

DEATH SEEMED NEAR.

How a Chicago Woman Found Help When Hope Was Fast Fading Away.

Mrs. E. T. Gould, 914 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills are all that saved me from death of Bright's disease, I am sure."

I had eye trouble, backache, catches when lying abed or when bending over, was languid and often dizzy and had sick headaches and bearing-down pains. The kidney secretions were too copious and frequent, and very bad in appearance. It was in 1903 that Doan's Kidney Pills helped me so quickly and cured me of these troubles, and I've been well ever since."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents per box.

Feeding Eggs to Calves.

J. S. Dowdy, of this region, feeds most of the hen eggs laid on his premises to his calves. He says that he will never sell hen fruit for less than 10 cents a dozen as long as he has any calves to swallow them. Mr. Dowdy claims that it pays very handsomely to feed raw eggs to young cattle. He says that the calves grow fat and tall on raw eggs, and that they relish them to an astonishing degree. He says that egg-fed veal is exceedingly toothsome and nutritious.—Kansas City Journal.

The Erie Railroad has arranged for the immediate expenditure of \$225,000 for the installation of the most modern and efficient railway signal that has yet been put on the market. It is known as the Hill Electric Semaphore Normal Clear System, and is operated by stationary storage batteries. The line between Bergen, N. J., and Middletown, a distance of 68 miles, is to be equipped at once. For the first 32 miles the signals will be put two-thirds of a mile apart; for the rest of the distance, about one and one-third miles apart. It will require five power plants for charging the batteries, which will be located at Rutherford Junction, Ridgewood Junction, Suffern, Oxford and Middletown. The line to be protected has two and four tracks at different places and is the most congested part of the Erie system. Hitherto a manual block, which is a tower with signals operated by a towerman, has been used as a block protection, but it has been deemed best to install an automatic system for further protection and to accelerate the movement of trains. The new system will be extended over the entire line in the future.

Long Submarine Tunnels.

Much attention has been attracted to the opening of the new subway tunnel under Boston Harbor, but the longest tunnel under water is in England, where there is a tunnel under the River Sever four miles 624 yards long, of which two and one-half miles are actually under water. The proposed tunnel under the English channel will be 23 miles in length, and the latest project is the construction of a tunnel to connect France with England, which would be 33 miles in length and would lie at a depth of 500 feet below the bottom of the channel. The longest submarine tunnel actually in course of construction is that connecting the islands of Sicily with the Italian mainland, which will be eight and one-half miles long.—New York Herald.

Incomplete Education.

Professor William James, of Harvard university, in a recent address said: "There is not a public abuse on the whole eastern coast which does not receive the enthusiastic approval of some Harvard graduate." And he added: "Fifty years ago the schools were supposed to free us from crime and unhappiness, but we do not include in such sanguine hopes to any such extent to-day. Though education frees us from the more brutal forms of crime, it is true that education itself has put even milder forms of crime in our way. The intellect is a servant of our passions and sometimes education only makes the person more adroit in carrying out these impulses."

HONEST PHYSICIAN.

Works With Himself First. It is a mistake to assume that physicians are always skeptical as to the curative properties of anything else than drugs.

Indeed, the best doctors are those who seek to heal with as little use of drugs as possible, and by the use of correct food and drink. A physician writes from Calif. to tell how he made a well man of himself with nature's remedy:

"Before I came from Europe, where I was born," he says, "it was my custom to take coffee with milk (cafe au lait) with my morning meal, a small cup (cafe noir) after my dinner and two or three additional small cups at my club during the evening."

"In time nervous symptoms developed, with pains in the cardiac region, and accompanied by great depression of spirits, despondency—in brief, the blues! I at first tried medicines, but got no relief, and at last realized that all my troubles were caused by coffee. I thereupon quit its use forthwith, substituting English Breakfast Tea."

