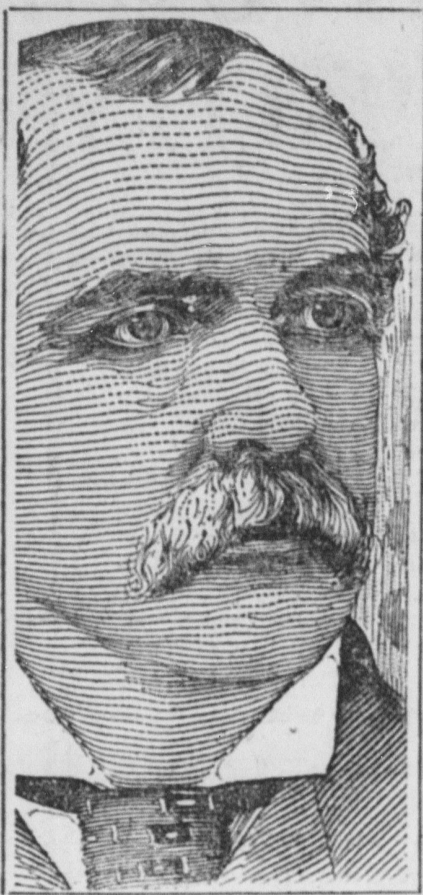


UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



Ex-Senator M. C. Butler.

Dyspepsia is Often Caused by Catarrh of the Stomach—Peruna Relieves Catarrh of the Stomach and is Therefore a Remedy for Dyspepsia.

Hon. M. C. Butler, Ex-U. S. Senator from South Carolina for two terms, in a letter from Washington, D. C., writes to the Peruna Medicine Co., as follows:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, besides a good tonic."

CATARRH of the stomach is the correct name for most cases of dyspepsia. In order to cure catarrh of the stomach the catarrh must be eradicated. Only an internal catarrh remedy, such as Peruna, is available. Peruna exactly meets the indications.

YOU CANNOT

CURE

all inflamed, ulcerated and catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane such as nasal catarrh, uterine catarrh caused by feminine ills, sore throat, sore mouth or inflamed eyes by simply dosing the stomach.

But you surely can cure these stubborn affections by local treatment with

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

which destroys the disease germs, checks discharges, stops pain, and heals the inflammation and soreness. Paxtine represents the most successful local treatment for feminine ills ever produced. Thousands of women testify to this fact. 50 cents at druggists.

Send for Free Trial Box THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

It Looks so Good

But I can't eat it, is a common complaint.

But you can, if after eating you take one of

Parsons' Pills

The national corrective and epinephrine cure's friend. One a dose. Put up in glass vials. Price 25 cts. Sold by all dealers. L. E. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

YOUNG LADS AND LADIES wanted as agents for Nickel Talcum; sells on sight, five dollars commission daily easily made; no previous experience required. Three sample boxes and agents' instructions mailed for free return of stamps. Address NICKEL TALCUM CO., No. 30 Wall St., New York.

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WILL BUY old defaulted Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Securities having no market value. C. A. STREAM, Box 112, 60 Broadway, N. Y.

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HICKS' CAPUDINE

IMMEDIATELY CURES HEADACHES

Breaks up COLDS

IN 5 TO 15 MINUTES

Try Bottle 50c. At Druggists

"Sam" Lewis' Savings. "Sam" Lewis, the famous London money-lender, used to speak jocularly of himself as lending to the Lords and giving to the poor. The death of his widow releases for charitable purposes the large fortune which he accumulated by shaving the noses of England's noble spend-thrifts. It was a business from which he derived more profit than praise during his lifetime.

The world generally looks with disfavor on its Lewises, yet in this one case the usurer, whatever his gains and his victims' losses, performs a great public service. If the end justified the means, he would need no other excuse, although his practices were sharp and his terms cruel.

Many of our American philanthropists seek respectability and easy conscience in the same way. Possibly it helped in Lewis' mind to reason that if it stripped the profligate and inefficient sons of titled fathers the really needy would benefit from money which would otherwise never reach them.—New York World.

