

DEATH SEEMED NEAR.

How a Chicago Woman Found Help When Her Husband Was Fast Fading Away. Mrs. E. T. Gould, 914 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., says: "Don't's Kidney Pills are all that saved me from death of Bright's disease. I am sure. I had eye trouble, backache, catches when lying abed or when bending over, was languid and often dizzy and had sick headaches and bearing-down pains. The kidney secretions were too copious and frequent, and very bad in appearance. It was in 1903 that Don't's Kidney Pills helped me so quickly and cured me of those troubles, and I've been well ever since."

WEBSTER "A GREAT ANIMAL"

Wonderful Orator Seemed Half Asleep When Trying a Case.

"I heard him once in Faneuil hall, Boston. Every man in the audience—and the hall was crowded—gave one shout of applause at what Everett said. The subject I have entirely forgotten, but this fact I remember," says a writer in the Critic. I inquired if he had ever heard Webster produce such an effect on an audience. He said never; but he had only heard Webster in court; it was in defense of a celebrated criminal—perhaps the Phoenix bank case in Boston. "Mr. Webster seemed in a semi-dream. I thought him half asleep, for he had his eyes almost closed and was in a heavy state, taking little notice of what went on in court. William Dehon, a brisk young man, sat near him and furnished him with law books and papers and acted as if he were there to keep Webster awake. There were three judges on the bench—probably Judge Shaw and two others—one on each side of him. They watched Webster closely, for it would not do to neglect what he might say. He, on the contrary, appeared to take no account of other persons, as if his mind were anywhere but there. I fancied he was thinking what his next political move should be. He was a remarkable man to look at—far other than the ordinary run of men—I suppose the most remarkable American in his aspect that ever was seen. They thought so in England, where they stopped to look after him in the street. But he was heavy—a great animal, involved in his own dreams and paying little attention to what went on around him."

LEARN TO WALK WELL.

Even English Admit American Women Excel in This Respect.

A contemporary has been waxing eloquent over the woman who walks well, and lamenting the rarity of grace and dignity in the average woman's gait. And it must be confessed, if the woman whom one sees in the streets of the metropolis be taken as an example, a waddling walk or little mincing tripping steps seem to be all-prevalent.

An English woman walks worse than any other woman. The French woman steps out with lightness and ease; the American with a fine strength and an air as if the pavement belonged to her, and should be honored by the tread of her little feet; and as for the Spanish woman, even lighter and slimmer of foot than the daughters of Jonathan, why hers is the very prettiest of motions.

An Englishwoman, if I may so express myself, is handicapped by her feet. Hers are far, very far, from the neatest known, and her mauve honte in showing them to a watchful world, how natural.

Poor thing, she is too often in a hurry. She does more in her day than any other woman, and it is not possible to be graceful while hustling.

Walk slowly (says a master of deportment), with a quiet swing, but with a swing, head back and your weight on each foot in turn. Take care not to rob yourself of inches by giving at the knees. Practise with a book on your head at home, and say to yourself mean while as a suggestion: "The poetry of motion. The poetry of motion."—Gentlewoman, London.

HONEST PHYSICIAN.

Works With Himself First.

It is a mistake to assume that physicians are always skeptical as to the curative properties of anything else than drugs.

Indeed, the best doctors are those who seek to heal with as little use of drugs as possible, and by the use of correct food and drink. A physician writes from Calif. to tell how he made a well man of himself with nature's remedy.

"Before I came from Europe, where I was born," he says, "it was my custom to take coffee with milk (cane oil) with my morning meal, a small cup (cane oil) after my dinner and two or three additional small cups at my club during the evening.

"In time nervous symptoms developed, with pains in the cardiac region, and accompanied by great depression of spirits, despondency—in brief, 'the blues'! At first tried medicines, but got no relief, and at last realized that all my troubles were caused by coffee. I thereupon quit its use forthwith, substituting English Breakfast Tea.

"The tea seemed to help me at first, but in time the old distressing symptoms returned, and I quit it also, and tried to use milk for my table beverage. This I was compelled, however, to abandon speedily, for while it relieved the nervousness somewhat it brought on constipation. Then by a happy inspiration I was led to try the Postum Food Coffee. This was some months ago, and I still use it. I am no longer nervous, nor do I suffer from the pains about the heart, while my 'blues' have left me and life is bright to me once more. I know that leaving off coffee and using Postum healed me, and I make it a rule to advise my patients to use it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

THE KEYSTONE STATE

Latest News of Pennsylvania Told in Short Order.

