

# WHAT I WENT THROUGH

Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Natick, Mass.—"I cannot express what I went through during the change of life before I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was in such a nervous condition I could not keep still. My limbs were cold, I had creepy sensations, and I could not sleep nights. I was finally told by two physicians that I also had a tumor. I read one day of the wonderful cures made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it, and it has made me a well woman. My neighbors and friends declare it had worked a miracle for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth its weight in gold for women during this period of life. If it will help others you may publish my letter."—Mrs. NATHAN B. GREATON, 51 N. Main Street, Natick, Mass.



The Change of Life is the most critical period of a woman's existence. Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

**Pneumatic Tamper.**  
A pneumatic tamper has been invented for ramming paving stones.

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**COUGH AND CONSUMPTION REMEDY**  
THE OLD & RELIABLE REMEDY FOR CHRONIC & ACUTE COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA AND COLDS.  
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## Chest Pains and Sprains

Sloan's Liniment is an excellent remedy for chest and throat affections. It quickly relieves congestion and inflammation. A few drops in water used as a gargle is antiseptic and healing.

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"I have used Sloan's Liniment for years and can testify to its wonderful efficiency. I have used it for sore throat, cramp, lame back and rheumatism and in every case it gave instant relief."  
REBECCA JANE ISAACS,  
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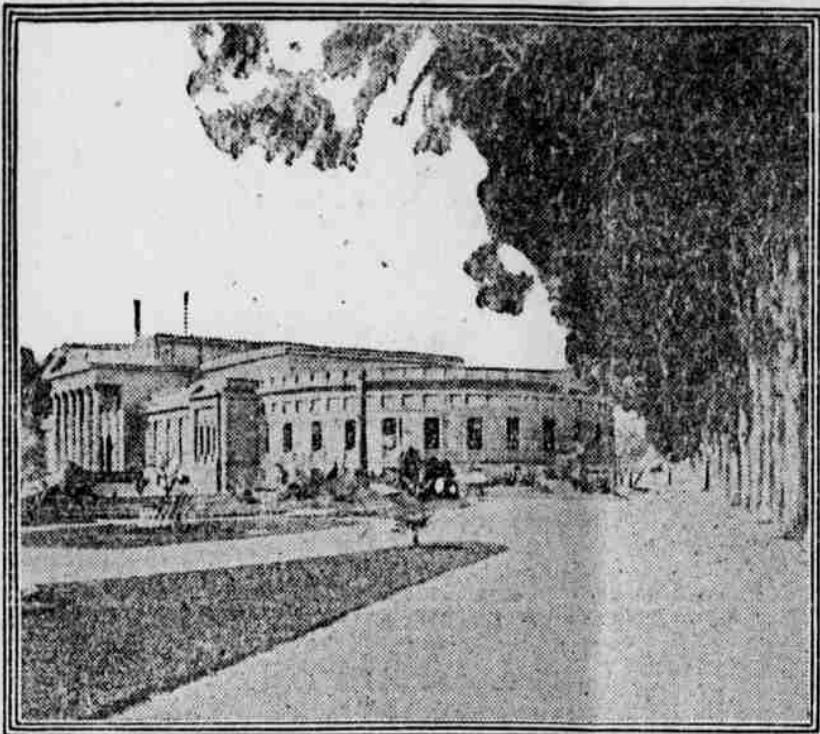
is excellent for sprains and bruises. It stops the pain at once and reduces swelling very quickly.

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**Price, 25c., 50c., \$1.00**

Sloan's Treatise on the Horse sent free. Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

TAKE A DOSE OF **PISO'S** THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS & COLDS

# MUSEUM OF LA PLATA, ARGENTINA



LA PLATA MUSEUM

LA PLATA, tranquil, dignified and academic, is one of the youngest cities of America, with a university that, like the city of Buenos Aires, has, from an infant, suddenly become a giant. Founded in 1882 by Dr. Dardo Rocha, the capital of the province of Buenos Aires has grown to be one of the most important centers of population of the republic, not commercially, it is true, but scientifically. I say scientifically, for that which makes La Plata what it is to us foreigners, at least, is not its halls of government, but its university. There are many capitals in Argentina; but there is only one La Plata. Its population has increased phenomenally, like that of Buenos Aires; for it is now not far from 100,000, in spite of financial reverses which in the past befell it. Its sumptuous buildings, wide streets, splendid avenues and beautiful promenades, render this fairy city on the Rio de la Plata one of the finest products of modern renaissance architecture.

