

Women Who Wear Well.

IT is astonishing how great a change a few years of married life often make in the appearance and disposition of many women. The freshness, the charm, the brilliance vanish like the bloom from a peach which is rudely handled. The matron is only a dim shadow, a faint echo of the charming maiden. There are two reasons for this change, ignorance and neglect. Few young women appreciate the shock to the system through the change which comes with marriage and motherhood. Many neglect to deal with the unpleasant pelvic drains and weaknesses which too often come with marriage and motherhood, not understanding that this secret drain is robbing the cheek of its freshness and the form of its fairness.

As surely as the general health suffers when there is derangement of the health of the delicate womanly organs, so surely when these organs are established in health the face and form at once witness to the fact in renewed comeliness. Nearly a million women have found health and happiness in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Ingredients on label—contains no alcohol or harmful habit-forming drugs, made wholly of those native, American, medicinal roots most highly recommended by leading medical authorities of all the several schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments.

For nursing mothers, or for those broken-down in health by too frequent bearing of children, also for expectant mothers, to prepare the system for the coming of baby and making its advent easy and almost painless, there is no medicine quite so good as "Favorite Prescription." It can do no harm in any condition of the system. It is a most potent invigorating tonic and strengthening nerve medicine adapted to woman's delicate system by a physician of large experience in the treatment of woman's peculiar ailments.

Dr. Pierce may be consulted by letter free of charge. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Open Publicity

Characterises the policy of Dr. Pierce as relates to the composition of his time-proven and most popular medicines. Their ingredients are on each bottle-wrapper, attested under oath and printed in plain English.

Is this not significant?

"Favorite Prescription" is safe for women to take in any condition of the system, as it assists Nature in restoring the healthful functional action of all the organs distinctly feminine. In fact, it is Nature's own cure for the many derangements and weaknesses peculiar to women. It is advised for no other diseases.

If you are a weak, tired, nervous, over-worked, broken-down, pain-racked, woman, either young, old or middle-aged, suffering from frequent headaches, backaches, dizziness

or fainting spells, gnawing or distressed feeling in stomach, perhaps see imaginary specks, or dark spots floating before the eyes, have dragging-down or heavy feeling in lower abdomen, or pelvic region, with, perhaps, pelvic catarrh, or other symptoms of functional or organic affections of the distinctly feminine organs, then you will make no mistake if you resort to the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The most advanced medical science knows no better agents for the cure of all such diseases than are happily and harmoniously combined in this widely-famed "Prescription" of Dr. Pierce.

You can't afford to accept any secret nostrum of unknown composition and of questionable merit as a substitute for this professionally endorsed and time-tested remedy of known composition, simply that some unprincipled dealer may make a little larger profit. Don't expect it to perform miracles but give it a fair, persevering trial and it is not likely to disappoint you. It won't "dissolve tumors"—no medicine will. It will cure a larger percentage of all curable ailments which especially afflict womanhood than any other medicine sold by druggists for that purpose.

It is the one medicine especially designed for the cure of woman's maladies that does not contain even a drop of alcohol. It is also free from injurious, habit-forming drugs.

The modesty of women naturally makes them shrink from the indecise questions, the obnoxious examinations, and unpleasant local treatments, which some physicians consider essential in the treatment of diseases of women. Yet, if help can be had, it is better to submit to this ordeal than let the disease grow and spread. The trouble is that so often the woman undergoes all the annoyance and shame for nothing. Thousands of women who have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription write in appreciation of the cure which dispenses with the examinations and local treatments. There is no other medicine so sure and safe for delicate women as "Favorite Prescription." It cures debilitating drains, irregularity and female weakness. It always helps. It almost always cures. It cures bad cases of female weakness, prolapsus, anteversion and other displacements in the privacy of the home.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best laxative and regulator of the bowels. They invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. One a laxative; two or three a cathartic. Easy to take as candy. They are the original Little Liver Pills, first put up over 40 years ago by old Dr. Pierce. Much imitated but never equaled.

