Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

Cleanses the System Effectually; Dispels Colds and Headaches due to Constipation; Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.

Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old.

To get its Beneficial Effects Always buy the Genuine which has the full name of the Company

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

by whom it is manufactured, printed on the front of every package.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

Mining Made Hazardous.

The deaths from mine disasters in the United States for 1907 were 3,086. The number of seriously injured was 2,721. Over one-fourth of this slaughter was accomplished last month. This should serve to fix the attention of assembling legislatures in the mining States upon the necessity of more thorough supervision. Comparison with the loss of life in other countries shows that mining in this country is made extra hazardous by reason of gross neglect of suitable precaution.—Philadelphia Record.

REASON FOR WOMEN'S "NERVES."

In Very Many Cases It is Weakened Kidneys.

Mrs. Frank Roseboom, 512 South Washington St., Moscow, Idaho, says: "Inherited kidney trouble grew steadily worse with me until so nervous I could not sleep at night. I was dizzy and spots floated before my eyes. My back and hips ached and every cold settled on my kidneys and made me worse. I have used many different medicines and was discouraged when I began with Doan's Kidney Pills, but now the symptoms that alarmed me are gone."

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

For the Housewife.

Some active women who pride themselves in housekeeping seem to forget that the object of keeping house is that human beings may be accommodated in it. Their sole idea seems to be this: That the house may be kept in a certain form and order; and to the performance of the form and order they sacrifice the comfort the house was established to secure.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.
Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

An old Dutch Bible, found in the Humansdorp district of Cape Colony, has a frontispiece depicting Cain shooting Abel with a blunderbuss.—London Globe. 3

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle

Massachusetts is the most densely populated State of the Union, having about 350 inhabitants per square mile.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. At druggists.

A British scientist has spoken against children praying about dying while they are asleep. It is a great mistake, he said, to let children think of sudden death.

WINCHESTER

Hunting Rifles

From the ten different Winchester repeaters you can surely select a rifle adapted for hunting your favorite game, be it squirrels or grizzly bears. No matter which model you select you can count on its being well made, accurate and reliable.

SHOOT WINCHESTER CARTRIDGES IN WINCHESTER GUNS

The Farm

Keep a Few Sheep.

Professor F. B. Mumford, of Missouri experiment station, shows that tests have proved that sheep produce more meat from a pound of grain than any other farm animal. It was shown that a pound of mutton can be produced from about half as much grain as a pound of beef. Even the mortgage lifting hog requires more grain to produce a pound of human food than the sheep. With the combination of corn and clover hay for food and a dry shed for shelter sheep will always give good account of themselves and respond readily to the care given them.—Farmer's Guide.

Cost of Making Milk.

A Canadian milk producer figures the cost of production as follows: Taking fifteen cows as a unit that one man is capable of taking care of, as well as the product therefrom, and assuming that the man is worth $1.50 a day, we must charge up ten cents a day against each cow for labor. Assuming that each cow averages five thousand pounds of milk a year, which is about six quarts a day, such cow should receive one pound of grain for each three pounds of milk she gives, which would be about five pounds of grain a day. The cost of the grain would be six and one-quarter cents a day.

Adding to this the cost before mentioned of producing a specially pure, clean milk, we have a total of at least seven cents a quart, as the cost of its production on the farm. To this should be added the cost of shipping to the city, which is an additional burden to the farmer.—American Cultivator.

Fattening Hogs.

In the experience gained at the Missouri Experiment Station Professor Forbes says that corn supplemented with wheat middlings and oil meal makes the best and cheapest ration for fattening hogs. He says: "For dry lot or pen feeding of hogs the cheapest feed is corn supplemented by wheat middlings or oil meal. At the Missouri station we have made 100 pounds of pork from five parts of thirty-cent corn and one part of $24 oil meal at a cost of $2.75 per hundred weight. At the same time we made 100 pounds of pork from two parts of corn and one part of $15 wheat middlings at a cost of $2.88. In the same experiment corn alone made pork at a cost of $3.63 per hundred weight."

When pasture can be provided, pork can be made the most economically on it. The same authority above mentioned writes: "Experiments at the Missouri Experimental College show that with corn at thirty cents per bushel, it costs $2.79 to make one hundred pounds of pork where blue grass is fed with the corn, with rape and corn the cost is $2.50 per hundred weight, and with alfalfa and corn the cost of 100 pounds of pork is but $2.13."

