

Whose Say-so is Best?

With nearly all medicines put up for sale through druggists, one has to take the maker's say-so alone as to their curative value. Of course, such testimony is not that of a disinterested party and accordingly is not to be given the same credit as if written from disinterested motives. Dr. Pierce's medicines, however, form a single and therefore striking exception to this rule. Their claims to the confidence of invalids does not rest solely upon their makers' say-so or praise. Their ingredients are matters of public knowledge, being printed on each separate bottle wrapper. Thus invalid sufferers are taken into Dr. Pierce's full confidence. Scores of leading medical men have written enough to fill volumes in praise of the curative value of the several ingredients entering into these well-known medicines.

Amongst these writers we find such medical lights as Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Medical College, Chicago; Prof. Hale of the same city; Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., late of Cincinnati, Ohio; Prof. John King, M. D., late of Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Grover Cox, of New York; Dr. Bartholow, of Jefferson Medical College, of Pa., and scores of others equally eminent.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the worst cases of female weakness, proflapsus, anteversion and retroversion and corrects irregularities, causes of nervousness, dizziness, disagreeable and weakening drains, sometimes known as pelvic catarrh and a multitude of other diseases peculiar to women. Bear in mind, it is not a patent nor even a secret medicine, but the "Favorite Prescription" of a regularly educated physician, of large experience in the cure of woman's peculiar ailments, who frankly and confidently takes his patients into his full confidence by selling them just what his prescription is composed of. Of no other medicine put up for woman's special maladies and sold through druggists, can it be said that the maker is not afraid to deal thus frankly, openly and honorably, by letting every patient using the same know exactly what she is taking.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is guarded as sacredly secret and womanly confidences are protected by professional privacy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

How to preserve health and beauty is told in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It is free. For a paper-covered copy send Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 21 one-cent stamps to cover mailing only; in cloth binding 31 stamps. Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

Footprints of Ape-Man.

A laugh of incredulity was raised by many two years ago when certain marks on a block of sandstone found near Warrnambool, a flourishing minor port of the State of Victoria, were identified as footprints of prehistoric man, says the London Chronicle.

However, the sending of a plaster cast of the block to Germany excited keen discussion and led to the arrival in Australia this year of Dr. Herman Klaatsch of Heidelberg University, and to the announcement by that savant that, in his opinion, the marks were genuine human imprints. This decision, coupled with the doctor's investigation concerning the human skulls in the Warrnambool museum, revived the old notion that in old Australia will be found the traces of the very closest approximations of the ape-man—the link between humanity and the ape.

Further discoveries by Dr. Klaatsch in the way of footprints in the sandstone of extinct species of some sort of great bird analogous to the emu species have added fuel to the speculation.

A telegram from Warrnambool states that Dr. Klaatsch considers that an extensive sandstone formation under that town thousands of years ago formed level, sandy beaches which were the camping ground of the prehistoric races then existing. At that time Australia and Tasmania formed part of a great antarctic continent which extended up into the Indian ocean and connected Australia and Asia with Africa.

Ancient Riddles.

What do liars do after death? Lie still.

Why is an egg overdone like an egg underdone? Because it is hardly done.

What is that which works when it plays and plays when it works? A fountain.

Which is the greatest riddle in the world? Life, because we must all give it up.

Why is a street car a safe place in a thunder storm? Because it has a conductor.

Paris is to use automobile garbage carts in future.

DECAYED STARCH.

A Food Problem.

An Asheville man tells how right food did that which medicines had failed to accomplish:

"For more than 15 years," he says, "I was afflicted with stomach trouble and intestinal indigestion, gas forming in stomach and bowels and giving me great distress. These conditions were undoubtedly due to the starchy food I ate, white bread, potatoes, etc., and didn't digest. I grew worse with time. It took two years ago, I had an attack which the doctor diagnosed as appendicitis. When the surgeon operated on me, however, it was found that my trouble was ulcer of the pancreas, instead of appendicitis.

"Since that time I have had several such attacks, suffering death, almost. The last attack was about 3 months ago, and I endured untold agonies.

"The doctor then said that I would have to eat less starchy stuff, so I began the use of Grape-Nuts food, for I knew it to be pre-digested, and have continued same with most gratifying results. It has built me up wonderfully. I gained 10 pounds in the first 8 weeks that I used Grape-Nuts, my general health is better than ever before, my brain is clearer and my nerves stronger.

"For breakfast and dinner, each, I take 4 teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with cream, a small slice of dry toast, an egg soft boiled and a cup of Postum; and I make the evening meal on Grape-Nuts and cream alone—this gives me a good night's rest and I am well again." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

"THE INCURABLE."

BARBAROUS," "inhuman," "murderous" are terms in which prominent physicians and lawyers solemnly condemn the bill before the Ohio Legislature for the painless death of incurables.

