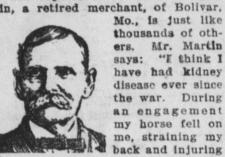
HARDSHIPS OF ARMY LIFE

Left Thousands of Veterans With Kidney Troubles.

The experience of David W. Martin, a retired merchant, of Bolivar, Mo., is just like thousands of oth-



the kidneys. I have been told I had a floating kidney. I had intense pain in the back, headaches and dizzy spells and the action of the bladder was very irregular. About three years ago I tried Doan's Kidney Pills, and found such great relief that I confinued, and inside a comparatively short time was entirely rid of kidney

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sand Cure For Dyspepsia.

A number of persons in Westchester, Pa., who are sufferers from stomach troubles are trying the sand cure. The sand, so a dispatch tells us, comes from Mississippi in bags of two quarts each. It is taken in doses of a teaspoonful, and as often as the patient feels trouble coming. When any animal has an attack of stomach trouble," argues one of the believers in the cure, "it goes

at once to the ground for some clay

or sand, and why should not a man?' Why not, indeed? There is no reason under the sun for many's going elsewhere than to the ground for a cure when he has stomach trouble, unless it be that when man has stomach trouble he is more unreasonable than at any other time. The sand cure will appeal strongly to the great majority of people whose stomachs are all right, and in time these people, when their stomachs go wrong, may, by the exercise of will power, convince themselves that duty to themselves and to their families, to say nothing of friends and country, demands that they shall go to the ground for a cure.-Chicago Inter Ocean.

## TERRIBLE ITCHING.

Eczema Affected Whole System-Unable to Rest Night or Day-Suffered 4 Years-Cuticura Cures.

"I suffered severely for four years from poison oak and ivy. My condition was serious, as I could not rest night or day and be free from a terrible itching sensatien from scratching on my hands between the fingers, my feet and face. I got the best of advice and treatment from six different doctors who were anxious to cure me. One of the doctors told me that when the poison was cured, eczema (a worse disease) would follow, which became true. My eyesight was affected, and I went to a hospital especially for the eyes and got relief, but eczema got a terrible hold on my system. I was about to give up all hope of ever being cured, yet I could not be reconciled to such results, as my health had been good and free from any disease all my life. My age is seventy-three years. In my extremity I happened to read of Cuticura Remedies for skin diseases. I was anxious about my condition and desired to evade any spurious imitation. This was in July, 1905, and I called on a certain druggist for the Cuticura Remedies. I bought five bosses Cutieura Ointment, also some Cutiours Soap and Cuticura Pills as I required them. In four weeks' treatment my face was smooth, and the itching gradually left my hands and feet and I could rest comfortably, for which I am grateful and happy. W. Field Cowen, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, Hartly, Del., May 15, 1906."

Just Like A Man.

To win her hand he vowed that he Would move the earth, the sky, the

But after they had wedded down His wife was forced to wear a frown, For he refused, though she might

To move his chair so she could sweep.

--- Chicago News.

Of Interest To Women. To such women as are not seriously out

of health but who have exacting duties perform either in the way of househdid cares or in social duties and func-tions which seriously tax their strength, as wen as to sursing mothers, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has proved a most valuable supporting tonic and invigorat-ing pervine. By its timely use, much ing nervine. By its timely use, much serious sickness and suffering may be avoided. The operating table and the surgeons' knife, would, it is believed, seldom have to be employed if this most valuable woman's remedy were resorted to in good time. The "Favorite Prescription" has proven a great boon to expectant mothers by preparing the system for the

coming of baby, thereby rendering child-

birth safe, easy, and almost painless. Bear in mind, please that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is not a secret or patent medicine, against which the most intelligent people are quite naturally averse, because of the uncertainty as to their composition and harmless character, but is a MEDICINE OF KNOWN COMPOST-TION, a full list of all its ingredients being printed, in plain English, on every bottlewrapper. An examination of this list of ingredients will disclose the fact that it is non-alcoholic in its composition, chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine taking the place of the commonly used alcohol. in its make-up. In this connection it may not be out of place to state that the may not be out of place to state that the "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce is the only medicine put up for the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, and sold through druggists, all the ingredients of which have the unanimous endorsement of all the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice, and that too as remedies for the ailments for which "Favorite Prescription" is recommended.

