

**SAVED FROM CATARRH OF LUNGS:
SO COMMON IN WINTER
BY TAKING PE-RU-NA.**

Bore Throat Develops Into Bronchitis
Mrs. Addie Harding, 121 W. Bright-on Ave., Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "I have been a user of Peruna for the past twelve years. With me it is a sure preventive of colds and many other ills."



Mrs. Addie Harding.

"Two or three times a year I am troubled with my throat, a kind of raw feeling, turning to bronchitis. I have had the services of my physician in each case. Two years ago, when I felt a spell coming, I tried Peruna to check it, and to my delight was not troubled with the smothered and choking feeling and never have been since. I can check it every time with Peruna."



Mrs. Virginia Caviana.

Chronic Catarrh of Throat and Lungs
Mrs. Virginia Caviana, room 32, Cambridge Block, Portland, Ore., writes:

"I was a sufferer with catarrh of the throat and lungs for a long time before Peruna was recommended to me. I gave it a trial, although I thought at the time it would be just like other medicines and do me no good. I was pleased to find that my improvement began in less than two weeks and continued until I was entirely well. I gained nearly 15 pounds, have a splendid appetite and am grateful for what your medicine has done for me."

MANY YEARS OF LABOR LOST

Odd Experience of a Man Who Once Wrote a Book.

"I have been told," said a man of experience, "that it is not unusual for men to spend much thought and toil over inventions of one sort and another, only to find when they took these things to Washington to be patented that the same ideas had long before been worked out by somebody else and that patents had already been issued on them. I had that experience, once, with a book."

"I spent fourteen years, once, writing a book and I had it all but completed. And then one day, stopping at a second-hand book stall, I picked up from among a lot of books offered at five cents each one that bore a title in the very words that I had decided upon for the title of my book; and the opening sentence in this book was almost identical with that in my own."

"Somebody else had had the same idea that I had worked over so long, and had written and published a book about it fifty years before."

Rubber Prices Go Up.
It is thought likely, says the Journal of the Society of Arts, that the present year may see a considerable further advance in prices for rubber, but it may be expected that before long the supply will be ample for all demands. Not only are there immense tracts of rubber which remain untouched in Liberia and elsewhere, but the cultivation of the rubber tree is being rapidly extended.

Noiseless Paving.
The London County council has decided to pave with noiseless material the portions of street car tracks in front of churches and the education committee has proposed that similar material be laid in front of schools.

NEWS SUMMARY

A school building in course of construction at Antwerp collapsed, killing five men and injuring twelve.

Thirteen soldiers of the Poerusk (Russian) garrison have been sentenced to death for mutiny.

Ohio coal operators have decided not to concede the demands of the miners for an increase in wages.

Four hundred military executions have occurred in Livonia as a result of the government's repressive measures.

The socialists of Finland are agitating for a general strike to show the discontent of the people of the conditions.

By the collapse of the gallery staging in Earl's mine, at Raibi, district of Tarriv, forty miners and one engineer were killed.

A snow avalanche at the Lofoten islands buried a number of fishermen's huts. Rescuers extricated twenty-one dead and thirty-nine injured.

There is great rejoicing in Oklahoma over the passage of the statehood bill by the senate, and universal concurrence in the amendments.

A military train with machine guns is held in constant readiness at the railroad station in Moscow, in case of emergency in the neighboring cities.

A wholesale bomb factory was captured by the police at the lodgings of a druggist in St. Petersburg. One hundred and twenty bombs were seized.

A provision limiting the salaries of government clerks over 65 years old to \$1,000 a year has been attached to the legislative appropriation bill by a sub-committee.

For refusing to handle their guns against the revolutionists in Odessa during the disturbances, thirty soldiers have been sentenced to various terms in prison.

The bite of a black spider brought agonizing death to Edmund Seccombe, the 11-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Seccombe, prominent residents of San Bernardino, Cal.

The international waterways commission has reached an agreement regarding Niagara Falls, by which both countries will take all precautions to save its scenic beauty.

Tartars of the village of Allatou fired on a detachment of passing cosacks. The latter bombarded the village for three hours and dislodged the Tartars, killing several of them.

The three men who on February 10 attempted to assassinate General Reyes, the president of the Republic of Columbia, were shot last week at the spot where the attack occurred.

The bodies of Mrs. Clinton Metz and her two children, who were frozen to death in the recent blizzard, have been found about half a mile from the Metz ranch, near Harrison, Neb.

