

Tramp's Wish, is Fulfilled.  
"I might as well be dead as alive for I have nothing to live for," said an unknown tramp to another tramp whom he had met a few minutes before on the road near Leigh, England. "Don't say that, mate," replied the other. At that moment a bolt of lightning killed the first speaker.

## THE CHANGE OF LIFE

### INTELLIGENT WOMEN PREPARE

Dangers and Pain of This Critical Period Avoided by the Use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many women realize that the most critical period in a woman's existence is the change of life, and that the anxiety felt by women as this time draws near is not without reason?

If her system is in a deranged condition, or she is predisposed to apoplexy or congestion of any organ, it is at this time likely to become active and, with a host of nervous irritations, make life a burden.

At this time, also, cancers and tumors are more liable to begin their destructive work. Such warning symptoms as a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, dizziness, headache, dread of impending evil, sounds in the ears, timidity, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude are promptly heeded by intelligent women who are approaching the period of life when woman's great change may be expected.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the world's greatest remedy for women at this trying period, and may be relied upon to overcome all distressing symptoms and carry them safely through to a healthy and happy old age.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound invigorates and strengthens the female organism, and builds up the weakened nervous system as no other medicine can.

Mrs. A. E. G. Hyland, of Chestertown, Md., in a letter to Mrs. Pinkham, says:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham—  
"I had been suffering with falling of the womb for years and was passing through the change of life. My womb was badly swollen. I had a good deal of soreness, dizzy spells, headaches, and was very nervous. I wrote you for advice and commenced treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as you directed, and I am happy to say that all those distressing symptoms left me and I have passed safely through the change of life a well woman."

For special advice regarding this important period women are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. It is free and always helpful.

## W. L. DOUGLAS

### \$3.50 & \$3.00 SHOES

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



W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any \$3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you \$5.00 to \$7.00—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, you would see the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made and would realize why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makers, you would understand why 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 on the market to-day.

W. L. Douglas's Famous Made Shoes for Men, \$2.50, \$2.00, Boys' School & Dress Shoes, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$1.50

CAUTION—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas's name on the sole of the shoe. No one can substitute. Name genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom.

WANTED: A shoe dealer in every town where W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request.

Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

WE WILL PAY

The express charges both ways when we send your shoes to us for repairs. Our guarantee of quality goes with it.

Established 1862

Park's JEWELRY STORE 170 MAIN ST. REASONABLE PRICES STORES IN SALT LAKE AND DENVER.

PATENTS FOR PROFIT

MUST FULLY PROTECT AN INVENTION. WASON, FENWICK & LAWRENCE, Patent Lawyers, Washington, D. C. Established 1861.

Send for our free and valuable free Booklet, showing Illustrations of Mechanical Movements, References, Bradstreet and thousands of satisfied clients. Communications confidential. Write us to-day.

Great Western Iron and Metal Co. INCORPORATED. Wholesale and Retail. We pay highest prices for Scrap Iron, Brass, Lead, Rubber, Bottles, Glass, Paper, etc. Free Estimates. Independent. Salt Lake City, Utah.

## EDWARD F. SWINNEY LONG A POWER IN FINANCIAL WORLD



Edward F. Swinney, retiring president of the American Bankers' Association, has been at the head of the First National Bank of Kansas City since 1890, and for three years prior to that date held the position of cashier. He was born near Lynchburg, Pa., in 1857, and received his education in the public schools. In 1875 he came to Missouri and was made cashier of a bank in Fayette. A few years later he became cashier of a bank in Colorado City, Texas. Mr. Swinney is treasurer of the Kansas City board of education, and a director in the Fidelity Trust company and the Missouri Savings association. He is also noted as an expert wing shot.

## Sioux Feared Massacre

Gray dawn was breaking at the Pine Ridge agency when an Indian runner broke headlong into the village of the surrendered Sioux. He stopped at the tepees of the principal warriors long enough to shout a message, and then leaving the camp where his end rested against an abrupt hill, he made his way with a plainsman's stealth to the group of agency buildings, circling which had extended beyond crowning ridge after ridge were the white Sibley tents of the soldiers.

Breakfast was forgotten in the troubled camp of the Sioux. The chiefs and the greater braves rushed to quick council, and the lesser warriors, the squaws and the children stood waiting with dogged patience in the village streets.

