

# Common Sense Talk with Women

If a person is ill and needs a medicine it is not wise to get one that has stood the test of time and has hundreds of thousands of cures to its credit.

A great many women who are ill try everything they hear of in the way of medicine, and this experimenting with unknown drugs is a constant menace to their already impaired health.

This seems to us very unwise, for there are remedies which are no experiments and have been known years and years to be doing only good.

Take for instance Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for thirty years its record has been an unbroken chain of success. No medicine for female ills has ever known such a record for cures.

It seems so strange that some people will take medicines about which they really know nothing, some of which might be, and are, really harmful, while on the other hand it is easily proved that over one million women have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

We have published in the newspapers of the United States more genuine testimonial letters than have ever been published in the interest of any other medicine.

All this should, and does, produce a spirit of confidence in the hearts of women which is difficult to dialogue, and when they are asked to take something else they reply, "No, we want Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which has been tried, and never found wanting, whose reliability is established far beyond the experimental stage."

We have thousands of letters like the following addressed to Mrs. Pinkham, showing that:

**Monthly Suffering Is Always Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also Backache and Bearing-down pains.**

"I suffered untold agony every month and could get no relief until I tried your medicine, and now I am cured and a few bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have made me the happiest woman alive. I have never known any other medicine to cure me so quickly and so completely. I have never known any other medicine to cure me so quickly and so completely. I have never known any other medicine to cure me so quickly and so completely."

"Four years ago I had almost given up hope of ever being well again. I was afflicted with those dreadful headache spells which would sometimes last three or four days. Also had backache, bearing-down pains, leucorrhoea, dizziness, and terrible pains at monthly periods, confining me to my bed. After reading many leaflets and testimonials for your medicine, I concluded to try it. I began to pick up after taking the first bottle, and have continued to gain rapidly, and now feel like a different woman. I can recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the highest terms to all sick women."—MRS. H. W. HELMS, 125 W. Cleveland Ave., Canton, O.

**Two Letters which Prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Will Remove Tumor and Cure Other Female Weakness.**

"Two years ago I was a great sufferer from womb trouble and profuse flowing each month, and tumors would form in the womb. I had four tumors in two years. I went through treatment with doctors, but they did me no good, and I thought I would have to resort to morphine.

## ANECDOTE INCIDENT

Once, after exposing the ridiculous blunders of the editor of certain old plays, James Russell Lowell concluded with the remark, "In point of fact, we must apply to this gentleman the name of the first King of Sparta." No one remembered, of course, what this was, but when they looked it up they found it was Kleonidas.

As Horace Mann sat in his study one evening, an issue man rushed into the room, and after announcing him for all kinds of fancied grievances, challenged him to a fight. Mr. Mann replied: "My dear fellow, it would give me a great pleasure to accommodate, but I can't do it, the odds are so unfair. I am a Mann by name and a man by nature—two against one! It would never do to fight."

The issue man answered: "Come ahead, I am a man, and a man beside myself, let us four have a fight."

Prince Bismarck and Hancock, the historian, at one time minister to the court of Berlin, were one day dining with Herr von der Heydt, who prided himself on the quantity and quality of the food which he furnished to his guests. In those days (1898) Bismarck was still in possession of his wonderful appetite. Hancock, at first amazed, because at last anxious on seeing his friend twice partake largely of the first course, "Dear Count," he remarked with a world of anxiety in his voice, "I believe there is more to come."

It was once usual for Highland shepherds to take their dogs into church and leave them outside the pews. Two shepherds at emmit sat on opposite sides of the aisle one Sunday, and, soon after the sermon began, the dogs—some a collie and the other one seemed to enter into their master's quarrel. The shepherds egged on their dogs in undertones, and soon there was a real fight in progress. Most of those in the immediate neighborhood craned their necks over the pews to see how the encounter was coming out, and not a few were standing up. The minister's patience was ultimately exhausted, and he called to his "hearers" and said: "Ah, good, my brethren, I see you are more interested in the dog fight than in my sermon, and so I'll close the book—and I'll bet half a crown on the collie!"