"Favorite Prescription" is recommended A little book of these endorsements will be sent to any address, post-paid, and absolutely free if you request same by postal card, or letter, of Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constitutions of the cause of

stipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take as candy.



confined to large streams, as many farmers know to their sorrow. Every tiny rill tricking down the slope carries off some of the finest and richest soil on the farm. After a heavy rain the spring is rolly and the puddles in the hollows are muddy with it. The deep furrows left up and down the slope by the cultvator teeth become minature water courses, and the trickling water ex-

TO PROTECT THE LAND.

acts a tribute of rich soil before it joins the large rill by the road. The soil of the cornfield that was left bare all winter has lost some of its best loam by planting time. Gullies appear on the farm here and there, widening and deepening after every rain. The soil on the knolls and hillsides becomes thin and yellow; for the rich, black surface soil has been washed into the bottoms, and part of it has hurried off to help build up some excellent farming land about ten miles down stream.

After a heavy rain the farmer can see the best part of his soil creeping, running, racing away from him. A thousand murky rills slowly meander across his plowed grounds, and gather forces in the hollows. A hundred turbid rivulets pour down the hollows and join waters in the gulch. A dozen muddy brooklets rush down the gulch, swell the brook into a creek and race down stream, bearing away tons of the rich silt and loam that make plants grow. When the rain is over and the soaked soil has dried out enough to till, there are gravelly places that the farmer finds it hard to make productive, and rocks are exposed that have never been above the surface before.

Unchecked erosion has ruined many farms and seriously hurt many otheds. Thousands of acres of valuable farming land, particularly the red clay soils of the South and the loose, shally soils of the North, are gouged and gullied every year until they become practically valueless for cropping. I have seen many hundreds of acres ruined by washing in the Carolinas, Tennessee and Georgia. On most farms, however, the loss is less conspicuous and more insidious. Every farm that has an irregularity of surface, however slight, pays tribute to the force that does more leveling in an hour than all the patent leveling machines have ever done or ever will

A very important problem for the farm owner to consider is how to check erosion cheaply and effectively. The plan that will be most successful depends upon the locality, the lay of the land, the kind of soil, the crop and many other local matters. In extreme cases it has been found necessary to retain wooded areas running across the slopes that are subject to washing and otherwise disposed, so as to prevent the gathering of water. The watercourses should be looked to carefully. A little work directing streamlets into legitimate channels is time well spent. There are various methods of holding the soil with plants. A cover crop of rye, clover, vetch, etc., sown in the orchard or cornfield in late summer may do much to prevent surface washing during the winter. Steep banks may be held with quack grass; slopes may be put into meadows. Cultivating across the slopes instead of up and down will save many tiny leaks that amount to a serious loss in some cases. Many other methods of checking erosion will suggest themselves to the man who has this problem to solve, and the methods born of personal need and local experience are apt to be most efficient.

The loss by erosion is, I believe, one of the largest leaks on American farms today. It is bound to increase as our wooded area decreases. This loss can not be entirely prevented, as long as the rain falls upon land that is not perfectly level. But a large part of it can be prevented. How to do this is worth considering by every man who has the problem on his hands.-Indianapolis News.

WATER HANGING PLANTS.

Be sure that plants in hanging pots and baskets get all the water they need. Because they are near the ceiling, where the temperature is much higher than at the window-sill, they will dry out much more rapidly than ordinary plants. They are also exposed on all sides, and this accelerates evaporation. I have a method of keeping these plants welle watered which works well. I take a small can or cup and punch holes in the bottom of it. Make these small at first, until you know just how much water is needed. Fill these vessels and place them on the surface of the soil. Vines can be so trained as to hide them. Observe the effect carefully. If not enough water passes through to keep the soil moist, you will know that larger holes are necessary. This matter can be regulated to a nicety, with a little experimenting. Fill the cup each morning. A treatment of this kind enables any one to grow fine hanging plants.-The Home Magazine,

DOGS AND SHEEP.

ing: "If there wasn't a dog in through.

