

Rheumatism
Is permanently cured
By Hood's Sarsaparilla
Which neutralizes the
Lactic acid in the blood.
Thousands who were
Sufferers write that they
Have felt no symptoms
Of Rheumatism since
Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed, it swells up, and the sound vibrations are intercepted. It is, therefore, necessary to disengage the tube and then the hearing will be restored. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine that does this. It cures deafness by restoring the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube to its normal condition, hearing will be restored. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Send for circular, free.

J. C. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, etc.
Hood's Family Pills are the best.

It Keeps the Feet Dry and Warm.
And is the only cure for Chills, Rheumatism, Damp, Sweating, Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a Powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Sample sent FREE. Address: Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Fit permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for circular and treatise free. Dr. H. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine. F. H. Lutz, 1346 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1904.

Postage Stamps.
The design of the stamp is engraved on steel, and, in printing, plates are used on which 200 stamps have been engraved. Two men are kept busy at work covering these with colored inks, and passing them to a man and a girl who are equally busy printing them with large rolling hand presses. Three of these little squads are employed all the time. After the small sheets of paper containing 200 printed stamps have dried enough they are sent into another room and gummed. The gum made for this purpose is a peculiar composition, made of the powder of dried potatoes and other vegetables, mixed with water. After having been again dried—this time on little racks fanned by steam power—for about an hour, they are very carefully put between sheets of pasteboard and pressed in hydraulic presses capable of applying a weight of 2,000 tons. The next thing is to cut the sheets in two, each sheet, of course, when cut, containing 100 stamps. This is done by a girl with a large pair of shears, cutting by hand being preferred to that by machinery, which would destroy too many stamps. They are then passed to another squad of workers, who perforate the paper between the stamps. Next they are pressed once more and then packed and labeled and stowed away, to be sent out to the various offices when ordered. If a single stamp is torn or in any way mutilated, the whole sheet of 100 stamps is burned. Not less than 50,000 are said to be burned every week from this cause. The greatest care is taken in counting the sheets of stamps, to guard against pilfering by the employees.—*Ashton Recorder.*

Mines Abandoned 3,000 Years Ago.
The most ancient copper mines in the world are those of the Sinai peninsula, near the gulf of Suez. They were abandoned 3,000 years ago, after having been worked for some hundreds of years. The process used in the reduction of the ore is said to be similar in principle to that used at the present time.

A JOYFUL MOTHER OF CHILDREN.
Mrs. Pinkham Declares that in the Light of Modern Science no Woman Need Despair.

There are many curable causes for sterility in women. One of the most common is general debility, accompanied by a peculiar condition of the blood. Care and tonic treatment of the female organs relieve more cases of supposed incurable barrenness than any other known method. This is why Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has effected so many cures; its tonic properties are directed especially to the nerves which supply the uterine system. Among other causes for sterility or barrenness are displacements of the womb. These displacements are caused by lack of strength in the ligaments supporting the womb and the ovaries; restore these, and the difficulty ceases. Here, again, the Vegetable Compound works wonders. See Mrs. Lytle's letter, which follows in this column. Go to the root of the matter, restore the strength of the nerves and the tone of the parts, and nature will do the rest. Nature has no better ally than this Compound, made of her own healing and restoring herbs.

Write freely and fully to Mrs. Pinkham. Her address is Lynn, Mass. She will tell you, free of charge, the cause of your trouble and what course to take. Believe me, under right conditions, you have a fair chance to become the joyful mother of children. The woman whose letter is here published certainly thinks so:

"I am more than proud of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and cannot find words to express the good it has done me. I was troubled very badly with the leucorrhoea and severe womb pains. From the time I was married, in 1882, until last year, I was under the doctor's care. We had no children. I have had nearly every doctor in Jersey City, and have been to Belwin Hospital, but all to no avail. I saw Mrs. Pinkham's advertisement in the paper, and have used five bottles of her medicine. It has done more for me than all the doctors I ever had. It has stopped my pains and has brought me a fine little girl. I have been well ever since my baby was born. I heartily recommend Mrs. Pinkham's medicine to all women suffering from sterility."—*Mrs. LYTTLE, 255 Henderson St., Jersey City, N. J.*

