

For years I week, lame and sore. The kidney secretions were too fre quent. Then dropsy puffed up my ankles until they were a sight to be-hold. Doctors gave me up. Donn's

using Kidney Pills, and the remedy cured me so that I have been well ever since, and have had a fine baby, the first in five that was not prematurely born." Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

India's Odd Ways

A famous traveling correspondent says that the people in the southern provinces of India do everything on the ground. They never use chairs of benches, but always squat upon the floor, and all their work is done upon the ground.

Carpenters have no benches, and a they place a board they place it on the earth before them and hold, it fast with their feet. The blacksmith has his anvil on the floor; the goldsmith. the tailor and even the printer use the floor for benches, and it is the desk of the letter-writer and the book

It woks queer to see a printer squatting before a case of type and even queerer to see a person writing letters with a block of paper spread out before him on the ground. But that is the Hindu custom.

You find it everywhere throughou India, just as you will find everybody. men, women and children, carrying loads, no matter how light or how heavy, upon their heads. If en errand boy is sent with a parce! he never touches it with his hands, but invarlably carries it on the top of his tur ban. The other morning I counted seven young chaps with "shining morning faces" on their way to school, every one of them with his books and slate upon his head.

Masons' helpers, who are mostly romen, carry bricks and mortar upon their heads instead of in hods, their shoulders, and it is remarkably what heavy loads their spines will sup-

At the railway stations all the lug gage and freight is carried the same way. The necks and backs of the natives are developed at a very early

If a porter can get assistance to hoist it to the top of his head, he will stagger along under any burden all right. I have seen eight men under a grand piano and two men under a big American roller top desk, and in Calcutta, where one of the street railway companies was extending its tracks. the workmen carried the rails upon their heads.

Forcing the Youthful Mind.

There is very general cry that children are becoming every day less childlike, that they are being pressed far beyond their strength. Of course the fanatics tell us that it is not so. that all this outcry is the outcome of misplaced sentiment and of ignorance of the true inwardness of educational methods. But this we know, that forced minds are very like forced plants-curiosities, perhaps, but not ich as the experienced cultivator keeps as "stock." Nature is very jealours for her nurslings. You may fool considerably with adult specimens, the degree of making them hideous; you may experiment almost indefinitely with this, and the other kind of pruning, grafting, but let a cold wave or a hot wave but once blow upon your tender nurslings and they are gone without hope of resurrection. -Philadelphia Ledger.

Patrick Murphy, while passing down Bremont street, Boston, was hit on the head by a brick which fell from a billding in process of construction. One of the first things he did after being taken home and put to bed was to send for a lawyer.

A few days later he received word to call, as his lawyer had settled the case. He called and received five orlsp, new \$100 bills.

'How much did you get?" he asked "Two thousand dollars," answered

"Two thousand, and you give me \$500? Say, who got hit by that brick,

Old Couple Take Marriage Vows. George Applegate, an octogenarian of Bethlehem, Pa., the other day took out a license to wed Mrs. Augusta Wahl, also of Bethlehem, and 60 years old. Before doing so he placated his children by giving each of them \$30 000 Mr. Applegate is a rich man, and as he says. "will have enough left" for himself and his elderly bride.

NOTICED IT A Young Lady From New Jersey Put Her Wits to Work.

"Coffee gave me terrible spells of indigestion which, coming on every week or so, made my life wretched until some one told me that the coffee I drank was to blame. That seemed nonsense, but I noticed these attacks used to come on shortly after eating and were accompanied by such excruclating paths in the pit of the stomach ing my clothing and lying down.

"If circumstances made it impossible for me to lie dewn I spent hours in

great misery.
"I refused to really believe it was e coffee until fraulty I thought a trial would at least do no harm, so I quit coffee in 1981 and began on Postum. My troubles left entirely and convinced

My troubles left entirely and convinced me of the entire.

"Poetum brought no discomfort, nor did indigestion festow its use. I have had no return of the trouble since I began to drink Posture. It has built me up, researed my health and given me a new interest in fife. It certainly is a joy to be well again." Name given by Postum Co., Buttle Circek, Mich.

Read the inter book, "The Road to Wellville," in oweh pag.

