



LIEUTENANT BOWMAN. Cold Affected Head and Throat—Attack Was Severe.

Chas. W. Bowman, 1st Lieut. and Adj. 4th M. S. M. Cav. Vols., writes from Lanham, Md., as follows: "Through somewhat aversive to patent medicines, and still more averse to becoming a professional affidavit man, it seems only a plain duty in the present instance to add my experience to the columns already written concerning the curative powers of Peruna."

"I have been particularly benefited by its use for colds in the head and throat. I have been able to fully cure myself of a most severe attack in forty-eight hours by its use according to directions. Use it as a preventive whenever threatened with an attack."

"Members of my family also use it for like ailments. We are recommending it to our friends." —Chas. W. Bowman.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1907.

HICKS' CAPUDINE IMMEDIATELY CURES HEADACHES Breaks up COLDS IN 6 TO 12 HOURS. Total Bottle 10c. At Druggists.

Work For Small Salaries. Theodore Gill, the world's greatest authority on fishes, works for the United States Government, receiving \$1 a month for his services.

Several other rich men are on the government payroll at nominal figures, working for the pleasure of "doing things," as President Roosevelt puts it.—Philadelphia Record.

Oh, by the way, have you reserved a seat on the new water wagon?



LYDIA E. PINKHAM

No other medicine for Woman's ills in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female illnesses or such hosts of grateful friends as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The Decline Of Mirth. The explanation that laughter is disappearing on account of the saddened view of the modern view of life is discarded by Signor F. Franceschini, an Italian psychologist. He concludes that mirth, like poetry, depends upon imagination, and that the development of the reasoning powers has tended to banish the distortion that makes things seem funny.

Lightning Flashes. Lightning flashes in a storm are found by an English observer to be much less irregular in period than they appear. Such storms have usually two foci—sometimes three—from which the flashes radiate, and the discharges from each come at regular intervals. The apparent irregularity is due to the varying rates of the different centers.

From Malaria. One day a man, apparently white, came into the best restaurant in Atlanta. The head waiter looked him over and thought he had negro blood in him. In fact, he was a very light quadroon.

Goldsmith's Resurrection. A company was playing "She Stoops to Conquer" in a small provincial town last summer, when a man without any money, wishing to see the show, stepped up to the box office and said: "Pass me in, please."

Conditional. Her—I'm not sure that I want to marry you, but I'm willing to enter into a conditional engagement. Him—What are the conditions? Her—If I meet any one I like better than you, I'll break the engagement.

Men have awful poor memories about where they really were when they tell their wives they were working late at the office.

ORCHARD and GARDEN

"THE BOAR HALF THE HERD."

The farmer who is raising stock solely for market finds the saying which heads this article to be very searfully true. The bane of swine raising on farms in general is in-and-in breeding. Many a farmer year after year selects from among his pigs those which give the best promise and reserves them for breeding.

The poorest runt or scrub on the farm will consume as much feed as a pure bred but the feed fails to produce the flesh and fat essential to profit of the owner. It has been the invariable observation of scientists that crossing of breeds and strains of animals, even to the human, is productive to active and robust progeny.

So essential is this crossing to the life and health of human beings that most, if not all, the nations have statistics prohibiting marriage within certain bounds of consanguinity. These laws are the outgrowth of the observations of the working of nature.

The knowledge that enables us to recognize the value of these laws ought to lead us to apply them in stock raising. It is admitted that the great majority of farmers cannot to advantage keep up pure bred herds, but they can, to their great gain, grade up their herds to a point which will yield much better returns, than they generally receive.

Were the farmers of the entire country bent upon doing the best they could for themselves in swine raising, there would not be in the country, one-tenth the number of pure bred boars necessary to supply the demand.

BUTCHERING THE FAMILY PORK.

