

HERITAGE OF CIVIL WAR.

Thousands of Soldiers Contracted Chronic Kidney Trouble While in the Service.

The experience of Capt. John L. Ely, of Co. E, 17th Ohio, now living at 500 East Second St., Newton, Kansas, will interest the thousands of veterans who came back from the Civil War suffering tortures with kidney complaint. Capt. Ely says: "I contracted kidney trouble during the Civil War, and the occasional attacks finally developed into a chronic case. At one time I had to use a crutch and cane to get about. My back was lame and weak, and besides the aching, there was a distressing retention of the kidney secretions. I was in a bad way when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills in 1901, but the remedy cured me, and I have been well ever since."

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

GREAT STRIDES IN TELEGRAPHY.

Messages Sent and Delivered in Successful Manner by Pneumatic Operators.

What the linotype machine has been to the advancement of the newspaper business, it is claimed the Barclay typewriting telegraph system, just introduced for general use, will prove to be to the telegraph business. It is declared to be one of the greatest steps ever taken toward economy in sending and receiving messages by telegraph. It does with machinery a large part of the work formerly done by hand, and requires no telegraph operators.

While it had been intended to introduce these machines some months ago, the Western Union Telegraph Company was hastened in its purpose by the recent strike of operators. Consequently, as soon as possible after the strike the Barclay typewriting telegraph system was put in use, in a large measure taking the places of the men who struck. This, it has been explained, is one of the reasons the company has been able to hold out against the strikers.

The recent installation of the new system in this city marks the beginning of a large number of installations of this character that are to be made on various trunk line circuits leading out of Pittsburgh.

To prepare a message for transmission it is only necessary to strike the letters on a standard typewriter keyboard, which performs a series of characters similar to those used in the Morse alphabet. On this keyboard are extra keys for shifting the type, shifting the paper and the carriage return. After a message has been perforated, which can be done ordinarily in about 20 seconds, the perforated slip is then run through an automatic transmitter at the rate of about 100 messages an hour. The message is received at the distant station on a standard typewriter, if completed and ready for delivery, it is only necessary for the receiving operator to feed the machine with the standard Western Union receiving banks. The instrument at the receiving station when once adjusted seldom requires readjustment, as all of the mechanism is operated on a local circuit; the wire can be worked duplex and 200 messages an hour can be handled with ease; that is, 100 messages sent and 100 received.—Pittsburg Gazette Times.

Why Some Books Last Long.

There are books that have survived two or three centuries, the printing in which has improved in color as they have grown older. Some paper experts, alluding to this fact, predict that most of the books made now will not last much longer than fifty or sixty years. Much of the paper now used for making books is composed in part of wood pulp, treated with powerful acids, while the ink is made of substances naturally at war with the paper it is used on. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that within fifty or sixty years the ink will eat its way through the paper, thereby destroying the books. The paper used two or three centuries ago was made of honest rags, and the ink was made of nuttalls. That accounts for the good condition in which they are now.

FOUND OUT.

A Trained Nurse Made Discovery.

No one is in better position to know the value of food and drink than a trained nurse.

Speaking of coffee, a nurse of Wilkes Barre, Pa., writes: "I used to drink strong coffee myself and suffered greatly from headaches and indigestion. While on a visit to my brothers I had a good chance to try Postum Food Coffee, for they drank it altogether in place of ordinary coffee. In two weeks after using Postum I found I was much benefited, and finally my headaches disappeared and also the indigestion."

"Naturally I have since used Postum among my patients, and have noticed a marked benefit where coffee has been left off and Postum used."

"I observed a curious fact about Postum when used among mothers. It greatly helps the flow of milk in cases where coffee is inclined to dry it up, and where tea causes nervousness."

"I find trouble in getting servants to make Postum properly. They most always serve it before it has been boiled long enough. It should be boiled 15 to 20 minutes after boiling begins and served with cream, when it is certainly a delicious beverage." Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

ORCHARD and GARDEN

Bran as Food.

Bran has a great value as a stock food besides the food elements it contains. It is very relaxing and is valuable in keeping the bowels open. An animal fed a ration in which is included a liberal amount of bran never suffers from constipation.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Harrows and Plows.

The cutaway and disc harrows are very useful tools, but should not be depended upon too much to replace the plow. A thorough plowing releases a great deal of plant food and helps the soil to hold more moisture and to absorb heat, thus increasing its feeding capacity for the plant. While the modern harrow will loosen the surface sufficiently for seeding, it does not lay the proper foundation for a crop.—American Cultivator.

Cabbage Worms.

To rid the garden of the cabbage worm an Oklahoma gardener commends the following remedy: Take alum and dissolve it in water and apply it to the cabbage with a common sprinkler as often as there are any worms to be seen. I find that a few applications are sufficient. This remedy is entirely harmless, not very expensive and is sure destruction to the worms. Make the solution quite strong with alum, the amount you can determine for yourself.

