FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

Free to You and Every Sister Suffering from Woman's Ailments.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths; also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete ten day's treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says "You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always results from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases, and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten day's treatment is yours, also the book. Write today, as you may not see this offer again. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H. - - - Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

The Willopus-Wallopus -:- By Elbert Hubbard

THE Willopus-Wallopus, vulgarly known as the Steam Roller, traces a proud pedigree to the Royal Juggernaut.

The 1912 model of Willopus-Wallopus is a self-starter, ball bearings, rubber tires, noiseless, with automatic lubrication. It comes in various sizes, built for different purposes—political, theological, domestic, medical, social, commercial.

The original juggernaut was devised by kings to smooth out opposition, put a stop to unkind criticism and create harmony, or a oneness of sentiment.

The workings of the juggernaut were, in the main, effective, although history shows that often it happened that the owner fell off in front of his machine and was ground up into little pig sausages, this being the fate he was seeking to bring about for those who differed from him in opinion.

According to the Law of the Conservation of Forces, there is always a certain amount of power in the world. This power may be centered in one place or equalized in space—in one individual or distributed among many.

Where one man is too strong, the many are weak. Thomas Jefferson had this in mind when he said, "That country is governed best that is governed least."

Emerson said, "The strongest characters are never the best teachers, since they tend to iron out all individuality in the pupils."

Able men, who render quick decisions on all housekeeping affairs, are apt to have apologetic wives and broods of offspring lacking chin.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, he was called commodore, marooned his son, William, to a Long Island farm. After the death of his father this son came out of hiding, sloughed a few limitations, and proved himself a better man than his father even had been. The honest pride and unfaltering faith in his Willopus-Wallopus was at once the virtue and the weakness of commodore Vanderbilt.

I once knew a successful business man who thought he was the Whole Thing. This man literally worked himself to death. The widow, who during her wifehood had never been allowed to do her own marketing, took up the business and doubled it in a year, and did not work herself to death either.

Every man who does things that have never been done before and does them well, rides in a Willopus-Wallopus. He does not, at this date, exactly run over folks; he just brushes them with the mud fenders as he glides past. If they afterward persist in getting in his way, how can he help it?

The Willopus-Wallopus has its legitimate purpose in the divine economy, but it is easy to misuse it. Joy riders on a Willopus-Wallopus, having sneaked the machine out of the cosmic garage, always disregard the rules of the road. They run over citizens, and then stop, pick up the victim and take him to the nearest Ananias club, thus absolving themselves from damages.

To avoid the risk of being run down by a Willopus-Wallopus, the gentle reader is advised to get one of his own.—Copyright, 1912, International News Service.

Loveliness of Skin and Hair

Preserved by Cuticura Soap

Assisted by an occasional use of Cuticura Ointment. No other emollients do so much for poor complexions, red, rough hands, dandruff, and dry, thin and falling hair.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. 9P, Boston.
68 Twice-dared men shave in comfort with Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick. Liberal sample free.

EL PASO TELLS HER TROUBLES.

To the "Want" Columns of The Herald. When there's an unexpected vacancy in the office or factory force, it's a Herald Want Ad that gives notice.

When there's something valuable lost or a tenant leaves, a call to Bell 116, Auto 1115, tells the news.

El Paso has learned that Herald "Want" Ads are the best resort in an emergency.

7000 burnetized posts for sale at Lander Lumber Co.—Adv.

Don't Be Peeved

when you discover that the price of this 5 acre tract near El Paso has doubled with the building of the interurban. You can buy this tract now for $1750 on easy terms.

Tobin Real Estate Trust Co.

The Post Office Is Behind.

"In Time of Peace Prepare for War"

We never know when we will meet with an accident—or at what moment we may be called upon to help a fellow man that has.

It is always well to have on hand

DRIPPING SPRINGS Pure Old Kentucky Sour Mash WHISKEY

Because of its distinctive purity—its smooth delightful taste—added to the great care taken in its distillation it can be truthfully called "First Aid."

Be ready—order a bottle today.

Its genuine purity—its real old age makes it the ONE whiskey that should be used exclusively in every home.