The Life Story of a Frog.....

HE frog commences existence as a black speck in a shelless egg, deposited with numerous others on vatercress leaves. The eggs run together and form felly-like masses called spawn. Each egg, like those of the hen and all other animals, contains a germyolk, from which the living animal is hatched, and a food-volk, the latter being simply the nourishment which the living creature will absorb during the

time of its imprisonment in the egg. The frog's egg is about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, and contains food enough to sneigin the young inmate for abone a fortnight. When he can wriggle his way out he bears no resemblance to his parents, and is called a tadpole. By means of a sucker on the under side of his head he attaches himself to a weed or some

other object in the water. In a few days a mouth with horny jaws, but no tongue, is developed, and a digestive canal ten times as long as his body is coiled up like a watchspring for internal use, while his toil lengthens and broadens into a splendid paddle. He swims about, and feeds on tender plants and decaying vegetable matter, for at this stage he is a vegetarian

And he is not like some of those big pretenders we know of, who live in the water and yet are not fish, having to come to the surface to breathe atmospheric air. The tadpole, like a true fish, breathes through gills-delicate. cortain-like structures, hanging from the gill arches, and colored red by the blood flowing through them. He takes in water through the mouth, passes it into his throat, and then out at the gill slits at the side of the neck, and so conveys life-giving oxygen to his blood. His heart has two chambers only, an auricle and a ventricle (later on, when be becomes an air-breathing animal. there will be two auricles and one ven-

By this time the eyes are perfectly formed, and the mouth is removed to the extremity of the head.

All this time he is only a tadpole with no limbs, but underneath the skin they are preparing. About the end of the third week the hind limbs appear in the shape of two little projections on the surface where the body is joined to the tail, and grow rapidly. The fore limbs are also sprouting, but are at first hidden by the two folds which form the gill coverings. In a few weeks they push their way through the folds and appear almost suddenly.

Towards the end of the second month the lungs come into use, and froggy sometimes rises to the surface and takes in a breath or two of air, thus for the time being becoming both a water-breather and an air-breather. But towards the end of the third month a change comes over him-a change as great as that which converts the soft and shapeless chrysalis into the winged butterfly. This is the great epoch in the frog's life, and is called the metamorphosis. Not only are his size and shape changed, but his internal organs undergo alteration.

First, he ceases to feed; the outer layer of his skin falls off, the gill-clefts close up and the gills are absorbed, the long tail shortens and soon completely disappears; the limbs, particularly the hind limbs, lengthen; the lungs are enlarged, the digestive canal undergoes change, and froggy is no longer a water-breathing, fish-like creature, but an air-breathing land animal. In keeping with all these proceedings Mr. Frog entirely alters his system of feeding; he is a vegetarian no longer, he will in future be a flesh-eater, as slugs and worms and insects will find to their

But what becomes of the long tail It does not drop off, as we might perhaps imagine. It is absorbed; begin ning at the tip, it gradually shrinks till it disappears. But though the frog loses in one direction, he gains in another. All through his infancy and youth he has been tongueless, now he is furnished with that useful member. though it is not fixed in the usual manner; its base is fastened to the front of the lower jaw, and its apex is turned backwards toward the throat. This tongue is covered with a slimy secretion, and can be darted forth with lightning-like rapidity to capture some poor victim and convey it straight into

The greatest interest attaches to the frog and his transformation from the fact that in the successive stages of his development he resembles the adult form of a group of animals lower down in the scale of being. The frog and his cousin, the toad, stand at the head of the Amphibian class, being far in advance of their relatives, the newt and salamander. The mature frog can walk, run and leap on land, and still swim well in the water; the movement of the limbs in the latter element being almost identical with those of a man in a similar situation. He is also very strong. By the aid of the welldeveloped lower limbs and their great muscular power some frogs can raise their own height, and traverse at a bound a space over fifty times the

length of their own bodies. Yes, though the present-day frog is but a pygmy compared with the glant Amphibians which roamed the land in the far off Carboniferous Period of the vorld's history, he is truly a wonder ful little animal, and the X-rays have helped to reveal to us the marvels of his structure and the changes it under-

goes.-London S. S. Times.

