

## PE-RU-NA STRENGTHENS THE ENTIRE SYSTEM

F. S. Davidson, Ex-Lieut. U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., care U. S. Pension Office, writes:

Pension Office, writes:

"To my mind there is no remedy for catarrh comparable to Peruna. It not only strikes at the root of the malady, but it tones and strengthens the system in a truly wonderful way. That has been its history in my case. I cheerfully and unhesitatingly recommend it to those afflicted as I have been."—F. S. Davidson.

...... If you do not derive prompt and satisfac-tory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full state-ment of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus,

Tricks of Animals,

There are a surprising number of Quaker animals—animals whose regular method of self-protection is to offer no resistance to their enemies. The 'possum's trick of "shamming dead" is an old story. The hedgehog and some of the armadillos refuse to fight, but they are protected by sharp spines or armor. Among marine animals is a starfish, often called the "brittle star," which is the despair of collect ors. It seems to make it a point that none of its family shall be shown in bottle or on a museum shelf. When taken from the water this starfish throws off its legs and also its stom achs. The story is told of one collector who thought he had succeeded in coaxing a specimen into a pail, only to see it dismember itself at the last moment. W. H. Hudson describes the death-feigning habits of a small South African fox common on the pampas. If caught in a trap or overtaken it col lapses as if dead, and to all appearances is dead. Some kinds of beetles, many of the woolly caterpillars which have poisonous hairs on their backs and numerous spiders agopt the same trick. Perhaps the commonest instance of passive resistance is the land tortoise, which draws up its front piece and pulls in its head and legs and defies its foes by locking them

A Valuable Book. In the library of the palace of the

Rajah of Ulwar, a city in India, there is a manuscript book called "The Gulistan," which is claimed to be the most valuable volume in India.

The librarian insists that it is worth five hundred thousand rupees, which is equivalent to about a hundred and seventy thousand dollars, and declares that the actual cost of the gold used in illuminating it was more than fifty thousand dollars. It is a modern manuscript copy of a religious poem, made in 1848 by a German scribe at the or der of the Maharajah Bani Singh. The miniatures and other pictures were painted by a native artist at Delhi. and the ornamental scroll work upon the margins of the pages and the initial letters were done by a resident of Ulwar.

Of Course He Did.

Jimmy (the Chicago kid, visiting his cousin Erasmus of Boston)-Say Rassy, did you ever play hookey from school to go in swimmin' an' git licked when you got home? Gee! atn't it

Erasmus-If you mean occasionally willfully absenting myself from the in stitute of learning without the cogniz ance of my preceptor or my paternal guardians, and seeking the shady poo to indulge in natatorial evolutions with the resultant chastisement or my return to the parental roof, I am ready to admit that I have indulged myself therein, James, much to my enjoyment, notwithstanding that the act was a reprehensible lapse from duty.-Browning's Macazine.

U. S. SENATUR TOWNE Credits Donn's Sidney Pills With a Grat-

ifying Cure. Hon. Charles A. Towne, Ex-U. S. Senator from Minnesota, brilliant ora-

tor, clever business man, brainy lawwhose national prominence made him a formidable candifor the Presidential nom-

nation in 1904, writes us the fol-Gentlemen - I

am glad to endorse Doan's Kidney Pills. The remedy was recommended to me a Tew

months ago when I was feeling miserrestiess and languid; had a dull head-ache and neuralgic pains in the limbs and was otherwise distressed. A few boxes of the pilis effectually routed my ailment and I am glad to acknowledge the benefit I derived. (Signed) CHARLES A. TOWNE.

around the handle which shows as far

as the tool can be seen .- Michigan

Possibilities in Popcorn.

Though we may regard popcorn as

simply a pastime for children it is

capable of being made not only a lux-

ury but a substantial addition to the

bill of fare. It should be raised a year

in advance, as the fresh corn, no mat-

ter how carefully cured, does not pop

so well. When popping it is an im-

provement to have the remainder of

the corn to be used that day shelled on

the back part of the stove, where it will

be hot when put into the popper.

