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Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Park Rapids, Minn.—"I was sick for years while passing through the Change of Life and was hardly able to be around. After taking six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I gained 20 pounds, am now able to do my own work and feel well."—Mrs. Ed. LA Dou, Park Rapids, Minn.

Brookville, Ohio.—"I was irregular and extremely nervous. A neighbor recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to me and I have become regular and my nerves are much better."—Mrs. R. KINNONSON, Brookville, Ohio.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaint, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you want special advice write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. It is free and always helpful.

PAGE FROM ANCIENT HISTORY

Incident of Hannibal's Career That Writers Appear to Have Overlooked.

Hannibal and his staff were pacing merrily over the Alps on their faithful war elephants. Suddenly a man with a tin badge and chin whiskers rushed into the roadway and held up his hand. "You stop right where you be!" he cried. "Why should I stop?" thundered the great Carthaginian as his mahout hooked the elephant's ear. "You're exceedin' the speed limit," replied the man with the star. "An' I'm a duly appointed constable, by heck." Hannibal was so overcome by this amusing holdup that he tossed a bag of gazoolians to the officer and laughing hysterically rode away. Later on, however, his indignation overtook his sense of humor, and he proceeded to slam the life out of the Roman constable and their picked veterans, forcing the fighting to the very gate of shuddering Rome.—Boston Traveler.

African Logic.
Dusky Driver (usher) (addressing ladies from steamer)—Yes, marm—dis way, marm; ca'lige to de hotel.
First Lady (hesitating at step)—And what will you charge?
D. D.—One dollar, marm.
Second Lady—Half a dollar apiece, when the hotel is barely a block away? Why, we'd just as lief—
D. D. (interrupting)—Would you jest as lief go in de hotel bus? Dey charges a quarter.
Ladies (in chorus)—Just as lief.
D. D. (with flourish)—Den step right into de ca'lige, marm, an' I'll take y' fer de same as de bus—dey is some folks prefers de ca'lige and I has to charge accordin'!—Virginia Vintage.

In a Hurry.
It was Anna's first visit at the seaside. She was only a little girl, and very enthusiastic over the long-looked-for opportunity to go into the water. They came too late the previous day for a dip in the surf, so Anna was up early, and as she put on her bathing suit while the rest were at breakfast some one questioned her as to her haste.
"Well, you see," replied the thoughtful child, "I want to hurry and go in before so many people get in and get the water cold."

No Friend of His.
"Is Mrs. Gaussip a friend of yours?"
"No; she's a friend of my wife's."
"Isn't that the same thing?"
"Not at all. She feels very sorry for my wife."

Happiness grows at our own firesides, and is not to be picked up in strangers' galleries.—Douglas Jerrold.

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Has cured thousands and it can cure you.
Relieves from the first.
All Druggists.

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For Red, Weak, Watery, Watery Eyes and GRANULATED EYELIDS.
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FIGHTING FOREST FIRES



EFFORT TO CHECK THE FLAMES

FOREST fires, the worst enemies to conservation that exist in the nation, have again swept their way through millions of feet of valuable timber and sacrificed the lives of those who went out to fight them and protect their homes and towns from destruction. The recurrence of these great fires has been so regular as to prepare the country for like disasters almost every year. In 1908 they reached the forests of northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, and southern Ontario, wiping out entire towns and killing many settlers. Within a few years great conflagrations have run through the Adirondacks and the forests of the south and southwest. In these no way to stop this waste of property, or to protect settlers and small towns in the midst of the woods? The question is asked on every hand; is hurled at the forest service in Washington, and is the subject of general comment in sections where true forest conditions cannot be appreciated.

The forest service experts declare that there are ways to prevent these annual fires; but these methods cannot be employed with any certainty of success with the existing forces of wardens and rangers, or the amount of money now provided by the federal and state governments for forest supervision.

Three things must be accomplished, declare the foresters: The causes of fire must be eliminated; the conditions in the woods which help its spread must be done away with, and the people who use and frequent the forests must be educated or forced to give up careless practices in the handling of fire.

Protection the Only Way.
"The first measure necessary for the successful practice of forestry is protection from forest fires," says Henry S. Graves, chief forester of the United States.