The Bucolle "wain. A well known Albanian and his best girl went to one of the suburban hotels for dinner last Sunday, and the young man's joking propensities got him in a dispute that wound up with a decidedly frigid feeling on the part of the lamsel. There are several hotels in the village and the couple were debatng as to the best place to dine. While the youth was gazing around he saw a sign hanging over one of the stables, and nudging his girl, he said: "There's the place we'll go."

Where?" was her query. "Over there where you see that sign."
The girl looked and read, "Teams Fed for 25 Cents." Then she handed her friend a line of patter that put him under the wages.—Anbany JourINSTINCT IN INSECTS.

A I heavy Advanced by M. A. Lalour Re-garding Their Intelligence.

According to the theory that instinct is inherited experience, it is difficult to see why insects that live only a ew weeks or months should have any nstincts at all, since the time in which they may accumulate experience is so limited. But Mr. Edmond Jerrier, an advocate of this theory, shows us that we may reconcile it with these facts by supposing that the original experiences, of which the instinct of insects is the successor by hereditary transmission, was acquired by their ancestors ages ago, when they lived longer and had time to learn. Of this ingenious theory, M. A. Latour says in La Nature:

The progress made recently in the study of the nervous system has led M. Edmond Perrier to a new theory of instinct, regarding which philosophers will probably be somewhat skeptical, but of which a geological consequence deserves to be known for its ingeunity.

"The author is endeavoring to explain, by means of experience and heredity alone, how insects, whose adult life lasts only a few weeks, or even a few days, and who know nothing of their parentage, have the time and the ability to acquire their wonderful instincts. Evidently there is no possibility here of education nor of customs; it would seem us if the manifestation of instinct in the individual were quite spontaneous. But M. Perrier notes that the existence of the seasons, as we know them, appears to be of very recent geological origin. Geologists in general agree that temperature and climate were once, for very long periods, absolutely uniform in all parts of the earth, and throughout the whole year.

"This is explained by the fact that the sun was then much larger, the inequalities of the seasons having been finally brought about, little by little. by its gradual condensation. Now insects existed at a time when this condensation had not yet taken place. Inwere remarkably abundant on the banks of the earboniferous lakes or lagoons, and the interesting discoveries of Messrs. Fayol and Charles Brongniart, at Commentry, have shown how great was their variety and how huge their size at that time.

"Now, since there were then no seasons-the cause that now brings about the early death of insects, so soon after their reproduction-these carboniferous insects must have lived as long as any other creatures; they must have been able, like our higher animals, to ac quire experience and transmit it to their offspring, thus gaining an ac quired and cultivated intelligence in the same measure as other living be ings.

"This was then transmitted by hered ity, when the seasons began to appear, in the tertiary epoch, when by the appearance of cold insect life was re duced to a brief season, when experience and parental education could no longer play their part, the intelligence formerly acquired and transmitted from generation to generation must. according to M. Perrier's theory, have been changed into immutable instinct that is to say, it must have been fixed at a determinate point without power to progress further. Our present in sects are thus reproducing indefinitely the faculties and cerebral development of the insects of the secondary epoch of geological time."-Literary Digest.

"Cleaning Up" After War.

In consequence of the floating mines in the waters traversed by steamers bound for Newchwang freight and insurance rates have been raised and yes sels have been delayed by anchoring at night. With every precaution several steamers have been blown up or daw

Many have been destroyed since steamers have been provided by the Chinese Government with Hotchkiss one-pounder guns for that purpose.

On a recent voyage of the steame Kwang Se a floating mine was sighted near North Head. The Chinese gunner shot five times before hitting the mine. only 150 yards distant. On hitting it a deafening explosion followed. A great mass of water, streaked with flames, mostly blue in color, was thrown 150 feet into the air. Pieces of the mine came down upon the deck of the Kwang Se, severely injuring a China man. A piece of the steel frame of the mine, still hot, fell beside one of the women passengers .- Consular Re-

