

FROM OTHER LANDS

INFORMATION GATHERED BY OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

SOME FACTS OF BOHEMIA

Is a Great Industrial Country and Not as Pictured in Romance—Increasing Demand for Wood a Serious Problem.



PRAGUE, AUSTRIA.

The Bohemia of real life as an entirely different sort of a place from the Bohemia of romance. There has been a disposition on the part of a great many people to regard the country as a romance land simply, to refer to it as such, thus neglecting the splendid trading opportunities offered by it to enterprising merchants and to manufacturers of many kinds of modern, time and labor saving machinery.

Bohemia is situated in the very heart of Europe, on the highway of commerce between its northern and southern ports and eastern and western markets, a day's distance from the former ports and only a few hours from the principal cities of central Europe.

Bohemia is a land of extraordinary industrial activity, great agricultural wealth, considerable financial resources, and vast commercial possibilities; and the land contains one of the most industrious and highly educated people of the Old Continent, where all branches of education are far advanced.

Bohemia has a population of 6,318,697, or about 25 per cent. of the total population of Austria—26,150,708. This population is about 65 per cent. Czech and 35 per cent. German.

There is considerable rivalry between the two races, and this should be taken into consideration in dealing with them. The commercial men speak both languages, but generally prefer to be addressed in their own tongue, and, frequently, to deal with their own nationality. Of the foreign languages spoken, French seems the most popular with the Czechs and English with the Germans, but the younger generation is learning both languages, thus speaking for languages—German, Czech, English and French.

Bohemia covers an area of 20,061 square miles, or about 18 per cent. of the total area of Austria. The climate is about the same as that of New York. Of the 17 divisions of the Austrian empire the Kingdom of Bohemia ranks second in area but first in industry and commerce. It is also claimed that its land is very fertile and its people industrious. Of the population about 40 per cent. are engaged in farming and forestry, about 38 per cent. are employed in manufacturing and mining, eight per cent. in commerce, railroading, etc., and nine per cent. as laborers. Only about four per cent. of the land is not under cultivation. About one-third of the industrial or commercial firms in Austria are established in Bohemia, representing about 37 per cent. of the total Austrian industrial and mining interests and about 26 per cent. of its whole commerce. It may be added that Bohemia's contribution to the imperial revenue averages about 25 per cent. of the total amount of state taxes received. On taxes levied on real property (land, houses, etc.) the proportion is 22 per cent. and in personal income taxes, 23 per cent. In indirect taxes levied on beer, alcohol, sugar, wine, tobacco and mineral oil the proportion was about 27 per cent., giving a fair idea of the industry, wealth and consuming power of the population of the kingdom.

URBAN LÉDOUX.



HAT MAKING IN ITALY.

NAPLES, ITALY.

Hat making in Italy is increasing steadily. The exportation of straw hats is an important item in Italy's foreign trade balance. Of late years the manufacture of wool and felt hats not only covered the home consumption, but contributed to Italian exports. The finest hair hats are made in Alessandria and in Intra, on Lake Maggiore. Midium quality felt hats are made in Biella, Chiavazza, Andorno, Sagliano, Mica and Tarigliano.

The town of Monza is the chief center for the manufacture of woollen hats. Here 14 factories were formed into a syndicate or trust which employs about 7,000 operatives. Of the Monza production, about \$1,300,000 worth is annually exported, the chief customers being Roumania, Austria-Hungary and Switzerland. The daily production of Monza averages 150,000 hats. Factories manufacturing fine hats, composed of hair, for export trade, are in various cities. The straw hat manufacturers of Tuscany, employing about 85,000 operatives, export to foreign countries over \$5,000,000 in value. Most of these hats go to the United States. The town and vicinity of Carpi, in the province of Emilia, also manufacture straw

hats, of which about \$1,300,000 worth are shipped abroad. Our fine American-made soft hats should and would find as ready a sale as the Italian hats do in the markets of Europe if properly introduced.

R. GUENTHER.

WORLD'S WOOD SUPPLY.



EIBENSTOCK, BELGIUM.

The demand for wood instead of diminishing, as was expected, when coal came in as a substitute, has gone on increasing until the question of a continued supply to meet the present rapidly increasing rate of consumption is a very serious problem.

