THOS. CALE, OF ALASKA, MEMBER OF U. S. CONGRESS.

Well Known on the Pacific Slope. His Washington Address is 1312 9th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

CONGRESSMAN THOS. CALE.

Hon. Thos. Cale, who was elected to Congress from Alaska, is well known on the Pacific slope, where he has resided. His Washington address is 1312 9th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.
Peruna Drug Co., Columbus, Ohio.
Gentlemen: I can cheerfully recommend Peruna as a very efficient remedy for coughs and colds.
Thomas Cale.

Hon. C. Slemp, Congressman from Virginia, writes: "I have used your valuable remedy, Peruna, with beneficial results, and can unhesitatingly recommend your remedy as an invigorating tonic and an effective and permanent cure for catarrh."

Man-a-lin the Ideal Laxative.

At the Madagascar garages they give you a motor car made of two poles six feet long with a seat and foot rest. You don't need gasoline.

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.

The Key to the Situation.

Husband—Darling, I'm too tired to go to that dance tonight. Do you mind going alone?

Wife—Why, no. But when I get home where shall I leave the latch-key?

The very wisest advice: take Garfield Tea whenever a laxative is indicated! Pleasant to the taste, simple, pure, mild, potent and health-giving. Made of Herbs—not drugs.

How Caterpillars Build.

Many clever caterpillars which dwell habitually in company build a common nest for the common benefit. Of these is the famous American tent caterpillar. The tents are really nests of silk spun among leaves and twigs. In them the caterpillars dwell when young and to them they resort for shelter in rainy weather even when larger grown. Allied species which pass through the winter in the caterpillar state construct winter sleeping places which the bookish folk call hibernaculums. These are often conspicuous among the branches during the cold months of the year. If torn open they reveal a surprising thickness of spun silk forming a dense nonconductive wall. At the center of the mass lie from thirty to fifty tightly packed caterpillars waiting for the return of the warm weather, when they will resume their feeding.

Mental Maladies Yield to New Form of Treatment.

Paris.—Some interesting experiments in ascertaining the effects of colors on various diseases have been taking place at a hospital for mental maladies. Special rooms were furnished with blue, red or violet blinds, the walls being painted with the same respective colors.

The following results were obtained: In a blue room a person who was in a great state of nervous excitement became completely calm; in a red chamber a patient stricken with melancholia and suicidal tendencies became gay. This is contrary to the effect which the color red produces on certain animals, which it drives to savagery. In a violet room a maniac entirely recovered his calmness of mind.

PANTRY CLEANED
A Way Some People Have.

A doctor said:—

"Before marriage my wife observed in summer and country homes, coming in touch with families of varied means, culture, tastes and discriminating tendencies, that the families using Postum seemed to average better than those using coffee.

"When we were married two years ago, Postum was among our first order of groceries. We also put in some coffee and tea for guests, but after both had stood around the pantry about a year untouched, they were thrown away, and Postum used only.

"Up to the age of 28 I had been accustomed to drink coffee as a routine habit and suffered constantly from indigestion and all its relative disorders. Since using Postum all the old complaints have completely left me and I sometimes wonder if I ever had them."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

DEALERS ARE CAUTIOUS

Outlook In Iron and Steel Trade Brightens—Stocks Become Exhausted. Collections Irregular.

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

"Seasonable weather and a further increase in the percentage of active machinery combined to improve the trade situation, although there is still a large number of unemployed and dealers proceed cautiously in preparing for future business. Prices of commodities have declined on the whole, yet products of the leading industries are fairly well maintained. Mercantile collections are irregular despite the ease in the money market.

"More iron and steel plants have resumed and the outlook is brighter, even railway equipment attracting more attention. The situation is better because of the extent to which consumers seek prompt delivery, indicating that the recent season of conservatism has nearly exhausted stocks, and suggesting that when confidence is fully restored a vast tonnage of deferred business will be placed.

"Textile markets are still somewhat unsettled, cotton goods having to contend with erratic variations in the raw material. Consummation of much business seems to be postponed by the question of price. Manufacturers have more confidence in values and are sustained by the pressure for quick shipments. Jobbers' salesmen on the road have accomplished little, whereas spring business should be about concluded at this time. Many bids are below cost, which prevents sales and increases the disposition to stop machinery.