"A Fair Face Cannot Atone for an Untidy House."
Use
SARSAPOLIO

Lacemaking Machine.
The problem of making by machinery lace which cannot possibly be distinguished from that made by hand seems to be solved by a machine invented by a Spaniard and now in use in a great Nottingham lace factory. It claims to reproduce any pattern that can be made by hand on the cushion, and one-third finer than the average quantity of lace. The mechanism has a speed of 130 motions per minute, which can be raised to 200, so that a machine 80 inches wide, making 2-inch breadths, would perform the work of forty women. The design is pricked out on a cushion ruled in squares, and lace pins stuck at the corners of the squares, where they remain until the lace is finished. The real lace is then decomposed by the woman who made it. She has at her side an assistant who takes down the figures as they are called out to her. The rows of pins or motions are worked down the left side of the cushion draught; the number of threads is marked from left to right along the top, and the maker reads the number to her assistant while decomposing, the exact motion of each thread being recorded. The paper on which the motions are marked is then taken to the puncher, who prepares the cards accordingly, and the cards being placed on the machine reproduce exactly the same design. The machine is small, entirely automatic and is only stopped to fill the bobbins. The bands of lace are not attached to each other, each being woven separate. The threads do not become dirty or discolored and the lace comes from the machine ready for the wearer.

A Huge Freight Bill.
I do not know that many are aware that the annual freight bill of this country amounts to more than \$900,000,000 a year. It is a tax, and the most burdensome tax which this country knows, upon our industries and upon production. Its meaning, brought home, is that each family in the United States pays on the average \$80 a year for freight alone. If Commissioner Wright's statistics are correct—that the average income of each laborer in this country is not more than \$500 a year—then each head of a family must set aside on the average the results of a month and a half of toil to pay his share of the freight.

The people of the West have learned this economic lesson well. They have seen their wheat carried over the great lakes at an average charge of less than 1 mill per ton per mile, when the railroad rate from their farms to lake transportation or to market was from 1 cent to 1½ cents per ton per mile. They know that if all the freight in the United States could be carried as cheaply as is wheat from Duluth to Buffalo this burden would be cut down to one-tenth of what it now is.

Such considerations as these ought to make it plain, even to a wayfarer or a Congressman, that the freight question is worth a little attention.—*Review of Reviews.*

Origin of Popular Games.
It is quite astonishing how many games were originally invented and are to-day practiced by people we are accustomed to think of as savages. The Canadian game of lacrosse originated among the North American Indians. Wallace tells us how in Borneo one wet day he thought to amuse his Dyak boys by showing them cat's cradle, but he found that they not only knew it, but knew more intricate figures than he. The Maoris of New Zealand actually have a sort of pictorial history in cat's cradle figures of twisted fiber. The Sandwich Islanders play a kind of draughts. The South Sea peoples nearly all are adepts at kite flying. Polo comes from Persia and is played magnificently by wild hill tribes from Northern India.

THE REALM OF FASHION.

Several women have been seen in upper Broadway recently with their hair in nets, says the New York Press. The arrangement was much like the old-fashioned chignon.



AGAIN THE CHIGNON.

Chignons were worn almost universally at about the time of the Civil War. Nobody ever has been known to assert that they were beautiful. The real chignon is made by rolling

the fronts and are finished with stitched laps. The closing is effected by means of large buttons and button-holes, a second row of the buttons being added for decoration.

To make this coat for a lady in the medium size will require six yards of fifty-four-inch material.

Party Gowns.
The exquisite color of Parma violets has been adopted by Parisian elegantes for party gowns and the artistic creations worn in the afternoons. One of these evening toilettes is of Parma satin, the skirt trimmed with a flounce of embroidered tulle, headed by a wealth of Parma violets. The blouse corsage of Parma satin is ornamented with a scarf of the embroidered tulle caught into a large bow by a bouquet of violets. Small joskeys of satin fall over the tulle draperies which form the short sleeves. The tulle is used as a cravat, and ties in a large bow at the back of the neck. Nothing could be more becoming to a tall, slender woman than this simple yet thoroughly artistic model.

Winged and Creeping Things.
Spiders, grasshoppers and all sorts of winged insects and grveling bugs are the popular designs in jeweled pins.