For the information of those who are not skilled in butchering the following rules will be of value. The evening before killing drive the hogs into a small pen and give no feed or water. After the hanging pole, scalding barrel or vat and scaffold have been placed in shape and a kettle containing thirty or more gallons of water is heated to near the boiling point, if there are three men to do the butchering, kill two or three pigs at a time by stunning them thoroughly with the back of an ax or light sledge hammer; place them one at a time squarely on the back, an attendant holding the fore legs in a natural position (don't pull the legs back nor be in a hurry, as if the pig is well stunned the blood collects near the heart).

While the pigs are bleeding and being brought to the barrel (don't drag or handle before dead, as it causes the skin to get red), remove five pails of boiling water to a fifty-gallon barrel; add one and one-third pails of cold water and a pint of unleached ashes. Scald the rear of the first pig by gently moving the carcass until the hair slips on legs; while head is scalding place second pig crosswise on scaffold near the barrel, which will answer as a roller to pull first pig out of the barrel. Proceed with second pig by placing head in first; for third pig remove about three gallons from barrel and add from kettle about the same quantity of boiling water, which will raise the temperature just right.

FACTS ABOUT EGGS.

An average hen's egg weighs a trifle less than two ounces, but the exceptionally large egg tips the scale at three ounces—whereby hangs a tale of experiments which the Department of Agriculture is conducting for the very practical purpose of

Increasing the size of eggs. By actual trial its experts have found that there is sometimes a difference of over half a pound in weight in a dozen eggs—a matter of no small importance in the economy of the housewife, who purchases them. At the Maine experiment station efforts are being made to produce strains of chickens that will lay large eggs.

Hitherto no attempt has been made to breed for such purposes, but in the future it will be different. Likewise in color there should be uniformity, the tint of the egg shell always being the same. Eggs should be either very white or else dark brown, in order to meet the requirements of the market, which is so exacting on this point that dealers commonly obtain 5 cents a dozen more for such eggs than for others that are equally fresh and good, but of indeterminate hue.

KEEPING APPLES.

In the experiments of the Department of Agriculture it has been found that the type of soil, age and vigor of tree, maturity of the fruit when picked, and method of handling the crop, all have an important bearing upon the keeping of apples in cold storage. Certain winter varieties grow upon sandy land usually ripen earlier than the same varieties grown upon clay. Fruit from young or rapidly growing trees is apt to be overgrown, and it does not keep as well as fruit grown upon old trees with steeper habits of growth.

AN EASY WAY TO GET RID OF STUMPS.

A method of getting rid of stumps which has been highly recommended, and which to be effective should be done now, is as follows: Bore a hole one of two inches in diameter and about eighteen inches deep into the center of the stump. Then put into this hole one or two ounces of saltpeter. Fill the hole with water and plug it up. In the spring take out the plug, pour in about one, half gallon of kerosene oil and light it. The stump will smolder away to the very extremities of the roots, leaving nothing but ashes.—Farming.

Squirrel Nests in Boston Common.

A squirrel's nest high up in an elm tree on Boston Common is one of the sights of the midcity park that has to be seen to be believed. For days, last week and the week before, the squirrels worked as patiently and as industriously as they could at this nest while yielding every now and then to temptation in the form of an extended human hand with a nut in it. And many human beings and hundreds of birds watched its building. It was a curious thing to all the spectators, though probably the same thing has been done before. Scraps of paper and twigs were the building materials used, while men and women stood below, in the mall, and watched and admired the architects and builders, the birds, English sparrows, sat all about in tree tops and chattered impatiently enough, being vexed at seeing four-footed things pitting into execution the very ideas in home-making that the birds have a clear title to. This nest building in the open by squirrels is one of the most interesting moves made by the animals since the common was stocked with them.—Boston Transcript.

Whaling as a Modern Business.

Whaling is a small enterprise compared with the great industry of long ago. The old lure oil is scarcely thought of today, the vegetable world having so completely supplanted the leviathan in the arts. The bone's the thing. It has never been higher in price, some \$6.50 a pound today, and a "right" whale will average more than 25,000 pounds of bone. Two whales will yield a ship a dividend; five are the average catch. It costs about \$15,000, including advances to the personnel, later deducted from their catch percentage to outfit a ship for a summer in the Arctic. Often the catch is worth \$120,000, of which about \$25,000 goes to the skipper. There's money in whaling, often more than in mining and salmon canning, the north admits, and so even greater lawlessness exists than in those pursuits.—Harper's Weekly.