A frightful accident occurred at the Danville Stove Works just before closing time the other night when the bottom of a cupola containing 35,000 pounds of molten iron broke out, seriously burning a number of men. John Sherwood, who was standing immediately in front of the cupola, was burned on the head, arms and breast, the flesh being literally roasted. John Jenkins, a molder, and Charles Smedley, a fireman, were also badly burned on the head and body, and in a critical condition. Twelve other workmen who were standing about the cupola were less seriously burned.

Mrs. H. R. Bowers, of Berwick, put to flight a gang of borough workmen who attempted to fill up the pavement in front of her residence to bring it up to a new grade recently established. When the men started work Mrs. Bowers ordered them away, and upon their refusing to go she appeared with a kettle of boiling water and the men took flight. Mrs. Bowers says she will keep water boiling day and night until her house is raised.

A case was tried in Criminal Court at Lancaster, in which a mule helped the Commonwealth. Augustus Burkhardt, of Beckoning Township, was convicted of stealing chickens, because when he was in the act of killing fowls in the mews the animal kicked him and he could not get farther from the place than Weinhold's front porch, where he fell unconscious. Burkhardt's hat, found in the stall, proved his undoing.

Dr. Charles I. Roseberry died at his home in Easton, aged 74 years. Born in Philadelphia, N. J., he was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1860 and later from the Homeopathic Medical College in New York. Since 1872 he was a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He enjoyed a large practice and was widely known, having lived in Easton for half a century. For many years he was a member of the Board of Health.

The Carnegie Steel Company paid out to the employees of its plants at Lorain, Duquesne, Bessemer and Homestead last Saturday nearly \$1,000,000. The average pay roll of these plants amounts to more than a million dollars a month, but it will be much larger this month, owing to the heavy tonnage the men having turned out. October is usually the best month of the year, as the heavier orders are received and completed then, but during last August a wonderful impetus sprang up in all the works.

Through the failure of the safety clutch used on the hoist in the new building of the Phoenix Silk Company, in course of erection at Allentown, the hoist and two men who were being raised on it were precipitated eighty feet to the basement. The accident involved one of the workmen, Samuel Appel, one of the workmen, sustained a fracture and concussion of the spine and is crippled for life. Charles K. Wisler had both ankles fractured and sustained a concussion of the spine.

Lizzie Sigafos, of Atha, N. J., was arrested in Allentown, charged with stealing \$20 in cash and jewelry. The girl, who is but 14 years old, is being held pending the arrival of New Jersey officers.

After being out one hour a Williamsport jury found James Salerno guilty of murder in the first degree. He cut his stepdaughter's throat from ear to ear on July 25 last.

Donal Chapter, D. A. R., of Lancaster, nominated these officers, the nomination being equivalent to an election: Regent, Mrs. Martin P. Rohrer; vice-regent, Miss Laura G. Slaymaker; recording secretary, Miss Elizabeth Getz; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John E. Hubley; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Gara; registrar, Mrs. Charles H. Locher; historian, Miss Emma Bolesin.

John Liphart, 93 years old, is dead at his home in Del Roy, York county. House thieves have created a reign of terror at Millville, near Altoona, having robbed twenty-five residences within the past week, seven of them in one night. Mrs. J. Koons Saylor, of Quakertown, awakening and turning on the electric lights, discovered two burglars in her bedroom. The men fled without securing any booty.

Judge Stout, of Bucks county, appointed Justin Cooper a deputy constable at Point Pleasant. The citizens, who have been thoroughly aroused over recent robberies in the village, have raised a fund to defray the expense of the special officer.

Phar Albright, a justice of the peace of Hilltown, Bucks county, while cutting down a tree, was pinned to the ground by the trunk falling across him, inflicting internal injuries. It is thought he will recover.

Robert Lyder, aged 50 years, high constable of Carlisle, died from a complication of diseases.

The board of governors of the York Oratorio Society have decided to have the organization incorporated. Two entertainments will be held during the winter and an effort will be made to engage both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh orchestras. The society expended almost \$5000 last winter for the advancement of music in York.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says:

"Commercial news continues most satisfactory, improvement being reported in almost every case, except the further decline in price of securities. Crops are being harvested under most favorable conditions, and a few weeks more without severe frost will put the yield of corn and cotton beyond danger.

