

BACK GAVE OUT.

A Typical Case of Kidney Trouble and a Typical Cure.

Mrs. Chloe Page, of 510 S. Pitt street, Alexandria, Va., says: "My back hurt me terribly, I had sharp, shooting pains, changing to a dull, dragging ache. I could not stand for any length of time and my back hurt me when I sat down. My feet and ankles were badly swollen every evening and my stomach was out of order. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me of these troubles in 1902, and for five years I have had no return."

"What is your occupation?" asked the police justice. "I'm a matchmaker, your honor," answered the prisoner, a seedy hobo who had been in for vagrancy. "No levity in this court!" thundered the justice.

"Your honor wounds me deeply," he said, "by misunderstanding me. I'm not a matrimonial bureau. I make real matches for the kind you honor scrape on your honor's pants leg when your honor lights a cigar. My friend," said his honor, leaning forward and regarding him benignantly, "in this age of specialized industry, to say nothing of labor-saving machinery, it is not likely that any man produces a complete match, an tittle or de novo, as we say in Latin. You probably split the wood into chunks suitable for the machine. We have no matchmaking plant at the workhouse, but I will endeavor to see that your muscles do not suffer from lack of their accustomed exercise. You will pound stone for the next 30 days."—Chicago Tribune.

What a Feather Bed Does. "Few people, even physicians themselves, seem to know the principal reason why medical science condemns the use of feather beds in winter as well as in summer," said a New York physician recently.

"It is because feather beds are highly hygroscopic—a rather formidable word, but one meaning simply that feathers readily absorb and condense moisture. The body is constantly throwing off waste matter through the skin and the lungs. The feathers in the bed will absorb this waste matter as readily as it will simple atmospheric moisture. The feathers retain the waste matter during the day when the bed is cold, even when it is aired, unless also warmed by sunshine during the time it is exposed to the air.

Medicinal Value Of Ginseng. The diamond, whether white or blue, purifies vitiated air and gives courage and audacity. The ruby strengthens the heart and attenuates the effect of poisons. Fever is assuaged by the sapphire. The emerald dissolves swellings of glands and preserves from cancer; it increases energy and reanimates old people. Rubels are convinced of this. The onyx (as every Chinaman knows) stops bleeding. The amethyst dissipates drunkenness and vertigo. The topaz wards off sudden death. The turquoise is a protection against lightning. The turquoise prevents fainting. But the stone which is most magical among all others, said Pliny, which combines the fire of the carbuncle, the velvet of the amethyst, the brilliant green of the emerald, is the opal, that rainbow veiled in milky vapor, which offers, according to Michelet, all the vibrant beauty of colors, and was called by the ancients the shield against misfortune, the joy of the heart.

Essay On An Auto. A Pittsburgh schoolgirl was required to write an essay on the value of an automobile. She submitted the following: "My uncle bought an automobile. He was riding in the country when it busted going up a hill. I guess this is about 50 words. The other 200 are what my uncle said when he was walking back to town, but they are not fit for publication."—Philadelphia Record.

TAKE THEM OUT. Or Feed Them Food They Can Study On. When a student begins to break down from lack of the right kind of food, there are only two things to do: either take him out of school or feed him properly on food that will rebuild the brain and nerve cells. That food is Grape-Nuts.

A boy writes from Jamestown, N. Y., saying: "A short time ago I got into a bad condition from overstudy, but Mother having heard about Grape-Nuts food began to feed me on it. It satisfied my hunger better than any other food, and the results were marvelous. I got fleshy like a good fellow. My usual morning headaches disappeared, and I found I could study for a long period without feeling the effect of it. My face was pale and thin, but is now round and has considerable color. After I had been using Grape-Nuts for about two months I felt like a new boy altogether. I have gained greatly in strength as well as flesh, and it is a pleasure to study now that I am not bothered with my head. I passed all of my examinations with a reasonably good percentage, extra good in some of them, and it is Grape-Nuts that has saved me from a year's delay in entering college. Father and mother have both been improved by the use of Grape-Nuts. Mother was troubled with sleepless nights, and got very thin, and looked care worn. She has gained her normal strength and looks, and sleeps well nights. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in page.