Cover the bottom of the popper with

heated corn and put on the stove where

it will not be too much hurried. As

soon as it commences to pop have a

bed of hot coals ready and shake it

over them until done popping. If any

will be those in the bottom of the

popper. Keep them separate from the

cleaning the mill by grinding parched

corn or bread. This eaten with milk

makes a nice breakfast dish. A very

nice pudding is made by selecting som-

of the best popped corn and soaking

two teacupfuls in three teacupfuls of

sweet milk over night. Sweeten and

flavor to taste, adding a pinch of salt.

Bake slowly until it has a creamy con-

sistency. Stir occasionally while bak-

ing, but let it brown over nicely at

last. The poped kernels are nice eaten

much superior to the bought ones my

be made by stirring the popped corn

into syrup made of granulated sugar .-

Raising Seed.

In raising seed it is first important

to determine what feature of the plant

good fratures without sacrificing some

In selecting the fruit for seed it is

specimen. Thist may be a freak and

produces all its other fruit compara-

bush are small. So it is in other re-

spects. The single specimen should

not be the criterion, but the value

should be judged by the whole plant

Of course the selection for seed

should be the first consideration. The

plant reserved for that purpose should

not be called upon to supply the table

also. Let the plant alone to mature its

seed. Do not tax it in any way for

A knowledge of seeds is essential to

their likes and dislikes, humors and

freaks, is to have access to a world of

enforment which only those who have

sought for it can appreciate.-F. D.

"Nurse Crops" Unnecessary,

ssued a pamphlet summing up the re-

sults of an experiment by the Wiscon-

sin Station, showing that the claim

that a nurse crop is necessary for

grass and clover sowing is without

foundation. There is no need what-

ever for sowing oats, barley or any

other grain with grasses for the pur-

pose of yielding shade and protection,

"Young grass and clover plants are

not injured by direct sunlight and heat

more than other plants of our fields."

The experiments, made over a series

of years, show that grasses and clover

sown by themselves on properly pre-

pared soil spring up at once and make

rapid growth, bearing seed heads the

same season. The objection that weeds

will spring up, can be overcome large-

ly by running a mower over the field

when the weeds are about eight inches

tops of the weeds are cut while the

grass plants are not hurt. Soll, how

ever, to be planted in this way should

he fairly free from weed seeds. It is

recommended to sow seed early in the

spring. Experiments similar to the

above have also been carried out in

New Jersey, where the seed was, how-

ever, sown in the fall. In either event

a very fine tilth is essential to a good

Growing Pickle Cocumbers.

A good way to plant pickle cucum-

bers is to crossmark the ground 4x4

feet, planting six to ten seeds at the

intersections of the marks. This gives

2720 hills to the acre, and cultivation

Those who make their rows five feet

in the row, gain about two hundred

hills to the acre, but cannot cultivate

so long one way or with such good

effect, although the irrigation facili-

Planting in drills does not seem to

The planting should be done during

the first half of June. When the main

vines are three feet or more in length,

the ends should be pinched to promote

the growth of laterals. The latter

main vines, which are mostly stami-

The striped cucumber beetle does not

attack the plantings for encumbers so

much as those for pickles. The young

plants should be kept dusted as long

as the beetles are observed to be pres

dust or dry, sifted ashes.-Massachu

Gold, silver, diamonds and coal val ued at \$102,497,390 were produced from

as the plants allow of it.

ties are better.

rarely practised.

nate.

stand.

W., in National Fruit Grower,

thorough understanding of plants,

and what it does.

should keep improving.

Epitomist.

Hens as Weed Destroyers.