"Industrial progress is accelerated by the broadening demand for iron and steel products, textile mills and shoe factories are well occupied, while the demand for material testifies to extensive building operations. Considering the prosperous conditions, labor struggles are exceptionally few.

"Jobbers in many lines are unable to handle the business offered by visiting merchants, although packing and shipping departments are often worked overtime.

"Retailers report a wholesome distribution of staple merchandise, and there are comparatively few complaints regarding collections.

"Some congestions of traffic is noted, and railway earnings in August were 6.3 per cent. larger than in the same month of 1904.

Bradstreet's says: "Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending September 7, are 1,104,215 bushels, against \$1,220,250 bushels last week, 1,095,621 bushels this week last year, 3,045,040 bushels in 1903, and 5,444,140 bushels in 1902. Corn exports for the week ending September 7, are 1,494,662 bushels, against 1,163,370 bushels last week, 476,231 bushels a year ago, 84,818 bushels in 1903, and 91,512 bushels in 1902."

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Baltimore.—FLOUR—Steady at 40c; unbleached; receipts, 10,403 barrels.

WHEAT—Dull and lower; spot, contract, 81¢@81½; spot, No. 2 red western, 82¢@82½; August, 81¢@81½; September, 81½¢@81¾; October, 82¢@82½; December, 84¢@84½; steamer No. 2 red, 74¢@74½.

CORN—Easy; spot, 60¢@60½; August, 60¢@60½; September, 59½¢; year, 49½¢@49¾; January, 48½¢@48¾; February, 48¼¢@48½; steamer mixed, 58¢@58½.

OATS—Firm; new No. 2 white, 30 sales; No. 3 white, 29¢@29½; new No. 2 mixed, 27½¢@28.

RYE—Mixed, 2¢ Western, 62¢@62½; Old, steady; No. 1 timothy and No. 1 clover mixed, unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm, unchanged; fancy imitation, 19¢@20¢; fancy creamery, 22¢@23¢; fancy ladle, 18¢@19¢; store-packed, 16¢@17¢.

EGGS—Firm, unchanged, 20¢. CHEESE—Steady, unchanged; large, 11½¢; medium, 11¼¢; small, 12¢. SUGAR—Steady, unchanged; coarse granulated, 5.45¢; fine, 5.45¢.

New York.—WHEAT—Spot steady; No. 2 red, 86½¢ elevator and 87½¢ o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 92½¢ arrive f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 88½¢ arrive f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Spot steady; No. 2, 61¼¢ elevator and f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 62¢; No. 2 white, 62½¢. Option market without transactions, closing nominally unchanged ¼¢ net higher; September closed 69½¢; December closed 52½¢.

OATS—Spot steady; mixed oats, 26¢ to 32¢; natural white, 30¢ to 32¢; clipped white, 35¢ to 40¢; 33½¢@33¾¢.

RYE—Steady; No. 2 Western, 64¢ c. i. f. New York. BARLEY—Steady; feeding, 39½¢@40¢ c. i. f. Buffalo. BUTTER—Steady and unchanged. CHEESE—Strong. State full cream, small colored, and white fancy, 11¢; do, fair to choice, 10½¢@10¾¢; large colored and white fancy, 11¢.

The Farm

Roots For The Pig. Wherever roots are used as part of their rations, quite remarkable results are obtained, apparently out of all proportion to the feeding value of the roots. This seems to show that the roots serve to render the grain food more digestible. Although pigs do not like raw turnips, yet when the turnips are cooked and mixed with raw potatoes or cabbage, they will eat them readily. When a small amount of bran is fed with this mash good gains are made.—American Cultivator.

To Complete the Ration. We read a great deal nowadays in the farm papers about balanced rations. Such information enables the farmer to feed his animals so that he can get the most profit out of them for the cost of the food. Such information is good, and we want to encourage it; but those who feed animals should always bear in mind that a ration is never perfectly balanced unless there is a little "kindness" mixed in with it. You need have no fear of using too much "kindness," for the more you use the better; but very, very grave results oftentimes happen to those who do not make use of it at all.—Weekly Witness.