To this end the forest service has bent every activity of recent years; yet the fires that have wiped out timber worth hundreds of thousands of dollars in the far northwestern states recently, hardly paused in their course to look at the puny protective efforts of the forest rangers and fire wardens. To stamp out fire, or to prevent it, a force four times as large as that now employed is immediately necessary. This is admitted by Chief Forester Graves. In addition, there is needed money enough to permit the thorough equipment of the forests with well-built roads and trails, over which the firemen can quickly reach a blaze; apparatus near at hand to fight the fires; patrolmen along all railroads to put out sparks; a complete telephone system so that fighters may be hurried to the scene of any fire, and stations at every strategic point in the woods, inhabited by rangers and fire wardens equipped for immediate duty.

Since 1906 the forest service has built 4,850 miles of telephone line through the woods. Yet in many sections of the big forests of the northwest, one watchman has to care for more than 100,000 acres of timber and often without the aid of telephone communication. In Germany there is a fire warden for practically every 1,000 acres of forest.

If thorough communication can be established and fire wardens stationed at frequent intervals, aid may ultimately be close enough to the incipient fires to prevent the outbreak of conflagrations such as have recently devastated the northwestern states. Similar conditions must at the same time be developed in the private forest areas, to insure safety from forest fires.

Protection is the slogan of the forest experts today. They declare it is not surprising that great fires occur, when more than 75 per cent. of the private timber lands of the country have no protection whatever; less than one-fourth enough men and equipment is provided for the national forests, and the user of the forests are only partly educated to the elimination of fire causes.

The Fire Watcher's Work.
"The risk from fires can never be entirely eliminated," says Chief Forester Graves, "for in the forest there is always inflammable material which is very easily ignited. They may, however, be largely prevented, and under efficient organization their damage may be kept down to a very small amount."

It is a picturesque business, that of fire watching, as practiced in some of the larger national forests today.

Two or three men in one of the ranger's cabins which have become such an important adjunct of forest guardianship, are near the summit of some peak, from which a view can be had over many miles of woodland.

In the early part of the year, before the rains cease and the ground dries out, these rangers and wardens are employed at ordinary duties through the forest, repairing trails, establishing telephone lines, watching for careless campers and lumbermen, cleaning up dangerous underbrush and the like. As the dry season advances and the conditions develop that are especially favorable to forest fires, these men become the "lookouts" of the forest protection force. Day and night they scan the distant horizon with strong glasses, for traces of smoke or reflected flames. In the woods, from such an eminence, a fire may be seen for miles, and the first traces of it may be detected by these lookouts long before it would be observed from a ranger's cabin much closer to the scene.

Men and Money Needed.
It is to cope with such conditions that the forest service is asking for more men and better organization of the forests. At present the men on the hilltop stations use methods as primitive as those of the Indians to flash the news of a forest fire to distant stations where help can be secured. Often there is no telephone at the mountain lookout station; or no telephone connection to other points where rangers and fire wardens are supposed to be on duty.

Smoke signals such as the Indians used, made with a blanket over a smoldering fire, or pillars of smoke or flame from a number of fires, constitute the methods of communication used by many of the forest ranger stations, and with which all of the men in the woods are expected to be familiar.

The heliograph, flashing the light of the sun; flag signals such as are used in the army, and other systems of signaling, also are used. In some places where a small settlement exists near the fire lookout, a unique means of summoning aid is used. A small windmill is erected at the lookout station, equipped with a revolving ball in which mirrors are set at every angle. The watchman who discovers traces of a distant fire, sets his windmill in motion if the day is bright, and departs at once for the scene of the fire, secure in the knowledge that the signal will call to his aid every man who sees the flashing mirrors.

To get rid of the fire causes is the first lesson taught the forest guardians, and the end toward which the forest service is constantly working. The origins of fires in the woods are roughly classified as follows:
Sparks from locomotives, sparks from sawmills and donkey engines used in forest operations, camp fires not properly safeguarded or extinguished, the burning of brush to clear land, the burning of grass to improve pasturage, carelessness of smokers and hunters, incendiarism and lightning.

From the last there can be little protection except equipment to fight the flames as soon as they make their appearance. From every other cause, however, the standing forests of America can be fairly well protected with proper equipment and funds.

Ways of Fighting Blazes.
The firemen of the woods learn that the night is the best time for their fight. The damp air retards the progress of the blaze. A fire that will sweep ten or twelve miles in the daytime will eat its way slowly at night, when there is little breeze and the air is heavy. Then the fire fighters attack it with all the energy they possess, and often bring it within control.