The university is younger than the city, for La Plata had existed 23 years, when the former was established on August 12, 1905, Dr. Manuel Quintana being then president of Argentina. It is incredible that within five years such a magnificent institution, with such a wonderful group of buildings should have arisen.

One of the finest ornaments and most useful auxiliaries of the university is the museum. What it took the older nations of the world scores of years to accomplish has arisen in La Plata as if by magic. The museum belongs to the faculty of Natural Sciences, to which are joined the schools of chemistry, pharmacy, geography, and the Academy of Drawing.

The old museum of Buenos Aires had been founded in 1823 by President Rivadavia, reaching a point of great importance under the direction of Dr. German Burmeister. As it was found impossible to transport to La Plata the paleontological collection of this museum, the province ceded it to the nation, to serve as the basis of a federal museum. On the other hand, the archaeological and anthropological collections were brought over to the new capital, as the beginning of the museum of the province.

In 1884 Doctor Moreno was chosen by the governor of the province, Dr. Carlos d'Amico, to establish a provincial museum and to be its director. In consequence of this, he at once donated his private library of 2,000 volumes, mainly of American authors and on natural sciences, to the new institution. It will thus be seen that the

museum antedates the university. The building was at once begun, and within five years it was possible to install the first collections.

The museum building, occupying the center of a park, is approached through a stately avenue lined on both sides with shady trees, forming a most agreeable promenade. The edifice, in classic style, terminates at both extremities in a semi-circle, the whole having an elliptic figure. The central facade consists of a Corinthian portico, with six immense columns resting on a platform, to which a flight of steps leads. The decorations, without departing from the Greek lines, possess special features borrowed from archaic American architecture. The great votaries of science, Aristotle, Lucretius, Descartes, Buffon, Linnaeus, Cuvier, Humboldt and many more are represented by their busts, while such American savants and explorers as Azara, d'Orbigny, Bompland and others are not forgotten.

There are two floors in the building, the first one being entirely devoted to the museum, while on the second, in the center of the edifice, are the administration offices, with the library on one side and the section of fine arts on the other, besides other departments. I had the pleasure of visiting the museum some months ago, and the Americanists spent a pleasant day at La Plata, as the guests of the university.

The great intrinsic value of the museum of La Plata is essentially South American, by the material it has collected for the study of the fauna and flora, fossil, as well as actual, of the austral regions of the western hemisphere, but especially for the opportunities it offers to make a thorough study of the American man, from the earliest prehistoric period. This reconstruction of man's history is artistically exhibited in the large paintings in the lower portion of the rotunda, in which one sees archaic lands, scenes from Terre del Fuego and Patagonia, as well as of other portions of the republic, and restorations of aboriginal and savage life.

As regards man, you have every opportunity to study him well and thoroughly, from his skeleton to his modes and habits of life. A section of the science of man is devoted to anatomical anthropology. The museum began with a collection of 1,000 skulls and 80 skeletons, of which nine-tenths belonged to South America. They represent man from the glacial period down to the most recent Indian. It is quite probable that man, at various epochs, found himself driven by force of circumstances to the extreme south,

and it thus happens that one finds in Argentina the remains of the gigantic Patagonian, such as excited the admiration of Magelhaens, as well as types said to be similar to that of Neanderthal. For Patagonian anthropology the museum of La Plata cannot be surpassed.

Another branch of anthropology of which the museum makes a specialty is that of the history of civilization. You will find here implements of the stone age, from Uruguay, from the provinces of Cordoba and Buenos Aires, and from Patagonia, that are quite unique, besides a section devoted to the prehistoric man of Europe for comparative study.