Overalls For Small Boy.
Every mother knows the advantage of an apron. The overalls here shown,



LADIES' AND MISSES' DRIVING COAT.

the hair into a large unpleasant bunch, which then is surrounded by a net. This makes the entire mass look like the braided rope fenders worn by tug boats.

An inducement offered by the chignon is that one can wear somebody else's hair if one lacks enough of the real article.

The fact that it is an exceptionally ugly fashion probably will insure its popularity.

In the old chignon days the women often carried in these nets enough false hair to stuff a sofa, and enough wire, etc., in the shape of crinolines to furnish a junk shop.

Stylish Driving Coat.
However varied and numerous the short coats and wraps may be, says May Manton, the long driving cloak or ulster, that protects from both dampness and cold, must always find a place. The model shown is eminently stylish and practical and admits of wear either with or without the capes, so providing for moderate or extreme weather. The backs are snug-fitting, but the double-breasted fronts are loose, so avoiding all danger of crushing the gown beneath. There are both under-arm gorges and side-backs, the two together rendering the fitting easy of accomplishment. The fulness at the back is laid in underlying plaits below the waist line. The sleeves are one-seamed and close. The neck is finished with a high storm collar, and the fronts are extended to form the revers that turn back over the capes when the latter are worn.

The three capes are circular in shape and are joined together at the neck where they are neatly bound. As illustrated, the material is heavy diagonal cloth, the only finish being double rows of machine stitching. The body of the garment is unlined, but both capes and sleeves are lined with silk. Pockets are inserted in

writes May Manton, serve the same purpose, and fill the same need for the boys, at the same time that they are essentially masculine. While they have been widely used during the summer they are also of great value for indoor play and work, such as carpentering and the like. The material is the denim that is also worn by the workman and can be trusted to endure even boy's usage. The garment is fitted by means of inside and outside leg seams. Two patch pockets at the front, and one at the back provide storage place for all implements. Straps are attached at the back which pass over the shoulders and buckle onto the waist portion of the front. To make these overalls for a boy of



BOYS' OVERALLS FOR WORK OR PLAY.

No. 303.
This quarter-bound oak writing desk is polished like a piano. It has a 9-inch beveled plate glass in top and a deep drawer below. Artistic French legs also finished in mahogany.
\$3.95
is our special price for this \$10 desk.
(Mail orders filled promptly.)
We mail anyone, free of all charges, our new 115 page Special Catalogue, containing Furniture, Draperies, Lamps, Crockery, Mirrors, Pictures, Bedding, Refrigerators, Baby Carriages, etc. This is the most complete book ever published, and we pay all postage. Our lithographs and carpet samples are wanted, mail us 5c. in stamps. There is no reason you should pay your local dealer 50 per cent. profit when you can buy from the mill. Drop a line now to the money-saver:
JULIUS HINES & SON,
Baltimore, Md.
Please mention this paper.

Increase in Train Hauls.
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now reaping the benefits of the improvements that have been made to the property since John K. Cowen and Oscar G. Murray were appointed Receivers. It was stated by a noted authority on railway operations a few months ago that if the Receivers succeeded in increasing the train haul per ton per mile to 300 that they could be commended for having spent so much money in buying new locomotives, straightening curves, lowering grades and laying new rail. Since June 30th a careful record has been kept and the results have been more than gratifying to the management. Before new locomotives were purchased, before track improvements were made and before the tonnage system of loading trains was adopted, the average train haul per ton per mile on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was less than 225 tons and some old employees think it did not exceed 200 tons. There are no figures for comparison but in July the average was 334.76, in August 356.41 and in September 361.4, a very large and satisfactory increase. The average would have been still larger but for the fact that on several divisions, depending on coal for tonnage, but little or none was moved owing to the strike. The Main stem figures are considered very satisfactory as that part of the road crosses the Alleghenies, some grades being 125 feet to the mile. The averages on the several divisions range from 32.21 on the Wooster branch to 534.19 on the Pittsburg division. The figures in detail are as follows:

Main Stem and	July	Aug.	Sept.
Branches	374.22	398.31	380.3
Philadelphia division	270.25	289.03	330.1
Parkersburg Branch	312.75	291.31	218.9
Pittsburg division	465.13	553.93	574.5
Wheeling and Pittsburg division	161.55	173.28	185.1
Central Ohio division	283.74	332.71	262.6
Lake Erie division	232.27	229.82	319.4
Stratville division	133.39	68.59	79.9
Chicago division	331.71	395.44	355.6
Midland division	390.41	410.80	214.1
Akron division	395.05	321.90	382.1
Wooster division	18.35	32.29	44.0
Averages	334.76	356.41	361.4