GOOD ROADS.

Auto Influence.

Robert P. Hooper, chairman of the Good Roads Board of the American Automobile Association, was one of the speakers at the automobile convention at Springfield, Mass. Mr. Hooper was appointed by the directors as one of the A. A. A. delegates, and he told what is being done under automobile influence throughout the country for improved highways. The A. A. A. Good Roads Committee in the past have usually been so only in name. This season, however, has been characterized by genuine work, and the national board has been enabled to organize several hard-working committees in a number of States. Mr. Hooper told the directors of an important move recently started in the South, a plan which, if successfully carried out, will be exactly in line with the practical results that the Springfield convention hopes to accomplish—that is, uniformity in the building and maintenance of State roads.

Mr. Hooper takes a very sanguine outlook of the work that farmers are going to do and the influence they will exert for better roads in the future. Reports lately received by him from Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio, and other States show that a far more favorable view for good roads is being taken in the rural districts than was the case a year or two ago. "I wish to emphasize one thing which is becoming more apparent every day," said Mr. Hooper, "and that is that farmers all over the country are at least realizing that there is a good side to the automobilist, and with very little work on our part we can secure their co-operation."

In Missouri an active campaign has recently been started to build a State highway from St. Louis to Kansas City. At the State Fair in Milwaukee the State Geologist was requested to construct a piece of good roads on the grounds as an object lesson of the benefits to be gained by improved highways. That the subject of improved highways in America is still in its infancy is amply demonstrated by the first exhaustive report recently issued by the United States Government Office of Public Roads. Statistics have been secured from every State and county in the country showing the respective road conditions for 1904. This shows that there were in use at that time 2,151,570 miles of public roads, of which only a fraction over seven per cent, 153,664 miles, could be termed improved roads. Indiana has the largest mileage of improved roads, 22,877, Ohio coming next with 23,450, Wisconsin third, 10,633, and Kentucky fourth, 9,486. Illinois, Michigan and Massachusetts have about 7,000 miles each.

The fact that these Western States excel in their extent of good roads may be a surprise to many Easterners who have regarded Massachusetts, New Jersey and other States as being the leaders in good roads work. In proportion, however, to its total road area, Massachusetts leads with about forty-six per cent, Rhode Island being second with forty-three per cent. Of this total of improved roads only a small proportion is macadam, 108,232 miles being surfaced with gravel, 38,822 miles with stone, and 68,100 miles of special materials as shells, sand, clay, oil and brick.

Misdemeanor of Bad Roads. It is heard that twenty-four township commissioners, or supervisors, have been indicted in Venango County for permitting the roads under their charge to become bad. The action is unusual; but its theory is evident. Road supervisors are constituted to keep the roads in good repair. No man is forced to accept a public office, but if he does take it he is bound to discharge the duty. If a road supervisor takes the office and lets the roads become impassable he falls to do what he is under obligation to do, and is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The doctrine is tart and far-reaching. For there are other offices in the State of Pennsylvania to which this principle of law might well be applied. Not to bother over local and petty examples, consider the insurance commissioner who through two administrations have confined their activities to periodical visits to the office for the purpose of drawing their exceedingly plump political income. If the Venango County principle spreads, and all officeholders who loaf on their jobs are to be indicted, there will be a woeful stirring of the dry bones among the Pennsylvania politicians.

The innovation can be welcomed. The idea of indicting gentlemen who regard political office as the substance of a leisure class is alluring and promises liveliness. But if put into universal practice it involves one inconvenience. If all officeholders who neglect their duties, and especially all supervisors who let the roads become impassable, are to be sent to prison there must be a general provision for the enlargement of the jails of Pennsylvania.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Slavery in Morocco. The markets of Saff and Mogador are full of slaves, many of them having been captured during the pillage of Casablanca. The prices of slaves have in some cases gone down considerably. Young and beautiful Jewesses have been bought at the great market of Mazagan for about £60 for the account of a big slave dealer of Marrakesh.—Correspondence of London Telegraph.

New York city's customs department shows an average increase of eighteen per cent. over the appraised value of goods imported one year ago.

BARGAIN HUNTERS ARE THE SENSIBLE WOMEN.