Rye Chaff.

I can buy from a local hay press rye chaff at $1 per ton. Will it pay to cart this two and one-half miles and put in the barnyard for manure? I have only two cows. Quantity would probably be 100 tons a year, dry material. How can I best turn this chaff to turn hogs on it? Farmers who cart rye to the press are overrun with wild radish. Should I be running a great risk from this foul seed? Would the heating of the chaff prevent the germination of the radish seed? Farmers who previously bought this chaff say that they have had no trouble with the wild radish on their farms. R. M. D. The rye chaff would contain in a ton something like fifteen pounds of nitrogen and nearly the same amount phosphoric acid, with perhaps seven or eight pounds of potash. When decayed, the phosphoric acid and potash will be there, while part of the nitrogen will have disappeared into the air. Rye chaff is very poor, if not dangerous, feed for cows, because of the probable presence of ergot, a poison to all kinds of live stock. There would also be no small danger from these weed seeds. Cruciferous plants produce seeds which are unduly hardy and can withstand hardships. It is true that the neighbors have not reported introduction of radish by reason of the chaff, but there is still danger. If the chaff is bought, it ought to be well rotted before spreading on the fields. At the price mentioned, it would not seem an attractive bargain.—Country Gentleman.

Gapes in Chickens.

What is true of all disease is true of gapes. It is better to prevent it if possible, and then there will be no need to cure it. When the cause of gapes is known, and also the means by which it is likely to be spread, it becomes easy to take measures for prevention. The most important measure of all is to keep the houses, yards, troughs and everything connected with the poultry yard strictly clean. It is probable that the drinking water is the medium through which the gapeworm most often comes, and, therefore, the greatest care must be taken to keep the fountains clean, when conditions are specially favorable to the propagation of the gapeworm.

The water supplied should be pure and fresh. It is strongly advised that house, floors, perches, coops and hatching-boxes should be thoroughly cleansed with boiling water, and then limewashed; that food should never be thrown on the ground; that access to polluted water should be prevented; that the rearing ground should be disinfected during the winter season if it is to be used the following year; and that the bodies of all chickens that die of gapes should be burned. It is also advisable that affected chickens should be removed from the healthy birds as soon as the symptoms of gapes can be observed; but this is hardly practicable where chickens are reared by hens alone, as chicks of tender age, if removed from their mother, would not survive for want of care and brooding. Where incubators and brooders are used, there is, however, no difficulty, as one of the brooders can be temporarily turned into a hospital for the affected chicks."—H. D. C., in Farmers' Gazette.

Slag and Saltpetre.

The cheapest way to supply lime to the soil is to use basic slag as a source of phosphoric acid for the fertilizers. Slag carries from thirty to fifty per cent. of lime, and the value of the phosphoric acid it carries will cover its whole cost.

In regard to nitrate of potash (saltpetre) which cost me about $90 per ton, $4.50 per hundred pounds, the exceeding richness of the chemical makes it the cheapest source for potash and nitrogen that I know. Each one hundred pounds carries forty-four pounds of potash, in which form it cost me this season, delivered, about 5.20 cents per pound. This forty-four pounds at 5.20 cents comes to $2.28, which taken from $4.50 leaves $2.22 for the value of the fourteen pounds of nitrogen contained in one hundred pounds of nitrate of potash, or 15 6-7 cents per pound for the nitrogen which Professor Goessman assured me is equally valuable with the nitrogen derived from nitrate of soda which costs me delivered this season $58 per ton, or $2.90 per one hundred pounds; one hundred pounds of nitrate of soda contains about fifteen and one-half pounds of nitrogen, making the cost of one pound of nitrogen in nitrate of soda sulphate of potash.—Monroe Morse, in the American Cultivator.

The Future and Sheep.

