Headaches Over the Eyes Mean Frontal Catarrh

APT TO GET INTO EARS, CAUSING DEAFNESS, OR TO REACH THE LUNGS AND END IN CONSUMPTION.

You Can Cure Catarrh in Any Stage by Breathing the Healing Balsamic Fumes of Catarrhozone, and Here is Proof.

Mr. Uric Berault, a young gentleman who has lived for years in Sweetsburg, Que., inherited catarrh from his mother. The disease spread through his system till he was a physical wreck.

"As a child," said Mr. Berault, "I was prone to an ulceration of the mucous lining of the throat and nasal passages.

"I grew pale and emaciated, lost all desire for food and got into such a dreadful condition that my friends said that Catarrh was fairly eating me up.

"Every organ of my body seemed affected, and the doctor said it was the first stage of consumption. He advised Catarrhozone and I inhaled it ten minutes at a time every few hours, and was rewarded in a few days by a wonderful improvement.

"Catarrhozone pleased me and the doctor so well that I used it continually, and took Ferrozone Tablets after each meal to build up my strength. In about three weeks I was quite recovered and the doctor says no remedy but Catarrhozone could work such a miracle.

"Everyone in town knows I was just about dead with catarrh, and my cure is an evidence of what Catarrhozone can do. It is a pleasure to recommend Catarrhozone."

Two months' treatment, large size, price $1, and guaranteed. Small size, 50c., all reliable dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston, Ont. Beware of dangerous substitutes and imitations for "Catarrhozone."

DOCTORS GAVE HER UP

Mrs. Stuart Finally Saved By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Her Story Interesting.

Elmo, Mo.—"I think your Vegetable Compound is wonderful for it has helped me. I had four doctors and they said I had female troubles and a tumor and nothing but an operation would help me. I could not sit still long enough to eat, and could sleep hardly any I was in so much misery with pains in my side and back.

"A year ago last spring my doctor gave me up, and he was surprised to see me this spring and to see my condition. I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound the praise wherever I go for I know I would not be here today or have our fine baby boy if I had not taken it." —MRS. SARAH J. STUART, R.F.D. No. 2, Box 16, Elmo, Mo.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the standard remedy for female ills.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment.

Every Woman is interested and should know about the wonderful MARVEL Whirling Spray. The new Vaginal Syringe. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses instantly.

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

HARRIS is true to its reputation as the HEAVY Best Babbitt Metal PRESSURE for all general machinery bearings

THE CANADA METAL CO., LTD. Fraser Ave., Toronto

TO RESTORE PROMENADE OLD ROME

Historic Relics of Eternal City to be Reconstructed by Government — Imposing Structures Mecca of Tourists.

Rome, July 26.—It has always been in the minds of the powers that be that something more should be made of the series of ancient remains which have the Baths of Caracalla as their center, and at last this dream is in process of realization. Americans returning to Rome in the autumn will scarcely recognize that part of ancient Rome which extends from the Collisseum and the Circus Maximus to the famous Thermae, or Baths. The Thermae were the wonders of the world when built and are still so, and, while not so large as those of Diocletian, were more luxurious, accommodating 16,000 bathers contemporaneously.

The government, carrying out a scheme originally due to the vesatile mind of the late historian and statesman, Ruggiero Bonghi, and the ex-Cabinet Minister, Guido Baccelli, has entrusted Senator Professor Rodolfo Lanciani, the celebrated archaeologist, so well known to American readers, to bring to life what is known as the "Archaeological Promenade," which already covers 180 acres of land. Part of this land required draining and was a fruitful source of malaria, so that, incidentally, Professor Lanciana has improved the health of that portion of the environs of the city. The whole forms a magnificent park, surrounding and setting forth the unique ruins from Roman times, the greatest care being taken to recreate what it must have been when the remains were glorious realities, so that besides the natural plants of the soil, there are only seven kinds of trees, the classic trees of Rome, i.e., olive, laurel, pine, cypress, ilex, oak, and poplar of which 10,500 have already been planted, nearly all doing well.

In the center, and overshadowing all, stand the Baths. One does not need to be a profound student of Roman times to understand what it means to discover under one building (the Thermae) one mile of underground passages, evidently for the use of slaves, as they led to the different bath-halls above, and were the vehicle through which the soiled linen passed.