On sale generally at Hotels, Cafes and Clubs.
Dealers everywhere supply the home.

E. EPPSTEIN & CO., Sole Distributors, - MAIN OFFICE, DALLAS, TEXAS

RENE BACHE'S BUDGET

BAN IS PUT ON MANY THINGS BY UNCLE SAM

OTHER THINGS BESIDES ABSINTHE NOT ALLOWED TO BE IMPORTED.

Prize Fight Films and Lottery Tickets, Mongooses and Malta Goats, Flying Foxes and Eggs of Game Birds. Likewise Smoking Opium, Exclusion of Which Is Building Up a New and Destructive Industry—When Birds Are "Baggage" and Soap Is Called "Fruit."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—Absinthe, that much advertised dope drink, recently excluded from importation by special treasury order, is by no means the only article forbidden to be brought into this country. Investigation disclosed the fact that there are a good many other things on the prohibited list, to which was added, by special act of congress, July 31 last, the prize fight moving picture film.

The shutting out of opium prepared for smoking has brought into existence a new and highly objectionable industry; i. e., the manufacture of an extract of the drug, which serves as a very satisfactory substitute. It is made by rubbing crude opium in a mortar with water, shaking the mixture at intervals, filtering it until the fluid is nearly colorless, and concentrating it by boiling. The stuff is thus reduced to a gummy consistency, and is utilizable for smoking.

Crude opium is still admitted at our ports, so that there is no lack of the raw material. But if it were excluded by law plenty of it would be smuggled to supply the demand. Satisticians in moral economics, say that there are over 90,000 habitual opium smokers among the white people of this country (not to reckon the Chinese), every big city having its opium haunts and habitues. They are bound to have the drug, and the extract at a pinch will satisfy their requirements, especially as it can be purchased readily enough at many drug stores.

No Opium Licenses Issued.

The internal revenue bureau is allowed by law to issue licenses for the manufacture of smoking opium in the United States. Up to the present time it has never granted such a license to anybody, however. On the contrary, successful efforts have been made to put out of business the "cookeries" which, formerly numerous in San Francisco and other Pacific coast cities, sought refuge and security later on in out of the way places—for example, along the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, whence the opium was shipped to San Francisco as butter and eggs.

The business of making opium extract is now conducted on a considerable scale in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities in the east. Utmost secrecy is maintained by producers of the article, and up to the present time the government authorities have not made much headway in their efforts to put a stop to the business. Whereas the crude opium contains only about 9 percent of morphine, there is in the extract 20 percent, so that the drug thus prepared has a really frightful potency and is much more injurious to users than the smoking opium which has been shut out from importation.

Myth Causes Ban On Game Eggs.

One of the oddest of the articles shut out, if one considers the reason why, is the eggs of game birds. The regulation governing such eggs had its origin in an amazing myth, which was to the effect that millions of eggs of wild ducks, geese swans, and other wild fowl were annually gathered in Alaska and the British possessions and shipped to points in the east, where they were manufactured into egg albumen for us by bakers and confectioners, in photography, and for other purposes.

It was alleged that these eggs, collected from the breeding grounds of the birds in the Yukon valley and elsewhere, were forwarded over the Canadian Pacific road in enormous quantities, single shipments sometimes amounting to 1000, or even 1500, barrels. They were mainly wild duck and wild goose eggs, and the bulk of them were from Alaska, but (considerable quantities (it was declared) came from British Columbia. Immense numbers, being partly hatched, were incidentally destroyed. The ducks in question were canvasbacks, teal, etc., and it was charged that this industry had done more to diminish the former multitudes of wild fowl in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and California than all the guns and dogs of sportsmen in that vast region.

The simple fact is that no such industry existed. Not a single shipment of eggs of ducks or other wild fowl was ever forwarded over the Canadian Pacific road. The whole story was an invention from beginning to end. But it was widely believed, and to prevent the threatened extermination of feathered game by such means the tariff act of 1894 forbade the importation of the eggs of game birds into the United States. This regulation still remains in force, and for a while did much harm, considerable quantities of such eggs, fetched from abroad for purposes of propagation, being dumped into New York harbor. In 1902, however, an amendment was adopted permitting eggs to come in "for propagation purposes only"—which is where the matter stands at present.