All who keep up with the trend of the live stock industry agree that the demand for sheep will go on increasing for many years. In referring to the matter the Shepherd's Criterion has this to say:

Farmers as a class do not yet understand sheep well enough to produce them successfully, though the majority of them raise other things that require more care and effort and produce poorer results. While it is true that many are going into sheep for the first time, and hundreds have been converted to the right way of thinking, still, relatively speaking, comparatively few of the small farmers carry sheep. It will take a long time to educate some that sheep are the best live stock they can raise—best for the land and for the bank account. In the meantime mutton consumption will continue to grow very rapidly, and in our opinion the time will be far distant when the supply will again overtake the demand. The great grazing areas of the West are practically filled to the limit, and so there cannot be much expansion in that direction. The chief increase must be on the Eastern farms. Here the dog and the stomach worm have to be contended with, and there are at the present time very serious handicaps to the small farmer. If a man can raise enough sheep to warrant his special and constant and special attention, then the dog nuisance can be effectually eliminated, but the stomach worm is an enemy in the dark that cannot be easily conquered. All things considered, it is by no means likely that sheep husbandry will advance fast enough to make the business unprofitable for the next twenty years. As long as there is a sensible protective tariff on wool sheepmen will have strong encouragement, but even if they had to depend on mutton quality almost entirely, they are now well enough fortified to go ahead on a profitable basis. It is estimated that fifty per cent. more mutton is consumed in this country than twenty years ago. The annual receipts at Chicago are more than a million more than in 1897, while there has been a corresponding increase at most of the other Western markets. If under these circumstances mutton can be sold at a record price, then it follows that it has a strong grip on the American appetite, which is bound to endure. The slaughter of sheep and lambs, particularly lambs, is going on so rapidly that producers are now much behind the requirements, and that is why prices are so high. Chicago for the first nine months this year falls 400,000 head short of last year, in spite of the fact that more people have gone into the sheep business. A supply of 50,000,000 sheep is not large enough for a country with over 80,000,000 people, with a million foreigners landed every year.

England's Old People.

In England and Wales there are about 1,600,000 persons over sixty-five years of age, and in the course of a year more than a fourth of that number are compelled to accept poor relief.—London Lloyd's Weekly News.

FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

COLLECTIONS ARE BETTER

Iron and Steel Traders Resume; Output Is Still, However, Less Than Half Capacity.

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

Business quoted at the conclusion of holiday sales, as is customary, and time was devoted to stock taking, while manufacturing plants were overhauled and repaired.

This curtailment is general in the iron and steel industry and at New England cotton mills. Clothing manufacturers have recently received numerous cancellations, and in some lines buyers have asked delay in shipments of spring goods until the situation is more fully developed.

There is a better feeling as to mercantile collections since the closing days of December brought no special pressure in the money market.

Many iron furnaces and steel mills have resumed and others are to open next week, but the curtailment of production has been so general that not over 50 per cent of the capacity will then be in operation, according to estimates by some of the best authorities in the trade. The statistical position is strong, and predictions of a sweeping cut in prices have not materialized.

A few changes in galvanized sheets and tin plates were more directly due to the cheapness of the minor metals than conditions in the steel industry. As to pig iron, quotations have gradually receded until declines of from $4 to $8 per ton are shown in comparison with the same date last year.

Coke production has fallen to about one-fourth of the capacity of ovens in the Connellsville region, and prices are weak.

Extreme declines characterized the primary markets for textiles during the past week. Nominally quotations are unchanged.

Although current trade in footwear is seasonably quiet, the outlook is more promising for an early resumption of normal business. Boot and shoe factories are beginning to resume active production.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Wheat—No. 2 red	$ 90	92
Rye—No. 2	74	75
Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear	77	78
No. 2 yellow, shelled	69	70
Mixed ear	66	67
Oats—No. 2 white	53	54
No. 3 white	50	52
Flour—Winter patent	4 90	5 00
Fancy straight winters	4 60	4 75
Hay—No. 1 Timothy	17 50	18 50
Clover No. 1	17 50	18 00
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton	29 00	30 00
Brown middlings	26 00	27 00
Bran, bulk	25 50	26 50
Straw—Wheat	9 50	10 00
Oat	9 50	10 00
Dairy Products.		
Butter—Elgin creamery	$ 29	30
Ohio creamery	22	24
Fancy country roll	18	20
Cheese—Ohio, new	16	17
New York, new	16	17
Poultry, Etc.		
Hens—per lb	$ 17	18
Chickens—dressed	12	13
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh	28	33
Fruits and Vegetables.		
Potatoes—Fancy white per bu	70	75
Cabbage—per ton	15 00	16 00
Onions—per barrel	4 50	4 25