"Aside from a few bulk orders for men's wear, the woolen goods market is still conservative and there is no disposition to manufacture beyond the business in sight.

"Most buyers have left the Boston shoe market without placing customary contracts, manufacturers who have secured even a fair amount of business being the exceptions. Some producers of heavy goods will close shops, having failed to accept the lower prices offered. Jobbers have secured concessions on some lower grades of footwear, but calf shoes and other expensive goods are maintained by the strength of that class of leather."

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Wheat—No. 2 red	$ 99	99
Rye—No. 2	77	71
Corn—No 2 yellow, ear	77	78
No. 2 yellow, shelled	69	70
Mixed ear	66	67
Oats—No. 2 white	54	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	21	32

Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu	70	75
Cabbage—per ton	15 00	18 00
Onions—per barrel	1 50	2 25

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent	$ 5 65	5 80
Wheat—No. 2 red	98	
Corn—Mixed	71	73
Eggs	30	32
Butter—Ohio creamery	35	40

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent	$ 5 50	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 red		93
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 70
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 60	5 75
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5 40	5 50
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5 00	5 25
Tidy, 1,050 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	13 00	60 00

Hogs.

Prime heavy	$ 4 55	4 55
Prime medium weight	4 55	4 57
Best heavy Yorkers	4 55	4 60
Good light Yorkers	4 15	4 60
Pigs	4 20	4 20
Roughs	4 75	4 20
Stags	4 50	4 40

Sheep.

Prime wethers, clipped	$ 5 50	5 65
Good mixed	5 25	5 40
Fair mixed ewes and wethers	4 25	4 75
Culls and common	2 00	2 50
Lambs	4 50	6 25

Calves.

Veal calves	5 00	5 25
Heavy and thin calves	3 00	5 00

A Sympathetic Victim.

There is a good story going the rounds in Pittsburg of a young man, formerly a stock broker, who dropped many thousands in speculation during the early spring.

One night, shortly after going to bed, the Pittsburger was awakened by strange signs. At his first motion to jump up he was greeted by a hoarse voice. "If you stir you're a dead man!" it said. "I'm looking for money."

"In that case," pleasantly answered the erstwhile speculator, "kindly allow me to arise and strike a light I shall deem it a favor to be permitted to assist in the search."—Harper's Weekly.

GARDEN, FARM and CROPS

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE UP-TO-DATE AGRICULTURIST

Cows for the Dairy.

Some cows of mixed breeds set the dairy marks of the experts at defiance and give large yields of good milk. Nevertheless, the good dairy cow should show certain features in size, shape and general make-up. Scrub cows on scrub farms, fed on scrub rations, cared for by scrub persons, produce milk and butter that is hardly worthy of the name. The best kind of cattle for the dairy are the pure-bred dairy breeds. Very few graded cows equal the fine breeds.—Epitomist.

Black Leg in Cattle.

When black leg is prevalent in the community, mix pulverized sulphur and salt until well colored and place where stock will get it. This is a good preventive. When an animal is affected, take equal parts of sulphur, charcoal, saltpeter and powdered ginger, mix thoroughly and give a tablespoonful twice a day in half a pint of warm water until cured, drenching the animal from a bottle. This remedy has been known to cure when the animal's legs had become stiff.—Epitomist.

Farmers Home Journal.

I have had some of my chickens attacked this fall with roup. I had some very strong carbolized vaseline made, and rubbed their combs and head thoroughly with this, following immediately with powdered boric acid all around the eyes, head, and with a little of each in their throats. The result was so very satisfactory, I am thoroughly convinced that if taken in the initial stage, fully ninety-five percent can be thoroughly cured of this dreaded disease. I only lost one chicken, a very small one which had gone too far with the disease before discovered. Three applications invariably arrested the disease, and restored the eyesight which was very much impaired.—Robert F. Dulaney, in Farmers Home Journal.

Apple Pomace.

