practice it in New York city or in Philadelphia; but when appointed secretary he felt it his duty to accept, although he feared he was not equal to the task.

On leaving the cabinet, Gallatin served his adopted country quite as effectively as a diplomat. According to Henry Adams, "Far more than contemporaries ever supposed, or than is now imagined, the Treaty of Ghent was the special work and the peculiar triumph of Mr. Gallatin." His shrewdness and tact won the day, where another man, differently endowed might have failed. Following his successful and adroit diplomacy in bringing about the Treaty of Ghent, insuring peace between England and America, Mr. Gallatin was sent as minister to France, and later to England.

The mission to England ended Gallatin's official life, but not his intellectual activity. Retiring to New York, he spent the last years of his life in pursuing his favorite study of ethnology, and promoting education. In this manner, he usefully rounded out his eighty-eight years, dying in 1849.

The historian Henry Adams, grandson of John Quincy Adams and great-grandson of John Adams, in his "Life of Gallatin" says that, as secretary of the treasury during the eight years of Jefferson's Presidency, and for four years while Madison was President, Gallatin deserves equal recognition with Hamilton as the founder of our financial system.

Hamilton's theory was that the financial policy of the country should originate with the secretary of the treasury, and that congress should acquiesce in registering his will. Albert Gallatin, while a member of congress, organized the ways and means committee for the purpose of holding the secretary of the treasury in check. New York recognized the high position won by Gallatin by giving his name to one of its great banking institutions.

of the board. Then the Indians would dance until they dropped unconscious and the boards were torn loose from their skin.

What Price Mistake?

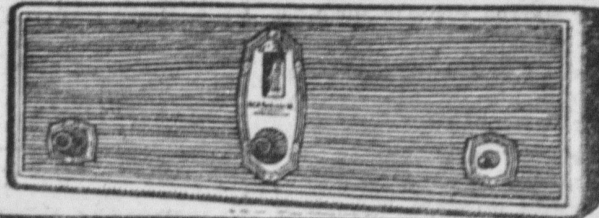
When a plumber makes a mistake he charges twice for it. When a lawyer makes a mistake, he has a chance to try the case again. When a carpenter makes a mistake, it is just what he expected. When a doctor makes a mistake, he hurts it. When a judge makes a mistake, it becomes

Painter's Line.

The "S" line in a painting is so called because it is made of a double curve like the letter "S." This is illustrated in John Alexander's painting, "Isabella and the Pot of Basil." The front outline of the figure of Isabella is an "S" line.

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The Germ Received

A man came alone to the neighbor's house on an errand. "Why didn't you bring the wife along and spend the evening?" asked the friend. "Oh, she has caught the germ again," replied the disgruntled husband. "Fin, I suppose?" said the solicitous neighbor. "No, the malady is gardenia. She received a new seed catalogue today," was the distressed husband's lament.

Clinical Note

His was the true collector's pride. No guest was ever allowed to leave his house until the collection had been duly shown. "It's the greatest collection of rejection slips in the world," he would state. I, being somewhat of a collector myself, took issue with him. "Where is a slip from the American Mercury?" I asked. He hung his head in shame. "Er—er—they bought the article," he replied.—Exchange.

Meow!

Mia—Gee! I feel light-headed! Bella—With a heavy face and heavy head of hair like yours I don't see how that is possible!

Compromising Question

Representative Bulwinkle of North Carolina told a campaign story at a Gastonia banquet. "Up north," he said, "a young colored girl made her way into a registration booth. "Ah wants ter vote," she said, and she began to giggle. "What party do you affiliate with?" said the clerk. "Suh!" She looked indignant and rolled her eyes. "Suh!" "What party do you affiliate with, I asked you?" "Does Ah have ter tell dat?" "You sure do, sister." "Den Ah won't vote nohow. Why de party vot Ah affiliate wiv hain't even got his div'ce yet."

Great Day in History

General O'Hara bore the sword of Cornwallis at the surrender at Yorktown. General Cornwallis suffered a sudden illness which prevented his appearing. General Lincoln received the sword, which was immediately returned.

Recently J. E. Donaldson, eighty-two, and Mrs. Tennessee Harbert, eighty-three, were married at Seligman, Mo.



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THE nurse never hesitates to give her patient the quick comfort of Bayer Aspirin. She has heard doctors declare it safe. She has seen it relieve so many kinds of suffering, and knows it to be dependable. These perfectly harmless tablets ease an aching head without penalty. Their increasing use year after year is proof that they do help and can't harm. Take them for any headache; to avoid the pain peculiar to women; many have found them a marvelous aid at such times. The proven directions with every package of Bayer Aspirin tell how to treat colds, sore throat, neuralgia, neuritis, etc. All druggists.



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