A woman doesn't have to be married long in order to discover that her husband doesn't know half as much as he pretends to know.

FARM AND GARDEN



APPLES FOR MARKET.

We have much to learn. The points usually in evidence are (a) loose pack, the apples not well settled in the barrel or not filled full enough but what they are slack on arrival, at destination. (b) Bad sorting, a few or many number twos left in to lower the grade. (c) Poor packing, the apples not of an even size or color on the face end or not fitted into the face tight enough to preserve it in good condition. (d) Rough handling, which means throwing the fruit into the basket instead of handling it like eggs should be handled, and of emptying the fruit from the basket into the barrel from the top of the barrel instead of lowering it, and carefully transferring it with the least possible injury. I have seen otherwise good fruit rendered unfit for market in this way. Another method of rough handling is to shake the fruit from the trees and pass or try to pass it for hand picked. I have bought fruit and had the grower whose duty it was, under the contract, to pick the fruit, to shake it down. This was in the days when fruit was picked and piled and packed all winter. It would not be possible under present methods. (e) Pulling fruit instead of picking it is what nearly all of us as growers are guilty of even up to the present time.

An apple should be picked off, not pulled off, and to do this requires a little knack. Placing the finger against the stem of the fruit and gently turning it backward, as it were, or in varieties with short stems simply turning the apple back or sideways a little will release it from the limb with the stem still attached to the apple and not pulled out of it, as is often the case in average picking. It is fruit as well as its keeping quality that the stem remains on the apple. This is much more noticeable on pears than on apples. Just try pulling off a basket of pears and then pick a basket properly and see which in your own judgment will bring the most money. It is the same with apples, only in less degree. In all these essentials of good packing and picking, also, for they go together, the far West is greatly in our advance. Attention to details in picking and packing will tend greatly to better marketing of our apples.

Therefore, I say: Grow good fruit. Pick carefully. Pack well and honestly, and you will have but little difficulty in disposing of your crop. But we must learn to do all these things well before we lay all the blame for poor prices on the commission merchant. No doubt he has much to answer for, but so has the slovenly, indifferent grower and shipper who fails to grow good fruit through neglect, handles it roughly and packs recklessly and ships indiscriminately.—H. M. Dunlap.

RIGHT FEEDING OF YOUNG STOCK.

We must be sure that we are started right, and then push and push hard—no experiment—but liberal feeding of the right kind of feed. It must be right and it must be liberal. With plenty of fresh air at a proper temperature, and with sanitary surroundings, we have our system started on the right, broad gauge road.

But they will take on the pinched appearance at short notice if the proper feed or conditions are not forthcoming, and right here is where multitudes "fall down." They start the chick along in nice shape, and after the first interest wanes or other work presses, the chickens are fed when they think of it, with whatever comes handy, and then they wonder why their pullets do not lay as early as their neighbor's across the street and that the cockerels are lean, lank, thin fellows when they should be fat and bringing good prices. Again they have let an opportunity slip past them.

The pullets from our hit or miss feeder after being placed in winter quarters and liberally fed will start laying in time, but they must first get a good comfortable layer of fat over them before they join the ranks of the producers. This wastes valuable time, and when eggs are high it seems to take longer. If the same feed had been added to the growing ration they would have come to laying from one to two months earlier and in the case of the cockerel have gone to market at least six weeks sooner and at much better prices. Look which way we may, we can find no excuse for scanty feeding, unless you wish to work off some sour, musty stuff on your birds and by keeping them half starved get them to eat it and exist (we cannot say "thrive") in a half-hearted way.—G. E. Pollard.

DAIRY JOTTINGS.

Milk should be skimmed as soon as the least degree of acidity can be detected, as the cream will all have been precipitated when that stage is reached. Cream requires frequent stirring if even ripening is to be secured. It should be smooth and velvety and pleasantly (not decidedly) acid to the taste, and is then ready for the churn. Much of the success of the butter-maker depends on the proper ripening of the cream.

