

Working Women

are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham for free advice about their health. Mrs. Pinkham is a woman.

If you have painful periods, backaches or any of the more serious ills of women, write to Mrs. Pinkham; she has helped multitudes. Your letter will be sacredly confidential.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is known wherever the English language is spoken.

Nothing else can possibly be so sure to help suffering women. No other medicine has helped so many.

Remember this when something else is suggested.

Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Her helping hand is always outstretched to suffering women.

Ham Salad.—Chop fine one cup of ham; soak one cup of bread crumbs in one-half cup of sweet milk; add one teaspoonful each of dry custard and celery seed and a little pepper. Turn all into a sauce pan and heat thoroughly. Serve hot on a small platter, garnished with slices of hard-boiled eggs.

Try Allen's Foot Ease. A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures ingrowing nails, swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. We have 30,000 testimonials. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe dealers for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

After a man passes 40 he is greatly encouraged if he has enough hair to get a tangle in it.

Like the Deadly Under-Current



which grasps one without warning, the mucous membrane which lines the entire body suddenly becomes weakened in some spot and disease is established. It may be of the lungs, the head, throat, stomach, bowels, or any other organ. Wherever it is, and whatever it seems, it all springs from the same cause—

CATARRH

or inflammation of this delicate pink membrane.

The system is weakened in winter. The delicate lining is more susceptible to irritation or inflammation, and thus we have pneumonia, grip, colds, coughs, fevers, etc., all catarrhal conditions which may easily be checked by one catarrh cure—Pe-ru-na.

That's the only way out of it. You may dose forever—you will not be well until you try the true cure and that is Pe-ru-na. You may think your trouble is some other disease and not catarrh. Call it what you will, one thing is sure, your system is affected and must be treated, and Pe-ru-na is the only remedy which reaches the right place and does cure.

PISO'S CURE FOR
GIRLS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Science AND Invention

The director of the Paris Observatory states that the map of the heavens on which work has been progressing for nearly ten years is nearly completed. It will show nearly thirty million stars down to the fourteenth magnitude.

Frank M. Chapman, in speaking of the migration of birds, says the birds which do not fear attack may migrate boldly in the daytime, but the timid birds of the forest wait until dark, then mount high in the air, and fly in large numbers, keeping in touch with their fellows by constant calling.

The Pacific Submarine Telegraph Survey, aboard the steamship *Nero*, has taken two deepest casts and registered the two deepest temperatures ever recorded. The depths are 5,160 and 5,269 fathoms, and the temperatures are 36.9 degrees at 5,070 fathoms and thirty-six degrees at 5101 fathoms.

The new double telescope of the Potsdam Observatory was recently dedicated. It consists of two very large telescopes arranged side by side on one mounting. The larger, of 32 inches aperture and 39.4 feet focal length, is for photographic use; the other, of 20 inches aperture and 41.2 feet focal length, is for visual observations. The primary object of this telescope is to measure, with all possible accuracy, the velocity of stars that are approaching or receding from the earth.

The California Miners' Association has recently published a treatise on the mineral wealth of that State which brings out some facts that are not generally known. Gold, of course, holds the lead, but it will probably surprise many to learn that the value of the quicksilver annually produced in California is 50 per cent. greater than the value of the silver found there, and that even the petroleum output of the State exceeds the silver production in value. Copper and borax rank among the important minerals of California.

The filtration of the water supply of cities by means of sand filter-beds, or mechanical contrivances, has rapidly advanced in this country during the past ten years; but it is far more general in Great Britain than here. Allen Hazen, an authority on sanitary engineering, avers that the fact is fully established that the death-rate from typhoid fever is materially lowered by the filtration of the water-supply. In Great Britain, cities containing an aggregate population of more than 10,000,000 people use a sand-filtered water-supply, and the result, it is claimed, is shown in London's freedom from typhoid. In this country only one-tenth of the towns and cities have filtered water.

The discovery of the part played by infected rats in the dissemination of the bubonic plague has led to a new interpretation of a passage in the First Book of Samuel, describing a fatal sickness which affected the Philistines after they carried off the Hebrew Ark of the Covenant. Mice are mentioned in connection with the epidemic, and this fact, together with the description of the effects of the disease, leads Doctors Tidswell and Dick of the Royal Society of New South Wales to the conclusion that the epidemic described in Samuel was an outbreak of the bubonic plague. This carries the history of that disease 800 years farther back than it had previously been recorded.