Berkshire county there would be at The moving of soil by water is not least one million sheep on the hill farms." Here is where Mr. Pierce demonstrates the folly of exaggeration. Those who have given careful attention to the subject are generally agreed that the dog is one of the chief enemies of sheep-raising in this State, and that if the pursuit is ever to regain profitableness, there must be decisive control of the dog. But to say that the disappearance of the dog from Berkshire county would mean the appearance of a million sheep on the Berkshire hills is so manifestly over-stated as to defeat Mr. Pierce's attempt at impressiveness. The rhetorical habit is alluring and dangerous. In dealing with facts it is best to keep to plain language. Inspector Pierce is trying to arouse public interest in a most important subject for Massachusetts. There are many stretches of land which, no doubt, could be well employed in sheep-husbandry, if conditions were made favorable, and especially if the flocks could be protected from the ravages of dogs. That is not, however, a reason for florid declamation; it rather points the need of calm reasoning.-New Bedford Standard.

PRODUCTION OF SOFT CHEESES.

Dr. Charles Thom of the Connecticut Agricultural Coflege, speaking on The Soft Cheese Industry as Adapted to Connecticut, gave figures to show that the manufacture of hard cheese cannot be carried on to advantage in this state. Swiss cheese might be made at a small profit, as can the Isigny, though the market for this is limited. The Camembert cheeses, he thought, could be produced at a profit, as, at the present prices, the product of 100 pounds of milk (fifty quarts) is about fifteen pounds, which should sell at from \$0 to \$7.50. The college is experiment ing with this variety of cheese and is producing an article as good as the imported and which, he thinks, can be made at a profit. The cream and the Neufchatel cheeses, he thought, could also be produced profitably and the production of these and other soft cheeses might be worth the attention of Connecticut dairymen.

THE HUNDRED DOLLAR COW.

Professor F. S. Cooley, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, in a statistical talk on "The Hundred Dollar Cow," said that the high prices cow was not as expensive as she seemed in view of what she produces. The average cow produces milk or butter to the value of \$52.50 and she costs \$51.00 a year, reckoning that the manure she produces offsets the care given her. This shows that the cow does not do a great deal toward raising the mortgage on the farm. Assuming that it costs no more to keep a good cow than a poor one the figures show that the good cow is relatively cheaper.

The average cow will produce 5,000 pounds of milk a year, while a choice cow will produce as high as 10,000. meaning a profit of \$225 against the almost even balance sheet of the average cow, while Peterje II., a Holstein, has a record of 30,000 pounds of milk a year, which would mean a profit of about \$1,050.

GARDEN RUBBISH.

Prof. Sherman advocates the prompt destruction of all useless garden remnants immediately after the harvesting of the crop. A stalkweevil which bores in the stems of the potato reaches maturity and escapes from the vines only after the crop is harvested and the vines are lying unheeded on the ground. On the neglected stubs of cabbages and cauliflower plants many a brood of lice is born in the fall and "Indian summer" season. Many a cut worm and green cabbage worm and many a pupa (chrysalis) of the diamond back moth passes the winter or reaches maturity on these remnants, hence their immediate destruction is advisable.

MUTTON IS PROFITABLT.

It is claimed that mutton at five cents a pound will pay better than wool at 25 cents. Such claim depends upon conditions. A good merino will pay more in wool than can be derived from a common sheep, while a breed of mutton sheep will give a greater profit than can be derived from sheep that are not bred with an object to be attained. Farmers who keep sheep also make a profit in the manure and in the utinzation of the waste materials consumed, but sheep require feeding as well as other stock, and should not be expected to seek their food entirely at any season of the year.

CARE OF COLTS.