For those who prefer to salt out of the churn, the following is the best method: Remove the butter when in the granular state, weigh it and place it upon the worker, spread evenly and

salt to suit the taste. Sift the salt evenly over the butter, pass the worker over it, then run the butter and work again or until the salt is thoroughly worked in. It may then be set away for a few hours, after which it should be given a second working.

The price of the cow does not indicate her value as a producer. Glitged butter is something that depends on how it is made. The cow gives the milk, but upon the management of the milk, cream and butter depends the quality.

The farmer has been scolded, shamed and thoroughly lambasted for not taking better care of his cream, and with what result? Poor cream continues to come, and bad butter continues to go.—American Cultivator.

COUGH IN HOGS.

Here is a question that is probably being worked over in the minds of a great many who raise hogs. And we can say, with general application of the statement, that when hogs cough they have worms. This being the case, it is necessary to look after a remedy for killing the worms, for hogs will not thrive when wormy. One of the best remedies for worms is turpentine. It should be fed in slop to all hogs except sows that are pregnant. A tablespoonful to a bucket of slop is a fair proportion and should be allowed to stand for an hour or two before feeding it.

A thing that contributes much to the health of hogs is to keep plenty of ashes or cinders before them all the time. At this season of the year, the cobs from the corn which is being fed on the ear may be burned and charred. In charring them salt should be thrown on in sufficient amounts and it is also well to throw on some copperas.

At this time there is a great amount of disease abroad in the land, and the man who is most successful in curing it is the fellow who prevents it. Regarding the prevention of disease, there are no hard and fast rules except cleanliness of sleeping and feeding quarters, care about the amounts and time of feeding and keep the hogs free from lice, mange and worms.

ORCHARD CULTIVATION.

Orchards are not secured in a day or a year. A crop of grain or grass may occasionally be taken from the land, but it requires time to establish an orchard; hence it is a serious mistake to neglect trees and allow them to become diseased when the labor of making an orchard, and the loss of time waiting for the trees to reach the bearing stage, is considered. When an orchard has become overrun with weeds, or the trees show signs of decay, the first work should be to cut away all dead or diseased limbs and then plow the ground, applying fertilizers on the land. Work in an orchard is difficult on account of the tree roots, but it should be plowed occasionally if possible, so as to break up the hard surface soil. Rye or crimson clover may then be seeded, if in the fall, and the ground plowed again in the spring, turning the rye under. Cow peas may then be broadcasted on the ground, after danger of frost is over, and, if desired, the cow peas can be fed off by sheep, as the animals will return a large proportion of the crop to the soil as manure. With the application of the manure or fertilizer the orchard may then be seeded to clover, but no orchard should be kept permanently in grass. The proper plan is to plow the clover (or any grass crop) under, and then grow late potatoes, cabbage, or some other crop that is cultivated between the rows and which requires manuring. Peach trees thrive best when given clean cultivation, like corn, a crop of any kind sometimes doing harm. Clean cultivation, with a mulch crop such as rye, sowed in the fall and turned in the spring, is usually beneficial to many orchards.—Philadelphia Record.

HIGHER PRICES FOR PORK.

The Rural World offers a great deal of encouragement in the following little item to those who raise pork: "Indications at the present time are for good prices for pork hogs at the leading markets in this country. The pork products have been pretty well cleaned up by the home consumption and the export trade. Oftentimes these are a burden to the market, as they have to be taken care of and help to smash it, and while the number of hogs that have been shipped to market have been larger than last year, the price is more than \$1 higher per hundred weight.

"Unless something occurs that is not yet in sight these prices ought to hold up until the heavy shipping commences in the Fall, when other things may influence the market. As prices are good, hogs that are ready should be shipped."

SPRAYING IS PROFITABLE.

Judging from the experiments thus far made it appears that spraying for blight is an operation which no potato grower can afford to neglect. Thirty-three farmers' business experiments made during the past three years show an average net profit of \$22.79 per acre due to spraying.