Married Sixty-three Years, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rosseau, of Bristol Pa., who reside on the Bristol turn pike, have been married more than sixty-three years. They reside in a anug little cottage, and their only companion is an old and faithful shepherd dog. Mr. Rosseau is eighty-four years old and his wife is eighty-three. They were married in Bristol in April, 1843, by the Rev. William Perkins. Nine children have been born to the couple seven of whom are living. The chil dren are Lewis, Clement, Frank George and Charles Rosseau, Mrs. Martha Reed and Mrs. C. Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Rosseau have twenty-one grandchildren and two great-grandchil dren. The aged couple enjoy excellent health, and spend much time in a pretty garden adjoining their home .-

What She Died Of. hospital, called the first evening she was there and inquired how she was getting slong. He was told that she was improving. Next day he called again, and was told she was still improving. This went on for some time, each day the report being that his wife was improving. Finally, one night when he called he was told that his wife was dead. Seeing the doctor, he went up to him and said, with a world of sarcasm in his voice: "Vell, doctor, vat did she die of-imbrovements?"

"Resignation Didn't Pay.

"Resignation," said the man who liked to preach, "that's the great thing in this world. If we would all just in this world. If we troubles "practice resignation our troubles ""Yes," broke in the sad-looking one, "Yes," broke in the sad-looking one, "Twe practiced it. I sent in my resignation, thinking they'd give me a raise to get me to stay, but they accepted it, and the best I could de after hunting around three months was to take a job at 68 a week loss pay."—Chicago

GOMMERGIAL REVIEW.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review

of Trade" says: "Current trade shows a distinct gain in comparison with the same time last year; crop reports are reassuring and evidences of continued activity are noted in almost every department of industry.

"A wholesome growth, without the threatening danger of reckless inflation artist. of prices, is a commercial condition greatly to be desired, and these elements

are recorded in the majority of dis-"Fall trade is now well under way, especially encouraging results being achieved in dry goods, millinery, foot-war and all lines of wearing apparel said. "Pray be seated."

while mercantile payments are unusually prompt for the season. There is a steady consumption of groceries and other staple articles of food, and in furniture, crockcry and numerous household mensils the distribution is vigorous.

"Manufacturing plants in the leading industries receive large orders, a heavy tonnage of iron and steel business being placed and machinery houses making very cheerful reports; footwear shophave ample orders in sight; and saw mills have enlarged production. and the fuel markets reflect the stimulus of active factories.

Bradstreet's says:
"Wheat, including flour exports, for
the week are 2,178,428 bushels, against 1,682,404 last week, 864,373 this week inst year, 3,050,430 in 1903 and 5,077,070 in 1902. Corn exports for the week are 1,272,795 bushels, against 1,226,063 last week, 657,300 a year ago, 779,230 in 1003 and 74:052 in 1902.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Baltimore.-FLOUR-Firm and un-

bushels; Southern by sample, 63@83; Southern on grade, 791/62841/5. CORN—Strong; spot. 581/4; September, 581/4; year, 501/4@501/4; January, 491/4@491/4; February, 49; March, 40; steamer mixed, 561/2; receipts, 21,250

bushels; Southern white corn, 50/960; Southern yellow corn, 57/948. OATS—Firmer; No. 2 white, 32 sales; No. 3 white, 31@31/2; No. 2 mixed, 20/2@30; receipts, 51,520 bushels.

RYE—Firm; No. 2 Western, 64@

64%; receipts, 1,584 bushels.

BUTTER—Steady, unchanged; fancy imitation, 10@20; fancy creamery, 220
2216; fancy ladle, 18@19; store-packed. 15@16. EGGS-Firm, 22.

CHEESE-Firm, unchanged; large. 12%; medium, 12%; small, 12%. SUGAR—Steady; unchanged; coarse granulated, 5.45; fine, 5.45.

New York.—WHEAT—Receipts, 8,200 bushels; spot stronger; No. 2 red, 88¼ elevator; No. 2 red, 80½ f. o. b. affoat, No. 1 Northern Duluth, 91¾ to arrive OATS-Receipts, 133,500 bushels; ex-

ports, 20,518 bushels; spot firmer; No. 2, 60½ elevator and 50¼ f. o b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 61½; No. 2 white, 61¾. OATS--Receipts, 132,500 bushels; exports, 4,645 bushels; spot firmer; natural white oats, 30 to 32 pounds, 321/462

33; clipped white, 36 to 40 pounds, 35@ CORNMEAL-Steady; kiln-dried, BARLEY-Firmer; feeding, 39 c. i. f.