The coal mines of Belgium called for 1,742,740 square yards of wood for the various purposes to which wood is put in mines in 1903. Each year a renewal of old supports is taking place, and new ones are being put into new galleries. Railroads eat up enormous quantities of wood in cross ties. Add to these wood for excelsior, or wood-wool newspapers, bags, etc., and one will have tons running into the millions each year.

North America, Siberia, Africa, India, China, Korea and South America still contain great unutilized and almost unknown forests. Nevertheless, it would be well not to exaggerate the dimensions of these wood supplies. Many African forests are really composed of nothing better than thin bushes, and Siberia is already being systematically subjected to deforestation, which will also begin in Korea in the near future.

North America, however, once the possible wood storehouse for the world, has not enough wood to supply its own demand, notwithstanding its 506,555,000 acres of wooded area. Even now it is dependent upon Canada, which, with its 798,133,000 acres of forests, represents probably the largest single area of any country in the world. Canada sends its entire surplus to the United States. Although large territories of forests, especially in China, Korea, India and South America remain to be utilized, it is certain that the question of the future wood supply of the world, now attracting the attention of economists, will continue to excite great interest. The continuation of the present wood consumption, without comprehensive reforestation, will, within a century at the latest, result in a great and very important scarcity of the wood supply.

WM. C. TEICHMANN.

SUGAR CANE IN MEDEIRA.



FUNCHAL.

Sugar cane was first introduced in Madeira by Zargo about 1425, and subsequently was transplanted to the West Indies, where its extensive cultivation has produced so much wealth. Cane growing retrograded in Madeira owing to carelessness and the destruction by a grub. Vineyards and wine making became the industry, which in turn was almost ruined for a time by a fungus. Sugar-cane planting was resumed, and to-day is a steady industry in the lower irrigable parts of the island. The tenant system in vogue, however, reduces the acreage production about one-half.

On a given space of 2.5 acres, on which I have obtained reliable statistics, with the cultivation of the crop by the landlord himself, the cost of culture, manure, water, etc., amounts to \$432. For the sale of young plants and the yield of crop—40,590 kilos (kilo equal 2.2 pounds) at 50 cents per 30 kilos—the returns are \$790, leaving a profit of \$358. The tenant system brings the production down to about 2,000 kilos on 2.5 acres.

The method of refining sugar by Hinton & Sons, of Funchal, is the successful Daudet chemical process for the extraction of beet juice applied to cane, practically minimizing the percentage of loss under the old system of double crushing to an irreducible four per cent. Under this process, after the juice has been extracted by crushing, it is concentrated by evaporation and purified by chemical treatment, following which it is crystallized by a centrifugal machine composed of dual cylinders, one of fine net and an inner solid one. These being subject to a proper revolutionary velocity, the liquid elements are thrown off, leaving a deposit of sugar crystal, the residue of juice being afterwards distilled into spirit, while the pulp resulting from the initial process of crushing is converted into operative fuel. The consumption of the mill, which employs over 300 laborers, is about 500,000 pounds daily, representing an approximate value of \$4,000.

MAXWELL BLAKE.

NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE.

The number of hogs slaughtered at Frankfurt, Germany, decreased from 125,161 in 1904 to 115,797 in 1905, while the number of horses killed increased from 1,137 to 1,468. Norwegian butter is rapidly growing in popular favor, especially in England. In 1905 the amount exported from Stavanger was 600,000 pounds, an increase of nearly 200,000 pounds over 1904 and 225,000 pounds over 1903.

TRUST TRIAL

Brings Out Evidence from Mr. Cuthbert.

AN IMMUNITY BATH

Is Taken by the President of the Manhattan Oil Co., an Auxiliary of the Standard.

Findlay, O.—Evidence was brought out Thursday by the state in the trial of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio for conspiracy against trade, showing the ownership of the Manhattan Oil Company of Ohio to be in the General Industrial Development Co., of London, England. Also that the Manhattan, which buys and pipes crude oil, does not compete with the Standard, but does compete with independent companies.

These facts were brought out in the testimony of F. T. Cuthbert, president of the Manhattan. A similar criminal suit to that on trial is pending against his company and he testified under the order of the court, which renders him immune from future criminal prosecution.