Capt. Hans Miron, who lost his life at his post of duty on the burning Saale at Hoboken, a few months ago, was fond of telling of his early introduction to the stern realities of his chosen career. He had just come on board the schooner where, as cabin-boy, he was to serve his apprenticeship to the sea, and was still staring about him with boyish interest and inquisitiveness, when the skipper approached and ordered him to assist in washing down the deck. He put down his bundle and started awkwardly to do so, when a second order, accompanied by emphatic expostives, was given him to take off his shoes and stockings. He was perfectly willing to oblige, but at home he had not been permitted to wet his feet. "No," he answered innocently, with an engaging smile, "I should not mind, but my mother does not allow it. The skipper was a rough old sea-dog, who did not appreciate obedience unless it was rendered to himself, and his reply was a stunning blow that fang the boy across the deck. "But after that," Capt. Miron would say, with a great laugh, "I went through a shadow of resentment. 'I know who was captain of that schooner, and it was not my mother.'"

**TUNING A PIPE ORGAN.**

It takes two or three days and is a most interesting job.

"The mistake which many pipe organs suffer is a wonder to me," said a veteran organ tuner and builder. "Church organs cost from \$1,000 to \$10,000. They are very sensitive to changes of temperature and yet many are heated and chilled once a week all winter and allowed to get damp soaked in summer. The same people who neglect an organ will take good care of a piano costing a ton or two in weight as much."

"An organ is a good deal like a human being when it comes to changes of the thermometer. Sudden drops put a man out of tune and it's the same with the instrument. It needs an even, moderate temperature during the winter instead of a roasting on Sunday and a freeze the rest of the week. In summer a stone or brick church gets damp. A slight rise once a week will keep the organ dry."

"A pipe organ requires tuning at least once a year and the best instruments are looked over two or three times in that period. It is a two or three days' job and needs two men. Besides the tuner up in the organ an assistant must be at the key board to hold down the keys. Temperature has to be considered even in tuning. All the pipes must be brought to pitch at about the same degree, and this degree should be that which the organ usually has when in use."

"I believe that pipe organ tuning is the most nervous work one can tackle. In fact, after long experience I have come to believe that I tune with my nerves. No, I don't refer to the nerves of hearing. I get my impressions that way, but I tune with my nervous system. My assistant strikes the chord. If it is not true I feel a nervous strain and strain. As soon as the chord is true my nerves become harmonious, too. It sounds funny, but it's so."

"Two or three days may seem like a long time to take to tune an organ, but when you stop to think of the 1,700 pipes in a large modern instrument, it isn't so long. A large organ will have a compass of five octaves or sixty-one keys. These instruments have twenty-eight registers and a pipe to each key register brings the number to 1,708. Not every key and register has a pipe, but as some have two it amounts to that. The pipes are of all sorts and sizes, most of them wood, but many of metal. A small number of the large and long wooden pipes never get out of tune. They are too long. For many years the fancy pipes at the front of

an organ were only ornamental, but nowadays these sound as well.

"I find that pipe tuning is a mystery to most people. They can understand how the piano strings are tightened and loosened. But changes in the pitch of pipes queer them. It isn't strange either, for the average organ has five kinds of tuning. Of course, the pitch depends on the length of the pipe. The pitch may be raised by shortening the pipe or by stopping the open end. A number of the wooden pipes are stopped by wooden slides. Handles are attached and the pipe is tuned by moving the slides up or down. Other woods have set in the top a piece of metal which is rolled or bent over partially to stop the pipe."

"Ribbon strips are cut in the sides of the tall metal pipes and rolled down. These break the column of air and set the same as cutting off the top of the pipe. Another kind of pipes, the reeds, are on a different principle. The length of the reed controls the pitch. A wire presses tightly against the reed and is moved to lengthen or shorten the vibrating length."—New York Sun.

**WAS PEACHES AND CREAM.**

General Starr Always Glad to Meet Young West-Pointers.

A gallant old American soldier who at one time was well known in Kansas had many idiosyncrasies, not the least of which was an irrepressible dislike for young lieutenants when first sent out from West Point. The name of this old soldier was General Starr, and at the time of which we write he was a major in the Sixth United States Cavalry, though during the civil war he had been a brigadier general.

In 1874 General Starr was in command at Fort Riley, and one day an orderly came to his quarters with the message that Lieutenant Morrison, just from West Point, was at the post ready to pay his respects and report for duty. In response to this message the old general was starting for his office, when his wife, a motherly old soul, plucked him by the sleeve and said: "Now, general, promise me that you won't be rough with that young man."

"Rough?" said the old man, smiling amiably upon his matrimonial companion. "Why I'll be peaches and cream unless the young dog riles me."

Reaching his office the general was confronted with a dapper little fellow, as spry and as quick as though he had just come from the hands of his barber and tailor, while he had the half-suspicious air that sends inseparable from the first stages of military education.