You pay the postage. Dr. Pierce gives you the book, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, 700 illustrations, is sent free on receipt of stamps to defray cost of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper-bound book, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE FARMER'S WIFE

IS very careful about her churn. She scalds it thoroughly after using, and gives it a sun bath to sweeten it. She knows that if her churn is sour it will taint the butter that is made in it. The stomach is a churn. In the stomach and digestive and nutritive tracts are performed processes which are exactly akin to the churning of butter. Is it not apparent then that if this stomach churn is foul it makes foul all which is put into it?

The evil of a foul stomach is not alone the bad taste in the mouth and the foul breath caused by it, but the corruption of the pure current of blood and the dissemination of disease throughout the body. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the sour and foul stomach sweet. It does for the stomach what the washing and sun bath do for the churn—absolutely removes every taint or corrupting element. In this way it cures blotches, pimples, eruptions, scrofulous swellings, sores, or open eating ulcers and all humors or diseases arising from bad blood.

If you have bitter, nasty, foul taste in your mouth, coated tongue, foul breath, are weak and easily tired, feel depressed and despondent, have frequent headaches, dizzy attacks, gnawing or distress in stomach, constipated or irregular bowels, sour or bitter risings after eating and poor appetite, these symptoms, or any considerable number of them, indicate that you are suffering from biliousness, torpid, or lazy liver with the usual accompanying indigestion, or dyspepsia and their attendant derangements.

The best agents known to medical science for the cure of the above symptoms and conditions, as attested by the writings of leading teachers and practitioners of all the several schools of medical practice, have been skillfully and harmoniously combined in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That this is absolutely true will be readily proven to your satisfaction if you will but mail a postal card request to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a free copy of his booklet of extracts from the standard medical authorities, giving the names of all the ingredients entering into his world-famed medicines and showing what the most eminent medical men of the age say of them.

The Badge of Honesty

IS upon every bottle of Dr. Pierce's medicines in the full list of their ingredients, duly attested under oath, which is printed on each bottle-wrapper. Thus does Dr. Pierce take his patients into his full confidence.

If you suffer from coated tongue, foul breath, frequent headache, constipated or irregular bowels, gnawing or distressed feeling in the stomach, high colored urine, feel weak or tired most of the time, poor or variable appetite and kindred symptoms you are bilious. Your liver is lazy or torpid and digestion deranged. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the most potent anti-bilious medicine extant and will not fail to relieve and cure such derangements if given a fair trial. It invigorates and regulates

stomach, liver and bowels. It is made entirely of the roots of native American medicinal plants, pure, triple-refined glycerine being used both for extracting and preserving the medicinal principles. The glycerine possesses valuable medicinal properties and is especially valuable in stomach and bowel troubles.

Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, says of glycerine: "In dyspepsia it serves an excellent purpose. Holding a fixed quantity of the peroxide of hydrogen in solution, it is one of the best manufactured products of the present time in its action upon enfeebled, disordered stomachs, especially if there is ulceration or catarrhal gastritis (catarrhal inflammation of stomach), it is a most efficient preparation. Glycerine will relieve many cases of pyrosis (heartburn) and excessive gastric acidity. It is useful in chronic intestinal dyspepsia, especially the flatulent variety, and in certain forms of chronic constipation, stimulating the secretory and excretory functions of the intestinal glands."

When combined, in just the right proportions, with Golden Seal root, Stone root, Black Cherrypark, Queen's root, Bloodroot and Mandrake root, or the extracts of these, as in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, there can be no doubt of the great efficacy of glycerine in the cure of all stomach, liver and intestinal disorders and derangements. These several ingredients have the strongest endorsement in all such cases of such eminent medical leaders as Prof. R. Bartholow, M. D., of Jefferson Medical College, Phila.; Prof. Hobart A. Hare, M. D., of Med. Dept. Univ. of Pa.; Prof. Laurence Johnson, M. D., Med. Dept. Univ. of N. Y.; Prof. Edwin M. Hale, M. D., Hahnemann Med. College, Chicago; Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., and Prof. John King, M. D., Authors of the American Dispensary, and scores of others among the leading medical men of our land.

Who can doubt the curative virtues of a medicine the ingredients of which have such a professional endorsement?