Explaining the nature of business done by the Manhattan, Mr. Cuthbert said that before he became its president the company did a general oil business; that it owned producing properties, pipe lines and a refinery at Galatea, O. It had disposed of all but its pipe lines to the Ohio Oil Co., but he did not know who was now operating the refinery at Galatea. The Manhattan Co. now does exclusively a pipe line business. In doing so it buys the oil of the producer, transports it to storage stations and sells it to S. P. Trainor, purchasing agent for the Standard, who also buys oil from Joseph Seep, treasurer of the Buckeye Pipe Line Co.

In what is known as the South Lima field, where the Manhattan and Buckeye pipe lines both buy oil, the price paid to the producer is five cents a barrel less than in the North Lima field, where what are regarded as the independent companies make their purchases.

Asked to explain why this was, Mr. Cuthbert said "to protect our pipe lines from the encroachment of competitors."

A WORLD-WIDE QUEST.

It Is Being Done for a Havana Banker Who Stole \$1,000,000.

New York.—Cablegrams to all ports in the world were sent out Thursday asking the authorities to keep watch for Manuel Silveira, the Havana banker, who is accused of having absconded with more than \$1,000,000, thereby causing the assignment in this city of the banking commission house of Juan M. Ceballos & Co., which failed on Wednesday with liabilities of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000.

It was announced here Thursday that Silveira is not on board the steamer Carmelina, on which he and his family sailed from Havana. It was said that the present whereabouts of the Carmelina are known and the destination of the other steamer to which it is said Silveira and his family were transferred two days out from Havana has been ascertained.

William V. Rowe, receiver of the wrecked firm, said that every effort was being made to apprehend Silveira, who, he said, was a close personal friend of President Castro, of Venezuela, and had important financial relations with the head of the South American republic. Detectives have been employed to run down Silveira and their opinion is that the Cuban banker will strain every nerve to reach Venezuela.

CUBS ARE WHITEWASHED.

National Leaguers Lost the Third of the World's Championship Games.

Chicago, Ill.—Thursday's game between the Chicago teams of the National and American leagues was a battle royal between Pitchers Walsh and Pfeister, and the American league team won, 3 to 0.

Twenty-one batsmen struck out, for 12 of these the credit goes to Walsh. In addition he gave only one pass, and allowed but two hits, in the first inning. Thereafter the Nationals, until the ninth inning, never had any sort of a chance to score.

According to the official count, 13,750 enthusiasts, encouraged by slightly warmer weather, were present when the game began. Pfeister, the left handed pitcher, went into the box for the Nationals. His control at first was good, but by no means perfect. He quickly steadied, however, and pitched superbly until the sixth inning. It was here he went to pieces and the game was lost.

After the first inning Walsh held the Nationals completely at his mercy.

A Disastrous Collision.

Montgomery, Ala.—A passenger train on the Louisville & Nashville railroad from New Orleans and a freight going south collided Thursday near Flomaton, several persons being injured, some seriously. Both engines were demolished.

Explosion was Fatal to Three.

New York.—Three men were killed and a dozen others rendered unconscious by an explosion and fire Thursday in the Pennsylvania railroad tunnel under Long Island City.

CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK

Candidates Hughes and Hearst Are Doing Some Tail Hurling to Secure Votes.

Elmira, N. Y.—William R. Hearst on Friday formally accepted the democratic nomination for governor of New York state in a letter addressed to W. J. Conners, chairman of the democratic state committee.

Before a large audience Mr. Hearst spoke last evening in the Lyceum theatre and then left for Ithaca, where he was scheduled to speak.

The theatre where last night's meeting was held had been engaged and billed for a musical comedy, but Mr. Hearst bought out the comedy company's claim, paying, it is said, a bonus of \$200. The theatre was packed to suffocation half an hour before the time for the meeting to begin and a large and vociferous crowd filled the two streets in front and on the sides of the theatre.

A feature of the speech was what most of his hearers took to be a repudiation of the support of ex-Mayor Van Wyck, of New York City. When he said: "I do not want the support of any ice trust mayor," hearty applause greeted this sally, as did also his declaration "that if any lackey of the trusts has not yet departed from our purified party let him speak up and I will help him to go speedily if not gracefully."