Developing Suitable Sheep. A writer in the Shepherd's Criticism says that "to develop a good flock of breeding sheep for wool and mutton I would begin with ewes that are half Cotswold and half Merino and mate them with a buck that is a full blooded Shropshire. In this cross you get a grade of sheep that is hard to beat for both wool and mutton. By this method I once got a twin lamb that sheared, when a little more than a year old, sixteen pounds of good wool and when a year and a half old the carcass weighed 100 pounds. I cross my sheep back and forth as my judgment tells me is best. If the sheep are getting too wrinkly and the wool too short I get either a Cotswold, Oxford or Shropshire buck, and if the fleeces is getting too hairy and light in weight I breed back to the Merinos."

Weeds Are Bad Enemies. A North Dakota man, who thinks weeds the worst enemy to be met with in the production of a garden, writes the Farm, Stock and Home that they must be fought early, late and all the time. The best time to kill them is before they appear above ground. If the garden is large a good harrow is the best of weed killers. Corn and potatoes can be harrowed once a week from the time they are planted until four inches high. If the garden is small the iron hand rake and wheel hoe are indispensable. Plow all the garden as soon as you are ready to plant the first early vegetables; then once a week stir the unplanted ground, about an inch deep, with hoe or rake, and thus destroy the weeds while young and tender. It must be remembered that the secret of a good garden is constant and careful cultivation.

Subduing Flying Fowls. When fowls are kept confined they get uneasy and long for freedom; this is particularly the case with the smaller breeds, says an exchange. The common method of prevention is to clip the wings of the birds, not a desirable thing to do if they happen to be high class fowls. A better plan is to attach the little arrangement here described. Take a stout cord and tie around the points of the feathers on the wings mainly used in flying. The one wing in this manner, then pass the cord over the back and tie the other wing. Be careful not to draw the cord too tight, but leave it so that the fowl can carry the wings in a natural position and it will do no harm, yet the bird will not be able to fly any distance.

The Value of Silage. The best milk produced in the United States, says G. N. Knapp of the Wisconsin Station, as well as the milk produced at the greatest net profit, is milk produced from silage. The cows producing this milk are, of course, not fed exclusively on silage, but it is because of the cheapness of silage and of the intrinsic value of silage as a feed that such milk can be produced and produced so cheaply.

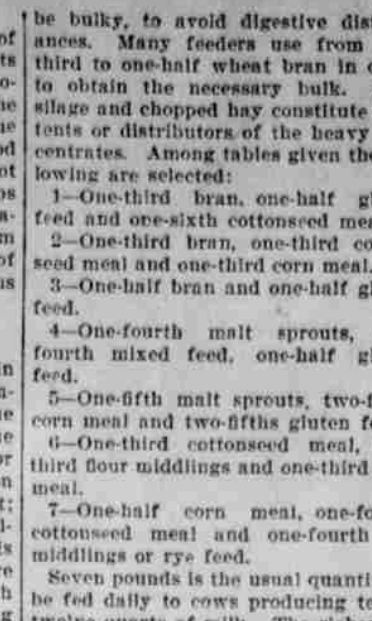
In the corn belt where cattle are finished for market and men of long experience make a business, or a profession, of producing beef, they find that better beef, as well as more rapid gains are obtained by feeding silage. The steers are not fattened on silage, but silage is a very important supplement to the fattening ration. Sheep are found to utilize silage to good advantage; many feeders make silage more than half the winter ration for their sheep. Hogs and horses are also fed silage to advantage.

Because of such facts as these, which are becoming more and more apparent, the interest in silage and silos is growing rapidly among farmers who appreciate the necessity of a cheaper ration as well as the importance of a succulent food. Silage is coming to be regarded as an indispensable adjunct to successful farming.

Live Stock Rations. The preparation of a farmers' bulletin, the advice sheets of which indicate a number of instructive discussions. In an article on "Grain Rations For Animals" the statement is made that it is better to use two or three kinds of grain in making up a ration than to feed one exclusively, and the feeder should always aim to prepare palatable grain mixtures. Rations should also

Tumors Conquered Without Operations

Unqualified Success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in Cases of Mrs. Fox and Miss Adams.



Fannie Fox and Miss Luella Adams.