These remains of human industry appear to carry one back to a very remote antiquity. For instance, at excavations made for the port of La Plata bones of extinct animals were found that appeared to have been carved by man, at an epoch when the region must have been entirely different from what it now is, and at Rioja fragments of pottery were discovered at a depth of more than sixty meters. When it comes to determining the antiquity of man, the scientific value of such discoveries may be left to experts who, as a rule, are by no means harmonious in their conclusions, but further and more positive data must be awaited.

Neither has the moment arrived when certain conclusions as to the prehistoric relations between the eastern and western hemispheres can be reached by a comparative study either of skulls or monuments. Yet museums like that at La Plata are accumulating material that may pave the way for such conclusions by its collection of American antiquities with resemblance to those of peoples across the seas.

The museum is also rich in material for the study of the prehistoric civilization of the Andes, which stretched down along the eastern slopes of the great chain into what is now the province of Mendoza and Jujuy, in the Argentine republic.

For the study of the pre-Inca civilization of Peru, a very large collection of pottery from the dead city of Gran Chimú, near Trujillo, may serve to cast some uncertain rays upon the dark period that preceded the arrival of the Incas, the period to which such ruins as those of Chimú, Pachacamac and Cajamarquilla belong.

Bringing the study of civilization down to the colonial epoch, we find at La Plata a very interesting collection, gathered from those Argentine provinces, and from Paraguay, which were the scenes of the famous Jesuit missions that lasted to the end of the eighteenth century.

The museum of La Plata is constantly increasing in importance, promising in course of time to become one of the most important in the new world. Buenos Aires is now in direct communication with the principal ports of Europe and with New York, and as facilities of communication are augmented, as they are bound to be, the museum of La Plata, with its scientific treasures of South America, will become more accessible to scholars from all parts of the globe, to their great advantage and to the glory of Argentina.

### Woman's Relative Value.

Once at the table of Sir James Knowles, editor of the Nineteenth century, the talk ran on the relative physical and mental value of women. Turning to Sir Ray Lankester, the aged prime minister (Mr. Gladstone) said: "I am of the opinion that the relative value of a man and a woman is in all classes of society about the same as it was in my grandfather's time in Jamaica. When they wanted to buy a negro they gave one hundred and twenty pounds for a man and eighty pounds for a woman, and," he added, "that is a fair measure of their relative values the world over."

Wife—Our new maid has sharp ears.

Hum—I noticed that the doors are all scratched up around the keyholes.

### Passing of the Spare Room.

Fifty years ago nearly every house in New York City had one or more guest chambers. Today half her inhabitants rise at an unusual hour to permit their beds to be turned into parlor furniture or piano fortes. If Cousin Mary or Cousin John realized all this as, of course, no one who has not lived in a great city can really realize it, they would understand better just why they had not been invited to visit Tom's folks. It is not because Tom and his wife wish to slight Mary and her husband that they have not invited them to visit them in the city, but because positively the city cousins have not enough more room in their tiny apartment for even so much as a canary bird. On the other hand, John and his wife probably have a great twelve-room house in the country, a house whose latch-string is known to be always hanging out.—Woman's Home Companion.

'Tis better to have loved and paid the cost than never to have loved at all.

### Had Time to Waste.

The late Sylvanus Miller, civil engineer, who was engaged in railroad enterprises in Central America, was seeking local support for a road, and attempted to give the matter point. He asked a native: "How long does it take you to carry your goods to market by mule pack?" "Three days," was the reply. "There's the point," said Miller. "With our road in operation you could take your goods to market and be back home in one day." "Very good, señor," answered the native. "But what would we do with the other two days?"

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

### Metaphorical Zoology.

The latest mixed metaphor comes from France, and is worthy of being placed on record. The occasion of it was a dock strike at Rochefort, the jockers being filled with indignation because the authorities refused them a fortnight's holiday on full pay, and this is how their spokesman rendered the ancient sentiment that worms will turn. "Even the feeble sheep," he exclaimed, "when the fierce blasts of indignation make its fleece bristle up on end, feels that it must thrust out its talons and scratch."—Pall Mall Gazette.