The mild term unscientific does not sound so loud, but it carries further.

If the killing of patients afflicted with "incurable" diseases had been considered the only means of relief in the past, who would have been moved to devote days and years and lifetime to the study of curing?

Many diseases which long seemed curable are now successfully treated. For countless centuries, the plague, the smallpox, rabies, tuberculosis and swift, subtle diphtheria carried with them the sentence of death, but men sought patiently and persistently for effective ways to fight these dreadful foes of humanity, even sacrificing their lives in unselfish zeal; and as a result we have vaccination, inoculation and antitoxin, and millions once deemed incurable are saved.

Within the memory of old physicians the preparations for a surgical operation were alarmingly simple; enough carbolic acid to nearly stifle the operators was thrown about the operating room, and that was all. Only 6 to 10 per cent of the cases recovered. But now, from a hospital of high standing, where the operating room is surgically clean, comes the report of over 100 consecutive abdominal operations which were entirely successful.

Suffering and struggle against death have spurred men on to accomplish these things. Must they suddenly be called on to halt, to strive no more, to accept defeat? Must they reverse their course, and give death instead of life? Killing is no incentive to curing. Slipping off burdens never strengthened shoulders. Giving up problems never developed minds.—Kansas City World.

WHEN YOU ARE BLUE.

A GREAT many persons have the blues. They imagine that they are having a hard time in life and that their sorrows reach the limit. They are wrong. If you have such feelings you should compare your condition with that of someone else who is pulling hard against the stream of life. Read a touching passage in the life history of a poor Milwaukee woman.

Mrs. Mary Wiedig, widow, lost her only child, a little girl. She had no money to give the child a decent sepulchre. She went to the poor commissioner. And this is the sequel: Mrs. Wiedig staggered up the path in the cemetery which led to the plot of ground where her husband was buried, bearing the little coffin which held the body of her little one. She took a spade she had put there the day before and began to dig. Poor woman; she was digging the grave of her only child—the last sweet tie that had held her to earth. And as she worked she sobbed and cried. She called on the dead man under the ground to help her bear her sorrow till she could come to him.

A man who passed through the cemetery heard the crying and went to the spot where the frail woman bent to her awful task. She explained why she was

digging the grave herself. She had no money to pay the sexton. "They would have buried her for me for nothing if I had let them put her grave over there in the potter's field. But she was such a little child, so little, and sometimes when I was obliged to leave her alone she was afraid of the dark. I wanted her to lie by her father's side so she would not be afraid. I told the poor commissioner how I felt and he gave me this coffin. The woman who lives next door from me is coming out next Sunday to plant some vines."

And the agonized mother talked on, half wild with her grief and scarce knowing what she said, calling tenderly the name now of husband, now of child.

The man had a heart. He hurried to the sexton and gave him money to dig the child's grave and money to round the little mound and plant some simple flowers. And the woman cried, but this time the tears were sweet instead of bitter.

This story is not from the pages of Balzac. Neither is it a fancy sketch. It is printed in a reliable newspaper which gives full particulars concerning the woman's home and history. There are thousands of stories as sad as hers!

Compare your disappointments and troubles and sorrows and heartaches with those of this miserable one. Are you not ashamed of your fault-finding and bitterness and hatred of conditions.—Buffalo Times.

TEMPERANCE INCREASING.

IN spite of the assertions of the total abstinence to the contrary, statistics prove that the whisky drinking habit in this country is on the decline. The preliminary report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year, which closed June 30, shows a decrease in the amount of whisky withdrawn from bond as compared with the previous year of 704,040 gallons. No one will say that there has been a decrease in population during that period. The same figures show a corresponding gain in the consumption of beer, the increase being 1,251,407 barrels. The revelation these figures furnish is that people are drinking less spirits, containing 50 per cent of alcohol or so and more beer, containing 5 per cent or less of alcohol.

One does not have to seek very far to find at least one cause for this change. The existing industrial conditions enforce sobriety. When the population of the country was sparse and mostly composed of farmers, the drunkenness of one did not endanger the lives of many. But with the concentration of the great manufacturing industries of the country in mammoth structures, employing thousands of workmen and filled with costly machinery, too much is at stake to permit machinery or motive power to be handled by those whose wits have been befuddled with drink. The same is true of the more than a million men employed on steam and electric railway lines. Thus it has come to pass that sobriety has been enforced by an inexorable demand.

