



This woman says that sick women should not fail to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she did.

Mrs. A. Gregory, of 2355 Lawrence St., Denver, Col., writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I was practically an invalid for six years, on account of female troubles. I underwent an operation by the doctor's advice, but in a few months I was worse than before. A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it restored me to perfect health, such as I have not enjoyed in many years. Any woman suffering as I did with backache, bearing-down pains, and periodic pains, should not fail to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Another Windy City Found.

Wellington, the political capital of New Zealand, is one of the windiest cities in the world. Everybody in Wellington clutches his hat on rounding a street corner to prevent its being blown into space. A Wellington man is always known in Sydney, Melbourne and other cities by the determined manner in which he holds on to his hat through force of long habit.—Chicago Daily News.

AT A CRITICAL TIME.

Women Are Likely to Suffer With Dangerous Kidney Disorders.

Mrs. John Kirk, R. F. D. No. 2, Detroit, Mich., says: "Five years ago at a critical time of life I was on the verge of a collapse with kidney troubles, backache, dizziness, puffy dropsy swellings and urinary irregularities. I lost flesh and felt languid, nervous or unstrung all the time. As my doctor did not help me, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. In a few weeks all these symptoms left me. I now weigh 163 pounds and feel in excellent health."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Expensive War.

Germany's war in Southwest Africa has cost \$50,000,000, which has been spent overcoming the resistance of one or two native tribes. The losses in action were heavy. Eighty-six commissioned officers were killed and the non-commissioned officers numbered 229; rank and file, 1,167; total, 1,482. Among the colonial troops 16 officers and 195 men perished.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder. It roasts the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed Free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

To Prevent Colds.

An easy and simple method of cutting a cold short is to inhale sulphur smoke as soon as sneezing and irritation appear in the nasal passages. Burn a small quantity in a close room and inhale the smoke gradually.

Where Will We Go?



FOR THE LATEST ISSUE OF **NEW ENGLAND VACATION RESORTS**

A beautifully illustrated booklet telling you how to go, where to stay, what to see, and how much it will cost. The handiest thing imaginable in planning your Summer Outing.

Send for it today. It's yours for the asking. Address: Travel Bureau, Pass. Dept. B. & M. R. R., Boston, Mass.

J. J. FLANDERS, P. M. C. M. BURT, G. P. A.

P. N. U. 20, 1924.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

OUR CIVIL SERVICE ARMY.

Interesting Figures Concerning Uncle Sam's Employes.

There are 106,811 persons employed in the postoffice department. The figures include 37,889 rural delivery carriers, 28,846 clerks in classified offices, 24,696 letter carriers, and 13,892 railway mail clerks. The 62,663 postmasters and 12,850 clerks are not included in these figures. If these are added it will be found that the total number engaged in handling the mail of the country is 180,336.

People Tell Each Other About Good Things.

Twelve years ago few people in the world knew of such a preparation as a powder for the feet. To-day after the genuine merit of Allen's Foot-Ease has been told year after year by one gratified person to another, there are millions who would soon go without a dentifrice as without Allen's Foot-Ease. It is a cleanly, wholesome, healing, antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes, which has given rest and comfort to tired and aching feet in all parts of the world. It cures while you walk. Over 30,000 testimonials of cures of smelly, swollen, perspiring feet. It prevents friction and wear of the stockings and will save in your stocking bill ten times its cost each year. Imitations pay the dealer a larger profit, otherwise, you would never be offered a substitute when you ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, the original powder for the feet. Imitations are not advertised because they are not permanent. For every genuine article there are many imitations. The imitator has no reputation to sustain. The advertiser has no reason to reason that the advertised article is the best, otherwise the public would not buy it and the advertiser could not be continued. When you ask for an article advertised in this paper, see that you get it! Refuse imitations.

Robbers Hard to Quell.

Armed robbery is still rife in the Kwelin district of China despite the efforts of the authorities to suppress it. Over four hundred executions of offenders for this crime have taken place in this district alone during the last 12 months.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

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 is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CUREY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Thumbprint Test for Voters.