If a hen and chicks are placed in a of some bright color can be painted yard or confined on a small plot, every blade of grass, as well' as every weed, will be destroyed, and in a few days Farmer, the plot will be as clean as if burned over. When hens are confined in yards the yards are clean and bare of vege tation. When the hens are on a range they also destroy thousands of young weeds, which is not unticeable, but which is nevertheless the case.

Secure Clover Hay.

Get some second crop clover hay and have a supply on hand for the winter. In proportion to its cost, it is the cheapest egg producing food that can be used, as five pounds of clover (valued at five cents) would be sufficient for fifty bens. It need not be fed more than once a day, and is given warm in the morning, being cut fine, scalded over night and sprink led with meal and bran just before it is fed, two quarts of ground grain being used with five pounds of clover.

Development o a Colt. The full, rounded development of a colt depends principally upon its feed during the first year and a balf of its life. If the mare is a good milker the colt gets started naturally, but many mares are not good milkers and the solt requires additional feeding at an early age. In order to raise valuable colts it is necessary to watch their progress. It is easy to see when a colt is doing well. A stunted colt never makes a good horse. It is folly to go to the trouble and expense of raising a colt and neglect proper feeding, as this in milk without grinding. And balls is the finishing without which the greater time, money and labor practically are thrown away.

Some time ago 1 came across a few ines, of which I made a note. They were to the effect that: A poor man keeping poor cows is a sight to make is to be kept in mind. Is it to be imone sigh at the shortsightedness of proved in earliness, productivity, size, man. There is a world of truth in quality or hardiness, or is it to be this remark-a poor man cannot af- what may be termed an 'all round' ford to waste his money in the feeding plant? One which is to retain many of poor cows, and it is quite contrary to all experience to say that he cannot to emphasize others? However, this afford to own good cows. A man who may be, a course should be dettermined is going to own cows had far better in- upon, an ideal set up and kept convest his money in the purchase of stantly in mind. half a dozen really good animals than in a dozen inferior ones. If he wants not enough to make choice of a single to increase his herd he can do so by breeding from good animals, and with really not desirable. The first ripe tofar better chance of obtaining wor- mato may be borne on a vine which thy members of the dairy than he would by breeding from ordinary tively late. A single pepper may be stock .- C. G. F., in American Cultiva- extra large, though the others on the

A Haudy Garden Cart.

No one realizes how handy a small cart is o nthe farm until one has used it: the wheelbarrow is all right in its place, but there are times when the hand cart answers the purpose much better. The illustration shows how one of these carts may be made with a little lumber, and any old wheels from a mower one may have. If other purposes. In this way the best there are no such wheels and shaft on only will be saved, and the variety the farm, the local blacksmith can probably supply the want from articles of the kind that come to him. The il-



HANDY GARDEN CART.

lustration shows plainly the mode of construction.

Have a box of convenient size, being careful not to make it too large, else it cannot be pulled except with considerable effort when filled. The width will, of course, depend upon the length of the axle. Thills may be made of any suitable material, if one cannot obtain a made pair, and if they are home constructed it will be easy to high, setting the cutter bar so that the bring the outer ends nearer together by placing a two-inch block between ends next to the box and the box. At the front end of the box a strip of board is placed, to which the singletree is attached.

The Care of Tools.

To keep the farming and gardening tools clean and free from rust, apply a coat of wagon grease to the steel parts. such as plowshare, cultivator shovels, blades of the hoe, etc., whenever they are not in use. This leaves them in perfect condition, so not a moment is lost when one is ready to go to work with them. Another plan which is especially good to follow when storing tools when idle is this: Take crude petroleum and stir enough mineral can be carried on both ways as long paint into it to make it spread evenly Apply with a brush to the tools and it will prevent rusting, yet it is easy remove, and will leave the tools bright and clean.

If the small tools have been neglected and are found badly rusted in spring, the easiest way to clean them is to let the working parts soak twelve hours in the whey from sour milk. At give satisfactory results, and it is only the end of the time the rust can be rubbed off with a stiff brush or coarse cloth, and after they are thoroughly dried a good coating of kerosene will

improve them.