Breeding Places of Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is a house disease, and when savages give up their rough, outdoor life and pass a greater part of their time between walls and under roofs it soon makes its appearance among them. Yet civilization will march on and houses will always be a part of it. But they need not necessarily be breeders of consumption. The slums of cities are great breeding places of tuberculosis and municipal sanitation has not been developed to a point of working thoroughly and directly for its prevention there. This would seem strange to a man from Mars in view of the fact that yellow fever has been stamped out by a similar method and fully one-seventh of the deaths in the United States are caused by consumption.—Cleveland Leader.

NOVEL STAMPS FOR 1907.

THEY WILL BEAR THE NAMES OF CITIES AND STATES.

Six Thousand Presidential Offices Affected—The Change Expected to Discourage Post Office Robberies and Also to Enable Uncle Sam to Keep Tab Better.

A number of reasons have been suggested to explain the fact that all the United States postage stamps for 1907 to be issued from the 6,000 Presidential post offices will bear each the name of the State and city in which the post office is situated. Twenty-six of the 6,000 post offices will have these names engraved upon their stamps, while in the case of the other post offices the names will be printed across the face of the stamps after they have been engraved.

The chief reason for the change is said by the New York Sun, to be the belief that it will help to do away with the big post office robberies and make it much easier to trace the criminals. The post office robbery in Chicago a few years ago is a good example of the ease with which stolen postage stamps can be disposed of, for no trace of the perpetrators was ever discovered, although stamps worth nearly a hundred thousand dollars were stolen, and these mostly of small denominations.

At one time the authorities thought they had found a clue to the robbers. A Chicago mail order house a couple of years after the robbery received a \$5,000 mail order in payment of which was tendered a package containing that amount of one and two cent postage stamps. The order being so unusual in character, the head of the firm informed the United States authorities and efforts were made to find out from whom the order had come, but without avail. It was regarded as fairly certain that these stamps were a part of those taken from the Chicago Post Office, but there was no way of proving it.

But this is only one of the purposes the change is expected to serve, say stamp authorities. Another is to enable the Post Office Department to determine the amount of business done by the different post offices.

A great deal of complaint has been made in the past on the ground that certain offices were doing a very much greater volume of business than they were credited with doing and postmasters have had more or less trouble in showing that they needed increased facilities for handling their mails, as in the opinion of the Congressional committees having the matter in charge the receipts from the sale of stamps did not warrant the increase.

"It is no exaggeration to say that New York city's Post Office does millions of dollars worth of business every year for which it gets absolutely no credit—that is, as far as the sale of stamps is concerned," said Joseph S. Rich, an authority on stamps. "Hundreds of mail order houses each day receive from out of town points thousands of dollars worth of stamps, all of which are bought at interior post offices.

"These stamps remain right here in the city and are transferred to smaller houses in part payment, and soon afterward the stamps are doing duty on mail sent through the New York office, but for which that office gets not a cent in revenue.

"Chicago suffers in the same way, as do most of the offices in the larger cities where extensive mail order business is done.

"By this means the Government will be able to find out just how much business is being done in certain minor offices where the postmaster's salary depends upon the amount of stamps he sells, and there is still another use to which the new plan can be put.

"There are many small places having post offices to which they are not entitled by the amount of mail matter that passes through the office. For instance, take a small cluster of houses located not far from the city. Say they have a post-master, and the number of letters passing through each day is small.

"Well, along comes a postal inspector, looks the receipts and records over, and comes to the conclusion that the business done does not justify the maintenance of a post office. Then he tells the postmaster that there is a possibility of putting the settlement on the rural delivery list.

"The postmaster goes to one of the prominent residents and tells him of the likelihood of losing the post office.

"Now," he says, "you use a couple of dollars worth of stamps each day in your business in the city. Suppose that instead of getting them there you purchase them of me. I will get credit for the sale, and the postal business here will appear to be picking up."

