

All Women Know

That ordinary treatment fails to relieve painful periods.

They know Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will and does and has, more than any other medicine.

Every woman knows about Mrs. Pinkham's medicine. Every woman knows some woman Mrs. Pinkham has cured.

But nine women out of ten put off getting this reliable remedy until their health is nearly wrecked by experiments or neglect!

Then they write to Mrs. Pinkham and she cures them, but of course it takes longer to do so. Don't delay getting help if you are sick.

She has helped a million women. Why not you?

Comfort in the Old Psalms.

The Psalms are the spiritual center of the Old Testament. They are characterized by the richness of heart experience characteristic of one of the most universal mankind. We find in them today as great comfort as did the saints of Old Testament times.

DON'T GET FORTUNE, GET FOOT-PAKE.

A powder: At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and uncomfortable. If you have aching feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Powder. It keeps feet cool and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and restores feet to normal. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package, 10c. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

It is said that the population of the world increases 10 per cent every 10 years.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets** the remedy that cures in one day.

A project is on foot to connect the railways of Greece with those of Turkey, so as to connect Athens with Europe by rail.

Eighteen of the Hils of Humanity. In preventing disease, killing and suffering, the Hils of Humanity are the most important. They are the Hils of Humanity. They are the Hils of Humanity. They are the Hils of Humanity.

So useful are toads in gardens that they are sold in France by the dozens for stock gardens to free them from injurious insects.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

A New Treatment.

Another mode of treating the drink habit is said to be in successful operation in Paris where three physicians—Dr. Repellier, Thebaud, and Broca—announce that they have discovered a new serum. Of 27 cases treated, 23 were cured and 15 were improved, only 10 failing to show improvement. The serum is obtained from horses that have been dosed with alcohol until their systems are drenched with the poison. When administered to patients the serum revives natural repugnance to alcohol, which continued use has broken down.

How strange it is that a severe master has more faithful servants than a lenient one.

ECZEMA'S ITCH IS TORTURE.

Eczeema is caused by an acid humor in the blood, coming from the skin and producing great redness and inflammation; little pustular eruptions form and discharge a thin, sticky fluid, which dries and scales off; sometimes the skin is hard, dry and cracked. Eczeema in any form is a tormenting, stubborn disease, and the itching and burning at times are almost unbearable; the acid burning humor seems to ooze out and set the skin on fire. Salves, ointments, and external applications do any real good, for as long as the poison remains in the blood it will keep the skin irritated.

BAD FORM OF TETTER.

"For three years I had Tetters on my hands, which caused them to swell to twice their natural size. Part of the time the disease was in the form of running sores, very painful, and causing much discomfort. Doctors said the Tetters had progressed too far to be cured and they could do nothing for me. I took only two bottles of S. S. S. and was completely cured. This was fifteen years ago, and I have never since seen any sign of my old trouble."—Mrs. L. B. JACKSON, 1414 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

S. S. S. neutralizes this acid poison, cools the blood and restores it to a healthy, natural state, and the rough, unhealthy skin becomes soft, smooth and clear.

cures Tetters, Erysipelas, Psoaritis, Salt Rheum and all skin diseases due to a poisoned condition of the blood. Send for our book and write us about your case. Our physicians have made these diseases a life study, and can help you by their advice; we make no charge for this service. All correspondence is conducted in strictest confidence.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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ANCIENT INDIAN ARSENAL

Great Store of Arrow Heads Discovered in Connecticut.

Among the collections of Indian relics owned in Connecticut probably the finest, with one exception, is owned by Herbert Southmayd, who lives in the town of Durham. A large part of them were found by Mr. Southmayd himself as he is a confirmed relic hunter and knows many of the caves and camping grounds used by the tribes of the State. White flint, black flint, quartz, red and yellow jasper. These stones and glass stone arrow heads, used in the manufacture of 3,000 arrow heads, varying from the size of a thumb nail to those nearly as large as a hand. His axes include the fine edged, highly polished tool to the rough unfinished specimens. He has thirty of these, one of which weighs seven pounds, while the smallest turns the scales at sixteen ounces.