It is alleged that in the borough of Manhattan, the most important subdivision of Greater New York, 30,000 fraudulent votes are cast at every election. This charge is made by the Republican committee of the county of New York. "An absolute means of identification," declares the subcommittee, "would be to require the registering of thumb prints of each elector on registration and election day. This would be practically a complete system of identification." The Bertillon thumbprint test is applied largely to criminals. The next step might possibly be a rogues gallery of suspected voters.—Baltimore Sun.

Church Census.

Eight churches in one of the suburbs of Baltimore secured trained men to take a church census of that section, and a card index has now been arranged that tells the ministers all about the religious affiliations of every family of that locality.

Garfield Tea is of particular benefit to those subject to rheumatism and gout! It purifies the blood, cleanses the system and eradicates disease. Drink before retiring.

Metallic Ferments.

The passage of an electric spark between two metallic electrodes in distilled water produces a solution or suspension that is called an electrolytic, metallic ferment or hydrosol, and is claimed to have the properties of diastatic ferments. The different metals yield hydrosols having the same action, although that of palladium is said to act better and more regularly than others. These substances are administered hypodermically, and are recommended for pneumonia, rheumatism, typhoid fever, diphtheria, influenza and many inflammatory diseases. A new work by Prof. Albert Robin, a prominent French authority, explains the physiological and pathological action, although other physicians doubt that there is really any action at all.

LITTLE BOY KEPT SCRATCHING.

Eczema Lasted 7 Years—Face was All Raw—Skin Specialists Failed, But Cuticura Effected Cure.

"When my little boy was six weeks old an eruption broke out on his face. I took him to a doctor, but his face kept on getting worse until it got so bad that no one could look at him. His whole face was one crust and must have been very painful. He scratched day and night until his face was raw. Then I took him to all the best specialists in skin diseases, but they could not do much for him. The eczema got on his arms and legs and we could not get a night's sleep in months. I got a set of Cuticura Remedies and he felt relieved the first time I used them. I gave the Cuticura Remedies a good trial and gradually the eczema healed all up. He is now seven years old and I think the trouble will never return. Mrs. John G. Klumpp, 80 Niagara St., Newark, N. J., Oct. 17 and 22, 1907."

Don't Mind Beef Trust.

An Eskimo will devour greedily 20 pounds of meat a day. A Russian Tartar will eat in 24 hours 40 pounds. Captain Cochrane mentions a Tartar who consumed in that time the hind quarters of a large ox, 20 pounds of fat and a proportionate quantity of melted butter for drink. Three of his tribe—the Yakuti—think nothing of polishing off a reindeer at a meal.—New York Press.

The Evolution of Paint.

By G. B. HECKEL.

The earliest use of paint was probably heraldic or symbolical, and the colors were applied first to the human body. Remnants of the practice are still seen among savages who, on ceremonial occasions, of war, the chase, etc., decorate their faces with conventional signs and colors.

The second use of paint in evolution was decorative. The Egyptians, thousands of years ago, used the simple colors, both for broad effects and for decorative design. The Greeks are believed to have colored all their marbles, whether statuary or carvings, and the Romans, who were imitative in their arts, carried the use of colors in architecture to the extreme, as seen in the wall paintings of Pompeii.

The pigments used in these earlier days were generally of the simplest type—usually natural colors found in the earth and requiring only mechanical treatment to fit them for use. Of these are the iron oxides, such as red haematite, ochres, siennas, umbers, etc., the natural salts of lead, cadmium and arsenic yellows, and cinnabar, which are now produced artificially, these natural pigments are still in use at the present day, the chief improvement being in the processes of preparation.

A few of our artificial colors were apparently known to the Romans, at least, since Vitruvius and Pliny describe processes for the production of several, including white lead and lamp black. According to what can be gathered from these writers and from examination of paintings found in Pompeii and Rome, the liquid medium appears to have been some sort of vegetable gum in solution.