The milkman to whom I sell complains that the milk sours easily this time of the year, Nov. 10th. He had the milk all summer and never complained of sour milk. I take the best of care with the milk; yet he has "kicked" hard three times within a week, and the last time threatened to quit taking my milk. I have done considerable thinking, and don't know what can be the matter unless the trouble comes from some apple pomace that I have been feeding for about 10 days. The pomace has a rather sour smell and taste; could that he transferred to the milk? The rest of my feed is good hay and grain. I have fed pomace for years and never had trouble before, but always made butter. This is the first season I have sold to a milkman. A. D. P. It is probable that the sour flavor of the pomace passes over into the milk. It would noturally be much more pronounced in milk than in butter. It can be obviated to a large extent, if not entirely overcome, by taking care that the pomace is fed only immediately after milking.—Country Gentleman.

Preservation of Fence Posts.

Experimental tests made by the government with a number of inferior woods have shown that it is practicable to subject them to preservative treatment by which they will be rendered durable and as lasting as the soundest oak in many cases. This is of the highest importance in connection with the use of fence posts, telegraph and telephone poles, cross ties and constructive timbers of many kinds. It is of special importance to farmers in many parts of the country, with whom the fence post problem is serious.

The preservative treatment can be employed more successfully with certain kinds of wood than with others, but it fortunately so happens that the open-grained, quick-growing, quick-decaying timbers, are the easiest of all woods to treat. Among these are old field or loblolly pine of the South, lodgepole and western yellow pine, cottonwood, willow, buckeye, beech, sycamore, and others in the West and Middle West. Woods which decay most rapidly in their natural state, with few exceptions, are best adapted for preservative treatment.—Indiana Farmer.

To Select Clover Seed.

When it comes to paying from $10 to $12 a bushel for clover or alfalfa seed, one should be able to judge something of the quality of the stuff he buys. A first rate quality of red clover seed should be of fair size, purple and yellow colors predominating and always with a luster. If a sample is small, with many shriveled, brown seeds in it, it should be rejected, without hunting for impurities. Many ask how to tell Red clover from Mammoth. It is impossible to distinguish the seed. The buyer must depend upon the honesty of the seller. Alfalfa seed has a light, olive green color. It is about the same size as red clover seed. It has various forms, but is quite easily distinguished. The dead and worthless seed are the brown colored ones. Any sample which contains brown seed should be rejected. Shrivelled seed indicates that the crop was not mature when it was harvested; brown seeds indicate old seed. That is, when either alfalfa or clover seed contains a large percentage of very dark seed, it is safe to assume will be an immense help in determining the quality of any seed which may be offered for sale.—Indiana Farmer.

Hampshire Sheep.

The Hampshire is becoming very popular and justly so, for I don't believe there is a breed of sheep in existence today that will bring better results when crossed on other breeds, or that will turn the food consumed into more dollars than the pure bred Hampshires. I am talking from experience, for I have bred, imported, and sold, pure bred sheep for 35 years, and have tried several of the leading breeds and some of them along with the Hampshires, and have now been breeding and importing Hampshires for 25 years, and find them hardy, prolific, quick growers, well wooled and of large size; and for crossing on other breeds they have no superiors and few that equal them. This has been found out in the past few years by lamb-feeders and by early lamb raisers, until today every Hampshire ram of breeding age has been picked up, and there was not enough to supply the demand. The south and southwest, and southeast is becoming a great country for raising sheep and especially early mutton lambs, and the call for Hampshire rams in those places has been more than doubled in the past year, and it looks good for the Hampshires when we see men that were leading breeders and importers of other breeds of sheep, now bringing over large importations of Hampshires and rushing to the front to meet the ranchmen, the lamb feeder the early lamb raiser, the general farmer and everybody who want to improve their flocks by introducing a Hampshire ram or a few ewes in their flock.

Hampshires are not delicate eaters. But they are good strong feeders. They will eat almost any kind of rough feed and will do well on it. What they need is plenty of rough feed of a variety, and outdoor exercise. I believe more sheep are injured or diseased by too close housing than by the rains and storms. Hampshire sheep if in fair to good flesh can stand a lot of rain and bad weather, for their wool is so close that they do not get wet to the skin and it rarely goes in the fleece to any considerable distance.

A flock of Hampshires in good flesh look very pretty, if they are of the type that they should be. Large well formed, with white wool. Black or very dark face ears and legs, of good strong bone, stand erect, with bright eyes, large soft ears, and are gentle and easily kept in an enclosure. Anyone wanting to raise and keep a flock of sheep on the farm will find that Hampshires will pay a good interest on the money invested.—P. W. Artz in the Indiana Farmer.