The council was over. An old chief shouted a word of command that was caught up and passed quickly to the farthest outlying tepee. An army might have learned a lesson from that which followed the short, sharp order. Mounted men shot out from the village, and as fast as feet-footed ponies, pressed to their utmost, could accomplish the distances every outlying ridge was topped with the figure of rider and horse, silhouetted against the morning sky.

Every sentinel warrior had his eyes on the camps of the white soldiery. Suddenly from the east of the agency, where lay the Sixth Cavalry, there came a trumpet call that swelled and ended in one ringing note that sang in and out the valleys.

The motionless figure of one of the hill-top sentinels was moved to instant life. A signal ran from ridge to ridge, finally to be passed downward into the camp of the waiting Sioux who sprang into action at its coming. The pony herds of the Sioux were grazing on the hills to the west, unrestrained of their freedom by lariat or herdsmen. In number they nearly equaled the people of the village, a few ponies for emergency use only having been kept within the camp. Upon these jumped a score of warriors, who broke out of the shelter of the tepees for the hills where the herds were foraging on the snow-covered bunch grass.

It seemed but a passing moment before every pony in that great grazing herd was headed for the village. The animals were as obedient to the word of command as a brave to the word of his chief.

During the gathering of the herds the women of the camp had slung their papooses to their backs, had collected the camp utensils and were standing ready to strike the tepees, while the braves, blanketed, and with rifles in their hands, had thrown themselves between the village and the camps of the soldiers of Gen. Miles.

The Sioux who had surrendered less than a week before were preparing to stampede from the agency and to

make necessary the repeating of a campaign that had lasted for months. The Indian runner had brought word that Great Chief Miles had ordered his soldiers to arms in the early morning, and that the surrendered Sioux were to be massacred to the last man, woman and child.

The medicine men had told the Indians that this was to be their fate, and the runner's word found ready belief.

Gen. Miles had planned a review of the forces in the field as a last act of the campaign, and it was the order for the gathering and the marching that had been taken as an order of massacre by the fearful, suspicious Sioux.

Trumpet and bugle calls of "boots and saddles" and "assembly" burdened the air. The troopers and "dough-boys" had fallen in, 5,000 strong. The column started west with flags and guidons fluttering. The head of the command, the greatest that had been gathered together since the days of the civil war, reached the bluff above the Sioux village. A shout would have started the stampede of the savages; a shot would have been the signal for a volley from the warriors lying between the white column and the village.

What a review was that on the snow-covered South Dakota plains that January morning fifteen years ago! Gen. Miles on his great black horse watched the 5,000 soldiers pass soldiers that had stood the burden of battle and the hardships of a winter's campaign, and had checked one of the greatest Indian uprisings of history.

The First Infantry led by Col. Shafter, who afterward was in command in front of Santiago, was there that day. Guy V. Henry, now lying in peaceful Arlington cemetery, rode at the head of his black troopers, the "buffalo soldiers" of the Sioux. Capt. Allen W. Capron was there with the battery that afterward opened the battle at Santiago. The Seventh cavalry was there, two of its troops, B and K, having barely enough men left in the ranks to form a platoon.

These two troops had borne the brunt of the fighting at Wounded Knee, when ninety men of the Seventh fell killed or wounded before the bullets of the Sioux. When the two troops with their attenuated ranks rode by the reviewing general removed his cap, an honor otherwise paid only to the colors of his country.

The column filed past, broke into regiments, then into troops and companies, and the word of dismissal was given. The Indian sentinels on the ridges signaled to the camp in the valley. In another minute there was a stampede, but it was only that of the thousands of Sioux ponies turned loose and eager to get back to their breakfast of bunch grass on the prairies.—Chicago Post.

Tennyson's Honeymoon. Tennyson waited for his bride ten years. When the wedding day came the dresses arrived too late. The cake arrived late also. But that did not spoil either the wedding or the honeymoon. The couple first went to Lynton, enjoying, as became a poet and poet's wife, long rambles through the woods and over the heather, in spite of the weeping Devonshire climate. Thence they passed to the English lakes. Tennyson spoke of the country round and about as the Garden of Eden.—Philadelphia Press.

## NEWS SUMMARY

John C. Gondera, aged 27, is dead as the result of an injury received in a football game in Jewett City, N. J.

The explosion of a lamp in the Home packing plant at Selma, Cal., started a fire that destroyed \$60,000 worth of property.

Bubonic plague has again appeared on the line of the Trans-Siberian railroad which from now on will be crowded with returning troops.