"The tea seemed to help me at first, but in time the old distressing symptoms returned, and I quit it also, and tried to use milk for my table beverage. This I was compelled, however, to abandon speedily, for while it relieved the nervousness somewhat it brought on constipation. Then by a happy inspiration I was led to try the Postum Food Coffee. This was some months ago, and I still use it. I am no longer nervous, nor do I suffer from the pains about the heart, while my 'blues' have left me and life is bright to me once more. I know that leaving off coffee and using Postum healed me, and I make it a rule to advise my patients to use it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason.



Little Things Worth Knowing. An old man named Kuss was buried in Egrevy, Hungary, with his fortune of \$17,500 in his coffin. His relatives heard of it and exhumed the body and divided the money.

In the summer of 1856 a petition which demanded the enforcement by the city officials of the law against smoking on the public streets was posted for signatures in the Merchants' Exchange, Boston.

Frank Krause pricked an elephant's trunk with a penknife in a menagerie at Hamburg, and the elephant caught him with his trunk and hurled him against a wall, inflicting injuries from which he died in a few hours.

An egg with a perfect yolk and containing another egg about the size of a linnet's egg, which also had a good shell and was perfect, has been laid by a hen belonging to a Swindon tradesman named Morse.—London Chronicle.

Germany is ahead in novelties of a charitable nature. In the town of Haschmann prizes are offered yearly for the men who will marry the ugliest and most crippled women, and for the women over forty years who have been jilted at least twice.

George R. McKenna, of Westerly, R. I., has a \$1 bill of the series of 1893. On the face it bears the medallion portrait of Washington and a scene at the landing of Columbus. The back is the same as any "greenback." The note has the ladylike signature of John Allison, registrar, and the bold hand of G. E. Spinner, treasurer.

Mrs. Anna Winter, who has been wardrobe designer for the Barnum & Bailey circus for the last thirty-three years, is probably the only elephant's dressmaker in the United States. She designs the trappings for all the elephants, camels and horses, and oversees the work of thirty seamstresses, who make them. She fits each animal with the garment designed for it.

THE STORY OF AN INVENTION.

How Sir Henry Bessemer Saved His Country Millions by His Stamp.

In a recently published autobiography of Sir Henry Bessemer is told how, in 1833, when he was a youth of twenty, he learned that the British Government was losing about \$500,000 a year through the use of forged stamps. He set about finding a remedy. In nine months he discovered how to forge Government stamps with the greatest ease. This was a risky bit of knowledge for a struggling young man who wanted money wherewith to get married to the girl of his choice. But young Bessemer, having invented forthwith the perforated stamp that is now known everywhere, went gayly to the Government officials with the forgeries in his pocket to ask if they were genuine. When Sir Charles Presley passed them as genuine, Bessemer remarked that he knew they were forgeries—"simply because I forged them myself." Then he suggested a remedy. It was accepted. Bessemer was offered the post of superintendent of stamps—for plant and staff must be reorganized—at \$3000 to \$4000 a year.

Young Bessemer went away happily to tell his good luck to the girl of his choice. He explained to her the situation, how old stamps had been picked off documents and used again, and how he had invented an elaborate plan to remedy this. "But surely," said the young lady, "if all the stamps had a date put on them they could not at a future time be used without detection." This rather startled young Bessemer. But he devised a simple method of marking the date. The British Government was delighted. The device was accepted. And as no change of machinery or staff was needed, Bessemer was informed that no superintendent of stamps would be appointed. Thus he had deprived himself of a job.

Forty-five years later, after he had invented the "Bessemer process" of preparing iron and had made a great fortune, Bessemer wrote to Lord Beaconsfield, then Prime Minister, pointing out that he had saved the country millions without the reward of a penny. He no longer wanted money, but the Government acknowledged the debt and paid it with a knighthood.—Chicago News.

Breton Folklore.