It as just been ascertained that one of the wonders of this pile was the largest flat roof in the world, supported by copper beams, no longer in existence, but there are the walls, and their formation shows that the roof was flat without support from below.

Another of the sensational discoveries is a huge library, the only one known to have existed in Rome in connection with the Baths. The niches where the books stood are still to be seen, with the three steps which led up to the platform before them, and other signs which seem to point to the fact that there were reading desks attached to the walls. This Caracalla library is almost a reproduction of the Roman library at Pergamo, but is much larger.

The part of a gray porphyry column has also been unearthed, which is almost as valuable as precious stones, owing to its rarity. It is as hard as the red porphyry, but almost unknown. There must have been a colonade of them at the Baths as the two standing in St. Peter's, which are its pride, came from the Thermae. The quarries for this rare stone have not long been known and have now been identified as near the Mont Cenis tunnel, at Frejus, but there is no more porphyry there.

In the middle of what was once the garden of the Baths and will soon be so again, there lies on one side a huge capital, four feet high, partly consumed. It is the facsimile of two celebrated capitals in the Church of Santa Maria in Trastevere (the titular church of Cardinal Gibbons), the origin of which had been questioned, but which is thus settled beyond dispute.

The question has often been asked, What tremendous force could have so thoroughly demolished a building of the strength of these baths, while others not so strong, like the Pantheon, are almost perfect. Prof. Lanciani would not hazard an opinion, but remarked that undoubtedly great havoc was worked in the middle ages, when sculptures were collected, and admired, palatial buildings were being built, and there was no reverence for the work of whose who had gone before.

The sewers found at the Baths have an extent of nearly three miles, while there were 36 rooms used as reservoirs disposed in two rows.

Prof. Lanciani, to whose untiring energy and devotion all these discoveries are due, has asked the government for a further appropriation of $100,000, that he may be able to have casts made of all the statues known to have belonged to the Baths, and which will be raised in their original positions. This will not be difficult, as they are nearly all in the museum of Naples.

Happenings Of the Week

Continued from page ten.

The sudden death of Mrs. Charles H. Dearborn, which occurred at her home on Sunday, came as a great shock to her many friends. Mrs. Dearborn took a great interest in every philanthropic enterprise, being an active member of the W. C. T. U., a member of the Associated Charities, a prominent member of the Women's Council, in fact was interested in most all the women's societies of the city. Mrs. Dearborn is survived by one son, Mr. Frederick R. Dearborn, to whom much sympathy is extended.

GEORGIA, RENT BY LIQUOR WAR, NEAR BANKRUPTCY

Legislature Urged to Pass Bill for Raising of Tax Rate to Save the Honor and Credit of the State—It Would add $1,000,000 to the Revenues.

Atlanta, Ga., July 26—There was spread upon the records of the House of Representatives of Georgia today a measure that it is declared will end the strife that has rent this state for the last six months.

It is a bill offered by Representative Ashley, of Lowndes county, chairman of the committee on Ways and Means the purpose of which is to bring about an amendment to the constitution of Georgia so as to permit the raising of the tax rate throughout the State from five to six mills. This, it is asserted, would give the State a net increase of $1,000,000 to make up her treasury deficits.

Just as a Gubernatorial campaign is opening, the people of Georgia are stirred into bitterly opposing factions over the Tippins bill, which, if it should become a law, would virtually end all traffic in spirits and liquors in this State and cut off $300,000 from the already totally inadequate revenues of the State.

State at Verge of Bankruptcy.

The state has been running its affairs with a deficit at the end of each fiscal year, and, it is asserted, has been on the verge of bankruptcy. More than three-fifths of the public school teachers of the state, poorly paid at best, it is argued, have not received their salaries for from eight to twelve months, and the entire Georgia public school system has been threatened with collapse. Lack of funds has been the cause of crippling or materially handicapping almost all of the other departments of the commonwealth.

And yet Georgia boasts that she is the richest state in the south, except possibly Texas.

The crusade waged by the temperance adherents and the politicians who have taken up their cause has been based on the ground that prohibition of the brand inaugurated in Georgia in 1907 has failed. Intoxication and crime as its concomitant have continued almost unabated, has been their plea, and they have preached and investigated from one end of the state to the other.

Say Law Has Been Defied.