Another gardener gives the following advice: We take a pint of barrel salt and dissolve it in a gallon of water. After the salt is thoroughly dissolved we sprinkle it on the cabbage with a common garden sprinkler. The result is we never have worm-eaten cabbage, while our neighbor across the road loses his crop nearly every year.—Journal of Agriculture.

Water at Meals.

Should horses drink when they eat? The average keeper and veterinarian says no; just as the average writer on hygiene says that human beings should not. Yet they invariably do, and they certainly enjoy their food more when they can "wash it down." Now this is the Norwegian practice with horses, and according to one veterinarian, "you never see a broken-winded horse in Norway." He attributes this to the water furnished with their meals; and while that may be somewhat extravagant, the custom is worth considering. Every one who has taken care of a horse has noticed that water before meals is not relished, while if it is given in large quantities directly afterward it tends to wash the grain too rapidly through the digestive tract. In Norway every horse has a bucket of water beside his manger, and, as he eats, he drinks also. It is interesting to see how the Norwegian horses relish their water with their meals. Now they sip a little from the bucket, now they eat a mouthful, then another sip, then another mouthful, just like rational human beings.—County Gentleman.

Timothy Hay Cestly.

While there is no question that good, bright timothy hay is about the only kind in demand for feeding horses, yet many have about made up their minds that it is not profitable to grow one to one and a half tons on \$100-an-acre land. True if one could always dispose of his timothy hay at prices ruling during the last six months, he could afford to sell it and buy other forage. Timothy uses up the soil faster than clover, and does not usually give a large yield. For these reasons clover is the more profitable crop to grow, and it is far richer in feeding value. Farmers have been feeding too much trashy stuff, and among this must be classed over-ripe timothy. Other forage crops should be grown. An acre planted to fodder corn, well put up and shredded, will furnish four times as much good feed as an acre of timothy, and an acre of corn put up as silage will furnish even a greater amount of feed. Sorghum makes fine feed and will yield three or four times as much as timothy. It looks like poor business to go right on growing timothy, when we know that it is a money-losing proposition.—Indiana Farmer.

What an Old Dairyman Says.

An old dairyman contributes the following sensible suggestions on cow management to the Canadian Farmer: Cows should not be hurried to and from the pasture, especially in hot weather. They are, or should be, full of grass, and being driven too fast or hurried beats them, besides upsetting their digestive organs. They should have, also, water where they can get it all the time. If they have to go too long without water they will gorge themselves when they do get it, and this is not good for them. If it is worth one's while keeping cows, it is worth while keeping them right, because the extra gain in the end means that much more profit. It is just the same work to milk a cow when giving less milk as it is when they give more by regular milking. There is much to be gained, also, by thorough milking. The more you take the milk from the cows and the cleaner they are milked, the better

they will keep up their flow of milk. If we keep cows, it should be our first consideration to care for them properly. Whatever work we must let go, let it not be the care of the cows. Once the habit is formed of being systematic and regular in caring for cows, or any other stock, for that matter, both the cow and the cow-keeper know just what they have to do at a certain time, and the result is greater gains.

Care of the Turkey.

In buying a tom turkey, select one that is two or three years old in preference to a young one, and be sure that he is not related in any way to your hens if you wish vigorous, hardy poults.

If you have but few turkeys they may be kept laying and the eggs set under a hen. If you follow this plan, set the eggs as soon as you can get nine or ten and before the eggs get moldy. When the turkeys become broody, break them up and they will usually begin laying again at once, and produce a clutch of a dozen or more.

Sprinkle the nests of eggs with flowers of sulphur each week to insure against vermin. During the last week the eggs are set upon sprinkle them every second day with warm water.

After the little birds are a day old, if the grass be dry, put them out under a large coop. Make a pen ten or twelve feet square of wide boards, and each morning that is dry, chance it. Keep them dry, and free from filth and lice, or the mortality will be large.

The best food for the first few days is hard-boiled eggs and bread and milk. Later give sour milk curds and wheat middlings, but never feed corn meal. Every second day mix in a few crushed eggs shells to aid digestion.

When the poults are six to eight weeks old they will consume quantities of crushed oyster shells or pulverized pottery, and these things should be kept before them constantly. If the crop of a poult gets hard, feed him crushed egg shell or fine oyster shell at once, mixed with lard, and it will usually save him. If the poult begins to act stupid and sick, administer a pill of three parts lard and one part black pepper three or four times a day.—Indianapolis News.

Growing the Potato.