Start the colts into winter in good condition, and to do this let oats be a large part of their food ration. The first winter is always hard on the colts, and they need plenty of food of the very best quality to get them along nicely. Oats are not expensive feed, and it can hardly be con-Cattle Inspector R. D. Pierce, of sidered economy to put a colt on Pfitsfield, Mass., is reported as say corn and hay ration all the winter

## A FEATHERED NOTABLE.

ONE OF THE RAREST BIRDS FOUND IN CAPTIVITY.

Sprung from Primary Stock-Chakar is an Avian Puzzle to the Scientists Who Agree, However, That Its Ancestry is Entirely Ancient.

The recent death of the crested screamer, or chakar, at the United States Zoological Park, says a Washington correspondent of the New York Sun, calls attention to what is it. many respects the most interesting species among the feathered notables.

For several years this bird, perhaps the rarest in all the zoological parks of the world, could be seen and heard in the national park, but its voice is hushed forever. Voice was one of its strongest points, as might be inferred from its name.

The specimen was procured by Dr. Frank Baker some years ago, and has been an object of admiration for thousands of people who have visited the park, although few knew how rare the the bird was in captivity or of its

problematic pedigree. The crested screamer is from the South American pampas, where it was once found in countless numbers; but, as Professor Hudson, the naturalist, says, "It is passing before a higher civilization, the pitiless enemy of all bird life." The chakar, it seems, does not thrive in captivity, although of domestic characteristics when free on the Southern plains. There are spectmens in Regent's Park, London, and possibly one in the Zoological Park in New York.

About the size of a swan, a pale slaty blue in color, with two spurs on each wing, evidently for protection in combat, it is both beautiful and picturesque. The order to which it belongs is a subject of controversy

among the great authorities. Professors Parker and Huxlew place it with the geese, while the late Professor Garrod, to quote from Dr. Hudson, the La Plata naturalist, found for various reasons that the chakar could not be classed with the anserine birds; that it must have sprung from the primary avian stock when there occurred a general breakup of the ancient terrestrial bird type, and when the acquisition of wings brought many intruders into domains already occupled, giving rise to a new struggle for existence, and bringing out many special qualities by means of natural selection.

But all authorities agree that the bird appears to be the last descendant of an ancient family with few or no connections-in fact, with a pedigree lost in the night of incalculable antiquity.

The chakar does not seem to have any prototypes, and for this reason Professor Hudson says: "This bird appeals to the aesthetic feelings in man more than any species with which I am acquainted." The voice of this bird is its chief characteristic and Professor Hudson, who reported some years ago on the pampas of South America, said: "Although accustomed to hearing these birds from childhood, I have often been astonished at some new effect produced by a large number singing under certain conditions."

On their native plains the chakars often assemble in immense flocks, and in those gatherings all sing in concert, in which there is said to be something strangely impressive. Speaking of one of these concerts, Dr. Hudson says:

"We were eating supper in a rancho when suddenly the entire multitude of citing night on an exposed ridge in birds, covering the marsh for miles, burst forth into a tremendous evening song. It is impossible to describe the effect of this mighty rush of sound, but let the reader try to imagine half a million voices, each which makes itself heard all over Regent's Park, bursting forth on the silent atmosphere of that dark and lonely plain. I was overcome with astonishment, while the air, and even the frail rancho, seemed to be trembling in that transport of sound."

On their native pampas these birds sing at intervals during the night. The first song is at 9 o'clock, the second at midnight, and the third just before dawn.

ROUND THE WORLD 'QUAKES. Recycle of Seismic Crashes is Now

Complete. The Jamaican earthquake completes in a way the cycle of seismic disturbances which began in the West Indie almost five years ago. It was on May 8, 1902, that Mont Pelee, on the island of Martinique, burst forth with little warning and overwhelmed the city of St. Pierre with a loss of 25, 000 lives, almost the entire populaaccompanied a rain of hot vapor and

the mountain side. In the neighboring island of St. Vincent La Soufrere likewise broke out in eruption, but here the loss of life, while large, was less than Martini-

ashes, while streams of lava ran down

Mont Pelee continued active for several months and finally on the night of August 30, threw out another great volume of hot water and red hot dust, engulfing the little village of Morne Rouge, where fifteen hundred persons were killed almost as tragically as were those of St. Pierre.