Buffalo CHEESE-Steady; receipts, 1,488; State, full cream small, white fancy, 1114; do. fair to choice, 11@1114; do. colored fancy, 1134; do. fair to choice, 11@1134; do. large, white and colored fancy, 1134; skims full to light, 256@

POTATOES-Irish, steady, 1.37@2 00; Sweets, easy, 1.00@1.50.
TALLOW-Easy; city, 414; country,

COTTONSEED OIL-Easy; prime yellow, 2514@26. SUGAR—Raw nominal; fair refining, 314@3 3-16; centrifugal, 96 test, 314@ 3 13-16; molasses sugar, 274@2 15-16; refined quiet.

Chicago.-CATTLE - Market steady to lower; steers, 3.50@5.85; stockers and feeders, 2.25@4.20; calves, 2.00@7.50; cows and canners, 1.50@4.75; blls, 2.20 @3.60; heifers, 2.25@4.50. HOGS-Market Sc. higher; shipping

packing, 485@5.4716; mixed and heavy packing, 485@5.4716; light, 575@5.50; pigs and roughs, 280@5.50. SHEEP—Market steady; sheep, 2.00

@5.00; lambs, 4.50@7.75 New York.—BEEVES—Medium and common slow, closing to @15c off; bulls and cows unchanged; steers, 3,90@5.90; bulls, 2,90@3.25; cows, 1,50@3.40. bulls, 2,0063,25; cows, 1,5063,40. CALVES—Good veals about steady; others weak; Western and grassers dull

and barely steady.
SHEEP AND LAMBS-Good sheep ecarce; common slieep, 3.50; lambs, 5.50 @7.35; no really prime here; culls, 4.50 HOGS-Market easy; good State

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING King Edward likes nothing better than

game of bridge, but he is very much opposed to high play.
Railway laborers in the United States

Rahway laborers in the Onited States get from two to four times as much as laborers on European roads.

Keir Hardy, the radical and eccentric member of the British Parliament, has abandoned shoes for sandals.

A Berlin landlord has not only sued a tenant for loss sustained through her

excessive use of water for bathing pur-poses, but has promulgated the extraor-dinary theory that "no respectable wo-man takes a bath every day." In active service in the United States

Navy there are 1,577 commissioned and 160 warrant officers and a force of 28,-644 enlisted men. The Marine Corps has 222 officers and 6,821 men. Fraudulent naturalization is under investigation by the San Francisco United States grand jury. A swilor has confessed that he received citizenship pa-

pers on payment of \$15.

The exports of office oil from Algeria during 1904 were 2,150 tons as against 030 tons in 1903. The olive crop for 1903-04 was good, greatly in excess of

The province of Milan is one of the important industrial centers of Italy. It contains 300 silk mills, giving employment to 40,000 workmen; 200 cotton mills, with 25,000 workmen, and 20 woelen mills, with 3,000 workmen.

Fifty Igorrotes from Luzon, en route to the Lewis and Clark Exposition, at Portland, held a dog feast near Seattle to celebrate a safe trip across the ocean. They are four boiled dogs and had a

United mine workers have arranged

FOUND AN EASY VICTIM.

Boston Photographer Falls to Very Old Trick.

A man went into a Boston photohave done this before and survivedeven though taken from life. The man was on the usual errand, a fact that he carefully imparted to the

'Make the best presentation you can of me, gentle sir," he said in a courtcous way. "And while I need but one a dozen will not come amiss. Let them be your premier cabinets, for I would not curtail the expense

The photographer rubbed his hands together in a purring way.

I will try to satisfy you, sir," he The subject smiled as the artist

posed him. "I will admit," he said, "that I desire to look my very best. A heart's happiness this portrait makes."

"I fully comprehend," said the artist The sitter glanced at his vest. "Scems rather dull and tame to me," he said. "Ought to be bright-ened up a little. Here, supose you let me wear that watch and chain of yours just as a catchy outward dec-

So the smiling photographer passed him the gold watch with its heavy chain and the sitter donned them with perceptible pleasure.