One of the best known successful potato growers in this country, Mr. T. B. Terry of Ohio, in replying to an inquiry, gave advice to a would-be potato grower that is worthy of general dissemination, since it is based on long, practical experience. Seed should go into the ground in a sound condition, not poor or wilted or sprouted. An expert can get a full yield by planting six or eight bushels to the acre, but an inexperienced planter needs to use twice that amount. If the land is clear of stones and rubbish so that the weeds can be kept down by horse power, the best potatoes and most money can be got from drill planting, dropping a piece of seed with two or three eyes every twelve or fifteen inches in the drill. A smoothing harrow with very small round teeth slanting backwards and a weeder are needed for keeping these clean. As soon as the crop is planted the ground is harrowed and harrowed once or twice more, on dry and sunny days, so that the weeds will be killed.

Potatoes should come up in clean ground and it is not difficult to enable them to do so unless there is an unusual amount of rain. As soon as the rows can be followed a one-horse weeder can be used, the horse walking between the rows and the teeth scratching over two rows at once. This and the cultivator should be used often, but after ten days from the time the potatoes come up the ground should never be cultivated more than two inches deep with a cultivator having small teeth. To run a cultivator or plow through deeply tears off the roots and will shorten the crop, particularly in dry weather; before the potatoes are six inches high the roots cross between the rows and if they are disturbed after that there will not be a full crop.

In accord with most modern potato growers Mr. Terry says: Do not plant in hills, for that is no way to grow potatoes nowadays! It is only when a plow must be used in caring for a crop that potatoes are hilled up, because when so cared for they can be kept cleaner in hills. In cultivating potatoes he advises that they be not hilled up any more than is done by the side shovels in the cultivator, running not more than two inches deep. If the potatoes are planted four inches deep in drills and hilled up an inch or two by a cultivator, this latter being necessary to keep weeds down, there will be no green tubers to amount to anything, says Mr. Terry, and not nearly as many as when high hilling is done.

Made Him Curious.

"Were you glad the jury disagreed?" the prisoner was asked. "Not altogether," he replied thoughtfully. "After hearing the lawyer's plea for me I really had some curiosity as to the question of my guilt."—Philadelphia Ledger.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

When a man is in a good humor it isn't with his family.

A woman can talk of her handkerchief as her wardrobe.

When a girl is bashful it's a sign her mother is looking.

Cheerful self-denial is something you can find in a novel.

Making a living is no fun unless somebody else does it for you.

A woman could get the blues awfully if she couldn't cry about them.

An optimist is a man that doesn't get over being foolish till he is dead.

A nice thing about going fishing is it is such a good excuse for being a liar.

A man can save a lot of money by not having any for his friends to borrow.

Arguments about race suicide read differently in the check book from the text book.

A nice thing about being filled by a girl is she will spend some other fellow's money for him.

It isn't what it costs to educate your children that costs, but what it costs to uneducate them.

Some people are so suspicious they won't even believe an elevator has got to stop at the bottom.

When a man goes away on business if he telegraphs home he scares his wife to death and if he doesn't she cries.

The time a girl blushes at being kissed is when she didn't know somebody else was looking till after it was done.

What a woman likes about going to the theatre is she doesn't have to understand the play to be interested in the clothes!

A woman can't have much faith in her family physician unless he can tell her how to make the nasturtiums grow bigger.

A nice thing about being a millionaire is the way people give him presents he wouldn't get, no matter how much he needed them, if he couldn't afford to buy them.—From "Reflections of a Bachelor," in the New York Press.

PITTSBURGERS LOVE WHIZ WAGONS.

Clubwomen Urge Steps to Check the Evil—Houses Mortgaged for Autos.

Pittsburgers are losing their homes because of their love for the whiz wagons. Such is the alarming report made to-day by a committee of local clubwomen who have been investigating local social conditions. "Something must be done and done quickly," the report declares, "to prevent the women of Pittsburg from resorting to the means they do to acquire social prestige in their set. Mothers are neglecting babies and wives are driving husbands to the wall for the sake of the appearance of wealth. So mad has the race for social supremacy become in the East End that owners of houses are mortgaging them in order to buy as many and as speedy automobiles as their neighbors. Extravagance is reckless and something must be done before utter ruin follows on the wake of folly. The automobile habit is becoming a curse among the social climbers."

Women are particularly denounced in the report and are held responsible for the lavish indulgence in motor cars and gasoline. Not only are the upper class blamed, but, says the report, "many owners of houses worth from \$5,000 to \$15,000, which they have acquired after many years of toil, are mortgaging them in order to buy automobiles. So fearful are they of being outshone socially that everything is being sacrificed or jeopardized in order to present an appearance of wealth on an income not exceeding \$150 a month."

The club women find that a certain class of women whose husbands have limited incomes are gradually driving them bankrupt, in many instances for the sake of possessing some means of making themselves conspicuous. Cases are cited where families of limited income have as many as three and four automobiles, and a loud warning is sounded against further excesses. How and by what means the committee hope to prevent the existing evil is not disclosed in the report, which offers no remedy.—New York Press.

The Black Opal.