Earthquakes were felt in California almost contemporaneously with these later disturbances in Martinique, and severely shaken.

But it was in Italy almost three years later that the next disaster of fairly comparable magnitude took place. By the eruption of Moun Vesuvius, September 8, 1905, 700 persons were killed and more than 2,000 injured. Fully 100,000 persons were rendered homeless by the descent of hot ashes ruining their homes. The property loss was conservatively estimated at \$5,000,000.

This proved only a seven months' horror, for on April 18, 1906, a terrific shock, believed to be due to a slipping of giant strata, destroyed most of the business section of San Francisco, and fire catching in the ruins and raging for several days spread the destruction into the residence sections. Owing to the large foreign and especially Chinese population, in whose quarters most destruction was wrought, the loss of life was never accurately known, but was variously estimated at from three hundred to two thousand. The property loss, likewise the subject of widely varying estimates, undoubtedly exceeded \$150,-

000,000. Not three months elapsed before the next of the series of earthquake horrors. Then Chile was the victim of a very severe earthquake, which centered its force around Valpariso and Santiago. The handsome sea port of the republic suffered immense damage, most of the public buildings being destroyed or badly wrecked and the better quarters of the city being swept by fire, which raged for fir days almost unchecked.

CHASING LIVE VOLCANOES.

Plenty of Those in Behring Sea Never Seen by White Men.

For six weeks I have been chasing ive volcanoes in Behring Sea, writes Robert Dunn to Outing. I have been alone with an old squawman and an Aleut native in a little eleven too windjammer, the Bear, owned by Edward Lee, a Norwegian squawman. I have explored two hundred and fifty miles of archipelago, in the subarctic seas most famous for storm, fog and foul weather-the region of Kipling's 'Rhyme of the Three Sealers.'

Ashore, on the six islands visited, I have been generally absolutely alone for days at a time. Most of these islands have never before been visited by any white man, except squaw men. All contain at least one unexplored and unclimbed active volcano. The coasts are uncharted, thick with "P. D.'s" and "E. D.'s."

I was the first to climb the new island in the Bogoslov group, which appeared above the waves last March. Such a phenomenon is extremely rare; the number of its occurrences can be counted on your fingers in the world's history

No such island had been climbed or explored before so soon after its birth. Moreover, it is still an ash cone-the active core of a submerged crater-in a state of wild activity burned all the hair off my hands and some off my face in ascending it alone, as my native refused to follow

On the island of Umnak I located and climbed a volcano whose supposed existence has worried the men of the region for years. I found it to have an active crater between five and six miles in diameter, containing seven cones, one of which is still active. The volcano ranks as one of the greatest craters in the world.

I climbed to the north crater of Mount Vsevidorf, a peak more beautiful, because snowier and more symmetrical than Fujiama. After an exa hurricane, my two natives quit me.

My object has always been to get as near as possible to the active cones. They have a peculiar fascination for me. All the difficulties of Alpine climbing are reproduced in an far more powerful than that one exaggerated form in this region. The peaks are extremely sharp, and while nowhere more than 9,000 feet the snowline is often at 1,800

I spent twelve days alone with a single native on the high slopes of Mount Shishaldin, Unimak Island, the greatest peak of the archipelago. It stormed continuously, yet we made one exciting attempt, discovering an inland salt lake.

The island life as a whole has the remote and inconsequent fascination of the South Seas, with the added rigor and peril of the north. In spirit and atmosphere it is an absolutely untouched and anexploited quarter

"Like at a Swell Wedding."