While it is not to be expected that drunkenness will be entirely abolished, the tendency is clearly toward its decline, as well as towards the substitution of the lighter and less intoxicating beverages for those of a stronger and more dangerous type.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

bones from rattling! Norah, bring out some scrapple for Doggy Belle! You may also bring some sausage for Maude, while I give Gyp a swig of this patent ketchup and Prince some preserved peaches! Scrapple, Mrs. Jones, is adulterated with pork and Indian meal, and—Ah, madame! Just notice the piteous look of Bennie! He is begging me to desist! He don't want to die, even on the sacrificial altar of science. He—"

"You simple yap! You crazy kinate!" shouted the indignant Ma, who at last managed to make herself heard. "Haven't you got any sense? Don't you know when you are twisted? Don't you know that you are giving those ugly beasts a real June picnic? Don't you know that you are not poisoning them a little bit? I don't wonder that they look at you and smack their chops! I don't wonder they grin at each other, and think that you are the softest thing this side of sweet sixteen! Don't you know that that food isn't adulterated? Don't you know—"

"What's that, madame? What's that, precious pet?" was the roarful interjection of the pained ra. "What are you talking about. What are you trying to cackle? Don't you suppose that I know adulterated grub when I see it? Don't you suppose that I can tell the difference between a delectable diet and a death warrant? If you had gone to the Food Show you would have—"

"I did go to the Food Show, you egotistical old dud!" returned Ma, yelpfully. "I didn't miss a session for two days! I got a complete list of all the adulterated food on the market, and when I came home I threw away everything in the house and laid in a new stock, which you in your officious foolishness have fed to those voracious hyenas!"

The next instant the battle of the Jones Family was in full swing, and as soon as the door was opened the thankful canines hastefully hustled into the street with a pleased expression on their doggy faces.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

Wouldn't insurance against mother-in-law go like wildfire? When you tell a girl she is pretty it is a sign she will think she is prettier than she is.

A woman has an idea that making money is something like making popovers and angel cake.—New York Press.

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who tried to prove that there was a use for everything by boiling the cranberry inside of a pudding?

CONGRESS

The Senate was not in session Saturday. It being war claim day in the House, only those directly interested in legislation on the private calendar were in attendance. The House, in four hours, passed 170 bills, and many were sent to the Court of Claims for adjudication. One of the bills passed awarded \$77,712 to the French Trans-Atlantic Cable Company for the cutting of the cable and destruction of cable houses during the war with Spain.

In the Senate Monday Mr. Long introduced the court review amendment to the railroad rate bill agreed on at the White House Saturday, but could not get the floor to speak on it. Mr. Fulton of Oregon spoke in favor of the bill as it stands, discussing its constitutionality and precipitating a general legal debate. Mr. Nelson and Mr. Heyburn made brief speeches on the measure. Mr. Hale reported the urgent deficiency bill and gave notice that he would call it up Tuesday. Mr. Tillman presented a complaint from John S. Williams & Sons, bankers of Richmond, Va., alleging that the Chesapeake and Ohio and Norfolk and Western roads discriminated against Virginia points in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and took orders from Pennsylvania railroad officials. A joint resolution was passed reappointing Andrew D. White as member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution. The Mallory bill, providing for federal control of interstate quarantine regulations was passed. The personal liability bill, favored by the army of railway employees in the country, was passed by the House, as was a measure permitting the fortification of sweet wines and levying a tax of 3 cents a gallon on the wines thus fortified.

Mr. Long of Kansas spoke at length in the Senate Tuesday in support of the railroad rate bill. Several Senators who were not at the recent conference at the White House when the Long amendment was considered made inquiry concerning its proceedings, but both Mr. Long and Mr. Allison declined to divulge anything. Mr. Long assumed complete responsibility for the amendment. Mr. Tillman presented his daily letter on the railroad and coal situation, it being a complaint from C. W. Eedes of Balston Spa, N. Y., a retail dealer, who charged that the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company had crowded him out of business. The conference report on the Indian bill was considered, but no action was taken. The House, by a vote of 202 to 23, passed the national quarantine bill, which gives the general government control of sanitary work in epidemics, particularly yellow fever in the Southern States. There was much opposition on the part of representatives from the South, but the leader of the minority, Mr. Williams, the author of the bill, spoke in its favor and the majority of the southerners voted with him.

In the Senate Wednesday Mr. Newlands discussed the railroad rate bill, advocating amendments providing for the national incorporation of railroads, and announcing himself as favorable to government ownership. Mr. Daniel spoke on the lack of representation from the Southern States in the public service. He based his remarks on a provision in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill for the representation of the United States at the next Pan-American congress in Rio Janeiro, and said the plans of the State Department did not contemplate representation of the South or the far West. On his motion the bill was amended so as to provide for more delegates and as amended was passed. The bill opening to settlement 505,000 acres of land in the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservations in Oklahoma was called up in the House by Mr. Stephens (Texas), who stated that the measure had passed the Senate early in the session, but some objection had been made to it by the commissioner of Indian affairs and it therefore was recalled from the President and the desired changes incorporated in it. Mr. Fitzgerald (New York) severely criticized the President's course in the matter, but the measure was passed without division. The postoffice appropriation bill was taken up and explained by Mr. Overstreet (Indiana). No action was taken.