"This is a reasonable proposition; the resident doesn't care to be deprived of the convenience of a nearby office, so he falls in with the plan.

buy from him all the stamps he uses. By this manoeuvre he assures the permanence of the post office at that particular village, although there has not been the slightest increase of business to justify it.

"But some large post office will handle the mail matter, and when the postmaster of the large office asks for a greater allowance owing to the growing business, he is told that the apparent business done as told by his sale of stamps does not justify the increase."

This plan of engraving the names of the city of issue on postage stamps is not entirely new, as it has been followed in Mexico for years. In Liberia also the names of five of the principal towns are engraved upon the stamps.

THE AMERICAN QUEEN.

Woman in Our Family and Public Life Described for German Readers.

Among the most striking and novel features of American life is the position of woman. This is briefly but comprehensively described in the phrase, wholly un-European. The European woman is first of all a wife and a mother. In Germany the home is the foundation of the family, and so, in an extended sense, of the great nation family of the State. The man considers it his most precious privilege to be protector and provider to his wife and children; the more faithfully he performs this function, the more solicitously the woman keeps his home and brightens it with the most precious characteristics of her sex.

To Yankee land this restricted conception of the family and State is strange. The American man is the money-maker of the household, and nothing more. But today the struggle for the dollar is not half so fiercely strenuous as the battle for the franc, the mark, the shilling. In Dollarland men become rich, or at least well to do, in a rush. The natural result is that in the family partnership, in the well to do classes, the woman's responsibilities as wife and mother are not great. She does not have to toil ceaselessly, sweeping and cooking, because she can hire others to do it. She need not turn every penny over a hundred times before spending it, for she is liberally supplied with spending money. Of course, this is not the case in all middle class families, but it is in most. The woman is an expensive ornament in the home, rather than an important cog in its machinery.

Out of these circumstances the position of the American woman at home and in public, has developed so that she is a queen whom the man serves with devoted zeal, and whose gracious smile he values as the best reward of his efforts. Lamprecht rightly speaks of an almost medieval reverence for women in America.

"Mamma's wish is law. Mamma is tired of arguing with the imported help. Papa must give up his home and take his family to a hotel. Mamma takes her daughters to the country for the summer. Papa can come out for the week-end; and he's suited, for he, the dollar maker, doesn't know what to do with himself away from town. Some fine day Mamma packs up and takes the girls off for a year in London or Paris—it's up to Papa to send the checks. "Ladies first" is an almost sacred motto in the United States—more than anywhere else. Another is: "Never contradict a lady," and however false a statement made by a lady in conversation may be, no man will contradict her. It would be "bad manners." He would be no "ladies' man."

The press, in America the servant of public opinion and the ruler of the people, takes its keynote from the universal chorus in praise of woman. The great trinity that governs the newspapers is the dollar, politics and woman. To "the great American woman" leading articles are constantly devoted. She is continually exalted as the most beautiful, wise and charming woman in the world. Woo to him who does not add his voice to this chorus of praise! "In the schools of America, too, woman plays a part in which she is not seen in Europe. The education of boys is almost entirely the work of women, who train them to the national respect for women. The position of the sex appears still more plainly in the much talked of co-education. The result is that the American man is nervous almost to the point of hysteria, like a woman, always going to extremes; and his conduct and his tastes are feminized. He seldom has the fine, strong masculinity of the German man.—From the Muenchner Neueste-Nachrichten.

In Self Defence.

An eminent judge of northern Vermont was fond of telling the following story:

"At a session of the criminal court over which he was presiding, a man was being tried for stealing a sheep. He had been discovered taking the dead animal home, and when he was arrested there was evidence that the sheep had already furnished several meals for the family. H. was asked if he had anything to say before sentence was passed upon him. I killed the sheep, your honor, but I did it in self-defense."

"Self-defense?" said the indignant judge. "Killed a sheep in self-defense? What do you mean by such a statement? To which the man replied: 'No damned sheep bites me and lives.'—Harper's Weekly.