It was not until comparatively recent times that paint began to receive attention as a protective or preservative material. All of the earlier allusions to the subject were along decorative lines, and down to nearly the beginning of the last century all information on the subject was directed to the requirements of artists or architects. The dwellings of the more fortunate circumstances classes were built of stone, brick and hard woods, on which paint, except for decoration, was but sparingly used; while the shelters of the poorer classes were generally of the flimsiest character on which paint would have been an unthinkable luxury.

As the means of the common people improved and the use of wood for permanent buildings became more common, paint naturally suggested itself as a preservative material, and white lead, being the most generally obtainable of the lighter colored pigments, its employment received an impetus which it has scarcely yet lost.

Of all the artificial pigments, excepting lamp black, this is probably the oldest. The natural carbonate of lead was well known among the Greeks and Romans, and it is probable, from some remarks of the writers of the first century, that the preparation of the hydrocarbonate by the use of vinegar was also understood. White lead was at least manufactured for their own use by the Italian artists of the Middle Ages. It is probable that the Dutch acquired the art of making white lead from Venice, but in Holland the industry received such an impetus that the process still in use with some modifications, is known to this day as the "Old Dutch Process."

The Dutch corroded lead by exposing it to the fumes of vinegar in porcelain pots buried under fermenting manure in a trench excavated in the earth. The industry was brought from Holland to England, where eventually certain improvements brought it finally to its present form, wherein the process is conducted in wooden "stacks" or bins by means of fermenting spent tan bark.

For many years white lead remained the only available white base for house paints, and so long as the pigments used with it to produce tints were the stable earth colors and such unalterable artificial products as lamp black, it answered the general requirements quite satisfactorily. Two defects were, however, noted very early—the first, its tendency to darken from exposure from sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and second, its disastrous effect upon the health of those working with it.

The last mentioned property led to increasing agitation against its use, as the practice of house painting spread, and the history of the paint industry from late in the eighteenth century to the middle of the nineteenth is full of attempts to replace it with something else. This agitation led on the one hand to the substitution of white lead ground in oil by the manufacturer for the old form of dry lead ground by the painter himself, and on the other hand resulted in the addition of zinc oxide, sublimed lead, lithopone, blanc fixe, etc., to the list of available white pigments.

It was also recognized quite early that there are certain colors which cannot be mixed with white lead without destruction. Artificial ultramarine, for example, which, after its production by Guimet and others about 1828, came into general use, has its beautiful color quickly destroyed by contact with lead pigments. Similarly the Prussian blue, accidentally discovered by Diesbach in 1794, is quickly discolored by white lead, as are the "chrome greens" produced by precipitating together Prussian blue and chrome yellow. This is also the case with all

pigments containing sulphur, such as the genuine vermillions, cadmium yellow and some other brilliant colors.

Old painters can still remember the days when not only white lead but all their colors came to them in the dry form, to be laboriously worked up by them with slab and muller into the paste form. But finally the superior economy, uniformity and wholesomeness of the machine ground lead and colors in oil prevailed over the prejudices of the most conservative painters, and dry colors as a practical painter's material fell into desuetude. It was a case of necessity—the demand for paint, in the United States at least, had outgrown the capacity of the slab and muller, as well as of their short lived successor, the hand mill.

Painters continued, however, to mix tints and to reduce paste paints to consistency for application by manual labor.

About the time of the Civil War a certain Yankee genius, struck with the growing demand for house paint, conceived the idea that there would be a good market for paints ready for application. He produced and patented an "emulsion" paint. Its success was phenomenal despite its defects, and it was the forerunner of a host of so-called "patented" paints, which froze in the can, peeled off the surface and did a multitude of things they should not have done, but nevertheless blazed the way for one of the most rapid industrial developments of modern times.

The first ready mixed paint appeared on the market some time in 1859 or 1860; it has been calculated that the consumption of ready-for-use paints for all purposes in 1906 approached 100,000,000 gallons, with a selling value of not much less than \$150,000,000.