Protesting his innocence to the last, John Rooney was hanged at Bismarck, N. D., on the 17th, for the murder of Harold Sweet, August 26, 1902.

A premature explosion of blasts occurred in the Homestead mine, Lead S. D., causing the instant death of Torren Anderson and Baldo Pascoe.

The alleged somnambulist murderer, John Mueller, of Chicago, has been sentenced to be hanged December 15 for killing his wife and two children.

Mrs. Lizzie McClusky, 43 years old, of Chicago, was shot and instantly killed by an unknown person. She was called to the rear door of her flat and shot twice.

The insurgents of the Cotabato valley, island of Mindanao, now threaten active operations in an endeavor to capture and kill all the Moros who are friendly to the government.

It is said the Canadian side of Niagara falls has receded 300 feet during the last eighty years, and an investigation will be made by the international waterways commission.

Dr. W. C. Arons, the bonesetter, convicted of bigamy and grand larceny, and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary at Stillwater, committed suicide in his cell at Aitken, Minn.

The Mussulmans at Baku created a panic among the Russian inhabitants by warning those who are residing in houses belonging to Armenians to leave immediately. Many Russian families are leaving Baku.

Harry McGlasson, who conducted a boarding-house at Frankenville, Iowa, shot and killed his wife, a five-year-old daughter, and his sister-in-law. He then committed suicide. Jealousy is said to have been the cause.

An imperial ukase issued last week, authorizes provisionally the use of the Polish and Lithuanian languages in the private schools of Poland. Instruction in history and geography must, however, be given in Russian.

The Count of Flanders, brother of King Leopold and heir apparent to the throne, is about to renounce his succession in behalf of his son, Prince Albert. The count's action is due to his poor health and total deafness.

Announcement is made at the state department that Alvin Smith, American consul at Trinidad, has been removed from office. The cause is failure to render his accounts, and is attributed solely to neglect and carelessness.

The Norwegian budget for 1905-06 estimates the revenue and expenditure at \$23,000,000. The duty on matches is expected to yield an additional \$12,500, the state lottery \$12,500 and the stamp duties an additional \$120,000.

Exportation of arms, ammunition and munitions of war of every kind from any port of the United States and Porto Rico to any port of Dominican republic, is prohibited by a presidential proclamation issued from the state department last week.

Two children of Fred Piel, aged 16 and 4 years, were burned to death, and their mother so badly burned that she cannot recover, in a fire that destroyed their home, at Bladen, Neb. The eldest daughter poured kerosene on a fire in the kitchen stove.

Preparations are being made for an elaborate reception and banquet to be tendered to William J. Bryan on his arrival in Manila by native Filipinos, principal among whom are the former insurgents Gomez and Lucban, and the famous Lopez family.

Two children were killed and eight persons injured, three probably fatally, in a crossing accident north of Southport, Indiana, when a car on the Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction line struck a wagon loaded with picnickers returning from the country.

The extraordinary session of the Swedish Parliament was closed Wednesday of last week. King Oscar in a short speech expressed regret at the separation of Norway and Sweden, and hoping for lasting peace and a good understanding between the two nations.

Normal Battle, the cattleman accused of perjury in the case of Hugh Watt, a former member of Parliament, charged with attempt to bribe a private detective to assist him in murdering Watt's former wife, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment at hard labor.

It is reported in Vienna that the powers intend to present a joint ultimatum to the Turkish government on account of its resistance of their financial control of Macedonia, and that if the ultimatum should be disregarded the powers will make a naval demonstration.

## WEDDING OF SECOND SON OF KAISER ARRANGED FOR



Prince Eitel Frederick and the Duchess Sophie Charlotte, whose engagement is just announced, are distinguished scions of reigning families. The first named is the second son of the German Emperor and King of Prussia. His full name is William Eitel Frederick Christian Charles, and he was born in the Marmor palace, near Potsdam, on July 7, 1883. He is a lieutenant in the guards and in a landwehr and other regiments. Prince Eitel wears the decoration of the Order of the Annunciation, and he is a chevalier of the Order of the Black Eagle. He is one of the popular princes of Germany, and is held in high esteem by all classes. The bride to be is the oldest daughter of the reigning grand duke of Oldenburg, Frederick August. She was born at Oldenburg on the 2d of February, 1879. Her mother, Princess Elizabeth of Prussia, died in 1895, and the following year her father married Princess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The young duchess is described as being pretty, bright and amiable, and as being a great favorite in grand ducal circles. The house from which she is descended has given

PRINCESS SOPHIE CHARLOTTE

sovereigns to Denmark, Scandinavia, and Russia, and is said to be descended from Wittkind, the celebrated leader of the heathen Saxons against Charlemagne. Five years ago Duchess Sophie, whose mother was the elder sister of the present Duchess of Connaught, was reported engaged to the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, but for some unknown reason the match was broken off.