A collection of Breton popular superstitions—those harmless after reflections of a remote pre-Christian antiquity—has just been published, and very amusing some of these beliefs are. Thus, a matron curious to "count her chickens before they were hatched," puts a hair through her wedding ring, which she plunges in a glass of water, and as often as it knocks against the side so many are the number of her future olive branches. A betrothed maiden who faces the music of hearing her own bans published will never have toothache. If unbetrothed and fancy free she vaguely wonders as to her future husband's calling, she need but let the white of an egg into a glass of water. It will certainly take forms indicative of his trade. A ceremonial rather more complicated, with a mirror under the pillow, to be looked into at midnight, will even display his form and figure. And at the wedding service, according to the bride's or the bridegroom's taper burning brightest, so will he or she outlive the other.—London Globe.

CARING FOR THE WOUNDED.

The Japanese Military Hospital at Hiroshima.

On the shores of the Inland Sea of Japan, but a few hours' sail from the Strait of Shimonoseki, lies the beautiful city of Hiroshima. With an ample harbor, easily defended, with healthful surroundings, and with a resident population of more than one hundred thousand Japanese, it has been one of the busiest places in the island empire during the war with Russia. Being only three or four days' journey by transport from Dalm and Port Arthur, it has been the great military base of the country, where armies were gathered, drilled and embarked. And most important of all, says the Century Magazine, it has been the site of the immense military hospital in which the Japanese have cared for their wounded soldiers.

Past wars have taught, and the Japanese have learned the lesson, that surgical cleanliness cannot be obtained on the battlefield. Operations performed there cannot be safeguarded against blood poisoning, and even the slightest wounds may become infected. So on the scene of war they have not attempted to do more, for the vast majority of cases, than apply the "first aid" bandages. They have shipped the sufferers across the sea promptly to Hiroshima, to receive the best care medical aid can devise.

On land that had been vacant before the war, eight divisions, each consisting of many light, one-story pavilions, were erected. Each pavilion contains from sixty to seventy beds, and the whole hospital could care for seven thousand men at one time. They came from the transports in sampans, and entered the gates just as they had left the field, dirty, bloody, some limping, some with arms in slings, some with the tatters of their uniforms left, and some borne in litters. Distributed to the various wards, they came at once under command of Surgeon-General Sato, a distinguished Japanese, who has served in five wars, but who has never been near a battlefield.

So great is the care taken of the injured at Hiroshima that their recoveries had been pronounced marvelous by visitors from abroad. Trainloads left the city every day convalescent, and many, after a short stay at the local hospital of their respective army corps or at some health resort, were able to return quickly to the front.

Several American trained nurses, who volunteered their services in aid of the Japanese wounded, were assigned to this big hospital, and were made much of, both by their patients and by the authorities.

"The wounded here must specially endeavor to recover quickly," the Crown Prince told the patients, "since they have the good fortune to be nursed by the ladies who have come from so great a distance."—Youth's Companion.

An Automobile Fire Department.

The municipal authorities of Vienna have determined to abandon the use of horses to draw their fire apparatus and to equip their service entirely on an automobile basis. The Vienna fire department is considered the best equipped of Continental Europe, and within ten years it has replaced all obsolete apparatus with the most modern and useful devices. The first step taken was the ordering of fifty-three motor chemical engines and wagons to replace those previously drawn by horses, and which are most useful for dealing with small fires. When this has been accomplished, the horse-drawn steam fire engines and the extension ladders will be changed or replaced in some way not as yet determined. It is claimed that increased efficiency will follow the innovation, while there will be a saving of some \$15,500 per annum in the cost of maintaining the stations for which the fifty-three sets of apparatus have been ordered. The outlay will be about \$177,000.—Harper's Weekly.

Character in Curtains.

Did you know you can tell a good deal about character from window curtains? A woman who has been running around hunting a housemaid says she knew as soon as she saw the front of a house whether the person within who had advertised for a place would answer the purpose or not. There were houses with dirty curtains of cheap lace, looped back with soiled and tangled strings; houses with filthy window panes and no curtains at all; houses where the curtains made a feeble effort to keep up with the tawdry style and houses where the glass was clear and the curtains poor but spotless. And in all cases the inmates bore out the first impression. "The woman I finally got," she said, "came from a house where the shades were green and pulled exactly even distances across the spotless window panes. And I knew before I went in how orderly the room would be, and how clean and neat a person she would be herself."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The One Requisite.