The largest size of fine paper is known as "antiquarian." The sheets are 53x31 inches.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN

A SCHOOL FOR SERVANTS.

Mrs. Johnson, the wife of the present progressive mayor of Cleveland, is engaged in a good work in endeavoring to establish a training school for servants. That there is need of such an institution every housekeeper of experience will acknowledge, for though there is plenty of raw material in the way of living out girls, there is little of a kind that can be utilized at once in domestic establishments.

Most of the girls who are looking for places as servants have been in the country only a little while, but they usually have the audacity, born of supreme ignorance, to demand as high wages as those who are thoroughly competent. They do not seem to realize that wages are always regulated in accordance with the ability of the person engaged to perform adequately the duties entrusted to them, any they expect while they are being taught the simplest household duties to receive the same compensation as those who have mastered difficulties through years of patient labor and thought. Unfortunately there are few servants of this skilled class. This makes room for the clumsy peasant girls, who perhaps toiled in the fields at home, and who have no knowledge of the work that is required in any department of a refined American home. They are not of any particular nationality. They are all pretty much alike as far as lack of adaptability to the labor which they undertake is concerned, and in the ordinary house they are a good deal like the proverbial bull in the China shop, for they break all before them.

In the good old times girls in their teens were taken into families and carefully trained as domestics. They thought it no humiliation to be called "help," and after years of pleasant duties were married from the homes of their employers and became good wives and mothers who occupied no inferior stations.

Mrs. Johnson's plan is to teach deportment as well as the other branches of domestic effort. Surely this is a move in the right direction, considering the unmannerly women who so frequently go out to service, and who have not the slightest idea of politeness or of the relations which should exist between the mistress and the maid. If Mrs. Johnson's school survives the standard of efficiency in servantdom it will be an inspiration for the establishment of similar schools in other parts of the country.—American Cultivator.

THE BLEMISH OF AMERICAN WOMANHOOD.

The blemish of American womanhood, says W. D. Howells in Harper's Bazar, is their speech. American women too frequently twang, and whine, and whiffle, and whiny, and manage their voices carelessly and lazily. The question, he thinks, is one that might best be considered by a mothers' convention, or made a vital topic in women's clubs.

"Our women have not a natural defect to overcome, they have only a habit to correct," he continues. "The average must first be taught that it is worth while to speak beautifully, that it is even a duty to speak beautifully. Once persuaded the average American woman that it is her duty to do this, and the thing is as good as done."

Let her be made to realize that she ought to speak clearly, promptly, strenuously, as well as sweetly, from her throat, and she will do it; or if she cannot, she will make her children do it. Supply her vivid fancy with the fact that it is a pain and offence to the listener to hear her speak incorrectly, and she will not speak incorrectly if she knows it. . . . When women have mastered this ideal, they cannot feel hurt or affronted if the school continues their work in the case of their children. It is possible that it may yet come to such a pass with us that the teacher of the public schools, who may now send home a child coming with unwashed hands or face, shall have the right to expel any little one speaking through its nose.

FAVORS MALE CHAPERON.

A journal devoted to social doings declares in favor of male chaperons, there being, in its opinion, insuperable objections to the female duenna. The chaperon must manifestly be either young or old, there being no middle age in the present day. Now, if she is young—that is, under fifty-five or sixty—there is danger that she may monopolize all the attentions and all the dances, for she is much better versed in the arts of fascination than is her charge. The young chaperon, therefore, is indisputably a mistake. But the old one is no better. To be old she must be a septuagenarian or an octogenarian. She is probably inclined to be soporific and querulous. Before the evening is half over she is sure to be seized with an overwhelming desire to get home and go to bed, and she may even feel a certain secret satisfaction in hurrying Angelina away when she is desperately desirous of one more waltz with Edwin. But with the male chaperon all these difficulties vanish. He is ideal. It is not necessary for him to sit huddled against the wall all the evening if he is elderly, nor does he enter into rivalry with his charge if

he is young. Moreover, he is better able to ward off the approaches of the detrimental and to encourage the advances of the eligible.