Looking the young lieutenant over for half a moment the old general said with great dignity: "How do you do, Mr. Morrison? I am pleased to see you."

Then, as a flush gradually mounted over his weather-beaten features, he added: "I am always glad to see you young men from the military academy. You—you—here—the general ended with a roar—you think yourselves so smart!"—Kansas City Journal.

**GERMAN MASK INDUSTRY.**

How Paper and Oil are Made and What They Cost.

Paper masks are made by doubling one sheet of a specially prepared paper, wetting it, and molding it by hand over a face form; it is then dried by artificial heat and cut off to form, according to the Consular Reports. Openings are cut for eyes, nose, mouth, and it is painted and decorated by hand as desired. The paper used by Sonneberg manufacturers is made in Oeslau and Schleusingen and costs at present about 1.40 marks (33 cents) per 480 sheets. One sheet makes three of the common masks. The painting of cheap masks costs about 50 pennings (12 cents) per gross; the molding of face coats about 60 pennings (14 cents) per gross. Packing is figured at about 13 per cent, as the masks are rolled in brown paper, the ends being folded in to save string. The expenses are estimated at about 15 per cent, leaving the net profit 20 to 22 per cent, as the complete article sells at present at about 1.80 marks (42.8 cents) per gross.

Wire masks are made by stamping a piece of wire netting about one foot square over a face mold in a large machine, including the rough wire edges in a narrow strip of lead and painting. The latter is done by hand in oil colors.

Gauze masks are made by molding over a clay face form a doubled piece of cheap linen gauze that has previously been soaked in a starchy paste. The sticky linen is made to adhere to the form, and this is set on a stove and dried for about twenty minutes. The linen is then taken off and openings cut for the eyes, mouth and nostrils. It is painted as desired, and makes one of the most practical masks known. The gauze mask is used considerably in the United States, but the larger portion of them are made therein by machines owned by two firms, one in New York and the other in Findlay, Ohio.

**Terrible Fall.**

This is said to be one of the diversions occasionally indulged in at Kansas City:

Solemn-faced man (with newspaper)—Well, I see there was a singular accident at one of the slaughter-houses out at the stock yards yesterday. A man who was leaning out of an upper-story window let go and dropped sixty feet, and wasn't hurt a particle.

Eager Listener—How did that happen?

Solemn-faced man—They were pigs' feet.

**His Dim Idea.**

A teacher was giving to her class an exercise in spelling and defining words.

"Thomas," she said to a curly-haired little boy, "spell 'beak.'"

"Correct. Define it."

"An 'beak,' answered Thomas, after a prolonged mental struggle, "is where you look in the back part of the book when you want to find anything that's printed in the front part of the book."

Those who subscribe now for the 1901 Volume of **The Youth's Companion** Sending \$1.75 with this slip or this paper's name, will receive all the remaining 1900 issues free, and **THE YOUTH'S COMPANION CALENDAR FOR 1901 FREE.**

**The Companion Is Issued Every Thursday. Subscription \$1.75 a Year.**

**Water Mail to Nome.**

Mail will be sent to Nome twice each month during the winter from Seattle, overland, or ice, and the first lot went forward December 1.

**Stops the Cough and Works Off the Gout.**

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

**Next Year's Fair.**

Officers of the coast state fair circuit meet in Portland December 15 to fix date for next year's fair. Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California and British Columbia will be represented.

**NATURE'S REMEDY.**

Sore Throat and Liver Complaint permanently cured by using GALELIED TONIC, an HERB MEDICINE that cures in Nature's way—by removing the cause.

**Better Waterworks.**

The water works of Port Townsend, Wash., will issue bonds for \$150,000 for improvements in 1901.

I do not believe Pilo's cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

**Government Should Help.**

The Portland Telegram says the government should help the natives of Alaska, who are hopelessly helpless in poverty and sickness.

**Buildings Are Going Up.**

Permits for new buildings in Seattle during November footed up \$255,000, or 100 goes on all winter.

**Shipping Flour to China.**

Flour mills at La Grande, Or., have received late orders for 1,500 barrels of flour for China.

**Absolute Security.**

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

**Must Bear Signature of**

**See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.**

**FOR HEADACHE, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.**

**CURE SICK HEADACHE.**

**CASTORIA**

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of **Wm. D. Fitcher**

In Use For Over 30 Years.

**Four Big Steamers.**

Four 9,000-ton steamers are going into the O. R. & N. service between Portland and the Orient.

**Tacoma Is Growing.**

The Tacoma News says 5,000 or 10,000 people have come there to live since the June census.