Having diligently perused all the automobile advertisements and studied the catalogues of 704 manufacturers, the young man proudly announced his intention in life. "I will become a writer of short stories," he said; "the introduction of a forty-horse power machine, together with the easy mention of its various devices, will insure me an overwhelming success. As for the story itself, 'Taking his pen in hand, he proceeded to reap the harvest.'—Puck.

The omnibus companies of London are contemplating the issue of an order prohibiting their drivers from conversing with passengers.



POPULAR SCIENCE. The Russian Government has sent to the California University College of Agriculture specimens of the famous "black earth" of European Russia, which is showing signs of deterioration.

In the Trinity River, Southeastern Texas, where many pearls have been found, although apparently none of very high value, lives a species of mussel the shells of which are sometimes five inches in length.

One of the most important engineering problems waiting for solution today, says Railway and Locomotive Engineering, is a practical method of using crude petroleum as the explosive in internal combustion engines.

Inventors are now turning their attention to the smaller details of the automobile. One of the most recent patents is applied to a wire frame arranged to sweep the rubber tires. This, it is claimed, will avoid many punctures.

Many of the officers of steamships running to Boston, Mass., are afflicted with a new eye disease which, for want of a better name, some of them call the "fog eye." It is an inflammation caused by peering into the fog, and, while painful, it soon passes away.

The British Museum has approved the suggestion that phonographic records be made and preserved of the voices of prominent singers, orators, actors, etc., and the performances of instrumentalists, now that the indestructible nickel record can be made. These will be stored in the museum and not used until the next generation.

STRANGE PEOPLE.

A Newly Discovered Race Similar to the Cliff Dwellers.

Is there to be found in the wild fastnesses near Maguarichic, Chihuahua, in the Sierra Madre a remnant of the ancient cliff dwellers who have remains of their houses high up on the cliff from Colorado through Arizona and New Mexico far southward into Mexico? Has such a remnant been found, or is the story on a par with such tales of that of the band of striped horses in a "beautiful valley" in the Sierra Madre and that of a remnant of Apaches in a deep inaccessible gorge called "The Hole" in the same range in that State? The last two mentioned stories have been exploded, but during the last two weeks there have come in stories from Maguarichic, a small mining camp three days' ride from Minaca, that a peculiar wild tribe that build their houses high up in the cliffs had been found near there. The story comes from Bon Good, an honest miner of that camp, in no wise versed in anthropology.

The story as given is that Mr. Good has seen the people and their dwellings. The people are said to be small and swarthy and entirely different from the Tarahumaris Indians and Mexicans of that section. Their mode of life is extremely primitive and they are very timid, avoiding contact with other people. They will molest no one unless their houses or property are disturbed, and then they will fight. Their arms are bows and arrows. When a stranger shows up among them they flee to their dwellings or the brush. They cultivate small patches of beans and corn in the cañons and valleys near their homes.

Their language is entirely distinct from any other and their vocabulary is small, probably 200 words, according to a Roman Catholic priest, Father Mariano Guerrero, who is said to have been among them. This priest says they have at some time learned something of the Roman Catholic faith, and recognize him as a priest. He says they will allow him to approach near enough when alone to bless them.

The Mexicans seem to know practically nothing about these strange people and take no interest in them. Around Maguarichic many skeletons are found in the caves in the mountain sides, apparently indicating that they may have been much more numerous up to the time of the advent of the Spaniards and later.—Mexican Herald.

The Wrong Flavor.

A traveling man who sells flavoring extracts registered at one of the large hotels and told the clerk that he wanted a bath. The city water was exceedingly muddy, but the clerk forgot that. He assigned the guest to a room with a private bath attached. Fifteen minutes after he was called to the house telephone. It was the new arrival who wanted him. "Hey," called the traveling man, "you've given me the wrong flavor."