## RUSSIAN NAVY OF LITTLE USE. THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.

Country Could Use Money in More Profitable Way.

A distinguished Englishman made a remark some days ago that the statesman of Russia might seriously consider. It was that Poland is likely to give her masters serious trouble, and he intimated that Germany was a party in interest. The socialists of the German empire are a formidable political party who give the government great concern. Poland has their sympathy in her longing for liberty and socialistic ideas have taken strong hold on Poland, in which there are immense communities of artisans. Russia will require all the money it is proposed to put in a navy to pay the expense of reform in Poland, in Finland and at the south. It would take ages for Russia to create a navy that England or Japan would not sink during the first six months of war—if it ventured to sea. A sailor is not made in a generation or two generations. Nelson and Decatur were sprung from ancestors who sailed the seas before the time of Alfred the Great. The race that produced Togo were barbarian fishermen before the time of Barbarossa.—Washington Post.

Record-Breaking Business Year.

The year 1905 stands out as a record breaker—"a year of superlatives in the business world," as Dun puts it. Prices of the sixty most active railway securities have reached the highest point on record; the output of pig iron in the first half of 1905 not only far surpassed any preceding six months' production, but exceeded every full year prior to 1898; prices of hides are at the highest position since the civil war; wool quotations have not been as strong since the early '80s; shipments of footwear from Boston are close to the maximum, and including all shoe centers the movement this year is beyond precedent. Foreign commerce in July surpassed the corresponding month in any previous year.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Pins of Ancient Times.

Women in ancient times must have had a great deal of trouble to keep their hair in place, the only hairpins they knew being long spikes with big heads, resembling modern hairpins. They were well acquainted, however, with safety pins. The ladies of imperial Rome used safety pins, some of which were large and massive, attaining a length of a foot, and weighing a pound or more; but these pins were made on exactly the same principle as the safety pins of to-day, with the same kind of catch.

Making His Mind Easy.

Father Healy, coolest of men in ordinary circumstances, was reduced almost to collapse from apprehension one night when, returning from a banquet at Dublin castle, his train whirled, rocking wildly, through several stations at which it should have stopped. An old woman looked up from the corner and said with pride and satisfaction, "Make you mind easy, yer reverence. It's my son Jim who's drivin' to-night, an' while he's a dithrovin' in him he'd as soon dash on 'e Wicklow as a!"

## THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.

Different Materials Called For in the Various Grades.

William R. Stewart, in his article on "Paper and Its Manufacture," in the Technical World Magazine, describes the process briefly as follows: "In its broad outline the process of paper-making may be described as collecting the raw material (pulp), whether made from wood, rags, or other substances, diluting with water, forming a sheet on a porous surface, so that the water may drain off, and drying the sheet of paper thus formed. Different materials are used for the pulp being now used in the manufacture of nearly all the fine paper, straw and manila in making wrapping papers, etc. But a large amount of paper is given its distinctive character after it leaves the paper mill by surface coatings with various substances.

Grandson of Robert Burns.

Robert Burns Thompson, a grandson of the great Scottish poet, is a hale and hearty octogenarian, living in a suburb of Glasgow. His mother was a daughter of Robert Burns by Anne Hyslop of the Globe tavern in Dumfries. In the days of his young manhood Thompson was the counterfeiter presentment of him whose name he bears. Also he has the same pithy humor, which was a distinguishing characteristic of his noted grandsire, combined with a taste for poetry and music and a characteristic sense of manly independence.

Found Prayer Effective.

Mrs. John Cade of Leavenworth county, Kansas, owns a fine peach orchard. Last spring her neighbors sprayed their peach trees as usual, but while they sprayed, Mrs. Cade prayed. Godly people in the neighborhood—at least those who do not own peach orchards—are greatly encouraged by the fact that the prayers seem to have been more effective than the sprays, for Mrs. Cade raised a fine crop of peaches, while those of her neighbors were almost complete failures.—Chicago Chronicle.