No issue in many years has taken such a hold upon the passions of the people. It has been charged by temperance spellbinders that the old law has been set at naught and utterly defied by hundreds of locker clubs and blind tigers. So grave has been the situation that the courts have been openly criticised in the Legislature for failing to perform their duty, and Governor Brown has been severely censured on the hustings and in the press.

Such a storm of opposition was raised to the original Tippins measure, however, that the Representative has offered a substitute, altering some of the objectionable features of the bill, but prescribing what, it is declared, is the strictest check on the locker clubs and retaining the "near-beer" sections.

"These locker clubs have been one of our greatest evils," said Mr. Tippins today. "Ostensibly created for social purposes, where members may keep their own liquor most of them have descended into plain, ordinary—yes, very ordinary—barrooms. Intoxicants are sold in these places without any pretence of regard for the law.

"The prohibition for which the people of Georgia declared five years ago has proved a failure. My bill seeks to give to Georgia what her people demand."

The following is the section of the Tippins bill relating to "near beer":

"From and after the year 1912 it shal be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to manufacture, sell or barter, or keep on hand for sale or at any place of business, or give away to induce trade, any alcoholic liquor containing more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol, either by weight or volume. The word 'liquor' shall be held to include any liquid used or sold as a beverage and any proprietary medicine, by whatsoever name called, that is capable of being so used."

The most drastic action relates to the locker clubs. This part of the measure puts enforcement of the law squarely up to the governor. It requires that all locker clubs must stand ready at all times to make oath that they are not violating any of the state's prohibition laws when called upon by the government to make such oath, and the governor is required to demand an oath of this character of any locker club which he has reason to believe is violating the prohibition laws.

Any Man Could Invoke the Law

"Any man in the state of Georgia, said Mr. Tippins, commenting on his bill, "could put out of existence any locker club that is violating the law and could cause to be punished those responsible for such violation without publishing his own identity or causing himself to be an object of any undesirable notoriety."

Offenders against this law are liable to punishment by long terms of imprisonment and the violations are cumulative. The measure has been fought bitterly in the legislature and Gov. Brown has been quoted as saying he would veto it.

Acrimonious debate has greatly stirred State pride, for it has brought out that Georgia must be one of two things—derive funds to defray the by means of some form of liquor license or increase the tax rate by constitutional amendment.

It is declared that the Ashley move to increase the tax rate from five to six mills is a daring one. It has many strong opponents in the Legislature and among the politicians generally, but conservative business men of Atlanta approve it, for in it they see the only practical way out of a situation that hurts their State at home and abroad.

Calls It Honorable Solution.

Mr. Ashley's idea is new. It has not gone home to the people throughout the State yet, and he admitted today that it would be fought.

"As chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Georgia House of Representatives the task fell partly upon me to find the money with which the State may meet its yearly obligations," Mr Ashley continued. "The honorable and dignified way to raise this money is by taxation. Should the measure be passed and the people indorse it the benefits will be derived on the returns of 1913, and it is estimated that the net addition to the regular revenue would be at least $900,000.

"This amount would forever wipe out the annual disgrace of making school teachers wait an unconscionable period for their salaries. After 1913 the tax rate would automatically go back to 5 mills."

GAS IS PUT AT LOWEST RATE AT END OF FIRST 100 YEARS

Governor of Company Tells His Men that He Does Not Believe Their Interests Are Mutually Antagonistic and Says They Seek Mutual Helpfulness.

London, July 26—The centenary of the Gas, Light and Coke Company was celebrated by the entertainment at the Crystal Palace of over 7500 of the company's employees of over three years' service together with their wives and fiancees. It has also been celebrated, as far as the public is concerned, by a reduction in the price of gas to the lowest figure on record, namely, 2s. 6d. per thousand cubic feet.

About a thousand elected representatives of the men assembled in the theatre at the palace and were addressed by the governor of the company, Mr. Wooddall. In the course of his speech he recalled the fact that the earliest stokers of the company who were the best paid men of their class at that time, received 26s. a week, the week consisting of seven days of 12 hours each. The wages of a laborer at that time were from 7s. to 8s and the price of a quartern loaf 1s. and upwards. Liberty was then in chains and among all the improvements effected in the last century the improvement that had taken place in the lives of the working classes had been the greatest.