THE SOUTH'S SMALL FEET.

Shorter Than Northern Feet and with More Aristocratic Insteps.

"There is no doubt a marked difference," said the manufacturer to the *New Orleans Times-Democrat* man, "in the size and shape of the average foot north and south of Mason and Dixon's line. A great deal of nonsense has been written about the so-called 'creole last,' but the shoe best adapted to high-class Southern trade does possess certain distinguishing features of its own. It is shorter than the Northern shoe, to begin with, and has a much higher instep. The difference in the instep varies from one-half to one and a half inches, which is equivalent to saying that a man with a typical Southern foot could not get into a shoe made on a typical Northern last. The creole model cuts less of a figure in the trade now than it did formerly, for two reasons: First, people wear looser foot-gear at present than they used to and the distinctive points are not so noticeable, and, second, an immense number of Northern folk have come into the South and the local manufacturers cater to their patronage with a considerable percentage of the factory output. But the native Southern customer still calls for a short, high-arched shoe.

"In the old days every Southern gentleman had his boots and shoes made to order and the impression is even now pretty general that no factory-made article can possibly be as good as the hand-built wares turned out by the antebellum craftsman. That is a great mistake. A high-class machine-made shoe is better than anything produced by hand, for the simple reason that the stitching is absolutely uniform

throughout. In hand work no two stitches are of exactly the same tension, but on the machine they are as like as so many peas. The result of this uniformity is that the shoe holds its shape better and lasts longer. That is one point out of many. The only question is that of being fitted, and last-making has been reduced to such an exact science that there is no difficulty with any foot not absolutely deformed."

GENESIS OF GLASS WINDOWS.

They Were Not Used in Dwellings Till Long After Their Discovery.

The method of preparing glass was known long before it was thought of making windows of it. Rich people in Rome had their windows, or the opening of their baths, filled with mica or transparent stone. It is supposed that glass was used for windows during the reign of Titus, fragments of glass plate having been found at Pompeii, which was destroyed in his reign, but the first certain mention of this use of glass is found in writings of the third century. St. Jerome also speaks of it as used A. D. 422. Benedict Biscop introduced glass windows in Britain A. D. 674, though they may have previously been brought in by the Romans.

The oldest glass windows at present existing are of the twelfth century and are in the church of St. Denis. They appear to have been preserved as part of the old church, which was erected before the year 1140 by the Abbot Suger, a favorite of Louis le Gros. Suger had sapphires pounded up and mixed with the glass to give it a blue tint. A writer of the period accounted it one of the most striking instances of splendor which he met in Vienna in 1458 that most of the houses had glass windows. Another authority, Felibien, says that in his time (1600) round glass discs were set in the windows of Italy, and we find that in France there were glass windows in all the churches in the sixteenth century, though there were few in dwelling houses. The manufacture of window glass in England was begun in Crutched Friars, London, early in the sixteenth century.

LAW AS INTERPRETED.

Statute to license and regulate the business of commission merchants, or persons selling agricultural products and farm produce on commission, is held, in State ex rel. Beek vs. Wagener (Minn.), 46 L. R. A. 442, to be a valid exercise of the police power, and not an infringement of the constitutional rights of such merchants.

A statute making it unlawful to work more than eight hours per day in mines or smelters is held, in re Morgan (Colo.), 47 L. R. A. 52, to be in violation of constitutional guaranties of liberty and the right to acquire, possess and protect property, notwithstanding a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States holding that the Federal Constitution was not violated by such a statute.

Service on a person of a notice of suit against him in another State, made only five days before he is required to appear, and when it would take four days of constant traveling to reach the court, giving him but one day, and that Sunday, to prepare for the trip, without any allowance for accidental delays, is held by the Supreme Court of the United States in *Roller vs. Holly*, U. S. Adv. Sheets, 410, insufficient to constitute reasonable notice or due process of law, though the suit is for the foreclosure of a lien upon land within the jurisdiction of the court.

The Insurance of Children.

Children are insured in this country with industrial companies in the same manner as adult members of the family. They are insured as members of the family for the purpose of providing, in return for a weekly premium of either 5 or 10 cents, for a respectable burial at death, and for the expenses of the last illness. The average premium at which children are insured is 6 cents, while the average amount paid at death of children under 10 years of age is about \$30. This amount is barely sufficient to meet the expenses of burial in the large cities.

