

Army

Life Caused Chronic Headaches

Stomach Trouble All His Life

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills Cured Him of Both

As is very frequently found the stomach trouble and headache in the following case came from the same cause. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, like all of Dr. Miles' Remedies, are designed to cure the disease, not the symptoms. This readily explains why these sterling medicines can cure such a variety of diseases. There is no remedy, formula or prescription which in any way equals Dr. Miles Anti-Pain Pills for the speedy cure and relief of headache and kindred ailments.

"Up to the age of twenty-three my son was greatly troubled with severe pains in the stomach. After he had served his term of enlistment with the army in the Philippines he came home and was unfit for anything because of terrible headaches. He found that Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills not only relieved him of the headaches, but would prevent an attack if taken in time. He continued their use for some time and to his surprise and delight he found they had cured the stomach trouble also. You may imagine how grateful both he and myself feel to you for the good the Anti-Pain Pills have done him. I may add that I have used your medicines in our family for many years and keep a bottle of Nervine in the house all the time. I think it an ideal household remedy and all the remedies are just what you recommend them to be. You have my permission to publish this."—Mrs. M. L. Farrar, Walla Walla, Wash.

All druggists sell and guarantee Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They are non-laxative; contain no opiates, never sold in bulk, 25 doses, 25 cents. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Walked 124,000 Miles.

A Knoxville, Tenn., dispatch to the Chicago Inter-Ocean says: As a result of the establishment of free rural delivery in Washington county, William Archer has lost his job after carrying the mails over a star route for twenty-five years and walking the entire time.

Archer is now 45. When he was 20 he got the job of carrying the mail from Johnson City to Stony Point, a distance of eight miles. He did the work for ten years and missed only one day, and that on account of severe illness.

He then got the route from Stony Point to Watauga Bend, a distance of ten miles, and here he carried the mail for ten years, walking continually. He made the round trip of twenty miles daily.

Five years ago he was transferred back to his old route between Johnson City and Stony Point, and walked sixteen miles a day. He continued to carry the mail on this route until the postoffice was wiped out with all the others in the county, and now he is without a job.

Archer in his idleness has been figuring up what he has done for the government, and he finds by calculation that he has walked 124,000 miles during his service of twenty-five years, or lacked about 900 miles of having walked around the world five times.

He thinks he has the world's record for walking.

While he holds this record, he has never received much pay. He has never been able to buy a horse, as he got only \$20 a month. During the quarter of a century that he has been in the government employ not once has any charge been brought against him.

It is Not Settled.

That a full supply of money brings what we know as easy times—"good times," and a short supply of money brings what we know as close times—"hard times," has finally, after all kinds of campaign falsehoods to the contrary, come to be almost universally recognized as the truth. Therefore it seems to us the people ought to awake to the importance of the question as to whether the government ought to regulate the quantity of money or whether this important, vital, yes, sovereign, prerogative of making the money and regulating its value, should be turned over to corporations and trusts to be regulated through banks of issue. In the founding of our government this power to make money and regulate its value, was reserved to the people by providing that congress was to coin money and regulate its value. This is the point. Congress, and not corporations, is to perform the duty of making money, and under no circumstances should this power be delegated to corporations or anyone else.

All of both the gold and silver in the world is not enough, if coined into money, to supply the necessary demand for money to do the business of the world. Then there must be added to this, from time to time, issues of paper money, to make up the deficiency. This the government should issue—every dollar of it—and in no event should banks or corporations, or any one but the government be allowed to issue money or withdraw and cancel money after it is issued. The gold and bond manipulators through their allies, the republican party and the Palmer-Buckner-Cleveland reorganizers are making a desperate effort to use only one money metal, gold, and have the government turn the making of money over to the trusts, to be issued by the banks and cancelled at the will of the money power. There is not one-fourth of the voters in Indiana that want anything of this kind done. Once the making of money is placed in the hands of organized capital, together with the power of expanding and contracting its quantity, there will be no protection for the people from the grinding of trusts. Nor will the people have any power to either put the trusts down, or restrain them, after they once have control of the making of the money. The use of both gold and silver, equally free at the mints, and regulated solely by congress, and the issue and control by the government of all paper money, is the only salvation of the people. So, do not think the money question is settled.—Frankfort (Ind.) Standard.

Moral Reform by Knife.

London is just now very much interested in two surgical cases giving results in changing the nature of the subjects which promise to render valuable assistance in pointing the way to the reformation of criminals. One of these patients was a boy of good family who had developed brutal instincts which seemed to be beyond control. He gave his time to the invention of malicious mischief, delighted in killing or wounding, was the terror of the neighborhood in which he lived and promised to grow up a desperado and criminal. A clever surgeon took him in hand, examined his head with care, located what he considered the seat of trouble, removed a

portion of the skull and thus relieved the deforming pressure. The change was immediate.