In a saloon fight near the line of the Chickasaw nation, thirty miles east of Lawton, I. T. Ed Buchanan and Thomas Caldwell were shot and killed, and a third man was seriously wounded.

The London Express says that in consequence of repeated raids by the Waziras and other warlike tribes on the northwest frontier of India the authorities contemplate sending a powerful expedition to the disturbed districts.

At the village of Fucecchio, twenty-three miles west of Florence, Italy, a house where a dance was in progress took fire. In the panic which ensued, the floor gave way and sixteen persons perished while many others were injured.

In the twentieth annual report of the Boston chamber of commerce issued last week, it is pointed out that Boston has re-established herself as the second port of the country on combined values, taking the place of New Orleans.

The supreme court at Jefferson City, Mo., holds to be constitutional the statute making it a felony for a man to live in Missouri with his second wife though married to her in another state, the first wife living and not being divorced.

L. Stuckey, editor of the People's Demands, was shot and killed at Colfax, La., by A. M. Goodwin, editor of the Colfax Chronicle. The cause of the tragedy was the publication of an article by Stuckey reflecting on the character of Goodwin.

"Interesting, but untrue," is the British foreign office's comment on a story published in Paris too the effect that a formal political alliance between Great Britain and Spain will promptly follow King Alfonso's marriage to Princess Ena.

W. E. Bainbridge of Iowa, who recently declined the consulship to Amoy, China, has been selected by Secretary Shaw to be special agent of the customs service at Paris, succeeding Major William H. Williams, who will be sent to another post.

First Game of Whist.
It is thought that the game of whist was first played in the time of King Henry VIII. of England.

First Know Others.
Understand what the other fellow is trying to do, and then you may understand your own work.

WHO SHE WAS

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF LYDIA E. PINKHAM

And a True Story of How the Vegetable Compound Had Its Birth and How the "Panic of '73" Caused it to be Offered for Public Sale in Drug Stores.

This remarkable woman, whose maiden name was Estes, was born in Lynn, Mass., February 9th, 1819, coming from a good old Quaker family. For some years she taught school, and became known as a woman of an alert

and restoring the family fortune. They argued that the medicine which was so good for their woman friends and neighbors was equally good for the women of the whole world.

The Pinkhams had no money, and little credit. Their first laboratory was the kitchen, where roots and herbs were steeped on the stove, gradually filling a gross of bottles. Then came the question of selling it, for always before they had given it away freely. They hired a job printer to run off some pamphlets setting forth the merits of the medicine, now called Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and these were distributed by the Pinkhams sons in Boston, New York, and Brooklyn.



and investigating mind, an earnest seeker after knowledge, and above all, possessed of a wonderfully sympathetic nature.

In 1843 she married Isaac Pinkham, a builder and real estate operator, and their early married life was marked by prosperity and happiness. They had four children, three sons and a daughter.

In those good old fashioned days it was common for mothers to make their own home medicines from roots and herbs, nature's own remedies—calling in a physician only in specially urgent cases. By tradition and experience many of them gained a wonderful knowledge of the curative properties of the various roots and herbs.

Mrs. Pinkham took a great interest in the study of roots and herbs, their characteristics and power over disease. She maintained that just as nature so bountifully provides in the harvest-fields and orchards vegetable foods of all kinds; so, if we but take the pains to find them, in the roots and herbs of the field there are remedies expressly designed to cure the various ills and weaknesses of the body, and it was her pleasure to search these out, and prepare simple and effective medicines for her own family and friends.

Chief of these was a rare combination of the choicest medicinal roots and herbs found best adapted for the cure of the ills and weaknesses peculiar to the female sex, and Lydia E. Pinkham's friends and neighbors learned that her compound relieved and cured it, and it became quite popular among them.

All this so far was done freely, without money and without price, as a labor of love.

But in 1873 the financial crisis struck Lynn. Its length and severity were too much for the large real estate interests of the Pinkham family, as this class of business suffered most from fearful depression, so when the Centennial year dawned it found their property swept away. Some other source of income had to be found.

At this point Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was made known to the world.

With their sons and the daughter, and their mother, combined forces to

The wonderful curative properties of the medicine were, to a great extent, self-advertising, for whoever used it recommended it to others, and the demand gradually increased.

In 1877, by combined efforts the family had saved enough money to commence newspaper advertising and from that time the growth and success of the enterprise were assured, until today Lydia E. Pinkham and her Vegetable Compound have become household words everywhere, and many tons of roots and herbs are used annually in its manufacture.