Mr. Woodall went on to point out that if a sense of duty permeated employers and workers, in so far as it was possible to separate the two in a co-partnership business like theirs, there would be a sense of mutual obligation which meant on one side fair work freely rendered, and on the other sufficient and indeed generous pay freely given.

There was a disposition in England, he said, to describe their interests as mutually antagonistic, but they, at any rate, did not believe that at all and were seeking to establish a better belief, namely, that the two were mutually helpful. He himself believed that they had in their system of co-partnership an arrangement that would be universally applicable. He had never thought that it was a perfect system, but it was the most perfect they knew of and so long as they did not know a better they would stick to it.

No Scratching—No Hard Rubbing

You can clean your silverware and cut glass, and give every piece a beautiful lustre, with little work and no trouble by using

Brodie's British Plate Powder. 15c. Everywhere.

A. W. HUGMAN LIMITED, Montreal. 34

Long Service and satisfaction are assured if you purchase knives, forks, spoons and serving pieces bearing the trade mark

1847 ROGERS BROS.

This brand is known as "Silver Plate that Wears" and is made in the heaviest grade of plate. Famous for over 60 years for its durability and beauty.

Sold by Leading Dealers

OIL-BURNING ENGINE FOR NEW DESTROYER

London, July 26—The British Admiralty is about to make another step forward in warship design which may prove to be even more epoch making than the construction of Dreadnoughts.

A Royal commission with Admiral Lord Fisher as chairman, has been appointed to investigate the question of oil fuel for the navy in all its bearings.

During the last three years there have been a vast number of experiments in Europe and America with the internal combustion engine, which, whether driven by gas or vaporized oil, has proved its utility and advantages over the steam engine to such an extent as to convince naval engineers of its great future in England.

A destroyer now under construction is being fitted with oil engines for use at cruising speeds in conjunction with a steam turbine for use in high speeds. The trials of this vessel, the Hardy, will be carried out during the present year and cannot fail to be productive of valuable information.

Germany also has decided to experiment with a combination of oil engines and turbines, but in battleships rather than in destroyers.

If success be achieved with the small installations under the special conditions which have to be met in the destroyers, it will only be a matter of time before the principle will be extended to the largest battleships and battle cruisers.

In recognition of this fact the Royal commission headed by Lord Fisher has been appointed so that the British navy may be the first to benefit by the adoption of the internal combustion engine.

That the new Royal commission is intended to have a practical result, is manifest also by the report that the present controller of the navy, two of his predecessors, with the chief of the constructive and engineering departments of the Admiralty and representatives of large private firms, such as Messrs. Armstrong and Vickers, are to be among the members.

COMMERCIAL MUSEUM FOR AMERICANS

Goods Made in the United States to be Exhibited in Paris to Encourage Manufacture.

Paris, July 26.—The suggestion to found an American commercial museum in Paris as a means of opening the foreign market to a larger class of American manufacturers has come from the American chamber of commerce here. George R. Ostheimer, a member of the board of directors, has sketched a plan for such an organization.

It is believed that such a museum would be especially beneficial to the small manufacturers, whose goods could thus be made known to the outside world to the best possible advantage and at the least possible expense. A museum in Paris it is believed, would be especially valuable because Paris is the great central assembling point for visitors to Europe, and the products of American manufacturers would be under the eyes of not only the business men of France but all of Europe as well.

Attached to the French ministry of finance are officials who are little known to the world at large. They are the tobacco testers of the government and their business is to pass judgment on every kind of tobacco that is used throughout the country.

This body of men, which one newspaper calls "smoke board," consists of a chairman and five assistants, and from morning until night they do nothing but smoke cigars, cigarettes and pipes, so as to reach an estimate of the different types of tobacco placed before them.

The officials do not hesitate to admit that the pleasantest part of the day's work comes when it falls to their lot to test the high-priced Havana cigars sold by the state through the thousands of tobacco stores that exist throughout France. The employes who undertake this responsible duty are former inspectors of tobacco manufactories, who have passed a certain number of years in the state service and have demonstrated their capability for this peculiar kind of work.

The injurious influence of the tobacco they endeavor to combat by drinking great quantities of black coffee, which acts, it is said, as an antidote to the effects of the nicotine.