Of his eleven pestles the longest measures fourteen and a half inches in length. Gouges used by the Indians in working out the inside of logs which they had first charred, in making their canoes, number twenty. There are ten fine specimens of adze and twelve chisels. Of his three pipes the one he values most highly is short stemmed, perfect bowled and was found a few miles from his home. It looks much like a common clay pipe of today excepting the color, which is that of red clay. The breast-plates are notched around the edges, a notch for each battle the wearer was engaged in. On one of them can be counted thirty-five notches, denoting either a chief's or one much given to fighting.

There are three war club heads and a dozen hide scrapers used in cleaning the hides from which their clothing and tents were made. Among the most interesting specimens to the ordinary man and which cause a peculiar sensation as their use is explained are the three scapular knives. A string of wampum was taken from a skeleton found in Portland. A red clay kettle is absolutely perfect. A bone ornament found in a cave is considered valuable, as but few of them are in existence.

The drills used for making the holes for the leather thongs in their moccasins and skin canoes show great skill and patience, as they had nothing but stones with which they tapered these from about the size of a pencil down to a sharp point. Of these he has fifteen.

Brass arrowheads and a quiver divided honors with the two iron tomahawks. During a rainstorm two years ago Walter Lane sought shelter under a shelly rock at North Guilford, and while stirring the ground up to ascertain what depth had been made by the decay of leaves he was surprised to find an arrowhead. Renewed effort brought out thirty-five of them. Returning next day with spade and sieve, he dug out 1,200 specimens and from evidences found it was doubtless a spot where they were made and laid away against the time of need. More than 2,000 have been taken from that spot.

How They Put Out Fires in Korea. A fire in Korea is considered of slight consequence, unless a whole street should happen to be threatened. There is very little in a Korean house that burns, except sliding doors and window shutters, and a few articles of furniture and clothing.

Generally the unlucky owner whose house catches fire endeavors to pull it down; that is, after he has carried into the street whatever property he cares to save. When several houses at once are in danger the King sends out a hundred or so soldiers, who calmly view the bonfire, and offer help, if necessary. There is no water to work with, so these helpers generally bring along with them a thick rope; this anchor they fix to the burning beam, then it is a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together.

Sometimes the sparks, driven by the wind, fly across the road; then the Koreans climb up on their roofs, and stand in rows upon the upper edges of the structure. You will wonder what the object of this strange proceeding may be. Now the men quickly strip off their coats and the women follow suit with their large cloaks. These they wave rapidly together, in order to create a strong counter breeze to the one blowing.

One can almost imagine the Koreans to be strange birds, dipping their wings preparatory to taking their flight into the upper regions. While these odd proceedings are going on, prayers are offered to the spirit of the fire, as well as to that of the wind.

A Gentle Suggestion.

The neighbors on both sides had come over in Simpson's front yard, and were making remarks about passers-by and merrily on a desultory conversation.

"The cause of the present hard times," suddenly said Simpson loudly, "is caused by women knocking men out of employment—in shops, factories, stores, etc. When you stop and consider the thing, one can't help but wonder why they should be big enough fools to do this."

"Probably it's because they become tired waiting for men to do something," gently suggested Mrs. Simpson.

The shoe must have fit Simpson, for Mr. Banks slyly nudged his wife and Simpson was silent for an unusually long time—Indianapolis Sun.

A Hypnotic Cure. A New Haven clergyman seriously proposes to cure boys of the cigarette habit by hypnotism. He has been a deep student of psychological problems and has conducted a number of experiments in the laboratories of Yale University. He took one boy who was weak-minded from excessive smoking and put him under hypnotic influence. Then a strong lecture on the evils of the boy's habit followed. It is claimed that the subject is permanently cured.

Mushroom Crop. The annual crop of mushrooms in France is valued at \$2,000,000, and there are sixty wholesale firms in Paris dealing exclusively in them. In the Department of Seine, it appears, there are some 3,000 caves in which mushrooms are grown, and about 300 persons are employed in their culture.

The average man likes to point to the road traits in his children as a heritage from himself.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

A Quiet but Confident Feeling in the General Trade.

Bradstreet's says: As the jobbing trade tends to lessen with the advance of the fall season, the repressive influence of anti-election feeling becomes more clearly perceptible, and the result is a generally quiet, though at the same time confident feeling in general trade, which the stock market has apparently begun to reflect. As for some time past, the best trade advice comes from the South, which remains cheerful in spite of lower cotton. Pacific coast advice as that export trade is very large, as the result of army needs and Asiatic requirements. Northwestern trade is, on the whole, quiet, and the disposition to charge the election with this is manifest. Eastern wholesale trade is quiet but steady.