The Woman Who Does NOT Hunt Bargains MISSES Opportunities.

By Arthur Brisbane.

Some foolish friend has asked us: "Why do you not denounce the bargain-counter mania? Is it because you are delighted to have the advertising that the bargain counters bring?" We are delighted to have the advertising that the bargain counters bring, or any other honest advertising. We believe that the newspapers are important to a community and that they do good. And we know that a newspaper like this, which costs a good many millions a year to produce, and which is sold to the buyer for a good deal less than its cost, could not possibly live except for the energy of merchants and other advertising men.

At the same time, advertising does not influence our opinions. Business men know that and others can find out by experimenting. We do not oblige our correspondent by denouncing the bargain counter, for instance, because we believe and we know that the wise woman actually profits by bargain advertisements invariably—we assume that she does not buy what she does not want because it is cheap.

Bargains are published sometimes in order to bring women to the store. A merchant is willing to sell them one or two things at a very low price, even for less than the actual cost, trusting that while buying the bargain they will be attracted by something else on which he makes a reasonable profit.

One department store always sells and delivers sugar, one of life's staples, for less than it actually costs the merchant to buy it wholesale. Another merchant sells another staple, a necessity of everyday life, for less than it actually costs him—always with the idea of bringing women to the store.

Often merchants have extraordinary opportunities of purchasing below the usual market rate. They give their customers the advantage of these opportunities, and while they, the storekeepers, make a profit on the transaction, the customer gets valuable supplies for much less than the ordinary cost.

In other cases merchants competing with one another cut prices regardless of actual cost, in the effort to show more staying power or commercial courage than a rival. The intelligent woman is able to identify the various bargains offered for these reasons and others, in good stores, and she combines with all the joys of the chase the excitement of a shopping trip and the exercise of judgment, the pleasure of getting something for a very reasonable price or for less than it is actually worth.

The woman who does not study the bargains, compare prices and seize opportunities, especially if she has a family to provide for with a limited income, is neglecting one of the duties and one of the amusements of a woman's life in America in the twentieth century.—From an editorial in the New York Journal.

The Poor Service. Mrs. Ray Shershey had just returned from a visit to the foreign cruiser that lay at anchor in the harbor of the great American city. "We had a fine time," she said. "They showed us all over the ship and paid us every attention. We didn't know they had arranged an elegant luncheon for us, and we were agreeably surprised. Of course, when the captain invited us into the dining saloon and seated us at a long table spread with everything that could tempt the appetite. I tell you, Mrs. Upsome, we enjoyed that luncheon. We didn't have to hurry through it either, and we were waited on with the utmost politeness and cordiality."

"The service was first-class, was it?" interrupted Mrs. Upsome. "The service?" said Mrs. Ray Shershey, lowering her voice. "No, that was not my intention. I give you my word there was hardly a thing worth carrying away as a souvenir. All I grabbed was this little pickle fork, and I do believe it's nothing but plated ware!"—Chicago Tribune.

Seek Spanish Pirates' Gold. On a voyage in quest of \$1,200,000 in Spanish gold, said to have been hidden by pirates long ago on a little island in the Spanish Main, Capt. Small, with his crew of one, in the forty-five foot yawl Catherine, of Liverpool, has arrived at St. George's.

The crew of the Catherine have already tasted of the excitement that usually accompanies a search for pirate treasure, having weathered a terrific storm, which for a time threatened to send the fifteen-ton craft to the bottom, and later floated for days becalmed on a sea as smooth as glass until starvation threatened the mariners.

Said to have been planted more than 100 years ago by the famous pirate Latrobe, the resting place of the treasure, according to Capt. Small, has been fixed almost to a certainty. After resting, the Catherine will set out for the spot.—Bermuda Dispatch to the New York Herald.

An Overbalanced Want. The vicar of a large country town in England visited a parishioner, a widow, seventy-five years old, who had had ten children, all of whom except one daughter had married and left her. Now, this daughter also was about to be married. The old lady would then be left quite alone, and the clergyman endeavored to sympathize with her. "Well, Mrs. Higgins," he said, "you must feel lonely now, after having had so large a family." "Yes, sir," she said, "I do feel lonesome. I've brought up a large family, and here I am living alone. An' I misses 'em an' I wants 'em, but I misses 'em more than I wants 'em."—Bellman.