"What do you mean?" asked the puzzled clerk. "I've got a chocolate bath here," was the reply. "I wanted vanilla."—Kansas City Times.

A Delphic Utterance. As capable of varied interpretation as the utterances of the ancient oracles was the speech made by a Swiss mountaineer who accompanied the Stouffler and Collier exploring expedition through the Canadian Rockies.

They found it necessary to ford Bear Creek, and Hans did not enjoy it, although he faced it with exemplary fortitude. Once safely across, he turned and surveyed the stream gravely.

"Several times you cross it," he said, enigmatically, "but yet once is the last time."

Tumors Conquered Without Operations.

Unqualified Success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in Cases of Mrs. Fox and Miss Adams.



One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy, Tumor.

So-called "wandering pains" may come from its early stages, or the presence of danger may be made manifest by excessive menstruation accompanied by unusual pain extending from the ovaries down the groin and thighs.

If you have mysterious pains, if there are indications of inflammation, ulceration or displacement, don't wait for time to confirm your fears and go through the horrors of a hospital operation; secure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound right away and begin its use and write Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., for advice.

Read these strong letters from grateful women who have been cured:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—(First Letter.) "In looking over your book I see that your medicine cures Tumor of the Uterus. I have been to a doctor and he tells me I have a tumor. I will be more than grateful if you can help me, as I do so dread an operation."

—Fannie D. Fox, 7 Chestnut St., Bradford, Pa.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—(Second Letter.) "I take the liberty to congratulate you on the success I have had with your wonderful medicine."

"Eighteen months ago my months stopped. Shortly after I felt so badly I consulted a thorough examination by a physician, and was told that I had a tumor of the uterus and would have to undergo an operation."

"I soon after read one of your advertisements and decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. After taking five bottles as directed, the tumor is entirely gone. I have again been examined."

—Miss Luella Adams, Colorado Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Such unquestionable testimony proves the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and should give confidence and hope to every sick woman. Mrs. Pinkham invites all ailing women to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Women's Ills.

Wonderful Grape Vine. The celebrated grape vine in the conservatory at Hampton Court, England, planted in 1769, had a stem 13 inches in girth and a principal branch 114 feet in length, and the whole vine occupying more than 160 square yards; and in one year it produced 2,200 bunches of fruit weighing on an average a pound—in all, about a ton of fruit.

Old Manuscript Found. While pursuing his studies of the history of astronomy and astrology at the Imperial library, in Vienna, the Norwegian professor, Dr. Axel Bjernho, has discovered a most valuable manuscript in the handwriting of the first north pole explorer, known as Claudius Claussen.

Disfigured by Eczema. Wonderful Change in a Night—In a Month Face Was Clear as Ever—Another Cure by Cuticura.

"I had eczema on the face for five months, during which time I was in the care of physicians. My face was so disfigured I could not go out, and it was going from bad to worse. A friend recommended Cuticura. The first night after I washed my face with Cuticura Soap and used Cuticura Ointment and Resolvent I changed wonderfully. From that day I was able to go out, and in a month the treatment had removed all scales and scabs, and my face was as clear as ever. (Signed) T. J. Soth, 317 Stagg Street, Brooklyn, N. Y."

There are 100 palmists in Coney Island alone, from the gypsy girl, who affects an Eastern costume, to the gray-haired professional, whose very looks inspire "confidence."

WE SELL A \$300 PIANO FOR \$195. To introduce. Buy direct and save the difference. Easy terms. Write us we'll tell you all about it.

ROSE ANN'S MUSIC HOUSE, 537 Southfield Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Const Syrup. Price 50c. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

P. N. U. 38, 1005. Thompson's Eye Water.

BEST BY TEST. "I have tried all kinds of waterproof clothing and have never found anything at any price to compare with your Fish Brand for protection from all kinds of weather." Highest Award World's Fair, 1904. A. J. TOWER CO. TOWER CANADIAN CO., LIMITED.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 & \$3.00 SHOES. W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equaled at any price. Sole Agents for W.L. Douglas Shoes.

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