One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy, Tumor. So-called "wandering pains" may come from its early stages, or the presence of danger may be made manifest by excessive menstruation accompanied by unusual pain extending from the ovaries down the groin and thighs.

If you have mysterious pains, if there are indications of inflammation ulceration or displacement, don't wait for time to confirm your fears and go through the horrors of a hospital operation; secure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound right away and begin its use and write Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., for advice.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—(First Letter.) "In looking over your book I see that your medicine cures Tumor of the Uterus. I have been to a doctor and he tells me I have a tumor. I will be more than grateful if you can help me, as I do so dread an operation."

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—(Second Letter.) "I take the liberty to congratulate you on the success I have had with your wonderful medicine. Eighteen months ago my monthlies stopped. Shortly after I felt so badly I submitted to a thorough examination by a physician, and was told that I had a tumor on the uterus and would have to undergo an operation."

I soon after read one of your advertisements and decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. After taking five bottles as directed, the tumor is entirely gone. I have again been examined by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

It Was a Question of Hours. Tom Nason, who lived at Bonny Eagle, Me., and "helped" my grandfather, who was "Uncle John" (Lane) on the farm, said one day: "Uncle John, I want 75 cents."

Grandfather said: "What do you want 75 cents for, Tom?" "I want to buy a quart of rum," was the reply, "to keep Fourth of July."

"Now, Tom," said grandfather, "can't you keep Fourth of July on a pint of rum?" Tom considered for a moment, and looking his employer straight in the eye replied: "Uncle John, perhaps I could keep Fourth of July on a pint of rum, but the question is, how would it be kept?"—Boston Herald.

Set a Hard Task. Edwin Stevens, when he made up his mind to tackle vaudeville, for the first round selected Manager Meyerfeld, founder of a well-known circuit. The manager had a gruff manner and a German accent, and was, moreover, very busy. Turning on Mr. Stevens brusquely, he exclaimed: "Well, vat do you vant?"

"I would like to go into vaudeville," responded the candidate, meekly. "Vat do you do—vat is your line?" "I am a comedian," was the modest but very general answer. "A komiker, hein?" and the manager faced him sternly. "Vell, make me laugh."

The Indian to-day, who fights against civilization, says, "Grass—mother Earth hair. I not cut mother hair. Earth—mother's breast. I not plow mother breast!"

But to get value from the farm, something must be shipped. The question is, what shall that be, to be the most advantageous?

The answer, according to a friend of mine, is "That which will take the least value from the soil, and which will be the most easily replaced. To this end the value must be in the most concentrated form."

Clearly, meat stuffs; cream and eggs are highly concentrated products. Of course the cost of production and the market values have to be considered in making the selection.

Everything raised on the farm (what is not wanted for the family larder), can be turned into these crops. More money can be made off them than off other things. When you haul them away, you leave the bulk of the life of the soil behind. Live weight and cream weight have so little bulk, comparatively, and the small extraction of fertility can be replaced at small cost.

Best by Test

"I have tried all kinds of waterproof clothing and have never found anything at any price to compare with your Fish Brand for protection from all kinds of weather."

The name and address of the writer of this testimonial letter may be had upon application. Highest Award World's Fair, 1904.

A. J. TOWER CO. The Sign of the Fish Brand, U. S. A.

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W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells shoes that are better than any other manufacturer.

\$10.00 REWARD to anyone who can furnish reliable information regarding the location of the person or persons who have stolen the shoes of W. L. Douglas.

W. L. Douglas's Strong Made Shoes for Men, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50.

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas's name on the shoe. If you buy shoes without his name and price stamped on bottom.

WANTED.—A shoe dealer in every town where W. L. Douglas shoes are sold. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request.

For Mosquito Bites. And the poisonous sting of all insects Scott's Lintiment is the great antiseptic.

Japanese Trade with Australia is increasing rapidly both ways.

Disfigured by Eczema. Wonderful Change in a Night.—In a Month Face Was Clear as Ever.—Another Cure by Cuticura.

I had eczema on the face for five months, during which time I was in the care of physicians. My face was so disfigured I could not go out, and it was going from bad to worse. A friend recommended Cuticura. The first night after I washed my face with Cuticura Soap and used Cuticura Ointment and Resolvent I changed wonderfully. From that day I was able to go out, and in a month the treatment had removed all scales and scabs, and my face was as clear as ever.

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