NO CAUSE FOR DISCOURAGEMENT.

Uncle Sam—"Cheer up, Wall Street! Can't you see I'M prosperous?"



Cartoon from the Atlanta Journal.

COAST DEFENSES LACK TEN THOUSAND MEN.

Better Opportunities in Civil Life Have Drawn Thousands From Army—Commissions Not Taken—Graduates of Technical Schools Ignore Proffer of Second Lieutenantcies—Many Vacancies.

Washington, D. C.—The coast defenses of the United States are facing the most serious condition of recent years. Reports received by the War Department show that with an authorized force of 19,321 men the Coast Artillery on October 15 was able to muster only 9,628. Ten thousand recruits are needed to fill the ranks, and the question is where to get them.

An official report prepared last year in connection with the Artillery increase bill showed that the actual strength of the Coast Artillery was 11,456 on October 15, 1906. Congress passed a bill authorizing the addition of 5,000 men, but not only have the officials of the army failed to get these extra men, but they have lost 2,000 of those they had.

Every month reports are received of men quitting the Coast Artillery to accept more lucrative places in civil life. Men of five, ten, fifteen years' service—privates, sergeants, first sergeants, non-commissioned staff officers—are leaving by the hundreds. Their electrical and mechanical training in the Coast Artillery especially fit them for good jobs in civil life.

Common civilian laborers at military posts are making more money than the highest grade technical non-commissioned officers under whom they are employed. Teamsters, plumbers, firemen, engineers and electricians get rations, quarters, fuel, medical attention, etc., practically all of the allowances of soldiers except uniforms, and in addition they get from \$45 to \$125 a month for eight hours' work a day.

Soldiers performing the same duties at the same posts get from one-third to one-half of the corresponding pay, are subject to all the rigors of military discipline, and are frequently on duty all day and all night.

More remarkable is the difficulty of getting officers. For the first time in the history of the army vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant are going begging. The artillery bill of last year authorized the appointment in the Coast Artillery each year for five years of sixty second lieutenants.

The appointments were to be made: First, from graduates of West Point; second, from qualified enlisted men, and third, from civil life graduates of technical colleges and schools. Invitations were sent to the presidents of 125 of the principal technical schools and colleges requesting them to send in the names of graduates who desired to be appointed. In six months no names have been submitted. Eighty-five vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant of Coast Artillery exist to-day.

SMALL GUNS WON JAPAN'S NAVAL VICTORY.

French Admiral Says Huge Artillery Was Not Effective—Dreadnaughts a Mistake—Light Calibre Guns With Deadly Explosives Won Togo's Success on Fleet Ships of the Line.

Paris, France.—Admiral Germinet, the newly appointed commander of the Mediterranean squadron, totally disagrees with the naval experts of England, America and other countries who advocate the heaviest battleships and the heaviest guns as most serviceable in future naval warfare. He argues for not larger ships and bigger guns, but smaller, fleetier vessels capable of great mobility and armed with guns of smaller calibre capable of rapid firing. "This is the lesson of the Russo-Japanese war," he says. "The English admiral, he says, built the Dreadnaught on a misapprehension of the reasons of the Japanese success."

"Before obtaining complete information," says the Admiral, "the English attributed the Russian disaster to Togo's tactics and the big guns which his ships were armed. It was not true. I have recently obtained the report from the Japanese admiral, and I do not question Togo's ability. I say only that the big artillery did not produce the effect expected. At the beginning the Japanese used projectiles loaded with a comparatively small quantity of explosive. They soon realized their mistake and commenced the manufacture of shells capable of holding an enormous amount of explosive. All their ships carried that ammunition at the battle of Tsushima. To that they owe their victory. The projectiles exploding on contact gave off a prodigious amount of heat, which melted the hardest steel and produced a volume of gases which asphyxiated all who breathed it. The gases penetrated the interior of the Russian ships and suffocated them even in the hold."