Too Cheap For American Hens.

One or two further facts will make the absurdity of the yarn more manifest. Large quantities of egg albumen are imported into this country from Russia, Germany, and France, where in summer, when hens' eggs are cheap, millions of them are broken, and the whites, with salt added to make them keep, are dried in the form of what is known as "albumen cake." To make one pound of the latter (worth 50 cents) requires 150 eggs—the price being equivalent, therefore, to 4 cents a dozen. This is a figure at which the American hen cannot compete, and hence it comes about that no egg albumen worth mentioning is manufactured in the United States. But even if it were, how could wild duck and goose eggs be collected in Alaska and fetched over thousands of miles of railroad at a price low enough to enter into competition with the output of the domestic chicken?

Reference to this matter brings to mind the question that came up for decision by the treasury not very long ago as to whether the hen is a hen or a bird, considered from a tariff standpoint. Much advertisement was given to the problem in the newspapers, but nobody seems to have taken note of what the final judgment was when it was made. So knotty was the point that it had to be referred to the secretary of the treasury, who declared that the hen was not a bird. And this is where she stands at present.

The point is of more importance than might be imagined. If the hen were a bird, her eggs (of which many millions are imported into this country annually from China and elsewhere) would come in free of duty. But, inasmuch as she is merely a hen, her eggs are dutiable at 5 cents a dozen—a matter that makes a good deal of difference to the customs receipts, and which incidentally protects the American fowl against cheap foreign competition. Ducks likewise are not birds under the rules of the treasury department, and importers of their eggs must pay 5 cents a dozen for the privilege of bringing them in.

Regulations of this kind are somewhat complicated. Thus geese are "poultry" and dutiable as such, whereas swans are free as "water fowl." The little chicks and ducklings, killed when two weeks old, stuffed with cotton, wired to keep them in shape, and imported from Japan by millions for the eastern market, were formerly "toys," and paid 35 percent ad valorem. Now, however, they are "stuffed birds, not for millinery use," and come in free. Live frogs are "fowls" under the customs rules, and pay 2 cents a pound. Frogs' legs are "dressed poultry," and are assessed at 5 cents a pound. This is a case of what is called classification "by similitude." Frogs' legs are fried like chicken and taste like chicken; therefore they are chicken in the eye of the treasury.

Five Birds the Limit.

Five birds (or less number) are "baggage," and as such may be brought into the country without special permit. But it is necessary to obtain a permit from the department of agriculture for the importation of live feathered creatures in larger numbers, excepting only canaries and parrots, which are admitted without restriction. During the last year there were brought into the United States, under permit, 345,210 canaries, 13,598 pheasants, 26,507 European patridges, 5,994 miscellaneous game birds, and 49,837 miscellaneous nongame birds. In addition, there were 24,318 birds requiring no permits, these being mainly parrots.

Of the pheasants, 12,226 were English "ringnecks," imported for stocking game preserves. The other pheasants, including two of the rare Argus species from Java, were for aviaries chiefly. Which remark applies also to five "greater" birds of paradise—the first living individuals of this species ever brought to America. Within the last few years it has become the fashion of wealthy people to maintain aviaries filled with rare and beautiful birds gathered from various parts of the world; and the estates of our multimillionaires are being stocked with fancy water fowl from other lands, such as the Mandarin duck, which lend attractive ornament and life to small lakes and artificial ponds.

Cigars in quantities less than 2000 are not allowed to be imported. Why this is nobody knows. The treasury itself is unable to explain it, but such is the fact in law. It goes back to the days of the civil war, and the presumption is that the legal enactment on this point was obtained by cigar dealers along the border who were anxious to exclude retail competition from Canadian sources.

Absinthe Is Shut Out.

Absinthe was shut out under the law which forbids the importation of foods and drinks injurious to health. But it is safe to predict that the demand will be plentifully supplied by a domestic product, probably inferior. A crude but salable absinthe liquor is made from the essential oil of wormwood. In the proper manufacture of the stuff, however, the leaves and the twigs of the absinthe plant are steeped in water together with hyssop, calamus, citronelle, anize, fennel, and other vegetable ingredients. The decoction thus obtained is then distilled and the product treated with alcohol, sugar, and coloring matters.