"That'll go fine with the rest of the makeup," he said, and a moment or two later after the photographer had stopped out to get a dry plate or something he returned to find that the watch and chalu had gone with the rest of the makeup to parts unknown And all this happened in simple old Boston.-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DON'T MISS THIS. A Cure For Stomach Trouble-A New

Method, by Absorption-No Drugs. Do You Belch? Do You Belch?

It means a diseased Stomach. Are you afflicted with Short Breath, Gas, Sour Eructations, Heart Pains, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Burning Pains and Lead Weight in Pit of Stomach, Acid Stomach, Distended Abdomen, Dixiness, Colie?

Bad Breath or Any Other Stomach Torture?

Let us send you a box of Muli's Anti-Belch Wafers free to convince you that it

Belch Wafers free to convince you that it cures.

Nothing else like it known. It's sure and very pleasant Cures by absorption. Harmless. No drugs. Stomach Trouble can't be cured otherwise so says Medical Science. Drugs won't do-they cat up the Stomach and make you worse.

We know Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers cure and we want you to know it, hence this offer.

Special Offers - The requer price of

offer.

SPECIAL OFFER—The regular price of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers is 50c. a box, but to introduce it to thousands of sufferers we will send two (2) boxes upon receipt of 75c. and this advertisement, or we will send you a sample free for this coupon.

Send this coupon with your name and address and druggist's name who does not sell it for a free box of Mull's Anti-Beich Walers to Mull's Grape Toxic Co. 328 Third Ave. Rock Island, I'll.

Give Full Address and Write Pininty.

Sold at all druggiats, 50c. per box.

Poru and Bolivia have the richest silver mines in the world.

RESTORED HIS HAIR

Scalp Humor Cured by Cutleurs Sonp and

Ointment After All Else Falled. "I was troubled with a severe scalp hu mor and loss of hair that gave me a great deal of annoyance. After unsuccessful forts with many remedies and so-called hair tonics, a friend induced me to try Cirticura Soap and Cintment The humon was cured in a short time, my hair was re stored as healthy as ever, and I can gladly say I have since been entirely free from any turther annoyance. I shall always use Cuticura Sosp, and I keep the Ointment on hand to use as a dressing for the hair and scalp. (Signed) Fred'k Busche, 273 East 87th St., N. Y. City."

Dr. Braman and the Fiddlers

The Rev. Milton P. Braman, D. D. for thirty-five years pastor of the First Church of Danvers, Mass., retir ing in 1861, was widely known as a preacher and theologian. He was, rowever, conservative to the point of bigotry, and eccentric withal. One of his eccentricities was his determined opposition to instrumental music in church, wheh he seemed to regard as little short of sacrilege. Therefore, if may readfly be understood that when the parish introduced a first and second violin and bass as accompani ment to the singing of the choir, the doctor's fre was aroused, and he took

no pains to conceal it. On the Sunday after the introduc tion of the carnal instruments, wher the preacher rose to announce the first hymn, he fitd it in this wise: The choir will now please to fiddle and sing to the glory of God the 100th

Judge Peabody's Irate Client,

Some years ago the husband of at lyish facy in Portland, Maine, found himself in difficulty, requiring the ser vices of an attorney. So the wife who managed affairs, went to a lead ing concern which she'd employed be fore, only to find it had been secured by the other side. Inquiring who she'd better employ, Lawyer Peabody now a justice of the supreme judicia. court of Maine, was recommended. He was engaged, but the opposite party

referring to her mistfertune, asked the ledy if she had counsel.

'Yes, I did," she emphatically re plied. "I had Paybody, and I might flust as well had nobody."

The exceedingly high prices often asked and paid for butterflies are ren-dered possible by the extreme uncertainty of the market. There is no means of knowing how long a butterfly will remain a rarity. It may confrom unique for a quarter of a cen-tury, or it may become common in the course of a few months. A case in point is that of a beautiful blue butterfly from Brazil. When the first specimens of this butterfly were sent to Bugiand years ago, they sold readly for \$50 or more apiece. Since then, however, collectors have sent home numbers, and the price has fallen to Fish That Change Color.