The country's foreign trade is in a flattering condition, September exports being the largest ever reported for that month, and, swelled by high prices, cotton shipments, nine months' returns are far in advance of all previous years. Imports, on the other hand, show few gains, and the outlook is for a record-breaking export trade, and a merchandise balance for the calendar year far in advance of all other years.

Prices of farm products have tended downward this week. The most notable drop has been in cotton, half a cent for the week, and 1 cent from the highest point reached, due to the good picking weather and absence of yield, covering maximum estimates of yield, and also because of the heavy weight of receipts brought out by the high prices of two weeks ago.

Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregated 4,796,643 bushels, against 4,297,955 bushels last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Market.

Onions, new, 1 1/2c.

Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate.

Potatoes, new, \$17.

Beets, per sack, 85c@1.

Turnips, per sack, \$1.00.

Beans, wax, 4c.

Squash—1 1/2c.

Carrots, per sack, 90c.

Parsnips, per sack, \$1.25.

Califlower, native, 75c.

Cucumbers—40c@50c.

Cabbage, native and California, 2c per pound.

Tomatoes—30c@50c.

Butter—Creamery, 28c; dairy, 18c@22c; Range, 18c.

Eggs—32c.

Cheese—12c.

Poultry—12c; dressed, 14c; spring, 15c@16c.

Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$14.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$19.00.

Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$25.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.

Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$8.50; blended straight, \$8.25; California, \$8.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; Graham, per barrel, \$8.00; whole wheat flour, \$8.25; rye flour, \$8.00@8.40.

Millet—Bran, per ton, \$18.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00.

Feed—Chopped, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 7 1/2c; cows, 7c; mutton 7 1/2c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 9c@11c.

Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 12c; dry salt sides, 8 1/2c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 58c; Valley, 60c; Bluestem, 56 1/2c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$3.40; Graham, \$2.60.

Oats—Choice white, 43c; choice gray, 41c per bushel.

Barley—Feed, \$15.50 per ton.

Millet—Bran, \$15.50 per ton; middlings, 20c; shorts, 17c; chop, 16c per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$12@13; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 45c@50c; store, 30c.

Eggs—25c per dozen.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 15c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.00@3.00; geese, \$6.00@8.00; ducks, \$3.00@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14c per pound.

Potatoes—50c@65c per sack; sweets, 1 1/2c per pound.

Vegetables—Beets, 1 1/2c; turnips, 75c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 2c per pound; parsnips, 85c; onions, 1 1/2c; carrots, 1 1/2c.

Hops—New crop, 12 1/2@15 1/2c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 15@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@13c; mohair, 25c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 6 1/2c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.75; light and feeders, \$5.00; dressed, \$4.00@5.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$3.00@3.50; dressed beef, 6c@7c per pound.

Veal—Large, 6 1/2@7 1/2c; small, 8 1/2@9c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 11@14c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@14c; Valley, 10@18c; Northern, 9@10c.

Hops—Crop, 1900, 12@14c.

Butter—Fancy creamery 28c; do, second, 26c@27c; fancy dairy, 25c; do, second, 23c per pound.

Eggs—Store, 28c; fancy ranch, 33c.

Mittens—Middlings, \$18.00@22.00; bran, \$15.50@16.50.

Hay—Wheat \$8 1/2@12 1/2c; wheat and oat \$8.00@10.1c; best barley \$9.00@10.00; alfalfa, \$6.50@7.50 per ton; straw, 26@27c per bale.

Potatoes—Early Rose, 30@75c; Salinas Burbanks, 70c@1.05; river Burbanks, 30@65c; new, 75c@1.25.

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$3.75@3.85; Mexican limes, \$4.00@5.00; California lemons 75c@1.50; do choice 1.75@2.00 per box.

Tropical Fruits—Bananas, \$1.50@2.50 per bunch; pineapples, nominal; Persian dates, 6@6 1/2c per pound.

STUDIED WITH KWANG HSU.

Fellow Student of the Chinese Emperor Visits San Francisco.

Leung Kai Tin, a fellow-student of Emperor Kwang Hsu of China, is in San Francisco. Even to see the Emperor is a rare privilege. Denied the great majority of the almond-eyed. The fortunate Celestial who rubs elbows with his countrymen. But he who breaks through the sacred inner circle and lives in daily communication with the Emperor of China is almost a divinity to the half a thousand million less fortunate subjects.