Such a development indicates, first, the meeting of a well defined need, and second, a long step in advance of the earlier products. For, though the prepared paint industry still suffers from the effects of the moral law that visits the sins of the parents upon their children to the third and the fourth generation, it is still steadily growing. This must mean not only that it meets a need, but that it yields on the average satisfactory results.

The rapid multiplication of beautiful chemical colors during the past forty years and the improved taste of the "common people" has created a demand for a great variety of tints and shades which can be met only by the paint chemist who knows what pigments can and what cannot be safely combined. As noted above, the colors which yield the tints of blue, green, lavender, pink, the delicate grays, etc., cannot be successfully made with a white lead base. Here chemical invention has come forward with three or four other whites which are available for such tints. Again white lead is apt to darken when used in the interior of buildings, where sulphuretted hydrogen is always present. Oxide of zinc or one of the other newer whites form the base for interior paints. Furthermore the content of sulphuretted hydrogen in the atmosphere of towns is annually increasing with the growth of manufacturing throwing out furnace gases. The sensibility of the white lead is materially reduced by the addition of zinc oxide, sublimed white lead, and certain reinforcing inert pigments to the paints for outside use.

The growth of the industry and the increased complications of the requirements has within a quarter of a century transformed paint making from a hit or miss, haphazard, rule of thumb procedure to a systematized matter of technical science, and in the modern paint factory the practical paint chemist rules supreme. He knows the requirements, he understands the limitations, and it is "up to him" to produce practical results.

There is another phase of the problem not generally appreciated. The supply of practical painters—that is, of painters who understand the mixing of tints, the adaptations of paint to the requirements of the job—is limited, and there is no source from which a fresh supply can be drawn when the present generation has passed away. At the present time those of them that remain are found principally in the large cities, where they cling pretty generally to the old methods of hand mixing lead, oil and colors. But even they realize that their methods are behind the age and are drifting, one by one, to the use of the prepared paints which, in their view, leave something to be desired.

But in the country and in the country town ready mixed paint has come to stay, and in the majority of cases and in the hands of the average painter, will be found to give better service at less cost than the hand mixed product.

Hardware dealers throughout the country, who handle both ready mixed paints and lead in oil, can easily judge of the justice of this assertion by following up the history of any dozen jobs of each class in their own vicinity. Paint is not yet perfect—even the best of it. If it were, it would never be necessary to repaint, but when it is remembered that the ordinary paint coating is seldom more than one two-hundredth of an inch in thickness, the marvel is how well and at what a small cost it serves its purpose of preserving and beautifying wooden structures.—Hardware.

A press notice—"Hug me close."

What is Pe-ru-na?

Is it a Catarrh Remedy, or a Tonic, or is it Both?

Some people call Peruna a great tonic. Others refer to Peruna as a great catarrh remedy.

Which of these people are right? Is it more proper to call Peruna a catarrh remedy than to call it a tonic?

Our reply is, that Peruna is both a tonic and a catarrh remedy. Indeed, there can be no effectual catarrh remedy that is not also a tonic.

In order to thoroughly relieve any case of catarrh, a remedy must not only have a specific action on the mucous membranes affected by the catarrh, but it must have a general tonic action on the nervous system.

Catarrh, even in persons who are otherwise strong, is a weakened condition of some mucous membrane. There must be something to strengthen the circulation, to give tone to the arteries, and to raise the vital forces.

Perhaps no vegetable remedy in the world has attracted so much attention from medical writers as HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS. The wonderful efficacy of this herb has been recognized many years, and is growing in its hold upon the medical profession. When joined with CUBEBS and COPAIBA a trio of medical agents is formed in Peruna which constitutes a specific remedy for catarrh that in the present state of medical progress cannot be improved upon. This action, reinforced by such renowned tonics as COLLISONIA CANADENSIS, CORYDALIS FORMOSA and CEDRON SEED, ought to make this compound an ideal remedy for catarrh in all its stages and locations in the body.