Seneca Falls, N. Y.—In speeches delivered on Friday in Yates and Seneca counties, Charles E. Hughes, the republican candidate for governor, took up and answered the assertion made by W. R. Hearst at Corning Thursday night to the effect that the net result of the life insurance investigation as conducted by Mr. Hughes was the substitution in the Equitable Life Assurance Society of "Ruthless Ryan for harmless Hyde." Mr. Hughes declared his opponent was insincere in making such a statement and could not "fool the people."

He pointed out that the Ryan purchase of the Hyde stock was made before an investigation was ever ordered, and naturally before he had anything to do with the subject. Mr. Hughes repeated his charges of insincerity against Mr. Hearst. This has been the keynote of all his later utterances.

ONE RUN WAS ENOUGH.

Chicago Nationals Whitewashed Their Opponents in Game No. 4.

Chicago, Ill.—The world's championship baseball series is again even, the local National league team on Friday defeating the American leaguers, 1 to 0. Each team has now won two games. Curiously enough, both National victories have been on the American grounds, while the White Stockings have earned success on their rivals' field.

Altrock, for the Nationals, and Brown for the Americans, the pitchers who opposed each other in the opening game, which was won by Altrock's team, again contested for supremacy. Brown was at his best. He showed nerve, speed, control and intelligence. He gave only two passes and allowed only two hits. He held the Americans hitless until the sixth inning, when, with two out, Hahn hit clearly to center. Jones, however, promptly ended the inning by flying out to Schulte.

The Nationals earned the run which won the game. Chance sent a fly to short right field and reached third on sacrifices by Steinfeld and Tinker. Evers placed a single over third base and Chance scored. The attendance reflected the improved weather, the official count showing 18,385 paid admissions. This was the last game in which the players share the gate money. Total receipts for the four games were \$61,855, of which \$33,401.70 goes to the players. Of this sum 75 per cent. will go to the members of the winning team.

BUSINESS BULLETIN.

Reports from Every Branch of Industry Show Great Prosperity.

New York.—R. G. Dim & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Lower temperatures brought out much business in seasonable lines of wearing apparel and most reports from wholesalers tell of the largest volume of trade ever transacted. Shipping departments are limited in activity by inadequate railroad facilities and this difficulty is becoming aggravated by the free movement of grain and coal as the season advances. Official crop reports covering conditions on October 1 indicated most satisfactory grain prospects, but damage has since reduced the yield of cotton and caused a violent rise in prices. To this fact is due some irregularity in trade and collections at a few southern cities, but most centers report expanding business and confidence regarding the future. In the leading industries it is impossible to secure prompt deliveries, even contracts for shipment during the first quarter of 1907 being difficult to place with steel mills.

Failures this week numbered 217 in the United States, against 214 last year, and 28 in Canada, compared with 25 a year ago.

King of Moonshiners Is Fined. Richmond, Va.—Wayne R. Gooch, known to the revenue officers as "King of the Moonshiners," pleaded guilty in the United States circuit court Friday to indictments charging him with conspiracy to defraud the government. Judge Waddill fined him \$1,000.

The Earth Shook.

Albuquerque, N. M.—The most severe earthquake shock in months was felt at Socorro, N. M., Friday. The shocks lasted ten minutes. No damage is reported.

Expert with Bow and Arrow. Nero Perry an old Chickasaw freeman, who lives on Caddo creek, in the Chickasaw nation, supports himself by hunting game with a bow and arrow. Though 70 years old, he can send an arrow into a squirrel in the tallest tree. Perry went to the Chickasaw country in 1838 from Mississippi with Jim McLish, his old master. They settled on the banks of the Caddo creek, where they built the first house erected in the Chickasaw nation. Here they lived until 1861, when McLish died, then the old place reverted to Perry, and there he still lives.

Hurt, Bruise or Sprain. St. Jacobs Oil relieves from pain. Somehow it doesn't sound just right when a splinter asks for a "match." Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, kills pain, cures wind colic. People with real troubles never advertise them. PUTNAM FADELESS DYES produce the brightest and fastest colors with less work and no muss. Onions and whisky form a combination calculated to put almost any happy home out of commission.

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 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 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 the panic 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.

The three sons and the daughter, with their mother, combined forces to

restore 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 Pinkham sons in Boston, New York, and Brooklyn.

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 world 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 women 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 woman's ailments, and the fitting monument to the noble woman whose name it bears.

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