A lazy liver may be only a tired liver, or a starved liver. It would be a stupid as well as a savage thing to beat a weary or starved man because he lagged in his work. So in treating the lagging, torpid liver it is a great mistake to lash it with strong drastic drugs. A torpid liver is but an indication of an ill-nourished, enfeebled body whose organs are weary with over-work. Start with the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition. Put them in working order and see how quickly your liver will become active. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has made many marvelous cures of "liver trouble" by its wonderful control of the organs of digestion and nutrition. It restores the normal activity of the stomach, increases the secretions of the blood-making glands, cleanses the system from poisonous accumulations, and so relieves the liver of the burdens imposed upon it by the defection of other organs.

Constipation is cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One or two a dose. Easy to take as candy.

if cattle dying of starvation which if killed earlier might have saved thousands of human beings from starving.

A night's ride from Jalore brought us to Abu road, from which, by pony carts, called tongas, we ascended to Mount Abu, sixteen miles away. The journey is made over a well-kept mountain road, which climbs to a height of about 5,000 feet. While this aversion to meat has a bearing upon the famine question, millions mountain resort draws many Europeans because of its altitude, two famous Jain temples are the lodestones that attract tourists. These temples were built by merchant princes in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and the fact that one of them cost more than \$5,000,000 shows that trade had reached a commanding position in those days. One of the temples was built by two brothers, and the guide tells of a tradition that these brothers, tiring of their money, decided to bury it, but on digging in the earth they found more, and, considering it a gift from the gods, built this temple. The buildings are not large, and seen from the outside are disappointing, but once within one marvels at the richness of the carving. The pillars and vaulted ceilings are of the purest white marble, brought from, no one knows where, and every inch of the surface is covered with figures of gods, human beings, animals, fowls and flowers. The artists utilized the things with which the people were most familiar. Here a frieze of elephant heads, the trunks joined, there a frieze of geese, another of tigers or monkeys. In one dome maidens danced; in another warriors fought; in a third flowers bloomed. The variety is endless and the workmanship perfect. While the panels and friezes and ceilings differ so much from each other, the arrangement is such that they do not seem incongruous, but form a harmonious whole. The Mohammedan conquerors mutilated some of the figures because of their hatred of idolatry, but when, under Lord Curzon's administration, the work of restoration was begun, it was impossible to find marble like the original.

Around these temples are numerous shrines, each containing a seated figure very much resembling Buddha. The Jains are a sect of the Hindus, and their temples are renowned for their beauty. This temple is visited by a large number of pilgrims every year, some of whom were chanting their prayers while we were there.

Luxurious Up-to-date Hotel at Bombay

Another night's ride and we were in Bombay, and what a luxury to find a hotel constructed upon the American plan! The Taj Mahal is the finest hotel in the Orient and would be a credit to any city in our country. It was built by Mr. Tata, a rich Parsee, who planned it more from public than from private considerations.

We found the plague increasing in virulence, 300 having died in the city the day before we arrived. Bombay has suffered terribly from this source, 24 per cent having perished from it in the last few years. Two years ago the American consul, Hon. William T. Fee, lost his daughter and came near losing his wife by this dread disease, and two European consuls have recently had to leave their homes because of deaths among their native servants. With so many dying in a single city (and 10,000 a week in the entire country), India would seem an unsafe place to visit, and yet one would not know except for the newspapers that an epidemic was raging, so little does

it affect business or social life. There is now in use a system of inoculation which promises to materially lessen the mortality from this disease. A serum is prepared in which the venom of serpents is the chief ingredient, and this, hypodermically administered, has been found almost a sure preventive. While the physicians are employing this remedy, the rat catchers are also busy and about a thousand rodents are captured per day, it having been demonstrated that the rat not only spreads the disease, but carries a flea that imparts it by its bite.

Bombay is the Manchester of India and the smokestacks of its many cotton factories give to the city a business-like appearance. These mills are largely owned by Indians and operated by Indian capital.