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent	$ 5 55	5 80
Wheat—No. 2 red	98	
Corn—Mixed	74	76
Eggs	30	32
Butter—Ohio creamery	35	40

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent	$ 5 50	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 red		94
Corn—No. 2 mixed	74	75
Oats—No. 2 white	44	45
Butter—Creamery	31	33
Eggs—Pennsylvania firsts	38	42

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patents	$ 4 60	4 75
Wheat—No. 2 red	1 03	
Corn—No. 2	66	67
Oats—No. 2 white	54	57
Butter—Creamery	42	33
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	38	40

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.

Cattle.		
Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 lbs	$ 5 50	5 75
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5 35	5 50
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5 00	5 25
Tidy, 4,050 to 1,150 lbs	4 50	4 90
Common, 700 to 900 lbs	4 00	4 10
Oxen	3 00	4 00
Bulls	3 00	4 20
Cows	1 50	3 00
Heifers, 700 to 1,100	2 50	4 65
Fresh Cows and Springers	15 00	60 00
Hogs.		
Prime heavy	$ 4 80	4 80
Prime medium weight	4 80	4 80
Best heavy Yorkers	4 75	4 80
Good light Yorkers	4 15	4 20
Pigs	4 20	4 20
Roughs	4 75	4 20
Stags	4 50	4 40
Sheep.		
Prime wethers, clipped	$ 5 00	5 25
Good mixed	4 50	4 80
Fair mixed ewes and wethers	3 25	3 75
Culls and common	2 00	2 50
Lambs	4 50	6 25
Calves.		
Veal calves	5 00	8 50
Heavy and thin calves	3 00	5 00

A Rich Shortcake Crust.—Sift together 1 1-2 cups of pastry flour, 1-2 cup cornstarch, 1-2 teaspoon salt, 1 level tablespoon sugar, 4 level or 2 rounding teaspoons baking powder. Cut into this with a knife 1-4 cup butter, add white of 1 egg beaten stiff, then add gradually about 1 cup of milk, making a soft dough similar to pie crust, in that it is flasky and not too soft. Fold and knead lightly; divide into two cakes, pat into rounds or squares and bake in cake tins in moderately quick oven 15 or 20 minutes.

RENEW STRAW MATTING.

If the straw matting in the chambers has become stained or faded it may be restored by washing in a strong solution of soda water. Use ordinary baking soda. Wash thoroughly, using soap, and when it is dry it will be found all the color and the spots will be entirely removed.—New York World.

INTO UNKNOWN LANDS.

Expeditions To Be Sent by Field Museum of Natural History.

A series of expeditions constituting one of the most comprehensive explorations of unknown lands ever attempted by any institution was announced yesterday by the Field Museum of Natural History. George A. Dorsey, curator of the museum's department of anthropology, will first circle the globe, visiting many practically unknown peoples and mapping out the lines of inquiry to be undertaken. He will sail on the Lusitania on January 11.

The museum has also set out to give to the world of science the first comprehensive exposition of the characteristics and customs of the peoples of Thibet, the forbidden land. For this work Dr. Bertholdt Laufer, a distinguished Chinese scholar, recently of the faculty of Columbia University, has been engaged. He will sail on January 7 for a stay of three years in the country of the Lamas.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance: Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

New Paper Material.

Africa may help to save our forests from being demolished for wood pulp. There is a grass, known as alfa, which can be grown in the desert region to an unlimited extent. It is cut and harvested like hay. A London daily has for some years been printed on paper made of this material.

TWO CURES OF ECZEMA.

Baby Had Severe Attack—Grandfather Suffered Torments with the Disease—Owe Recovery to Cuticura.

"In 1884 my grandson, a babe, had an attack of eczema, and after trying the doctors to the extent of heavy bills and an increase of the disease and suffering, I recommended Cuticura and in a few weeks the child was well. He is to-day a strong man and absolutely free from the disease. A few years ago I contracted eczema, and became an intense sufferer. A whole winter passed without once having on shoes, nearly from the knees to the toes being covered with virulent sores. I tried many doctors to no purpose. Then I procured the Cuticura Remedies and found immediate improvement and final cure. M. W. LaRue, 845 Seventh St., Louisville, Ky., April 23 and May 14, 1907."