Lydia E. Pinkham herself did not live to see the great success of this work. She passed to her reward years ago, but not till she had provided means for continuing her work as effectively as she could have done it herself.

During her long and eventful experience she was ever methodical in her work and she was always careful to preserve a record of every case that came to her attention. The case of every sick woman who applied to her for advice—and there were thousands—received careful study, and the details, including symptoms, treatment and results were recorded for future reference, and to-day these records, together with hundreds of thousands made since, are available to sick women the world over, and represent a vast collaboration of information regarding the treatment of woman's ills, which for authenticity and accuracy can hardly be equaled in any library in the world.

With Lydia E. Pinkham worked her daughter-in-law, the present Mrs. Pinkham. She was carefully instructed in all her hard-won knowledge, and for years she assisted her in her vast correspondence.

To her hands naturally fell the direction of the work when its originator passed away. For nearly twenty-five years she has continued it, and nothing in the work shows when the first Lydia E. Pinkham dropped her pen, and the present Mrs. Pinkham, now the mother of a large family, took it up. With woman assistants, some as capable as herself, the present Mrs. Pinkham continues this great work, and probably from the office of no other person have so many women been advised how to regain health. Sick women, this advice is "Yours for Health" freely given if you only write to ask for it.

Such is the history of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; made from simple roots and herbs; the one great medicine for women's ailments, and the fitting monument to the noble woman whose name it bears.

Task Beyond Artist's Powers.

An artist who found it difficult to get pictures of Arabs in Morocco writes: "I once tried to sketch some Arabs in Algiers; they constantly evaded me and at last an old Moor—with whom we were on the friendly terms, produced by constant bargaining for embroidered rags—spoke to me on the matter like a father, for my good. 'It is not,' he said, 'that any harm will ensue to those whose picture you make; it is you yourself will suffer inconvenience in the next world. Allah will say to you: "Following your own will and pleasure, you have made these figures. I now command you give them souls." And where, my friend, will you be then?"

Novel Way to Boom Trade.

Lahr, a town in Germany, has been greatly annoyed by two footpads, who waylaid many of the inhabitants and demanded that they should surrender their boots or pay down their value when new. The two men, when arrested, confessed that they were operating on behalf of a local shoemaker.

The Baron Himself.

A great Turkish player at a big hotel in Constantinople had been beating everybody within a wide radius at chess. One day a mean-looking stranger watched the game. He quietly offered to play. The Turk remarked, "I'll play you for a hundred sequins!" The stranger said: "Very well." An unusual "gamblit" was offered by the Turk caused the latter to lose the game. He said: "Sir, I thought there was only one man in Europe who understood how to take advantage of that move—Baron von Moltke." "Sir," retorted the stranger, "I am Baron von Moltke, at your service."

Originality a Requisite.

You can never maintain a strong position in the industrial world so long as you are content to wait till somebody else has done something good and then follow on the same lines. You can only get a real grip, says Mr. John Foster Fraser, when you are sufficiently wide awake and enterprising to push ahead on your own account.

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To sweeten,
To refresh,
To cleanse the system,
Effectually and Gently;

Dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated;
For men, women and children;

There is only one Genuine Syrup of Figs; to get its beneficial effects

Acts best on the kidneys and liver, stomach and bowels;

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The genuine Syrup of Figs is for sale by all first-class druggists. The full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co.—is always printed on the front of every package. Price Fifty Cents per bottle.

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Three Sizes, 25c, 50c and \$1. Sold by all Druggists.

HOWARD E. BURTON, ASSAYER AND CHEMIST.
Respectable prices: Gold, Silver, Lead, etc. (Gold, Silver, etc.) Gold, Silver, Zinc or Copper, etc. (Cyanide tests, etc.) Mailing envelopes and full price list sent on application. Control and Empire work solicited. Leadville, Colo. Reference: Carbonate National Bank.

A Bargain for You—Shirt Waists: Hat and brodering, 2 for only ten cents. With ordering state if you would like to make \$5.00 and if you have family work for sale. Mrs. Margaret Page, P. O. Box 133, Des Moines, Iowa.

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W. N. U., Salt Lake—No. 11, 1905

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W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES & SELLS MORE NEW \$3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD.

\$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

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 Strong Made 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. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom. Fast Color Euceta used; they will not wear brass. Write for Illustrated Catalog.

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