On an island near Bombay is one of the most frequented of the rock-hewn temples, called the Elephanta Caves. This temple is chiseled out of the solid rock, great pillars being left to support the roof. It is about 130 feet square by seventeen in height and contains a number of figures of heroic size. These figures are carved from the walls and represent various gods and demons. The Portuguese Christians, several centuries ago, showed their contempt for these gods of stone by firing their cannon into the temple. While some of the pillars were battered down and some of the carvings mutilated, enough remains to show the impressiveness of this ancient place of worship.

Peculiar Religious Sect of Parsees

No one can visit Bombay without becoming interested in a religious sect, the members of which are known as the Parsees. They are few in numbers, probably not exceeding 100,000 in the world, more than half of whom live in or near Bombay. Theirs is the religion of Zoroaster and they contest with the Hebrews the honor of being the first believers in one God. Their sacred books, the Zend-Avesta, are very ancient, and the origin of their religion is placed anywhere from 700 B. C. to 3000 B. C. They not only believe in one God, but they believe in immortality and claim to have impressed their ideas upon the Israelites when the latter were in bondage in Babylon. The Parsees see in the world, as well as in the human being, a continuing conflict between right and wrong, and they regulate their conduct by a high ethical system. When the Moslems swept over Persia and made it one of the stars in Islam's crown a band of Parsees preferred migration to conversion, and, like our pilgrim fathers, sought a home in a new country. In Bombay they have preserved their identity for some nine centuries and have made themselves a potent influence in every department of the city's activity. They have their marriage ceremony, their fire temples and their funeral rites. They have sometimes been called fire worshippers and sun worshippers, but they simply regard fire as the purest thing known and therefore accept it as a symbol of the invisible God. Fire is kept burning in their temples and when a new temple is to be dedicated fire is collected from the homes of persons engaged in the principal industries and occupations and this mingled fire is used to kindle another fire, and this new fire another, until the ninth fire is lighted, and this becomes the altar fire. Each fire is kindled without coming into contact with the

former one.

The Parsees have a peculiar form of burial, which has come down from pre-historic times. On Malabar hill, in the suburbs of Bombay, overlooking the sea, in the midst of a beautiful garden, are their Towers of Silence. These are large circular buildings twenty-five or thirty feet high and without a roof. Within the wall is a circular platform sloping inward to a well in the center. When a Parsee dies he is prepared for burial and borne to this garden. After the last rites have been performed and the relatives and friends have taken their farewell the body is carried within the tower by men appointed for the purpose and placed naked upon this platform. As soon as the corpse-bearers depart the waiting vultures (of which several hundred make their home in the garden) swoop down upon it and do not rise until the bones are bare. The skeletons, sun-bleached, are washed by the rains into the pit in the center, where rich and poor, conspicuous and obscure, mingle their dust to gether. Every sanitary precaution is taken and a fixed rate of 5 rupees is charged to all alike, the money being advanced from a burial fund where the family cannot afford to bear the expense.

Increasing Influence of America in India

The Parsees of Bombay, though they wear a dress peculiar to themselves, are, of all the Indians, most like the Europeans and Americans. We were in one Parsee home, and the furniture, the pictures and the library were such as would be found in the average home in our country. Statistics show that the percentage of education among the Parsees is very much higher than among any other class of inhabitants, and the women share the educational advantages with the men.

The well-to-do Parsees have been conspicuous in philanthropy, endowing colleges, hospitals and other charities. While they are counted among the staunchest friends of British rule, they are also among the most intelligent critics of the government's faults. Sir Pherosha M. Mehta, the leading Parsee orator, is prominent in the national congress movement. At a reception given at the hotel, and on other occasions, we had an opportunity to meet a number of the Parsees, men and women, priests and laymen, and found them abreast with the times and alive to the problems with which the world is wrestling today.

I cannot close this article without mentioning the increasing presence of American influence in Bombay. An American minister, Dr. Mell, is pastor of the principal Methodist church, and the American Congregationalists have a largely attended school for boys and girls in the city. Many of the students were taken from famine-stricken homes and are being educated with American money. There is also here a school for the blind, under American management, where the students are not only taught to read and write, but trained in the industries for which they are fitted.