The black opal, so called, has been described by a writer who saw it for the first time at the New Zealand exhibition at Christchurch, as follows: "They combine the iridescence of the dewdrop with the color of the rainbow set in the blackness of night; they are a smothered mass of hidden fire." This description, fanciful though it may be, gives a fairly accurate word picture of the wonderful and varied colorings of this remarkable stone. Somewhat sombre at first glance, its beauty does not immediately appeal to the observer, but a closer inspection reveals the "hidden fire" and discloses a gem of exquisite beauty. As yet its commercial value is problematical because of its recent discovery and the unfamiliarity of the public with its existence.—United States Consular Reports.

Some thoughtless or malicious person turned some Belgian hares loose in Argentina and the animals threaten to become a plague just as the rabbits of Australia have been. A hunting party killed a thousand in one day recently.

MEN ADMIRE

a pretty face, a good figure, but sooner or later learn that the healthy, happy, contented woman is most of all to be admired.

Women troubled with fainting spells, irregularities, nervous irritability, backache, the "blues," and those dreadful dragging sensations, cannot hope to be happy or popular, and advancement in either home, business or social life is impossible.

The cause of these troubles, however, yields quickly to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs. It acts at once upon the organ affected and the nerve centers, dispelling effectually all those distressing symptoms. No other medicine in the country has received such unqualified endorsement or has such a record of cures of female ills as has

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Miss Emma Runtzler, of 631 State St., Schenectady, N. Y., writes: "For a long time I was troubled with a weakness which seemed to drain all my strength away. I had dull headaches, was nervous, irritable, and all worn out. Chancing to read one of your advertisements of a case similar to mine cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I decided to try it and I cannot express my gratitude for the benefit received. I am entirely well and feel like a new person."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most successful remedy for all forms of Female Complaints, Weak Back, Falling and Displacements, Inflammation and Obstruction, and is invaluable in preparing for childbirth and the Change of Life.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free and always helpful.



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THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people of any other make, is because of their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities. The selection of the leathers and other materials for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making is looked after by the most complete organization of superintendents, foremen and skilled shoemakers, who receive the highest wages paid in the shoe industry, and whose workmanship cannot be excelled.

If you could take you into my large factory at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape so better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

My \$3.00 Edge and \$3.50 Gold Bond Shoes cannot be equaled at any price. EDITION of the genuine W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take No Substitute. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, send direct to factory. Shoes sent everywhere by mail. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

AIRSHIP WITH BULLET'S SPEED.

Milwaukee Man Expects to Be Whisked to Europe in a Jiffy.

The Milwaukee Journal says that Dr. Roughly Silverston is completing an airship at a Milwaukee factory and that great things are expected of it.

The flyer has a propeller 8 feet in diameter and will, it is expected, send the Silverston ship through the air with the speed of a rifle bullet and "carry the navigator from Milwaukee to Europe in a few hours."

A Milwaukeean of large wealth is said to be backing the enterprise.

PITS. St. Virus Dances. Nervous Diseases Permanently Cured by Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. King, Ltd., 381 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The Blood thrown out by the heart travels seven miles in an hour, or 4,200,000 miles in a lifetime of 70 years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children cures croup, whooping cough, inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Gum Chewing Justified. Persistent gum chewers will probably feel that all their facial energy has not been wasted if it has prolonged the production of chewing gum until some real use has been discovered for that article. Two better uses have been found for it than merely as an object to distort the face in idleness. One use is as a temporary solder to stop sudden leaks until the tinsmith can remedy them. The other is as a preventive for seasickness. One traveler declares she crossed the turbulent English channel well and in her right mind solely as a result of taking a little peppermint gum and chewing it in private.

THREE BOYS HAD ECZEMA. Were Treated at Dispensary—Did Not Improve—Suffered 5 Months—Perfect Cure by Cuticura.

"My three children had eczema for five months. A little sore would appear on the head and seemed very itchy, increasing day after day. The baby had had it about a week when the second boy took the disease and a few sores developed, then the third boy took it. For the first three months I took them to the N— Dispensary, but they did not seem to improve. Then used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and in a few weeks they had improved, and when their heads were well you could see nothing of the sores. Mrs. Kate Kern, 513 West 29th St., New York, N. Y., Nov. 1, 5, and 7, 1907."

The average life of an American ship is only 18 years, while that of a British vessel is 26 years. The Scandinavian average is the best. It is 30 years.

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Pittsburg, Pa.

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If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

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P. N. U. 3, 1907.

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cleanses and heals mucous membrane affections, such as nasal catarrh, privet catarrh and inflammation caused by feminine ills; sore eyes, sore throat, and mouth, by direct local treatment. Its curative power over these troubles is extraordinary and gives immediate relief. Thousands of women are using and recommending it every day. 50 cents at druggists or by mail. Remember, however, IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY IT. THE H. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.