The forest fire will burn up hill with such rapidity that no strategy of the fire fighters can cope with it. Sweeping from the bottom of a canyon, or the foot of a hill, it rushes up the slope like a hot blaze up a chimney, carrying the fire to the top in an incredibly short time. Once at the summit of the hill, the fire burns more slowly descending the other side, and the fire fighters have an opportunity to dig trenches, cut fire lines and prepare other defenses to head it off and stop it.

The source of the greatest danger to forests is the presence of dry tops and piles of brush left by lumbermen and by the windfalls of heavy storms.

THE ONLOOKER

by WILBUR D. NESEBIT

THE BANQUET PICTURE



Ah, here is the picture taken
By a flashlight at the feast—
When it snapped, your nerves were shaken.

Yes, they were, or shocked, at least.
Let us look at it together.
To discover who is who—
Also, try to find out whether
This is he or that is you.

For you are a Judge and he is a Sir—
But one is a smudge and one is a blur;
And maybe that's Scott and maybe that's Burt,
But who is the man who is nothing but shirt?

It is splendid in the morning
To reflect on how you sat
When they gave to you the warning
That the lens had been set at bat.
How you Henrydared your features,
How you lifted up your face,
Knowing that of all the creatures
None excels the human race!

Well, one came to speak, and one owns a bank,
But one is a streak and one is a blank,
And one down in front has a face that must hurt,
But who is the man that is nothing but shirt?

Since Belshazzar's famous blow-out
It has always been the same,
When the flash would spurt and go out
All the diners dreamed of fame,
But upon the morrow morning
When the picture they would see,
With a frown their brows adorning
Each would murmur: "Which is me?"

For there was a Judge and there was a Sir—
But now one's a smudge and one is a blur,
Yet tell me, I pray—and don't think me pert—
Who is the poor man who is nothing but shirt?



"I suppose," says the interviewer to Roderick O'Hamme, the eminent purveyor of dramatic art, "that it is most annoying to members of your profession to see these jokes about actors counting the ties, and all that sort of thing?"

"Indeed, it is," gloomily says Mr. O'Hamme. "It is doubly disagreeable when one picks up the paper containing such a joke to while away the moments when he is resting between the countings."

Next.
After four years of privations in the north the explorer returns to civilization.

"I did not discover the pole," he announces.
Immediately fifteen eminent savants, nine hundred scientists, ten rivals, six Eskimos, one man who is posted on astronomy and a gruff old sea dog who can calculate the latitude backward with his left hand, supported by an affidavit brigade of appalling proportions, demonstrate that he must have discovered the pole.

As Recited by Freddie Jones.
Wen free dunfrummer moun tonight
Unfulder stander toothy air
Shoet ore the acherobe of ayre
Tan set the starsh glory there.
Sheem inle dwith its gorge us dice
Theem ilky bald rick of the skies
Sand stripe dits pureey lestahul wite
Sand stripe kings say the morning light.
Then frumins manshun rin the sun
She colder legle bare er down
Nan gavin twa his my tyhand
The cymbals avver chose an land.

Unmanageable.
"This," gasps the first man, "is what the poets call the 'driven snow.'"
"Yes," wheezes the second man, endeavoring to pick a handful of it out of his ear, while about a peck of it slides down his back. "And it acts as if a woman were driving it."

Brevity being the soul of wit, we begin to understand the immortality of the conundrum about the cow that crossed the road.

Wilbur D. Nesbit

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Thos. Gillard, Elgin, Ill.
Elegant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens or Gripes. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

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SALARIES \$800 TO START AND PROMOTION TO \$1800

Young men who would like to enter the Railway Mail Service should prepare for the examination which will be held November 15th in several cities of this state.

An examination for Post Office Clerks and Carriers will be held during the first week of November.

In the Railway Mail Service, salaries run as high as \$1800. The Post Office positions pay from \$600 to \$1200.

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Seventeen Years the Standard. Prescribed and recommended for Women's Ailments. A scientifically prepared remedy, of proven worth. The result from their use is quick and permanent. For sale at all Drug Stores.

Made Sure of Death.
A student of a school in Shinshu, Japan, recently committed suicide by jumping into the crater of Asamaya. The tragedy was not discovered until three days afterward, when some documents left by the suicide near the crater were picked up.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

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