I do not apologize for mentioning from time to time the institutions which altruistic Americans have scattered over the Orient. If we cannot boast that the sun never sets on American territory, we can find satisfaction in the fact that the sun never sets upon American philanthropy; if the boom of our cannon does not follow the Orb of Day in his daily rounds, the grateful thanks of those

who have been the beneficiaries of American generosity form a chorus that encircles the globe. (Copyright, 1906.) W. J. BRYAN.

Pen Picture of Rome

(Continued from Page One.)

harmonizing with their colors were the red Roman parasols and the gay headgear and gowns of the fashionable women who had come to share the fun. The battle lasted two full hours, until the ammunition was exhausted and more than half the ornamentation of the carriages had been torn off and used by either the occupants or the crowd that lined the race track.

Some Snap Shots of Life in Rome

A few snap shots of life in Rome may not be devoid of interest. On one side of the Piazza Venezia stands a palatial structure erected in the seventeenth century by the then flourishing republic of Venice and now owned by Austria and occupied by the Austro-Hungarian embassy. The other side of the square is occupied by the historic and monumental Palazzo Bonaparte, which at the beginning of the last century was the residence of Letitia Bonaparte, mother of the great Napoleon and more recently has been the residence of ex-Empress Eugenia. The side opposite to the Austrian embassy is embellished by a billboard, fully fifteen feet in height. The top of this imposing structure bears this inscription in Venetian red, "Schlitz, the Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous." Talking about the Teutonic beverage reminds one of the fact that the "American bar" has invaded Rome and entrenched itself on all of its seven hills. Other American delicatessens have found their way to the capricious Roman stomach, but have not crowded out the national luxuries.

Rome truthfully boasts the handsomest, best-dressed and most gentlemanly police force in the world. Its policemen, called *gendarmes*, are young men, of nearly uniform height (about 5 feet 10) and weigh from 150 to 160 pounds. Roman policemen wear black frock coats, trimmed with silver braid, black pantaloons with a red stripe about two inches in width and three-cornered Napoleon hats with red and white plumes and white gloves while on duty. The officers wear the same uniform, with the addition of silver thread epaulettes. At least two full regiments of these guardians of law and order patrol the city night and day and lend much assistance to the thousands of strangers who are liable to imposition from greedy women and shopkeepers.

There is more socialism and anarchism in Rome than in Chicago or New York and their numbers are constantly increasing. Socialistic papers are circulated freely and the most rampant anarchism is permitted to preach his doctrine without apparent check. The other day several thousand men bearing the red flag marched in procession through the streets of Rome, behind the bear carrying the body of a noted anarchist. Manifestly the Italian authorities are more in fear of an anarchistic eruption than the people of Naples are of another eruption of Vesuvius.

EDWARD ROSEWATER.

Recent and Rapid Progress Made in the Field of Electricity

Federal Control of Niagara Water.

OTH houses of congress have passed a bill regulating the diversion of water from Niagara river. The main purpose of the measure is to prevent the rule of the scenic grandeur of the falls, which has been menaced by the increasing number of electrical power companies operating on both banks of the river. While none of the power plants now established under New York state franchises will be disturbed, they are given to understand that their operation is by sufferance, inasmuch as Niagara river is a navigable river as well as a national boundary, subject only to federal legislation. No further permits for the diversion of water are to be granted except such as are revocable at will.

The bill as passed directs the secretary of war to issue permits for the use of water by the plants already constructed, and authorizes him to issue further revocable permits, but only to such extent as will not impair the scenic grandeur of the

falls, and in no case beyond a total diversion of water on the American side to the equivalent of 50,000 horse power. It also forbids the importation of electricity from Canada except on permits from the secretary, and authorizes the secretary to issue permits which shall in no case exceed 50,000 horse power from the Canadian side the horse power utilized in Canada being included in this amount. Since most of the Canadian power is intended for use in the United States, this country seems distinctly to have the whip hand over Canada.