Lottery tickets, of course, are shut out because this sort of gambling is destructive of good morals. Besides, such enterprises find the poor their chief prey. Nevertheless, it is beyond question that a great many tickets in Mexican, Central American, and other foreign lotteries do find their way to this country through the mails or otherwise. In Latin lands, whether in the new world or the old, the lottery evil always flourishes, and reaches out as far as it can to augment its ill got profits.

Articles produced in whole or part by convict labor are excluded. In most of the states of the Union this kind of labor is allowed to compete freely with the toil of the honest workingman, but our government refuses to permit foreign jailbirds to enjoy the same advantage.

The requirements of permits for importing birds, already mentioned, is designed to exclude certain undesirable feathered immigrants, such as the European staling, which is a first class nuisance. There is in New Zealand a species of parrot which we should not welcome, called the "weka." It attacks sheep, devouring their kidneys. Likewise, the government is on its guard against certain objectionable mammals, such as the Malta goat. This goat is a wonderful milk reducer and would be heartily welcomed, but unfortunately it is very liable to be infected with Malta fever, a disease dangerous to human beings.

Fear the Mongoose.

The mammal whose exclusion is most anxiously desired is the much advertised mongoose, native to Southern Asia, which looks somewhat like a ferret, though bigger. Once introduced into this country, it might easily do $50,000,000 worth of damage annually. It is a wholesale destroyer of chickens, a killer of lambs and piglings, and a deadly enemy to all kinds of game birds that nest on or near the ground. In Jamaica and in Hawaii, whither it was carried for the purpose of destroying the rats that infested the cane fields, this abominable little beast has already done incalculable damage.

Another possible immigrant that is deemed very undesirable is the so-called "flying fox"—a giant bat, native to the tropics of the old world. Our bats need on insects, but the flying fox is a fruit eater. The largest species has a wing spread of five feet. Such bats are sometimes found in flocks numbering thousands. They have regular "camps" in the midst of morasses, or in other inaccessible places, from which they issue forth at night to make raids upon fruit orchards.

A special order was recently promulgated forbidding the importation of venomous snakes into the Hawaiian Islands. The reason for this is somewhat out of the ordinary. It is feared that if poisoning serpents were brought in and managed to escape from captivity they would in that warm climate multiply rapidly and invade the fields of sugar cane. Supposing such a thing to happen, it might seriously complicate the labor problem, because the work of harvesting the cane would be rendered dangerous.

A decision recently made by the treasury is that a rail of steel is not necessarily a steel rail at all. It was discovered that certain importers were bringing into this country the finest kind of high speed steel made up into the form of rails, in order to reduce the duty to a low figure. It was, in other words, a fraud. But the matter has been settled by a ruling that such rails are not rails. They may be imported, but must pay in accordance with the quality of the material of which they are composed.

Some Other Things Barred.

Under the rulings of the treasury department, soaps in the form of apples, pears, or peaches are "artificial fruits." The grease paints and "nose paste" used by actors are not toilet preparations, but "paints and colors." articles," though why nobody is able to explain. Starfish are "shells." Christmas trees were formerly a "crude vegetable substance." Today they are assessed at 10 percent as "unenumerated unmanufactured articles." Statutes of the kind used by churches and religious orders are free of duty if of marble, stone, alabaster, or metal. If of wood, however, they pay 35 percent as "manufactures of wood."

There are many other curiosities in the same line based upon trade terms and understandings, which, rather than scientific definition, govern decisions in such matters. One of the oddest of them relates to a kind of holy water, highly esteemed, which is imported in considerable quantities, being derived from a spring at Lourdes. True believers take it internally in small amounts, like medicine, for its supposed miraculous healing effect. One might imagine that it would be admitted at 24 cents a gallon as mineral water, but not so. It comes in free as a "crude mineral."

Rene Bache.

WOMEN SHOULD BE PROTECTED

Against So Many Surgical Operations. How Mrs. Bethune and Mrs. Moore Escaped.