The discussion of the rate bill in the Senate Thursday reached the acrimonious stage, considerable ill feeling being stirred up over the frequent thrusts at the Senators who attended the now famous White House conference. Mr. Dolliver, in defending the right of Senators to confer with the President, charged that other Senators had been in consultation with the presidents of railroad companies. Mr. Bailey and Mr. Foraker resented this and the debate grew intense until Mr. Dolliver poured oil upon the waters. Mr. Stone spoke in support of the House rate bill. Following an ancient custom, the members of the House made the postoffice appropriation bill the excuse for a number of speeches having no bearing on the measure, but of general interest. The rights of labor were discussed by Mr. Towne (N. Y.), good roads by Mr. Lee (Ga.), railway mail pay by Mr. Steierner (Minn.) and the tariff by Mr. Rainey (Ill.). Mr. Gaines (W. Va.) secured consent to have printed in the Record Judge Humphrey's opinion in the beef case, the oral argument by the Attorney General and the several statutes relating to compulsory testimony and resulting immunity from prosecution, for the guidance of committees.

National Capital Notes.

Speaker Cannon entertained members of the Gridiron Club at a banquet. President Roosevelt has removed Horace Speed, district attorney of Oklahoma on charges of misconduct in office.

Provision for court rate review is defended in Senate debate on Hepburn bill by Senators McCreary, Bailey and Heyburn.

Representative Esch has introduced a bill which gives the interstate commerce commission the power to prescribe upon complaint the number of hours a railroad employe shall be required to work.

Representative Hearst of New York has introduced a bill prohibiting secret rebates, discriminations and concessions, and providing imprisonment of one to ten years for giving or receiving such rebates.

RHEUMATISM CURED

The Disease Yielded Readily to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills After Other Treatment Failed.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure rheumatism because they supply the necessary elements to the vitiated blood and enable nature to cast out the impurities and effect a cure. Mrs. A. Baker, of No. 119 Fitch street, Syracuse, N. Y., will furnish living evidence of the truth of this statement. "There has been rheumatism in my family ever since I can remember," she says. "My grandmother was a great sufferer from muscular rheumatism and my mother also had the disease in a mild form. About a year ago I had a hard cold and rheumatism caught me in my left knee. There were sharp pains, confined to the neighborhood of the knee and they seemed to go right into the bone. The pain I suffered was intense and I also had dizzy spells.

"The doctors called my trouble uricatic and sciatic rheumatism. When I didn't get better under their treatment my brother-in-law suggested that I try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I bought three boxes, and, by the time I had taken them, the pain and dizziness had entirely left me. I wanted to make sure of a cure so I bought three more boxes, but I didn't take quite all of them as I found that I was entirely cured.

"Before I took the pills the pain was so severe that I had to cry at times and when I was cured I was so thankful and grateful and I am glad to recommend them to every one who suffers with rheumatism.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured severe cases of anemia, sciatica, nervousness, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia and St. Vitus' dance that have not responded to other modes of treatment.

All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills or they will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

A Wise Youth.

"But can you support me in the style to which I have been accustomed?" she asked.

He smiled. "I don't think I should have any hesitancy in promising that," he said.

And then she suddenly realized that he knew her folks kept only one servant; that the gown she wore was last season's style, and that her mother had let the upper hall bedroom to a roomer who was in the gimlet department of a downtown hardware store.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and curing the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Fifty Millions for Good Roads. New York State has authorized an expenditure of \$50,000,000 for good roads.

In a Pinch, Use Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder to shake into your shoes. It cures the feet, Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Swelling feet and ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Out of 1,173 persons inoculated against the plague at Habli, India, only 2.1 per cent died, while of those who refused to be inoculated 26.6 per cent died.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.50 & \$3.00 SHOES FOR MEN

W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Clit Edge Line cannot be equaled at any price.



\$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can improve this statement. If I could take you into my three large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you the infinite care with which every pair of shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoe. **W. L. Douglas Shoes for Men, \$2.50, \$2.00, Boys' School & Dress Shoes, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50** CAUTION—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Make no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom. **Fast Color Equate used; they will not wear drab.** Write for Illustrated Catalog. **W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.**

A Positive CURE FOR CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

Ely's Cream Balm is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once. It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Druggists or by mail; Trial size 10 cts., by mail. **Ely Brothers, 66 Warren Street, New York.** If afflicted with **Thompson's Eye Water** cure Eyes, use