Among the curious observations made by students at the Bermuda Biological station is that some of the inhabitants of the water there are able to imitate the color of the rocks and reefs among which they swim. The common fish called the grouper possesses this power. Its chromatic variability runs through a consider able range of colors. A specimen of the Octopus vulgaris, after jerking an our from the hand of an inquisitive naturalist, escaped pursuit by its ability to imitate the exact shade of any brown or grey rock on which it rested.

Bridge Built on Wool. At the little town of Waldebridge, Cornwall, England, there is a bridge

of a unique character. Owing to the strength of the current, ordinary stone foundations would not hold, and no merous devices were tried without success. Eventually bags of wool were sunk in the stream and the piles driven in, and this strange foundation has proved wonderfully firm and satisfac-

Blind Men Used Striped Paint A short time age a salesman from the Pennsylvania Institute for Blind came to Fall River to sell brooms. In the course of his talk he explained that the brooms

made by blind people, of whom he WHE ODE After he had departed, one of the men who heard him tell his story said: "I believe all he said about blind men making the brooms, but how can they paint the stripes on the

"Oh," said another, "they use striped paint for that,"-Boston Her-

Desert Air for Rheumatism

A German physician has discoverse that the air of the Egyptian desert is about as free from bacterial life as the Polar regions or the high seas Tubercle bacilii are killed when exposed six hours in the sunlight. considers the desert especially suitable for rheumatics and patients suffering from kidney diseases and tuber

WORKING WOMEN

Their Hard Struggle Made Easier-Interesting Statements by a Young Lady in Boston and One in Nashville, Tenn.



All women work; some in their Boston, tells women how to avoid such homes, some in church, and some in suffering; she writes:

the whirl of society. And in stores, mills and shops tens of thousands are on the never-ceasing treadmill, earning their daily bread.

All are subject to the same physical laws; all suffer slike from the same physical disturbance, and the nature of their duties, in many cases, quickly drifts them into the horrors of all kinds of female, complaints overian. kinds of female complaints, ovarian troubles, ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb, leucorrhosa,

They especially require an invigorat-ing, sustaining medicine which will strengthen the female organism and enable them to bear easily the fatigues of the day, to sleep well at night, and to rise refreshed and cheerful.

back and head are aching, she is so tired she can hardly drag about or be quickly dispelled, and it will make stand up, and every movement causes pain, the origin of which is due to You can tell the story of your sufderangement of the female or- ferings to a woman, and receive help-ful advice free of cost. Address Mrs.

Miss F. Orser of 14 Warrenton Street, Pinkham, Lynn. Mass.

The Vallejo (Cala.) Trades and Labor ouncil has been victorious in its fight

for the eight-hour day. FITSpermanently ured. No fits or servous-pess after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerveflestorer. #2trial bestleand treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd. 931 Arch St., Phila . Pa.

Aquatic birds are more numerous than land birds. Mrs. Winslow's Sootling Syrup for Chitdren techning, softens thegums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, ourse wind collo, 25c. a bottle

A man's hair turns gray five years sooner lamsure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago. — Mrs. Thomas Ros-gars, Mapie St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17,1900

The books of Cromwell's soldiers weighed Yellow Fever and Malaria Germe

Are instantly killed by the use of six dro of Sloan's Laniment on a teaspoonful sugar. It is also an excellent antiseptic. The grape culture in France gives employment to over 2,000,000 people.

Don't Get Wet!

TOWER'S SLICKERS will keep you dry as nothing else will, because they are the product of the best materials and seventy years' experi-

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MONEY SSS Wile to E. Z. Bohr. Thompson's Eye Water

Miss Pearl Ackers of 327 North Summer Street, Nashville, Tenn., writes placements of the womb, leucorrhoes, or perhaps irregularity or suppression of "monthly periods," causing backache, nervousness, irritability and lassitude.

Women who stand on their feet all day are more susceptible to these troubles than others.

They especially require an invigorating, sustaining medicine which will the substantial processing of the succession of the

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the unfailing cure for all these troubles. It strengthens the proper

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