The bill excludes the use of water for sanitary and domestic purposes, from the limitation, and establishes the principle of equality between the two countries in the electrical diversion at the falls. The life of the bill and of all permits issued under it is three years, and the president is directed in the meantime to begin negotiations with Canada for a permanent treaty. The 50,000 horse power limit on each side is almost exactly the amount which the state of New York has already author-

ized. Canada, however, has already authorized 415,000 horse power, so if the principle of equality stands some of the Canadian franchises not yet utilized will have to be revoked by that country. The total represents something like 37 per cent of the average discharge over the falls, and 15 per cent of the low water discharge.

Telephone Competition.

The content for and against competition in telephones in New York City goes mostly on. The board of estimate, which controls the grant of franchises, has put off action for thirty days. Meanwhile the board has served notice on the New York Telephone company, which controls the field, that it must apply for a franchise for the privilege it now enjoys without a franchise, with the additional proviso that the New York Telephone company shall comply with these demands if the suit pending, entitled "The City against the Empire City Telephone Company," this

means that the board demands that the New York Telephone company offer the city as good or better terms than those offered by the Atlantic company. The understanding is that if the New York company shall comply with these demands its rivals will not be permitted to do business here. In other words, the city is holding the Atlantic company's application as a club over the Bell monopoly to force payment for its franchise rights and to make other concessions.

New Electrical Lamp.

Consul E. T. Leliefeld reports from Freiburg concerning a new electric lamp which, it is declared, will revolutionize the present system of electric lighting. He says that an Austrian chemist, Dr. Hans Kusel, has, after many years' hard work, succeeded in constructing a new electric lamp, which he calls the Syrus lamp. As is well known, incandescent gaslight is cheaper than electric light, because the filament wires of the latter are very expensive and the glass bulbs soon wear out. Dr. Kusel

has now invented a new substitute for the glow thread, by forming out of common glass and cheap metals, and metallic salts in a plastic mass, which can be handled like clay and which, when dry, becomes hard as stone. Out of this mass very thin wire threads are then shaped, which are of uniform thickness and of great homogeneity. These two characteristics are of great value in the technique of incandescent lamps. The Kusel or Syrus lamp hardly needs one-quarter of the electric current which the ordinary electric lamp with a filament wire requires. Experiments, it is asserted, have shown that the lamp can burn for 1,500 hours at a stretch. Another advantage is that the intensity of light of the new lamp always remains the same, the lamp bulb never becoming blackened, as is now the case. The new lamp, it is said, will be put on the market next autumn.

Telephone Relays.

According to the Electrical Review Dr. John Trowbridge has applied new principles in devising a telephone relay which have

overcome the difficulties met in previous designs. Among the stumbling blocks which have been in the way of the inventors of telephone relays, two have been prominent. One of them is the so-called growing or cracking noise which is produced by the instrument when the microphone transmitter is used for amplifying the signals. The other difficulty has been to secure independent adjustment of the receiving and transmitting portions of the device. The former difficulty is overcome in the present instrument by placing the moving part of the receiver, which is a light laminated electromagnet in a balanced magnetic field, and by keeping the center of the diaphragm of this part of the instrument free from pressure. To transmit the vibrations of this part of the instrument to the microphone, the movements of the outer edge are utilized and not those of the center, and these vibrations are transmitted through metal, and not through air, which is a poor transmitter. Further, this construction does not interfere with the motion of the diaphragm. This metal transmitter is brought

in contact with the microphone transmitter, and the pressure between the two can be adjusted without interfering with the adjustment of the receiving part. This means of transmitting the vibrations of one part of the instrument to the other is new, and upon it, it is said, the success of the instrument largely depends. Dr. Trowbridge has found that, in the laboratory, excellent results are obtained with it.

A satisfactory telephone relay would, of course, greatly benefit the telephone art, as it would not only increase the ordinary distance of communication, but would assist in reducing the cost of the transmission line. Such a device would be the more welcome today, as other proposed methods of improving telephone transmission do not seem to have made as much headway as was expected. It does not seem, however, that any form of relay in which moving parts are employed can be applied to submarine work, except, of course, in cases where the relay itself would be placed above water. It is out of the question to place any instrument which requires adjustment from time to time under water.