Most of us have trouble with tools disappearing, and whether from dis- bear a much larger proportion of pishonesty or carelessness on the part of tillate or productive blossoms than the neighbors, marked tools seem to stay with us better. Clean a spot on the smooth steel and cover it with a layer of melted beeswax. Then with a sharp instrument mark the name or initials on the wax, being careful to cut through it to the steel. Fill these lines in the wax with nitric acid, let- ent with fine, air-slaked lime, tobacco ting it remains a few hours, afterward dust or dry, sifte washing it off carefully with clean setts Ploughman. the letters will show perfectly plain

For tools with wooden handles a Transvani mines during the year endname can be put on with steucil, either |ing on June 80.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of "Peace and prosperity succinctly ex-

press the results of an eventful week. International mercantile markets re-sponded to the cessation of hostilities, and a period of commercial development may be expected to follow the return of confidence. Capital that had been diverted into bellicose channels will be used for construction instead of destruca stronger hold on the markets of the

"Domestic reports were scarcely less encouraging. Leading branches of manufacture are increasing productive capacty, especially in departments pertaining o railway equipment; textile mills have attle idle machinery; footwear factories are running freely, while in structural work there is no evidence of lessened activity. Visiting buyers still throng the activity. Visiting buyers still throng the great jobbing centres and place orders for distant delivery that testify to faith in a vigorous defnand for consumers.
"Liabilities of failures in August were

\$4,350,000 less than last year, and the latest crop news increases earlier esti-mates of record-breaking cereal production, most of the harvesting and thresh of the kernels are not well popped it being completed, but cotton returns are less satisfactory, many experts ducing their estimates to 10,500,000 bales rest and grind in a coffee mill, first

Bradstreet's says: "Wheat, including flour, exports for the week are 1,429,250 bushels, against 1,170,340 last week, 1,830,511 this week last year, 3.131,830 in 1903 and 6,276,29 in 1902. Corn exports for the week ar 1,163,370 hushels, against 987,204 has week, 710,562 a year ago, 868,741 in 190; and 21,196 in 1902."

WHOLESALE MARKETS. Baltimore. - FLOUR - Steady at de-

cline and unchanged; receipts, 10,407

WliEAT-Dull and lower; spot, cor tratt, 81@8114; spot, No. 2 red West ern, 82@8214; August, 81@8114; Sep tember, 8114@8134; October, 82@8214 December, 8414@8434; steamer No.

red, 74/474/4. CORN—Easy; spot, 60/26014; August, 60@6014; September, 5012; year 4914@4914; January, 4814@4814; Febru ary, 4814@481/4; steamer mixed, 58/9

OATS-Firm; new No. 2 white, 30 sales; new No. 3 white, 29/2-29/4; new No. 2 mixed, 27/2/0-28. RYE—Firmer; No. 2 Western, 62/6

HAY—Old, steady; No. 1 timothy and No. 1 clover mixed, unchanged. BUTTER—Firm, unchanged; fancy imitation, 19@20; fancy creamery, 22(2) fancy ladle, 18@19; store-packed

16@17.
EGGS—Firm, unchanged, 20.
CHEESE—Steady, unchanged; large,
11½; medium, 11¾; small, 12.
SUGAR—Steady, unchanged; coarse
granulated, 5,45; fine, 5,45.