A wedding occurred at the home of Peter Lowe our excellent grocer, Wednesday night, and it was a fine affair: between Miss Pansy Lowe and George Platt, her lord and master-tobe, who drives the back and has charge of the city dump. Parson Martion. Terrible shakings of the earth | tin tied the knot for the couple and made them promise not to forget to love each other till death does cast them asunder, or something like that They promised in loud tones, George using great gusto, and then the wedding supper was served. Previous to this, however, George grabbed his woman and kissed her square in the face before the delighted assemblage. A keg of beer was opened but there was no bunghole drinking. It was served in glasses like at a high-toned bar or at a swell New York wedding event of some kind. All went well and the editor wender his way home ward at 10 o'clock. No one was drunk up to that time. We wish the young couple a long and happy life, but if they have to do any fighting, | substantial reduction in the incidence Guatemala and Ecuador were likewise let them biff each other around in private.-Paw-Paw Bazoo.



The fact is that the Oriental races are fundamentally religious, and that the mainspring of their lives is their religion, observes the London Post, whereas in modern Europe people have succeeded in dividing their lives into religious and secular depart-

The Chicago Chronicle suggests that: "Despite the announcement that the visit of Secretary Root to Governor General Grey at Ottawa is merely a social affair, it is strongly suspected in more quarters than one that sociability is likely to take a practical turn."

Arkansas need not put on airs be cause she has sent a couple of legislators to the penitentiary, cautions the Washington Post. Plenty of oth er States could beat that record if they were not averse to getting them selves talked about.

"The burglaries for the year only footed up a few thousand dollars while the embezzlements got into the millions," remarks the Washington Herald. Burglars are doubtless quit ting the business from sheer morti fication over the disrepute into which the embezzlers are bringing it. Burg lary is a respectable trade compared with embezziement.

The common use of profanity is shocking not only to the sense of reverence, which to some extent is a common heritage, but to the sense of refinement, declares the Philadel phia Press. It is possible to hear in public places, along the streets and in the cars language that is unfit for use anywhere, that is disgusting or distressing, according to the mental construction of the unwilling hearer

The sentiment of the community in favor of midnight closing is over whelming. It is not the sentimen' merely of a few extreme temperance people, but of the general public. The police records, declares the Richmond Times-Dispatch, that the all-night sa loon is a menace to peace and good morals, and the public has determined that it shall be abolished.

It is a particularly interesting fact to the New York Tribune, that the inventor of the telephone has found the problem of aerial navigation worthy of his devoted study. Professor Bell believes, as did Lilienthal and Langley, that better results are to be attained with the zeroplane than with a gas bag, but he has apparently gone rther than any one else in the de velopment of the principle of the former device. He demonstrated sev eral years ago that a structure com posed of a large number of smal' cells was superior to one in which there was only a single out-stretched

President Luther, of Trinity college is perhaps the foremost advocate of the public trade school in the State of Connecticut, not necessarily be cause he is in a position, as a mem ber of the State Senate to make his views felt more. He is an enthusiastic advocate, notes the New Haven Reg ister, of that theory of education for a large class among the children of the factory districts, and from pa triotic motives. He believes that through the trade schools the tendency to vicious idleness and street "gang ing," to invent an expression, can best be met and resisted.

Unless something is done to check the evil, Americans must soon be come known as the most foul-mouthed persons on earth, laments the New Orleans Times-Democrat. It will first be necessary to determine the cause of the use of profane language before any real cure can be applied. One cause is undoubtedly the lack of a sufficient vocabulary to express one's thoughts or what he conceives to be his thoughts. It is this faulty vocabulary that induces females to describe as "awful" things entirely dissociat ed from any feeling of awe and as "funny" that which is merely odd The male, with his greater freedom of speech, uses an oath to express the same idea, which is not an idea, but merely a futile attempt to express that which is no conceived and which consequently cannot be adequately expressed.

Results the Same.

"There are many good voices," Mme. Calve said, "that the world will never bear because their owners are too indolent to develop them.

"It is like the story of the farmer "Looking up from his magazine the farmer said vehemently to his wife one night:

'Do you know what I'd have done if I had been Napoleon?

'Yes,' she answered. 'You'd have settled down in Corsica and spent your life grumbling about bad luck and hard times." "-Kansas City Jour-

in India alone the losses to the British army from typhoid fever amount to half a battalion a year, The latest reports furnish proof that the practice of anti-typhoid inoculations in the army has resulted in a and death rate of enteric fever among the inoculated.