EVENING GOWNS.

All of these extravagant models offer suggestions as to style, and they may be copied, with the substitution of different materials and colorings and trimmings, or by some slight change of design.

Thin fabrics are again to be in style, plain, painted and embroidered, and also brocaded silk and plain, lustrous silks and satins. The latter require more trimming, and, oddly enough, soutache braiding is seen on some extremely smart evening gowns. A band of braiding just around the hem of the skirt and the entire jacket, or band across the top of the waist, is a mass of braiding. Again this is on the elaborate order of model, but with just a little exercise of thought and taste the same effect may be secured by bands of velvet or lace where is the braiding.—From the Special Autumn Fashion Number of Harper's Bazar.

THE NEW SKIRTS.

Skirts are becoming much more severe than those of last year; the fulness does not hang toward the front, but is decidedly more toward the sides and back, while just around the hips there is no fulness at all; and yet under no circumstances must the skirts be strained back too tightly. The pleated skirt still survives, but with the pleats stitched down to below the hips. Often the jacket, too, is laid in pleats from the shoulders in front.—From the Special Autumn Fashion Number of Harper's Bazar.

FASHION NOTES.

Rings are big and bracelets are widening rapidly, but the earring remains small in spite of the jeweller's efforts.

A great many plaited skirts are seen—more than of any other kind. The Eton jacket is braided elaborately and finished with straps and velvet.

Silk fringe, which is a late favorite of fashion, is a graceful and beautiful decoration for evening wraps and gowns.

Pretty chains are made up of alternate links of the metal and of single round pearls, by little bars of red or blue enamel or of small baroque pearls.

Plaited skirts are gored in a host of ways to provide for sheath-fitting hips and wide hems.

A favorite style for ordinary wear is a plain tortoise shell comb pierced at intervals with paste diamonds simulating nail heads.

When the comb does form a visible part of the coiffure it is both beautiful and striking.

The reintroduction of the Empire models of hairdressing has opened the way for the quaint high comb of the same period.

Embroidered collars and cuffs of heavy white linen give a touch of neatness to the plaid school frock of a little miss of nine.

Plaid belts are to be found in all manner of belt materials, not excluding patent leather.

Heavy lace or braided half length panels, two on each side, set above groups of plaits, add a dressy touch to some of the new skirts. Corresponding lace or braiding appears upon the bodice.

Martial Fancies.

The latest from Mars is that it is inhabited. That is the opinion of Professors Pickering and Lowell, two leading astronomers who have been studying that planet more than other astronomers. Lowell is plainly outspoken in his belief, and while Pickering is a little conservative, he doesn't know a good argument against it.

The point that they rely on is that there is water on the planet, but there is not sufficient of it to furnish irrigation or transportation for the whole sphere, so what accumulates in certain portions is carried by canals to the thirsty regions. The appearance of these canals indicates knowledge and design, and it is probable that the men up there may know more than their terrestrial neighbors. Well, what if there are people up there? Nothing, of course, if one has no imagination, no play of the fancy, no soaring of the thought, nothing but a reaching forth for something to eat or something to laugh at. But if, when we look at that little red orb, gazing at us from the night sky, and say to ourselves there are men up there, much like us terrestrials, maybe better and purer, but yet turned out of Paradise, perhaps, and making that little world smile in flowers and fruits, how we will want to talk to them and ask them how they are getting along and how about politics, religion, society and what they think of the sunspots, the solar system and the Milky Way, and then, since we can tell them all about their north pole, won't they tell us about ours? There is no limit to the excursions of one's fancy if our brethren are up there, and, like us, engaged in the universal work of building canals.—Portland (Me.) Advertiser.

Any bad speller can pose nowadays as a reformer, suggests the Atlanta Journal.

A WOMAN'S KIDNEYS.