New York.-WHEAT-Spot steady No. 2 red, 861/4 elevator and 873/4 f. o. 1 afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 925% to arrive f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 8834 to arrive f. o. b. afloat. CORN-Spot steady; No. 2, 6134 ele-ator and f. o. b. affoat; No. 2 yellow 62; No. 2 white, 6214. Option marke was without transactions, closing nomi nally unchanged to 14c, net higher; September closed 6016; December closed

OATS-Spot steady; mixed oats, 26 to 32 pounds, 29/2/2012; natural white, 30 to 32 pounds, 30/2/31; clipped white, 6 to 40 pounds, 331/2@35/4. RYE-Steady; No. 2 Western, 64 c.

f. New York. BARLEY-Steady; feeding, 391/2@40

i. f. Buffalo. TTER-Steady and unchanged. CHEESE—Strong. State full cream, small colored, and white fancy, 11; do., fair to choice, 10/4@1034; large colored and white fancy, 11. EGGS-Easy and unchanged; receipts The Department of Agriculture has

8,964. LARD—Firm; refined, firm; continent, 8.45; South American, 9.00; com-COTTONSEED OIL-Firm; prime

yellow. 2034@3014.
SUGAR—Raw, steady; fair refining, 314; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 31-32@4; molasses sugar, 314; refined, stendy.
PEANUTS—Easy; fancy hand-pick-

, 5@514; other domestic, 3@514. POTATOES - Weak; Long Island and Jersey, per 100 pounds, 1.50@1.75; do, round Jersey, per barrel, 1.25@1.50; sweet potatoes, Jersey, per basket, 75@

CABBAGES—Weak; flat dutch, per 100, 4.00@5.00; Wakefield, 3.00@4.00.

Live Stock

Chicago.-CATTLE-Receipts, 3,000; market steady; good to prime steers, 5.50@6.30; poor to medium, 4.00@5.45; stockers and feeders, 2.25@4.30; cows. 2.50@4.50; heifers, 2.20@4.75; canners 1.25@2.40; bulls, 2.20@4.00; calves, 3.00 07.50; Texas fed steers, 3.25@4.60; Vestern steers, 3.50@5.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 16,000; market 5c lower; mixed and butchers, 5.75@6.37% od to choice, heavy, 6.00@6.30; rough heavy, 5.70@5.051 light, 5.85@6.271/2 sales, 5.90@6.25.

SHEEP-Receipts, 6,000 sheep steady lambs, toc. higher; good to choice wethers, 5.25@5.50; fair to choice, mixed 4.60@5.00; native lambs, 5.50@7.60.

## IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

Dyers and fishers of Meerane, Saxony, nd surrounding districts are on a strike. Women weavers, numbering 1200, he silk factories of Jesi, Italy, have

A lockout in the marble quarries of Carrara, Italy, has thrown 6000 men out apart, with the hills three feet apart of employment.

It is estimated that there are approxi nately 1,000,000 brooms used annually in Michigan. A new international of building labor-

ers, one to amalgamate all the present ones, has been started. Three hundred and seventy foundries in Philadelphia produce machinery val-ued at \$38,372,071 annually.

Berlin (Germany) carpet weavers have won a twelve weeks' strike, gaining an average increase of 8 per cent. Paper bagmakers are about to be ad-ded to the ranks of the organized women workers in London Findland. workers in London, England. Approximately the number of Chinese

orted and at work in the Transvan between 41,000 and 42,000. The number of employees on the rail-roads of the United States in 1904 was 1,290,121, a decrease of 16,416 from the

A new local of the International Plate Printers Union has recently been es-tablished at Albany, N. Y. It contains every man of the business in Albany and

Weavers of Ghent, Belgium, have struck work to obtain a ten-hour day. The strike has been vigorously sup-parted by the glassworkers and other Belgian unions.

FRUITFUL FURNACES.

INTENSE HEAT PRODUCES PRECIOUS STONES.

Scientists Have Succeeded in Plucking Real Diamonds and Rubles From the Crucible of the Furnace.

Recent advices from France state that Professor Moissan, the eminent scientist and inventor, has actually succeeded in making genuine dismonds and rubies. He employs for this purpose the electric furnace. which has been so improved that a degree of heat can be produced approaching the extreme temperatures. which were undoubtedly a factor in the formation of minerals and gems in the interior of the earth.