From a theoretical standpoint, therefore, Peruna is beyond criticism. The use of Peruna, confirms this opinion. Numberless testimonials from every quarter of the earth furnish ample evidence that this judgment is not over enthusiastic. When practical experience confirms a well-grounded theory the result is a truth that cannot be shaken.

Manufactured by Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

One trial will convince you that **Sloan's Liniment** will relieve soreness and stiffness quicker and easier than any other preparation sold for that purpose. It penetrates to the bone, quickens the blood, drives away fatigue and gives strength and elasticity to the muscles. Thousands use Sloan's Liniment for rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache sprains, contracted muscles, stiff joints, cuts, bruises, burns, cramp or colic and insect stings. **PRICE 25¢, 50¢, & \$1.00** Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3.00 \$3.50. SHOES AT ALL PRICES, FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY. MEN, BOYS, WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN. W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other shoes in the world to-day. W. L. Douglas \$4 and \$5 Gilt Edge Shoes Cannot Be Equalled At Any Price. CAUTION: W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on bottom. Take No Substitute. Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Shoes mailed from factory to any part of the world. Illustrated Catalog free to any address. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

KREEMER SHOE. DON'T stretch your shoes into conformity with your feet. Wear shoes that fit your feet. KREEMER shoes fit from the start, because we make them on a scientific principle of foot structure. Look for the label. If you do not find these shoes readily write us for directions how to secure them.

Wesley's Baptismal Robe.

The robe which John Wesley wore when he was christened over 200 years ago is now the property of Miss Emily Pashley of Worksop, England, it having come to her from her grandfather, at whose house Wesley lived for a time when but an infant.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ltd., 301 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Norwegian Wives Half Fare.

Under a new Norwegian railway regulation, when husband and wife are traveling together the wife need only pay half price. The idea may simply be to encourage family life, on the theory that a Norwegian who normally leaves his wife at home will be tempted to take her along at reduced rates. It will, of course, be necessary when taking a husband-and-wife ticket to display one's marriage certificate and make an affidavit that the lady is one's wife, in order to prevent collusion at the booking office between perfect strangers.—Kansas City Journal.

Jingoes Beaten Again.

A party of Japanese tourists visiting Boston contributed \$100 to the Chelsea fire sufferers. These little amenities give pleasure to all except the Jingoes, whose occupation, as far as the United States and Japan are concerned, is nearly gone.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

No Horseless Age.

There were more than 14,000,000 horses in this country in 1897, but, according to the figures for the year just closed, there are 19,746,000 horses in the United States at the present time. This is a gain of nearly 40 per cent in a decade.—Boston Transcript.

Miliners Help the Plague.

Women who wear marabon feathers are encouraging the plague in India. The way of it is this: The marabon work, from which these feathers come, is a scavenger bird and has had much to do with promoting good sanitary conditions in the land where he has long flourished undisturbed. Commercial demand for his feathers is so rapidly exterminating him, however, that conditions in parts of India have become very unpleasant in consequence. What is to be done about it is not known. Certainly no one expects fashionable women to take any interest in the matter.—Terre Haute Star.

Every gem known to the lapidary has been found in the United States.

EPILEPSY ITS TRIAL. If you suffer from Fits, Falling Sickness or Spasms, or have Children that do so, try **NEW DISCOVERY AND TREATMENT**. Will give them immediate relief, and all you are asked to do is to send for a few bottles of Dr. May's **EPILEPTIC CURE**. Complete with Food and Drugs of course. Just 10c each. Complete directions, testimonials of CURE, etc., FREE by mail. Express Prepaid. Give AGE and full address. W. B. MAY, M. D., 548 Pearl Street, New York.

20 MULE TEAM BORAX IN A NEW PACKAGE 5 lbs.. Most economical to buy. All dealers. Save the package top; each one worth 10 coupons for exchange for presents. Premium List free of PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO., N. Y. **WIDOWS' UNDER NEW LAW** obtained by JOHN W. McNEELY, Washington, D. C. **PENSIONS**