The youngest age at which a child is insured is 2 next birthday, and at this age, in return for a 5-cent premium, the companies will pay \$8 if the child dies during the first three months of policy duration; \$10 if the child has been insured more than three months, but less than six months; \$12 if the child has been insured more than six, but less than nine months; and \$15 if the child has been insured more than nine months, but less than one year. At the age of 3 years the amount which is paid after a policy has been one year in force is \$17; at age 4, \$20; at age 5, \$24—increasing gradually until age 10 is reached, when the amount payable at death, in return for a 5-cent premium is \$120. In other words, the amounts gradually increase, although the premiums remain the same.—*Leslie's Weekly*.

The last request a woman usually makes to her most intimate friend, is not to tell her age.

Every year, as a man's rheumatism becomes worse, it seems to take longer for spring to come.

AMERICAN SOLDIER OF FORTUNE

He Organized the Chinese Army and Gave It High Standing.

An American is entitled to the credit—if credit it is—of reorganizing the Chinese army upon a basis approaching its present efficiency. Frederick Townsend Ward was a soldier of fortune and a native of Massachusetts. In 1860, when the Taoping rebels were everywhere successful, Ward, who was 26 years old, and had served in the French army, found himself in Shanghai. He organized a band composed of men of various nationalities, and offered to capture a city for a fixed price. The first achievement of his small army was the capture of the walled town of Sungkang, which was held by 10,000 rebels. As a reward he was made a mandarin of the fourth rank. Ward then cleared the country around Shanghai, being paid so much cash after each victory he won. After a while he disappeared and was next heard of when the natives attacked the city in large force, when Ward appeared at the head of three well-armed and well-drilled native regiments, who rescued Shanghai. Thereafter he became one of the leading men in the defense of Shanghai. He adopted the Chinese nationality under the name of Hwa, married the daughter of a wealthy mandarin and was made a mandarin of the highest grade and admiral general in the service of the Emperor. General Ward died as the result of a wound received in directing an assault on Tsekie. The Chinese paid him the highest possible honors after his death by burying him in the Confucian cemetery at Ningpo. Ward's successor in command of the Chinese forces was Major Charles G. Gordon—"Chinese" Gordon.

SUN DIALS OF ANCIENT TIMES.

How the Flight of the Hours Was Indicated to Children of the Desert.

It is probable that the earliest sun dial was simply the spear of some nomad chief stuck upright in the ground before his tent. Among those desert wanderers, keen to observe their surroundings, it would not be a difficult thing to notice the shadow shortened as the sun rose higher in the sky and that the shortened shadow always pointed in the same direction. The recognition would have followed very soon that this noonday shadow changed in its length from day to day. A six-foot spear would give a shadow at noonday in latitude 40 degrees of twelve feet at one time of the year and of less than two feet at another time.

This instrument, so simple, so easily carried, so easily set up, may well have begun the scientific study of astronomy, for it lent itself to measurement, and science is measurement, and probably we see it expressed in permanent form in the obelisks of Egyptian solar temples, though these no doubt were retained merely as solar emblems ages after their use as actual instruments of observations had ceased. An upright stick, carefully plumbed, standing on some level surface, may, therefore, well make the first advance upon the natural horizon. A knob at the top of the stick will be found to render the shadow more easily observed.—*Knowledge*.

RIGHT AND LEFT FACES.

Physiognomies Which Are Stumbling Blocks to Photographers.

"One of the principal obstacles in the way of successful portrait photography," said an old-time local expert, "is the asymmetry of the average human face. The features of ninety-nine people out of a hundred are denably asymmetrical—in other words, the right and left sides are different in size, shape and general contour. We don't notice this variation unless our attention is attracted to it, but it is there all the same, and for some reason that I am not able to explain it is generally emphasized by the camera. What I say applies, of course, to full-face pictures only, for when the head is turned slightly the deviations are scarcely ever discernible.

"Among men asymmetry often lends great strength to a countenance. Bismarck was a striking example of that fact, and so was Gladstone. If you are skeptical take a full-face picture of either and cover one-half of it with a card. Then reverse the process and examine the other side. You will be surprised. In fact, you will discover four different men, all distinct types."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat*.

Squirrels by Thousands.