Do You Dance To-Night?
Shake into your Shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Chills and Sweating feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, etc. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Mining for Heat.
A man in Pennsylvania is trying to make the deepest hole in the world. He has now bored to a depth of 6,000 feet, and the machine continues to delve deeper every day. Before fall the bottom of the drill will have reached a depth of over 10,000 feet, or nearly two miles. The work is under the supervision of Prof. William Hallock, of Columbia College, and it is being done for a very strange purpose. Deep holes are usually bored for water or for gas or oil, and sometimes to prospect for minerals of various kinds, but Prof. Hallock is mining for heat. As every one knows, the interior of the earth is a burning, fiery furnace, and it is Prof. Hallock's theory that if he can make a hole deep enough he can obtain a constant flow of steam, which can be utilized for operating machinery. Already Prof. Hallock's hole, which is being bored near the city of Pittsburg, is the deepest in the world. The next deepest is a salt well near Leipzig, in Germany, which measures 5,740 feet in depth. It will be interesting to watch this wonderful experiment. If it is successful the time may come when manufacturers will get all their power from the boundless furnaces at the center of the earth, when our cities will be lighted from the same source, our houses heated, and our railroads, street cars and steamships operated from the same source.

Fill Teeth with Glass.
The latest use for glass is instead of gold as a material for stopping decaying teeth. It answers splendidly, and is far less conspicuous than the yellow metal. Of course, it is not ordinary glass, but is prepared by some new patented process which renders it soft and malleable.

Trying to Be Perfect.
"No man," said Uncle Eben, "kin be perfect. But it's only by tryin' ter be so dat most ob us kin manage ter keep middlin' respectable."—Washington Star.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER
It has made miles and miles of hair grow on millions and millions of heads. Not a single gray hair. No dandruff.

Will Locate a Capital.
Government proposes to found a new city in Alaska known as "Weare" on the Yukon River between the boundary line of British Columbia and St. Michaels. It is intended to make it the capital of the contemplated new territory and locate the land office there.

The Caretaker.
"Caretaker is a word adopted into modern use and means one who takes care of, and is very generally applied to those employed to take care of things committed to their keeping. The way some people have of taking care of themselves is very suggestive of the need of a caretaker. The human body to such is a mansion filled with precious things uncared for, where thieves may break in and rust both corrupt. Pains and aches are thieves, and the body left uncared for to their spoilage will be robbed of all its comforts and deprived of its peace of mind and happiness. It is a happy thought to look upon St. Jacobs Oil as a caretaker, to employ it as a watchman against such intruders. There is hardly an ache from a toothache to a toothache, that it can't take care of and effect a cure, and pains the most violent are conquered by its use. Its office as a caretaker is to prevent the spread of aches and pains into a chronic stage. Keep a bottle of it in the handkerchief place and be assured of good care and comfort.

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

The city of Colon, Honduras, is the oldest American city.

Chew Star Tobacco—The Best. Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

The Department of Labor of the United States Government is about to undertake an investigation into the financial status of the gas works, water works and electric light and power plants throughout the country.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. See.

Washington's commission as Commander-in-chief of the United States Army was approved by Congress June 17, 1775, and on June 21 of that year he set out on horseback to take command of the forces encamped about Boston.

SYRUP OF FIGS

ONE ENJOYS
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co's
Breakfast
Cocoa
Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.
Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup.
Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS. by
WALTER BAKER & Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1780.

CANCER AND TUMOR PERMANENTLY CURED
without knife, plaster or pain.
All forms of BLOOD DISEASES thoroughly eradicated from the system. Six weeks' Home Treatment for \$10. Book of Information free.
NATURAL REMEDY CO., Westfield, Mass.
CONSUMPTION AND CATARRH
Are result of Contracted Nostils. Drugs Cause Cure. Send for NARVAL INSPIRATOR or stamp for pamphlet to G. H. FARMER, Perth, Ont., Canada.
If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**
P. N. U. 1 '98.