Women have so much to do, so many pains to suffer, so many critical periods to go through, that it is important to keep the kidneys well and avoid the backache, bearing down pain, headaches, dizziness, languor and other common signs of weak kidneys.



Mrs. Charles F. Smith, of 22 Boyden St., Woonsocket, R. I., says: "My kidneys were weak from childhood, and for eight or ten years past my sufferings were terrible. My back was very painful and I had many annoying symptoms besides. When I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills I weighed only 120. To-day I weigh 165, and am in better health than for years. Doan's Kidney Pills have been my only kidney medicine during four years past. They bring me out of every attack." Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Gibson's Definition of "Lady."

"I dined with Charles Dana Gibson at Princess restaurant in London during the season," said a Chicagoan. "The lofty, spacious dining room was filled with women in pale gowns, their hair uncovered and their arms and necks bare, and though these women were fashionable, aristocratic, they smoked cigarettes with their coffee as they watched the biscope pictures that went on at one end of the big room, and as they listened to the singing that went on at the other."

"Amid all this feminine smoking we Americans began to discuss and to define the word 'lady.' Was it ladylike to smoke? What was a lady? 'I think Mr. Gibson's definition of a lady was the best that was given. 'A lady,' he said, ignoring the smoke question altogether, 'is a woman who always remembers others and never forgets herself.'—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Pearls Are All The Rage.

The brilliant diamond has had its day. The modest, tearful pearl is in the ascendancy at Newport, and all because Mr. Leeds bought Mrs. Leeds a pearl necklace while they were abroad. Uncle Sam, upon seeing the same, threw up his hands at the Custom House and demanded \$120,000. Now all Newport is wild to see the pearls, which are safely guarded in the big burglar-proof safe at the Leeds cottage. The necklace is more than passing fair. Never were pearls of Cleopatra more perfectly matched. The arrangement is Oriental, consisting of 60 pearls ranging in size from 25 to 40 grains, the average being 32—all flawless, white spheres and perfectly graduated. No one is allowed to see these Oriental beauties without a written or verbal order from Mrs. Leeds herself. She does not believe in "casting her pearls before swine."—New York Times.

A Serious Matter.

The marriageable age for young women is 18, yet business houses are said to prefer women of 30 for places of trust. Is marriage, then, a less serious matter than everyday business?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Must Mean Something.

A Missouri man has been sent to jail for 30 days for stealing an umbrella, and now we understand that the great moral upheaval in Missouri must mean something.—Minneapolis Journal.

Learning By Experience.

Neil—He always said that no two people on earth think alike. "Lill—Well?" Neil—He has changed his mind since looking over the presents his wedding called forth.—Woman's Home Companion.

A FOOD CONVERT

Good Food the True Road to Health.

The pernicious habit some persons still have of relying on nauseous drugs to relieve dyspepsia, keeps up the patent medicine business and helps keep up the army of dyspeptics.

Indigestion—dyspepsia—is caused by what is put into the stomach in the way of improper food, the kind that so taxes the strength of the digestive organs they are actually crippled.

When this state is reached, to resort to stimulants is like whipping a tired horse with a big load. Every additional effort he makes under the lash increases his loss of power to move the load.

Try helping the stomach by leaving off heavy, greasy, indigestible food and take on Grape-Nuts—light, easily digested, full of strength for nerves and brain, in every grain of it. There's no waste of time nor energy when Grape-Nuts is the food.

"I am an enthusiastic user of Grape-Nuts and consider it an ideal food," writes a Maine man:

"I had nervous dyspepsia and was all run down and my food seemed to do me but little good. From reading an adv. I tried Grape-Nuts food, and, after a few weeks' steady use of it, felt greatly improved.

"Am much stronger, not nervous now, and can do more work without feeling so tired, and am better every way.

"I relish Grape-Nuts best with cream and use four heaping teaspoonsfuls at a meal. I am sure there are thousands of persons with stomach trouble who would be benefited by using Grape-Nuts. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, 'The Road to Wellville,' in pkgs. 'There's a reason.'"