The rubles obtained are of large size, weighing ten or lifteen carnts. and in quality and color equal and even surpass those found in the earth. The natural forces attending the formation of diamonds seem to have been more complicated, and so far the diamonds resulting from the efforts of the scientists have been very small, but still they are positively identified as the carbon crystal-the diamond. They are remarkably clear and bright, and on a small scale as fine specimens as nature's own product.

The electric furnace has enriched chemistry with a whole series of new compounds. Probably the one of most value to mankind at large is Calcium Carbide. The simple application of water to Calcium Carbide generates the gas Acetylene, which is now being commonly used for lighting.

The peculiar merits of Acetylene light are its brilliance and high candle power, ease of Installation, economy and its adaptability for lighting buildings of every description, regardless of their location.

PAT RAFFERTY AND THE TELLER

Doubt as to His Identity Worried This Irishman.

There is a rule in one at least of the savings banks in Massachusetts that when a passbook is presented with an order for payment from the depositor the identification of the payee is required for amounts exceeding \$100.

One day an Irlshman, evidently not long in this country, appeared at the paying teller's window for a draft of \$123, presenting a passbook and an order from the owner of the book to pay Patrick Rafferty the amount. The order was in proper form, but

the payee was not known to the teller. "Do you know any of the officers here?" he asked of Pat.

"No, sor," replied Pat. "Well, then, you will have to be identified to us in some way."

"What's that?" asked the now confused Irishman. "Why," explained the teller, "you will have to get some one whom we know and who knows you to come in

here and identify you. You might be anybody, and we want to be sure that we are paying Patrick Rafferty. Pat looked dazed and went over to a seat and for ten or fifteen minutes looked stupidly at the passbook and

Finally he approached the window again, with the most dubious look imaginable on his face, and said, "Say, young feller, if I'm not Pat Rafferty, who the divil am 1?"

Dead or Not, He Was Burled.

Over twenty years ago S. P. Ives, a well-known legal light of Essex county, and Charles P. Thompson of the superior court were pitted each other in an important life insurance case at Salem, Mr. Ives for the company and Mr. Thompson for the plaintiff. Mr. Thompson was very anxious to put into the case certain affidavits, and Mr. Ives was equally strenuous in opposition.

After lengthy arguments the judge decided in Mr. Thompson's favor, and he proceeded to read, with much emphasis, depositions relating to surgical treatment, death, funeral and last the interment of the insured.

As Mr. Thompson finished reading this, which was from a sexton of the cemetery, giving name, date, number of burial lot, etc., he threw the papers upon the table and, addressing the judge, said, with a bit of impediment in speech which sometimes bothered "There, your honor, P-perhaps Bro. Ives don't be-believe this man is dead! B-but we've b-buried him, anyway."-Boston Herald.

They Knew the Answer. "You never can tell how children are going to apply things," said a pub-

lic school teacher. "The other day I asked the class what a fort was. One boy answered, 'A place to put men in.

'Then what's a fortress?' said I. "'A place to put women in!' exclaimed the class in unison.

STRONGER THAN MEAT. A Judge's Opinion of Grape-Nuts.

A gentleman who has acquired a judicial turn of mind from experience on the bench out in the Sunflower State, writes a carefully considered opinion is to the value of Grape-Nuts as food. Не ваув: "For the past five years Grape-Nuts

has been a prominent feature in our bill of fare. "The crisp food with the delicious, nutty flavor has become an indispensa-

ble necessity in my family's everyday "It has proved to be most healthful

and beneficial, and has enabled us to practically abolish pastry and pies from our table, for the children prefer Grape-Nuts and do not crave rich and unwholesome food. "Grape-Nuts keeps us all in perfect

physical condition—as a preventive of disease it is beyond value. I have been particularly impressed by the beneficial offects of Grape-Nuts when used by ladies who are troubled with face blemishes, skin eruptions, etc. clears up the complexion wenderfully.