Sikeston, Mo.—"For seven years I suffered everything. I was in bed for four or five days at a time every month, and so weak I could hardly walk. I cramped and had backache and headache, and was so nervous and weak that I dreaded to see anyone or have anyone move in the room. The doctors gave me medicine to ease me at those times, and said that I ought to have an operation. I would not listen to that, and when a friend of my husband told him about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for his wife, I was willing to take it. Now I look the picture of health and feel like it, too. I can do my own housework, hoe my garden, and milk a cow. I can entertain company and enjoy them. I can visit when I choose, and walk as far as any ordinary woman, any day in the month. I wish I could talk to every suffering woman and girl."—Mrs. DEMA BETHUNE, Sikeston, Mo.

Murrayville, Ill.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a very bad case of female trouble and it made me a well woman. My health was all broken down, the doctors said I must have an operation, and I was ready to go to the hospital, but dreaded it so that I began taking your Compound. I got along so well that I gave up the doctors and was saved from the operation."—Mrs. CHARLES MOORE, R. R. No. 3, Murrayville, Ill.

Crusto

Lard is a pure, odorless, tasteless product of the cotton seed. Frying foods never absorb this lard and it can be used over and over again. It does not retain food odors or flavors.

It is not only *more digestible* than hog lard or butter, but produces far better results.

It is the most *economical* cooking medium known.

CRUSTO QUALITY LARD
Manufactured Only By Magnolia Cotton Oil Company Houston, Texas

GEIGER
TRANSFER—PACKING
STORING AND FORWARDING
FURNITURE—CROCKERY
PHONE 2494 NO TROUBLE TO CALL

Herald Want Ads Bring Results
—Try One and Be Convinced.

Would *You* Like Some Of This $1000?

We will distribute $1000 cash in prizes on December 20th. Getting a share of it isn't hard. You may be the one to capture a prize of $100, if you'll *try*. We want women and girls to do their best on cake, candy and fudge, and to send in their specimens. Don't think for a minute that you can't bake good enough cake—or make good enough candy or fudge. You can. Go in and win. You have 98 chances in your favor. You will stand a fine chance of winning some extra Christmas money and at the same time help make the Christmas season brighter for the poor of New Orleans; for all cake, candy and fudge sent in will be distributed amongst the needy during Christmas week.

Distributed as follows:

FOR FUDGE	
1st prize	$100.00
2nd prize	50.00
3rd prize	25.00
Next 5—$10	50.00
21 of $5	105.00
FOR CANDY	
1st prize	$100.00
2nd prize	50.00
3rd prize	25.00
Next 5—$10	50.00
22 of $5	110.00
FOR CAKE	
1st prize	$100.00
2nd prize	50.00
3rd prize	25.00
Next 5—$10	50.00
22 of $5	110.00

VELVA

is the very best syrup for making cakes, candies and fudge. Nothing can take its place because nothing is so good. Velva is *great* on waffles, muffins and griddle cakes, and makes biscuits and fritters twice as good. All grocers sell Velva with the RED LABEL. Ten cents up, according to size. Be sure to send for the free book of Velva recipes. It may help you win.

CONDITIONS OF CONTEST

Any woman or girl can enter this contest except professional cake and candy makers.

All cakes, fudges, candies, etc., must have syrup as one of the ingredients.

Each contestant must submit a sample of candy or cake weighing not less than one-half pound and as much more as they wish.

Any contestant may enter both cake, fudge and candy contests, submitting not less than one-half pound of each and be eligible to win a prize for each.

All samples must be received by us during the week beginning Dec. 8th and ending Dec. 14th, 1912, when the contest closes at 6 P. M., and no sample will be accepted unless marked "Velva Syrup Contest."

Each sample is to be accompanied by the name and address of the sender, a copy of the recipe used and the label from the can of syrup used in the recipe.

Contestants may use any recipe they wish. We strongly advise each contestant to write for the Velva recipe book—it will surely prove helpful.

All samples submitted will be distributed among the poor of New Orleans just before Christmas.

Names of prize winners will be published shortly after prizes are awarded. Address all packages "Velva Syrup Contest," care of Penick & Ford, Ltd., New Orleans, La.

PENICK & FORD, Ltd., New Orleans, La.