"In the reports from which I obtained this information a case is cited where the ammunition hoist suddenly ceased working. Upon examination it was found intact, but every man at the bottom of the hoist was dead, without a visible wound; in other words, asphyxiated. Upon the same ship the electricity suddenly went out. The fires were found unburned, but the dynamo crew was dead, suffocated to a man. Projectiles exploding against the ship's armor outside had introduced gases which put two big guns out of action and plunged the ship in darkness. It was not that the Japanese shooting was marvelous. It was good. But the efficacy of the projectiles, many of which by the way, exploded in their flight, was the real secret of the Japanese victory."

Profiting by this experience, Admiral Germinet contends that the French navy should arm the ships with a good gun capable of firing shells carrying the maximum quantity of explosive. The 305-millimetre gun of the Dreadnaught class, he says, cannot do this, as the pressure of the discharging load would create too much danger of firing the explosive.

Must Stop Wasting if Prosperity is to Continue.

Washington, D. C.—After an extensive investigation of the country's natural resources, conducted in the West at the instance of the Government, Professor J. A. Holmes, Chief of the Geologic Bureau of the Geological Survey, who has just returned, has made an official statement warning the American people that the present prodigious waste of these resources must stop at once if the country is to continue to prosper.

Professor Holmes made the investigation to determine how serious the situation is. He declares that in the mining operations of the present time nearly one-half of the total coal supply is being left under ground; that water as a source of power is being wasted day after day and year after year to the extent of millions of horse power, and that forest fires have burned more lumber than has been used in the building of homes or in the industries. Professor Holmes says that the waste of coal is appalling. Every possible means should be adopted, he declares, for reducing this waste to an absolute minimum, in order that the country's fuel resources may not be exhausted for the future, as for the present needs of the nation.

"At the present rate of increase in consumption," says Mr. Holmes, "the better part of the fuel supply of the country will be gone by the end of the present century, unless the proper steps are taken."

CHILDHOOD TO WOMANHOOD.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



ELLEN M. OLSON. CLARA E. DARMSTADTER.

The responsibility for a daughter's future largely rests with the mother. The right influence and the information which is of vital interest to the daughter imparted at the proper time has not only saved the life but insured the success of many a beautiful girl.

When a girl's thoughts become sluggish, with headache, dizziness or a disposition to sleep, pains in back or lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude; when she is a mystery to herself and friends, her mother should come to her aid, and remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, will at this time prepare the system for the coming change, and start this trying period in a young girl's life without pain or irregularity. It has been thus depended upon for two generations.

Hundreds of letters from young girls and their mothers, expressing gratitude for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for them, are constantly being received.

Miss Ellen M. Olson, of 417 N. East St., Kewanee, Ill. writes: "Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I have had the best doctors in our town for my sickness and they all thought that an operation was necessary. I had headache, No other remedy has such a record of actual cures of female ills. Thousands of women residing in every part of the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it has done for them. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Women's Ills."

Advertisement for W. L. Douglas shoes, featuring the text 'W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 & \$3.50 SHOES' and 'THE WORLD'S BEST MADE SHOES'. It includes a testimonial from a woman and a list of agents.

Advertisement for 10,000 telegraphers wanted, with details about the National Telegraph Institute and its location in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Advertisement for Nurses Dreading Lightning, describing the dangers of lightning and the benefits of a specific medicine.

Advertisement for Colors Seen in Dreams, discussing the science of color and its effects on the human mind.

Advertisement for Deafness Cannot Be Cured, offering a cure for deafness through a specific method.

Advertisement for Better, promoting a health product and its benefits.

Advertisement for FITS, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Diseases, etc., offering a cure for these conditions.

Advertisement for 'What to Wear', providing advice on clothing and health.

Advertisement for BABY IN TERRIBLE STATE, describing a medical case and the treatment used.

Advertisement for Awful Humor Eating Away Face—Body a Mass of Sores—Cures in Two Weeks, describing a severe medical condition and its cure.

Advertisement for 20 Mule Team BORAX, highlighting its uses for cleaning and health.

Advertisement for PATENTS, offering legal services and information about patent law.

Advertisement for Thompson's Eye Water, promoting its effectiveness for eye ailments.