Colorado has sold sixty acres of timber near Devil's Head Mountain, where it is estimated there are 30,000 gray squirrels, which have lived and multiplied there for years, protected by public sentiment. The squirrels will be evicted by the woodcutters.

Working Children.

In Coburg-Gotha there are 5,455 children under 14 years of age employed at their homes in making buttons, dolls and toys for the factories. They work from four to six hours a day.

After a man passes fifty, he is second-handed as surely as an old wagon that the owner is willing to sell at less than half its original value.

A night latch is like a tombstone when it is put up for a late husband.

GHOSTS ARE PLAINLY VISIBLE!

Some People So Constituted That They See Supernatural Beings.

There is no doubt that a person may apparently see objects and hear words which another person close by cannot see and hear. Such impressions are to be referred not to actually existing objects, but to the action of the subject's mind. Dr. Abercromby tells us of one patient who could, by directing his attention to an idea, call up to sight the appropriate image or scene, though the thing called up were an object he had never seen but had merely imagined. When meeting a friend in the street he could not be sure whether the appearance was his friend or a spectral illusion till he had tried to touch it and had heard the voice. Goethe saw an exact counterpart of himself advancing toward him, an experience repeated by Wilkie Collins. Sir Walter Scott relates that soon after the death of Lord Byron he read an account of the deceased poet. On stepping into the hall immediately after he saw right before him, in a standing posture, the exact representation of his departed friend, whose recollection had been so strongly brought to his imagination. After stopping a moment to note the extraordinary resemblance he advanced toward it and the figure gradually disappeared.

Some of the cases narrated by Sir David Brewster are particularly instructive. The subject was a lady (Mrs. A.) and her hallucinations were carefully studied by her husband and Sir David. On one occasion she saw her husband, as she thought, who had gone out half an hour before, standing within two feet of her in the drawing-room. She was astonished to receive no response when she spoke to him. She remembered that Sir David had told her to press one eyeball with the finger when the impression of any real object would be doubled. She tried to apply the test, but the figure walked away and disappeared. The simple scientific experiment diverted her attention from the creation of her mind, and this, no longer being in sole possession, could not maintain itself and was dissolved. Another hallucination took the form of her dead sister-in-law. The figure appeared in a dress which Mrs. A. had never seen, but which had been described to her by a common friend.—*Westminster Review*.

TRADE OF TIEN-TSIN.

An Important Commercial City of the Chinese Coast.

The bund, or water front, gives one some adequate idea of the commercial importance of Tien-Tsin. The docks of Liverpool or New York, although many times greater in extent, are not more crowded and busy. Here the lighters, anchored in the river, just across the way from the great warehouses, are loaded with cargo to be sent out or which has just been received from the ships at Taku. There are mountains of bales done up in matting and bound securely with iron for their protection in their long journey to the uttermost quarters of the globe; there are boxes and casks of Chinese make marked London or Hamburg, and in the midst of all this merchandise throngs of half-naked coolies swarm like insects, insects furnished with lusty and never-silent voices. There are tons of wool from Mongolia, camels' hair, skins, charcoal, and soda from Siberia, mats and grain. One now and then has whiffs of musty perfume, the breath of oriental bazaars, spice and sandalwood. It is one of the busiest spots in the world and can furnish a succinct object lesson to one at all interested in the problem of our commercial relations with the far east.

Born Among the Bulrushes.

There is a variety of grebe (*colymbus minor*) which hatches its young on a regular raft. Its nest is a mass of strong stems of aquatic plants closely fastened together. These plants contain a considerable quantity of air in their cells and set free gases in the process of decaying. The air and the gases imprisoned in the plant make the nest lighter than water. The bird usually sits quietly on its eggs, but if any intruder approaches or any danger is feared the mother plunges one foot in the water and, using it as a paddle, transports her floating nest to a distance, often dragging along with it a sheet of water plants. A naturalist who frequently watched this remarkable removal says: "The whole structure looks like a little floating island carried along by the labor of the grebe, which moves in the center of a mass of verdure."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

The Chinese Postal System.

The postal system of the Chinese empire is still in a primitive condition. It is carried on under the direction of the minister of war by means of post carts and runners. There are 8,000 offices for post carts in the eighteen provinces, and there are 2,040 offices for runners scattered over the empire. There are also many private postal couriers, and during the winter the foreign customs office maintains a service between Peking and the outposts.

Every time a thoughtful man looks around his house he sees purchases that convince him he has been a fool with his money.