"As to its nutritive qualities, my expelence is that one small dish of Grape Nuts is superior to a pound of mea for breakfast, which is an importan consideration for any one. It satisfie the appetite and strengthens the pow er of resisting fatigue, while its use in volves none of the disagreeable consequences that sometimes follow a merbreakfast." Name given by Postus Co., Battle Creek, Mick.

There's a reason.

LITTLE EDITOR IN DILEMMA.

Identity of His Visitor Was a Real

Puzzle. A well-known New York publisher has the entrance to his private office guarded by one of his editors, a small man, who, as the day wears on, sinks down in a little heap in his high-backed chair under the weight of the manuscripts he has to read. The publish er was exceedingly proud of his friendship with the late Thomas B. Reed, who usually called when he was in New York.

One day the huge form of the speaker of the House of Representatives loomed up before the little editor, with the evident intent of bearing down upon the private office.
"Back!" shouted the little editor,

waving a slender arm with much vigor. "Back! Go back to the offith and thend in your card."

Mr. Reed paused, inclined his bead to view the obstacle that opposed his progress and smiled. Then he ponderously turned on his heel and did as he was directed. Of course, the published bustled

out personally to conduct the great man into the private office. When his visitor had departed the publisher came forth in a rage. The little editor shriveled before him as he began:

"You confounded idiot, what do you mean by holding up Tom Reed in this fashlon? Don't you know he is one of my oldest friends? Don't you know he's at perfect liberty to walk into my office at any time without as much as knocking?

"Yeth," admitted the little editor

feebly. "You do? Then what do you mean by holding him up and subjecting him to such discourtesy?"

"I thought he wath Dr. John Hall."
"Dr. John Hall!" exclaimed the exasperated publisher, "Dr. John Hall! Don't you know that Dr. John Hall is dead?

"Yeth," returned the little editor with earnest sincerity. "That'th what bothered me."

America's First Iron Bridge. Up to 1840 there were no iron bridges in the United States except suspension bridges, in which iron links were used in the cables and suspenders, the floor system being of wood. The first bridge in America consisting of iron throughout was built in 1840 by Earl Trumbull over the Erle canal in the village of Frankfort, N. Y.

FITSpermanently cured. Nonts or nervon ness after first day's use of Dr. Klino's Great NervoRestorer, \$2trial bottleand treatis free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., \$31 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Virgil in his day spoke of the "waving woods" of Italy

Mrs. Winslow's Soothin's Syrup for Children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c, a bottle. Thackeray once saw Napoleon on the Island of St. Helena.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs, -WM, O. Enneney, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900. The ink plant of New Granada is a

In Your Home Sloan's Liniment is the best antiseptic to keep handy. Kills yellow fever and ma-laria germs

About 1,500,000 persons are employed in the coal mines of the world.

YELLOW CRUST ON BABY Would Crack Open and Scab Causing Ter-

rible Itching-Cured by Cutlcura. "Our baby had a yellow crust on his head which I could not keep away. When I thought I had succeeded in getting his head clear, it would start again by the crown of his head, crack and scale, and cause terrible itching. I then got Cuticura Soap and Ointment, washing the scalp with the soap and then applying the Ointment. A few treatments made a complete cure. I have advised many mothers to use Cuticura, when I have been asked about the same ailment of their babies. Mrs. John Boyce, Pine Brush, N. Y "

Germany's African war has already cost nearly '\$50,000,000.

## PAINFUL PERIODS AMERICAN WOMEN FIND RELIEF

The Case of Miss Irene Crosby Is One of Thousands of Cures Made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many women realize that menstruction is the balance wheel of a woman's life, and while no woman is entirely free from periodical suffering. it is not the plan of nature that women should suffer so severely



Thousands of American women, how Thousands of American women, how-ever, have found relief from all monthly suffering by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It cures the condition which causes so much discomfort and

medical science. It cures the condition which causes so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its terrors.