Farm Notes.

All milk utensils should be cleaned immediately after being used.

Cow comfort and good care go a long way toward filling the milk pail.

A really good cow will lose flesh rather than gain it when in full flow of milk.

Do not expose the cows to a cold rain. There is great danger of permanent injury.

Stop the churn as soon as the butter granulates if you want to work out all the buttermilk.

If the heifer calf is to become a good dairy cow she must be fed as though she were a good cow now.

With a thoroughly good cow to manufacture it we can always afford to put in feed and take out butter.

Dairymen who keep poor scrub cows and keep them half starved steal from themselves twice over.

All cows do not like the same kind of food, neither will they do so well as they would on some other kind.

Spots in the butter are the detectives that tell on the lazy one who does not work out all the buttermilk.

Never scald the milk pails or cans, but rinse well with cold water and scald last. Sunshine and air help to keep them sweet.

Cows chew foreign materials like bones, boards, rags, etc., to satisfy a craving for some element lacking in their bodies that is supposed to have become exhausted by giving it out in the milk. They are satisfied by feeding them salt, wood ashes and bonemeal in equal quantities.

The Roosevelt Collar?

Photographs of 103 members of Congress, most of them newly elected, printed by the New York Tribune, show that fifty-eight are clean-shaven and all save twenty-seven wear turndown collars. The New York Mail concludes from this that the country is drifting away from whiskers and stand-up collars. It may be added that the smooth-face era of a hundred years ago was one also of high collars. Now apparently it is to be one of low collars.—Springfield Republican.

The colonies of Great Britain have nearly 100 times more area than the mother country, of France eighteen times and of Germany five times.

Quakers.

A doting parent was telling the Mug-House Club on Saturday night about the precocity of children. "Pardon me," he said, "if I mention one of my own youngsters. He was required to write a composition on Quakers. This is the way he put it: 'Quakers never quarrel, never get into a fight, never claw, never jaw back. My pa is a Quaker, but I really don't know what to call ma.'"—New York Press.

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.

One Way To Break Glass.

It is scarcely credible, but it is a fact, that a glass can be broken by the voice. If you strike a thin wine glass while you hold it by the stem it will emit a certain note—in most cases a pretty deep one. On approaching the glass rapidly to your mouth, and shouting into it the same note is thereby extended, it will be shivered into fragments. This used to be a favorite experiment of Labiache, the renowned singer, who would thus break, one after the other, as many glasses as were handed to him.

For 12c

and this notice the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., in order to gain 250,000 new customers during 1908, will mail you free their great plant and seed catalog together with

1 pkg. "Quick Quick" Carrot	$ .10
1 pkg. Earliest Ripe Cabbage	.10
1 pkg. Earliest Emerald Cucumber	.15
1 pkg. La Crosse Market Lettuce	.15
1 pkg. Early Dinner Onion	.10
1 pkg. Strawberry Muskmelon	.15
1 pkg. Thirteen Day Radish	.10
1,000 kernels gloriously beautiful flower seed	.15
Total	$1.00

Above is sufficient seed to grow 35 bu. of rarest vegetables and thousands of brilliant flowers and all is mailed to you

POSTPAID FOR 12c,

or if you send 16c, we will add a package of Berliner Earliest Cauliflower. John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. A. C. L.

Alabama and South Carolina each has laws prohibiting the carrying of pistols less than twenty-four inches long.

That Dry Hacking Cough

needs attention. Ask your druggist for Brown's Bronchial Troches, which will quickly relieve the cough.

An Odd Bet.

One of the most singular wagers, which might be taken to be the outcome of a growing industrial age, was made and decided in 1811. Sir John Throckmorton at that time bet 1,000 guineas that he could have a coat made in a day, from the first shearing of the sheep to the last stitch of the tailor's needle. According to the agreement, at 5 in the morning Sir John gave two Southdown sheep to a Mr. Coxeter. The sheep were shorn, the wool "spun," the yarn "spooled, warped, loomed and wove," the cloth "burred, milled, rowed, dyed, dried, sheared and pressed." At 4 oclock in the afternoon it was in the hands of a tailor. At exactly 20 minutes past 6 that workman finished his task and the complete coat was presented by Mr. Coxeter to Sir John, who put it on and appeared in it before a crowd of 5,000 applausing spectators. — Metropolitan magazine.