Paper Money Stock.

Paper for government use in printing money is made at several mills in New England and is of a kind made especially for the government. Old bills are redeemed by the Treasury Department, after which they are destroyed by grinding into pulp.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucuous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

STILL THE OLD SONGS.

For all the deluge of song writing of recent years the bands at Old Point Comfort found nothing to play off the fleet with that could take the place of "The Girl I Left Behind Me" and "Auld Lang Syne."—Providence Journal.

Pe-ru-na Almanac in 8,000,000 Homes

The Peruna Lucky Day Almanac has become a fixture in over eight million homes. It can be obtained from all druggists free. Be sure to inquire early. The 1908 Almanac is already published, and the supply will soon be exhausted. Do not put it off. Speak for one to-day.

The late King Oscar stopped at the Swedish embassay when he was in London and didn't cost King Edward a penny.

Only One "Bromo Quinine"
That is Laxative Bromo Quinine. Look for the signature of E. W. Grove. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Books are maintained at Russian railroad stations for the registry of complaints of passengers.

NATURE AND A WOMAN'S WORK

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Nature and a woman's work combined have produced the grandest remedy for woman's ills that the world has ever known.

In the good old-fashioned days of our grandmothers they relied upon the roots and herbs of the field to cure disease and mitigate suffering.

The Indians on our Western Plains to-day can produce roots and herbs for every ailment, and cure diseases that baffle the most skilled physicians who have spent years in the study of drugs.

From the roots and herbs of the field Lydia E. Pinkham more than thirty years ago gave to the women of the world a remedy for their peculiar ills, more potent and efficacious than any combination of drugs.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is now recognized as the standard remedy for woman's ills.

Mrs. Bertha Muff, of 515 N.C. St., Louisiana, Mo., writes:

"Complete restoration to health means so much to me that for the sake of other suffering women I am willing to make my troubles public.

"For twelve years I had been suffering with the worst forms of female ills. During that time I had eleven different physicians without help. No tongue can tell what I suffered, and at times I could hardly walk. About two years ago I wrote Mrs. Pinkham for advice. I followed it, and can truly say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice restored health and strength. It is worth mountains of gold to suffering women."

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Muff, it will do for other suffering women.

CHICKENS EARN MONEY!

If You Know How to Handle Them Properly.

Whether you raise Chickens for fun or profit, you want to do it intelligently and get the best results. The way to do this is to profit by the experience of others. We offer a book telling all you need to know on the subject—a book written by a man who made his living for 25 years in raising Poultry, and in that time necessarily had to experiment and spent much money to learn the best way to conduct the business—for the small sum of 25 cents in postage stamps.

25c. in Stamps

It tells you how to Detect and Cure Disease, how to Feed for Eggs, and also for Market, which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes, and indeed about everything you must know on the subject to make a success.

Sent postpaid on receipt of 25 cents in stamps.

BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE,
134 Leonard Street,
New York City.

P. N. U. 3, 1908.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 Days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

ST. JACOBS OIL CONQUERS PAIN

25c.—ALL DRUGGISTS—50c.

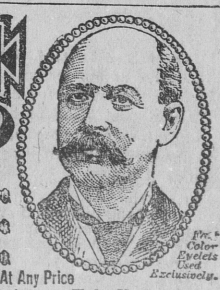
FOR STIFFNESS, SORENESS, SPRAIN OR BRUISE, NOTHING IS BETTER THAT YOU CAN USE; LUMBAGO'S PAIN, RHEUMATIC TWINGE, YOUR BACK FEELS LIKE A RUSTY HINGE; SCIATIC ACHES ALL PLEASURES SPOIL, FOR HAPPINESS USE ST. JACOBS OIL.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

$3.00 $3.50

SHOES AT ALL PRICES, FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY, MEN, BOYS, WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other shoes in the world to-day.



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W. L. Douglas $4 and $5 Gilt Edge Shoes Cannot Be Equalled At Any Price

CAUTION. W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on bottom. Take No Substitute. Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Shoes mailed from factory to any part of the world. Illustrated Catalog free to any address. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.