### Pettit's Eye Salve STOPS EYE ACHE

"I shall never again ask him for his advice."

"What's the matter?"  
"He never thinks what I have made up my mind to do is right."—Detroit Free Press.

**TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY**  
for Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, \$1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail.  
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

"You look warm."  
"I have been chasing a hat."  
"Did your hat blow off?"  
"It was not my hat; it belonged to somebody else and it had a pretty girl under it."  
"Did you catch it?"  
"Yes. My wife saw me chasing it."—Houston Post.

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. Tiny sugar-coated granules.

### Dog Days.

Dog days is the name applied to the heated season of the year at the time of the heliacal rising of Sirius, the dog star; that is, the time when it rose just before the sun. They usually lasted for about 40 days. We still retain the expression of dog days as applied to the hottest season of the year, but owing to the procession of the equinoxes it is no longer the time of the heliacal rising of the dog star.

### BLUE! BLUE! BLUE!

Blue that's all blue. RED CROSS BALL BLUE delights the laundress. A wash day necessity. Once tried, always used. A standard bluing for 20 years.  
More satisfactory than liquid blue, and more economical because it is not 4-5 water. Easily handled and cannot spill. Price, 10 cents. ASK THE GROCER.

"Yes," she admitted, "this is the first time I have ever been in love, but—"

"But what?" interrupted the young man in the moonlight scene, anxiously.

"It is so nice," she continued, "that I hope it won't be the last."—Chicago News.

A pin scratch may cause blood poison, a rusty nail cut is very apt to do so. Hamlin's Wizard Oil used at once draws out all infection and makes blood poison impossible.

### Purlies Up in Arms.

The purlies are now objecting to the use of such modern terms as "drummer" for commercial traveler, "sleeper" for sleeping car, "hard up," "on the go" and so on. They also oppose the phrase, "an awfully pretty girl" on the ground that beauty never produces awe in the beholder.

### Just Like That.

"I shall not permit you," he declared, "to trample on my love with impunity." "I shall not do it," she saucily replied, for she had just been invited to go to dinner with the son of a Pittsburgh millionaire. "When I trample on your love I shall do it with my feet."

### Roman Cookery.

The striking features of cookery among the rich Romans were: multiplicity of dishes, the destruction and waste of vast quantities of material, and the absolute disguising of flavors by means of extraordinary combinations of highly seasoned sauces and gravies.

### SUPERSTITIONS OF THE HOME

Some of Them Are Traced to Domestic Economy and Others to Thrifty Habits.

The signs and wonders of the household have markedly diminished in the last quarter century. Many of them were picturesque and diverting. Few of them were taken seriously enough to be harmful.

It is easy to trace some of them to their sources in domestic economy. A group of them, for example, had to do with the approach of an unexpected guest. The scissors or a knife sticking up straight in the floor, a dropped dish cloth, or a long, floating stem in a cup of tea—all these foretold arrivals. They had the agreeable double effect of keeping the household up to a high mark of preparedness and of breaking monotony by the pleasure of anticipated society. If the prophesied caller followed the dropping of scissors the sign received an increased authority. When the promise failed, the failure was promptly forgotten.

Another group of superstitions rests

upon the thrifty habits of former times. To pick up a pin brought good luck. To neglect to snuff a candle until it was wasted by a "weeper" was sure to involve misfortune. An overabundance of tea grounds in the cup spoke of careless measures, and so threatened debt. A second helping of food before the first was eaten foretold an undesirable beggar.

The woman's mind, if left to itself, turns naturally to believe the make-believe. A housewife likes to pit her unreason against her reason. The mere act of absurd illogic gives variety and charm to an otherwise dull afternoon of housework, and nobody is the worse for stretching the arm of imagination to include a little mild superstition of the old fashioned sort.

### Strive Always for Higher Things.

Sad will be the day for any man when he becomes contented with the thoughts he is thinking and the deeds he is doing—when there is not forever beating at the doors of his soul some great desire to do something larger which he knows that he was meant and made to do.—Phillips Brooks.