Such a dignitary is Leung Kai Tin, who owes the proud privilege of his personal communication with the Emperor Kwang Hsu to the fact that he is a pupil of Kang Yu Wei, greatest of Chinese scholars and reformers. It was Kang Yu Wei who first started the reform bee buzzing in the royal boudoir. The young Emperor finally lent a listening ear to the teachings of Kang Yu Wei. He became a pupil of that great teacher. This naturally made the Emperor eager to meet the most brilliant scholars of Kang Yu Wei. Among the young men brought into the royal presence were Leung Kai Tin and Leung Kai Tin. Leung Kai Tin was the younger brother, and an equally clever for his years, and an ardent reformer.

When jealousy made it imperative that the young Emperor have less frequent councils with Kang Yu Wei it was decided to confine their intercourse to letters and to have these missives carried to and fro by some trusted friend of reform. Leung Kai Tin was one of those who bravely offered his services for this delicate and dangerous task.

When the Emperor saw that his reformers had endangered his own safety and that of his advisers, and that matters were nearing a crisis, he sent a secret message to Kang Yu Wei, informing him of the peril that was threatening all reformers. He bade them fly at once.

Six of the most promising advocates of reform were butchered at the instigation of the Empress Dowager before they could make their escape, but Kang Yu Wei, Leung Kai Tin, Leung Kai Tin, and several others managed to escape.

Leung Kai Tin came to the Pacific coast to carry the doctrine of reform to every city and village where his brother Chinese congregated. In San Francisco there are an especially large number of progressive Chinese, who believe that the light of modern civilization should penetrate the gloom of China. Their battle cry is: "Give back the throne to the young Emperor Kwang Hsu." They would have the Empress Dowager dethroned of every vestige of power.

Leung Kai Tin, though still in his twenties, is a man of marvelous ability. He is a scholar, not only learned in the musty philosophy of the Orient, but well versed in the history of other nations and what has made their success.

He is an eloquent speaker, and his lectures to his countrymen in the United States have stirred them greatly.

FLIES HAVE EYES TO BLIND.

Four Thousand in a Bunch on Each

Whoever thinks the male sheep

animal finds no rest for the sole

of his foot in the contemplation of what

we, in the sublimity of our self-con-

cept, call "the lower animals." In our

general ignorance of the housefly we

do not know just how foolish and no-

account the male is, but we may ac-

countably infer that he is as much

deficient as those together that they touch

each other. That's always a bad sign.

If you see anybody with eyes close to-

gether you are entitled to think little

of his intelligence.

The fly has two sorts of eyes, the big

compound one, 4,000 in a bunch on

each side of the head, for knocking

about in daylight, and there are simple

eyes on the top of the head for use in

poor light, seeing and fine print. Be-

fore going into ecstasies of admiration

over the creature that has 4,000 eyes on

each side of its head is might be well

to remember that they are not of much

account. In case of old flies kept over

winter the compound eyes cave in and

get broken, yet the fly seems to get

along and find food. One kind gentle-

man vanished over the simple eyes

and plucked off the wings of some

flies. He found that he might hold a

candle close enough to burn the com-

pound eye of the fly before it had a

suspicion that anything out of the com-

mon was going on. In daylight he took

a knitting needle and brought it up in

front of the fly close enough to touch

his antennae before it dodged. If the

knitting needle was brought up on one

side Mr. Fly picked up his sticking

plasters quite lively.—Albion's Maga-

zine.

Electroplating the Dead.

Dr. Variot of Paris has discovered a

process for embalming bodies which it

is thought will prove a great success.

He not only embalms but metallizes

the bodies by the electrolytic process, just

as it is done by the tannery or spoon.

In this manner he can preserve in

perfection, and in such perfection that

the most imperceptible wrinkles and

lines are reproduced, and the embalmed

bodies has the appearance of a metal

statue. The process is as follows:

After a bath in pure carbolic acid, and

being strongly rubbed with nitrate of

silver, the body is submerged in a gal-

vano-plastic (P) bath, after which a

slight layer of nitrate is applied to it—

Lisbon O Dia.

Gentle Sarcasm on Athletics.

With reference to the dedication of

the athlete at public schools, the "Of-

ficial Magazine" has the following: "It