The question of morality, as it attaches itself to the public elementary school, is again arousing attention, together with the perennial subject of increasing criminality. Certain provincial mayors have forbidden the exhibition of "bandit" films in their communes. Moving pictures, they say, which display the exploits of Apaches are encouraging and propagating crime.

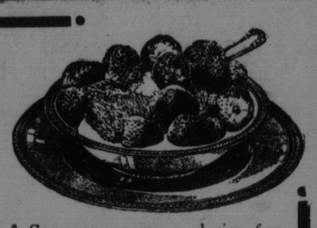
In some quarters this view is challenged with the declaration that one must go behind the picture palace to the elementary school for the source of the evil. It is there that morals are inculcated, and it is there that the character of the young receives its first impress.

Others, again, attribute the growth of predatory crime to the growing materialism, to the ambition that permeates all classes, and to that "new spirit of extravagance which appears to be undermining the old prudence and thrift of the French."

In connection with the subject of elementary education a writer in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" makes a plea for the reorganization of the curricula of public schools in the country, and asks that the instruction given to future farmers and agricultural laborers shall accord more with their special requirements. Inculcate in them, he says, a love of the land; let them realize the sanity and utility of a country life, of a life given to the raising of cattle and the cultivation of crops. Combat as much as possible the tendency to leave the land for the cities—a tendency which exists in France as elsewhere. Coupled with dwindling population it provides a serious problem for the future well-being of agricultural districts in France.

State instruction as at present given in the public schools is liable, it is claimed, to make clerks and postmen and civil functionaries instead of ardent tillers of the soil. Why should not the schoolmaster instil into his pupils the idea that to plough a straight furrow is more useful to the community than is the ability to add up a row of figures or to manipulate red-tape in a government office?

Back to Nature's Food



With the advent of Summer comes a desire for closer contact with Nature and for a simpler, more rational diet. When you get back to Nature you will want to get back to Nature's food. Cut out meat and potatoes for a while and eat

SHREDDED WHEAT AND BERRIES

with fresh green vegetables. It will mean health, strength and Summer joy.

Because of its porous shreds and its Biscuit form Shredded Wheat combines most naturally with all kinds of fresh fruits, presenting them to the palate in all the richness of their natural flavor.

Heat the Biscuit in oven to restore crispness and then cover it with berries or other fresh fruits and serve with milk or cream.

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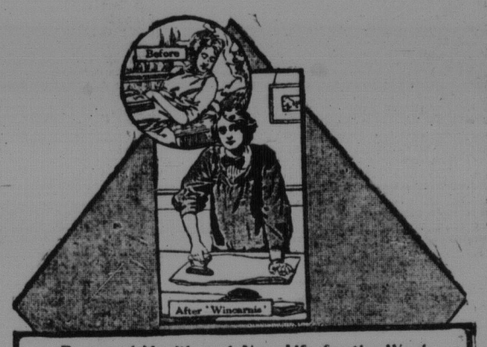

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Say, girls and boys, here's your chance to become the happy possessor of ROLLER SKATES while the fine weather's on! Also, a sheet of high-class music; a wonderful miniature edition of the Bible that is said to bring good luck to its possessor; Zippo, the hopping imp.

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who will sell for us only 20 packages of Marvel Bluing at 10c. a package.

We want you to be our little Agent, and the Bluing is so good and well-known that you will easily sell 20 packages—and just think for all the rest of your holidays you will have these four lovely presents!

Besides, it will be so much easier to sell the Bluing quickly, when you tell people that you have a beautiful little jewelry novelty for every purchaser. These we send you with the packages.

You will be so proud of your handsome strong skates; they are really dandy—they will serve you for quite a long time. The "wee" Bible is a wonderful little book—fancy, girls and boys, the whole Bible no bigger than a postage stamp—just won't your friends want to see it! The sheet music is selected from Victor Kremer Company's publication of standard songs and sells at 40c. a copy. But there is still another present—Zippo, the hopping imp, who can jump 15 feet—he is called "a hopper" and he's a regular Spring-Heeled Jack—you'll have no end of fun with him.

Now boys and girls you do your part and sell the twenty packages of Bluing and we'll promptly do ours by sending you these four handsome gifts just as represented.

Send us your name and address for the Bluing and when you have sold it, send the $2.00, and along will come your skates with the other presents.

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