The Influence of Environment.

"Parker hasn't been out of a large city in twenty-five years."

"His business must be awfully confining. What does he work at?"

"He's a writer of nature and garden books."

The only lot in the older part of New York city which has never had a house on it is a plot 60x90 at the northeast corner of 8th avenue and 56th street.

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

An iceberg often lasts 200 years, it is declared by scientists.

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

One sudden death occurs among women to eight among men.

More proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saves woman from surgical operations.

Mrs. S. A. Williams, of Gardiner, Maine, writes:

"I was a great sufferer from female troubles, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored me to health in three months, after my physician declared that an operation was absolutely necessary."

Mrs. Alvina Sperling, of 154 Cleybourne Ave., Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I suffered from female troubles, a tumor and much inflammation. Two of the best doctors in Chicago decided that an operation was necessary to save my life. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound entirely cured me without an operation."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Violence Doesn't Pay.

It is inevitably the case that violence adopted as a means to attain a private end under an organized and just government results in greater losses than it possibly can in gains. It is for that very reason that violence has been suppressed by organized government. It is an injury, a source of loss, both to those who are its victims and ultimately to those who adopt it.—Chicago Record-Herald.

ECZEMA SEEMED INCURABLE.

Body was Raw—Discharged from Hospitals as Hopeless—Cuticura Remedies Cured Him.

"From the age of three months until fifteen years old, my son Owen's life was made intolerable by eczema in its worst form. In spite of treatments the disease gradually spread until nearly every part of his body was quite raw. He used to tear himself dreadfully in his sleep and the agony he went through is quite beyond words. The regimental doctor pronounced the case hopeless. We had him in hospitals four times and he was pronounced one of the worst cases ever admitted. From each he was discharged as incurable. We kept trying remedy after remedy, but had gotten almost past hoping for a cure. Six months ago we purchased a set of Cuticura Remedies. The result was truly marvelous and to-day he is perfectly cured. Mrs. Lily Hedge, Camblewell Green, England, Jan. 12, 1907."

A serious problem for the people of Canada to solve is the fuel supply of the future. No coal of any kind has ever been discovered in Ontario.

Eleanor Duse has bought the celebrated Capponi palace, near Florence, Italy, for 600,000 francs.

20 Mule Team BORAX

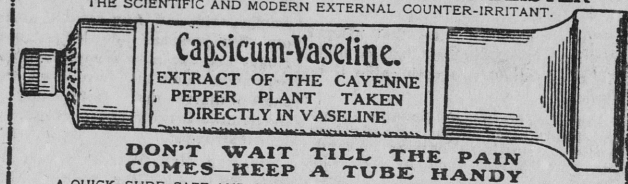
All dealers. Sample, Booklet and Parlor Card Game, 10 cents. Pacific Coast Borax Co., New York.

P. N. U. 6, 1908.

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

NO MORE MUSTARD PLASTERS TO BLISTER

THE SCIENTIFIC AND MODERN EXTERNAL COUNTER-IRRITANT.



DON'T WAIT TILL THE PAIN COMES—KEEP A TUBE HANDY

A QUICK, SURE, SAFE AND ALWAYS READY CURE FOR PAIN.—PRICE 15c. —IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES MADE OF PURE TIN—AT ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS, OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 15c. IN POSTAGE STAMPS.

A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of the article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve Headache and Sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all Rheumatic, Neuralgic and Gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household and for children. Once used no family will be without it. Many people say "it is the best of all your preparations." Accept no preparation of vaseline unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

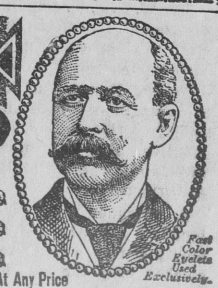
Send your address and we will mail our Vaseline Booklet describing our preparations which will interest you.

17 State St. **CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.** New York City

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

$3.00 $3.50

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



Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively.

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.

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.