**First Creamery.**

At Milton, last week, was opened the first creamery in extreme Eastern Oregon. The event was a big one.

**His Pacific Coast.**

Russia has put a high tariff on flour and that hits the coast states hard.

**Seattle Poultry Show.**

Owners of fancy chickens in Seattle will display them January 28 to 31.

**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.

**Sending Wheat Abroad.**

Portland was third among the ports of the United States in wheat exports for October.

**New Gas Plant.**

Everett, Wash., grants a franchise for gas plant, to be finished September 1 next.

**Three Times for Murder.**

A colored woman in Portland is having her third trial for murdering the same woman—the first two being disagreements by the jury. She killed the woman and admits it.

**Spanish War Medals.**

The adjutant-general of Oregon has 250 Spanish war medals, made for Oregon soldiers, that are not called for.

**Getting Rich from Oil.**

Oil magnates are springing up in Southern California like mushrooms. Coal oil is going it. Poor today, rich tomorrow. Then poor again in many cases.

**Tells About Oregon.**

The Southern Pacific has just issued a handsome folder relating to Oregon, size 18x26 inches, filled with reliable statistics.

**Poultry and Pets.**

Walla Walla has organized a poultry and pet association and the first show will be held in February next.

**The kangaroo which used to be a plague in Australia, are now getting so scarce that it pays to raise them in herds.**

**The Famous German Wood Preserver**

**..AVENARIUS CARBOLINEUM..**

...Permanently Destroys...

**..CHICKEN LICE AND VERMIN..**

One application is all that is required. It lasts for years. If your dealer cannot supply you, write for circulars and information to the following distributing agents: Pacific Preserving Co., Seattle, Wash.; Fisher, Thorsen & Co., Portland, Oregon; Whittier, Coburn & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

**Prosperity for 1901.**

Indications point to great prosperity for the coming year. This is a sign of a healthy nation. The success of a country, as well as of an individual, depends upon health. If you have any stomach trouble try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters which cures dyspepsia, indigestion and biliousness.

**Indian Tax-Payer.**

A full-blooded Indian pays taxes in Wasco county, Oregon, his share this year being \$21.78.

**The Best Prescription for Malaria.**

Chills and Fever is a bottle of Groves, Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form, No Cure, No Pay. Price 50c.

**Indians Say Hard Winter.**

Indians predict a hard winter for Idaho, Washington and Oregon, and it certainly started off that way.

**No More "Spite Walk."**

Court actions just for spite will be stopped in Multnomah county, Oregon, because judges have ordered costs put up by all complainants.

**Impaired Digestion.**

May not be all that is meant by dyspepsia now, but it will be in the future. The weakness after eating, fits of nervous headache, nervousness of the stomach, and disagreeable belching may not be very bad now, but they will be if the stomach is suffered to grow weaker.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

which strengthens the whole digestive system.

**DON'T GET WET!**

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND Oiled Clothing**

WILL KEEP YOU DRY

Nothing Else Will

Take No Substitute. Free Catalogue. Successors: F. L. W. GARDNER and H. A. J. TOWER CO., Boston, Mass.

**PATENTS WITHOUT FEE**

WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY INVENTOR WHO WILL SEND US A FULL DESCRIPTION OF HIS INVENTION. We will examine it and if it is new and original we will issue a patent for it. Write to us at once. Address: WASHINGTON, D. C., 1117 F Street, N. E.

**To W. C. T. U. Workers**

with successful devotion your most serious enemy the germ of disease, driving out of the system forever the virus and all other impurities which cause disease. It is taken up at once by the blood, and cleanses the system of all impurities. It is taken up at once by the blood, and cleanses the system of all impurities. It is taken up at once by the blood, and cleanses the system of all impurities.

**BEST FOR THE BOWELS**

IF YOU WANT AN ENGINE, BOILER SAW MILL

**Cascarets**

REGULATE THE LIVER

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

**Mitchell**

NOTHING BETTER MADE

..Mitchell..

Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Co.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

**SURE CURE FOR PILES**

IT IS THE ONLY CURE FOR PILES. It is the only cure for piles. It is the only cure for piles. It is the only cure for piles.

**CUTLER'S CARBOLATE OF IODINE**

Consumption, \$1.00. 100 Laks 50c. W. H. SMITH & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., Prop's.

**DROPSY**

TO GET TREATMENT FREE.

Have made Dropsy and its complications a specialty. My treatment is simple, and I have cured many thousands of cases. Write me for my FREE booklet. Address: 211 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.