Miss Irene Crosby, of 313 Charlton Street East Savannah, Ga., writes:
"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a true friend to woman. It has been of great benefit to me, curing me of irregular and painful menstruation when everything else had tailed, and I gladly recommend it to other suffering women."

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular menatruation, back-ache, bloating (or flatulence), leucorrhæs, falling, inflammation or ulceration of the uterus, ovarian troubles, that "bearing-down" feeling, dizziness, faintness, indigestion, nervous prostrution or the blues, should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences, and be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and then write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lyun, Mass., for further free advice. Thousands have been cured by so doing.

W. L. DOUGLAS \*3.50 & \*3.00 SHOES W



S10,000 dewards to anyone who can dispress this takenest.

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

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, y u would understand why Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, lit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$5.50 shoe on the market to-day.

W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for

W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Man. \$2.80, \$2.00. Boys' School & Dress Shoes, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.75, \$1.80 without his name and price stamped on bottom.

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

Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brases

WET WEATHER COMFORT

Slicker for five years and can truth-fully say that I never have had anything give me so much com-fort and satisfaction. Enclosed find my order for another one." You can dely the hardest storm with Tower's

Waterproof Oiled Clothing and Hats. Highest Award World's Fair, 1964. OUR GUARANTEE IS BACK OF THIS A. J. TOWER CO. TOWERS

FISH BRAND TORONTO, CANADA FEW CUTTING

The purpose of a saw is to cut.

It should cut easily, cut cleanly, and cut with every movement.

I prefer an Atkins Saw. It's blade is "Silver Steel", recognized the world over as the finest cruicible steel ever made in ancient or modern times. It is hard, close-grained and tough. It holds a sharp cutting edge longer than any other Saw. Its blade tapers perfectly from thick to thin, from handle to tip. Thus it makes leeway for likelf, rune easily and does not buckle. Its temper is perfect. When bent by a crooked thrust, it springs into shape without kinking.

The Atkins Saw cuts—and does it best of any, we make all types and sizes of saws, but only one grade—the best.

Atkins Saws. Com Railves, Perfection Floor

one grade—the best.
Atkins Saws, Corn Knives, Perfection Floor
Scrapers, etc., are sold by all good hardware
dealers. Catalogue on request. E. C. ATKINS Q. CO., Inc. Factory and Executive Offices, Indianapolis, Indiana

BRANCHES New York, Chiengo, Minneapolia, Portland, (Oregon), Scattle, San Francisco, Memphis, Atlanta and Toronto, (Canada). Accept no Substitute-Insist on the Atkins Brand SOLD BY GOOD DEALERS EVERYWHERE

CONCENTRATED

CRAB ORCHARD



Nature's great remedy for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,

Constipation. Stimulates the Liver, regulates the Bowels and keeps the entire system ina healthy condition. A natural product with a record of a century. If afflicted try it.

Sold by all druggists. Crab Orchard Water Co.,



troubled with ills peculiar to
their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Theroughly cleanses, kills disease germs,
stops discharges, heals inflammation and local
soroness, cures leucorrhess and massi catarrh.
Partine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure
water, and is lar more cleansing, healing, germicida
and economical than liquid antisopies for all
TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES
For sale at druggists, 80 cents a box.
Trial Box and Book of instructions Proc.
THE S. PARTON COMPANY BORTON, MARS.

ROANOKE COLLEGE FOR YOUNG WOMEN, A Select and Limited Callege for the Figher Education of Warmen. 24 Teachers and Officers. ALL SPECIALISTS. Least year the most successful in history of Institution. Ideat home surroughlings. Rales low for advantage offered

R. E. HATTON, A. M. PH. D. Tres PENSIONFOR AGE, Will give per

ADVERTISE'S THIS PAPER IT PAYS

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. "I have used your FISH BRAND

TOWER CANADIAN CO.

REMARKS