The lad forgot his previous tastes and habits and was restored to his parents a normal and lovable boy, the complete antithesis of his former self. The other was a soldier who was injured in a skirmish and after his discharge for disability became a thief and burglar. His previous character had been unexceptionable, his military record was the best and the change was naturally attributed to the injury to his head caused by a blow from the butt of a musket. When he was taken in hand by the surgeon he had about come to the end of a career of crime, being paralyzed on one side and unable to get about except on crutches. A depression in the skull sufficient to bring an abnormal local pressure upon the brain was found and an operation was decided upon, which restored his physical powers as well as his mental and moral faculties. His discharge was secured and he has since lived an industrious and honest life, with no evidence of a disposition to go wrong.—New York Times.

A Handsome Banner.

No political club in the United States can boast of so handsome a banner as the Fairview Jefferson club. It occupied a place at the Fourth of July celebration at Mr. Bryan's park and attracted much attention and favorable criticism. It was painted by William Homer Leavitt of Newport, R. I., who recently painted a picture of Mr. Bryan. The body of the banner is white silk with red and blue silk triangular pieces at the top. The inscription "Fairview Jefferson Club" is in gold and the fringe in white. The painting of Jefferson is in the artist's best style. Mrs. Paul Holm, of Lincoln, assisted in designing the banner.—Lincoln (Neb.) Post.

Strength of Insects.

Everyone in a general way knows of the astonishing muscular power employed by insects, and of the real tours de force which they execute either in the pursuit of prey or in defending themselves against their enemies. At the same time one rarely has a precise idea of the strength of these insects because there are few standards of comparison, although nothing is simpler than to make a correct valuation of their strength.

The wing strength of insects is known because of the work of Felix Plateau and De Lucy, who showed that these little creatures could not raise a weight much heavier than themselves, no matter what the surface of their wings. During the course of these experiments a very interesting fact was discovered, namely, that the size of the wing decreases as the weight and size of the animal increases, a fact which explains the slow, heavy flight of the beetle and the swift, light movement of the gnat.

The case is entirely different, however, where the creature moves on a solid surface where its six feet may obtain points of support. In this case we can approximately calculate the force exercised. Take, for example, a fly by the wings, leaving the legs free so that they may seize and raise a match. If a man wished to perform relatively equal labor he would have to raise a beam 24 1/2 feet long by 14 1/2 inches square. The earwig harnessed to a small chariot, drags without difficulty eight matches, which for a large perchon horse would mean dragging 330 beams as long and thick as himself. The man who leaps the 300 meters of the Eiffel tower is merely repeating the action of the flea, which can leap 200 times its own height. Finally the Hercules is obliged to raise 80 large locomotives to equal the relative strength of an oyster, which, in closing its valves, exercises

a force of 15 kilograms. Thus it is a much more simple thing to calculate the strength of insects than to equal it, and our modern athletes have yet a long road to travel before they can compare with animals occupying very humble positions in the living world.—Public Opinion.

Real Vampires.

Much has been written in the world of fiction about vampires and their awful doings in the way of bloodsucking. As a matter of fact, there is practically only one bloodsucking vampire bat, although there is a smaller one which connects the common species with the other members of the family. The first one, the common bloodsucking vampire, measures only about three inches in length, is of a reddish-brown color, and is found from Central America to Southern Brazil on the east, and in the west as far as Chile. From the structure of this bat it is more than probable that blood actually forms its entire food.

After a long, heavy sleep all day, this vampire comes out at night, hovers about in ghostly fashion until it has selected its victim, and then sets to work. In the first place it proceeds—should the animal be woolly or thickly haired—to carefully shave away the hair or wool, with the thin part of the skin, by its peculiarly sharp upper incisor teeth. In this way the blood oozes slowly from the small capillary vessels, when the vampire bat at once begins to suck, and goes on sucking the blood until its small body can contain no more.

Horses, sheep and cattle are often served in this way, and as the operation apparently causes little or no pain, the animals are not cognizant of what is going on; but should the attacks be repeated they become weak and thin and finally become wrecks.

Although this is the only bat which subsists on blood, it is possible that occasionally a few of the javelin bats may vary their ordinary diet in this way.—San Francisco Chronicle.

SLOW STARVATION

The Dyspeptic's Diet Leaves no Chance for Regaining Strength

The dyspeptic who starves body and brain because food will not digest has no chance to get strong again because bodily strength cannot be built up except on food that will digest.

That is the mission of Grape-Nuts which any dyspeptic can digest and which will begin to build up and nourish at once.

A Wisconsin man says: "For the last 7 years I have been a great sufferer with stomach trouble and for 18 months I could not eat or drink anything, not even a spoonful of milk, without great suffering.

"It seemed I had tried every remedy in the world and I had given up all hopes of ever getting better when a friend advised me to eat Grape-Nuts food. I was just about too much discouraged to do so for I expected to die and all my friends expected I would, too, but I finally did send for a sample box and when it came I was so weak I could not turn over in bed.

"Then I began to take the Grape-Nuts, just a little bit at first, moistened with hot milk and from this time I began to grow stronger and before I had finished the fourth package I could eat and drink anything I wanted and it did not hurt me in the least. So the right food helped me to health after everything else had failed.

"Experience, actual use, proven absolutely the great power of the scientific food Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Send for particulars by mail of extension of time on the \$7,500.00 cooks contest for 735 money prizes.