Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

acts gently yet promptly on the bowels, cleanses the system effectually, assists one in overcoming habitual constipation permanently. To get its beneficial effects buy the genuine.

Manufactured by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS-50¢ per BOTTLE

Plenty of Asphalt.

Asphaltic layers have been found in Syria near Kferie, a village about 25 miles northeast of the port of Latakia, along the road leading toward Aleppo, which have been declared by competent mining engineers to be not only rich in asphalt, but also practically inexhaustible.

35

ECZEMA FOR FIFTY-FIVE YEARS.

Suffered Torments from Birth—In Frightful Condition—Got No Help Until Cuticura Cured Him.

"I had an itching, tormenting eczema ever since I came into the world, and I am now a man fifty-five years old. I tried all kinds of medicines I heard of, but found no relief. I was truly in a frightful condition. At last I broke out all over with red and white boils, which kept growing until they were as big as walnuts, causing great pain and misery, but I kept from scratching as well as I could. I was so run down that I could hardly do my work. I used Cuticura Soap, Ointment, Resolvent, and Pills for about eight months, and I can truthfully say I am cured. Hale Bordwell, Tipton, Ia., Aug. 17, 1907."

"I cheerfully endorse the above testimonial. It is the truth. I know Mr. Bordwell and know the condition he was in. Nelson R. Burnett, Tipton, Ia."

Lightning Strokes.

Fire insurance men estimate that 40 per cent of barn fires are due to lightning, 10 to 15 per cent to carelessness, 8 to 12 per cent to overheated flues, the balance to other causes, including incendiarism. According to the report of the weather bureau of the department of agriculture for 1900, the total number of strokes of lightning in 1899 which caused damage was 5,527, the number of buildings injured 6,256, value of property lost $3,016,520, number of deaths by lightning 563, number of persons injured 820, number of live stock killed in the field 4,251.

Tall chimneys emitting smoke that carries moisture with it are more often struck than other objects, barns containing hay that gives off moisture by evaporation, and porus tree barks are frequently struck. For the same reason ice-houses are more attractive to lightning than other storehouses.—Suburban Life.

His Time Will Come.

The thing most talked about in the closing scenes of Harvard and Yale is the boat race. The man who leads in mathematics, sociology or Latin composition wanders in the valley of forgetfulness. But he will turn up some time when the fellows who won the boat race have been forgotten.

German Trust.

Negotiations among the German manufacturers of wall paper have finally led to the organization of a trust. The seven leading manufacturers who have already joined have a combined annual production of about $2,620,000.

FRIENDLY TIP

Restored Hope and Confidence.

After several years of indigestion and its attendant evil influence on the mind, it is not very surprising that one finally loses faith in things generally.

A N. Y. woman writes an interesting letter. She says:

"Three years ago I suffered from an attack of peritonitis which left me in a most miserable condition. For over two years I suffered from nervousness, weak heart, shortness of breath, could not sleep, etc.

"My appetite was ravenous but I felt starved all the time. I had plenty of food but it did not nourish me because of intestinal indigestion. Medical treatment did not seem to help, I got discouraged, stopped medicine and did not care much whether I lived or died.

"One day a friend asked me why I didn't try Grape-Nuts, stop drinking coffee and use Postum. I had lost faith in everything, but to please my friends I began to use both and soon became very fond of them.

"It wasn't long before I got some strength, felt a decided change in my system, hope sprang up in my heart and slowly but surely I got better. I could sleep very well, the constant craving for food ceased and I have better health now than before the attack of peritonitis.

"My husband and I are still using Grape-Nuts and Postum." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Farm

Making Baby Beef.

The more unsatisfactory the milk situation becomes, the more anxious we are to turn our attention to other branches of farming, which will be more remunerative. If we could take up raising beef or sheep, we should still have our manure and a good profit from our stock without so much worry over the labor problem and trying to meet the difficult requirements of the city people in regard to milk production.

Perhaps the most promising new field is that of baby beef. Baby beef is a prime butchers' beast, thoroughly fattened and ripe for the block at from 12 to 24 months of age. Growth has been artificially promoted by continuous heavy feeding from birth, with the object of obtaining in the shortest time possible the maximum weight of well-matured beef. Its essential features are early maturity, quality, finish and thickness of flesh.

The next question is, where can we get stock from? We can either raise the stock ourselves or buy young calves from the range at weaning time, when they will weigh from 350 to 500 pounds, and cost from 4 to 5 cents a pound. Should we decide to raise our own stock, we should purchase either Hereford, Short-Horn, Angus or Galloway cattle. These need not be registered stock, or at least the cows need not, and should it be found advisable good young grade heifers could be bought in Texas, which if mated to a registered bull would produce excellent stock for baby beef.

The next point to consider is how to feed our babies so as to meet the market requirements. What are the requirements? The illustration shows very clearly what are the most valuable cuts to the butcher, and we will do well to bear this in mind when we are raising our young stock.

Our calves must be fed for growth from the start and the food provided must be composed of ingredients that can be easily digested. Whole milk, of course, heads this list. This, fed fresh and warm from the cow until weaning time, will produce the best calf for any purpose. This gives the youngster a chance to take a little at a time and often and so avoids overloading their stomachs. At the present prices of milk and labor, it would probably pay to let the calves run with their dams from 4 to 6 months, supplementing this diet with a little shelled corn and oats mixed, after the first few weeks. On the other hand, should any of us bring ourselves to believe that there was any profit in milk at 3 cents, we could, after the first few weeks, milk our cows by hand and feed the calves from a pail. The great point to remember is not to give the youngsters any set-back, wean them gradually and don't gorge them, Warfield says:

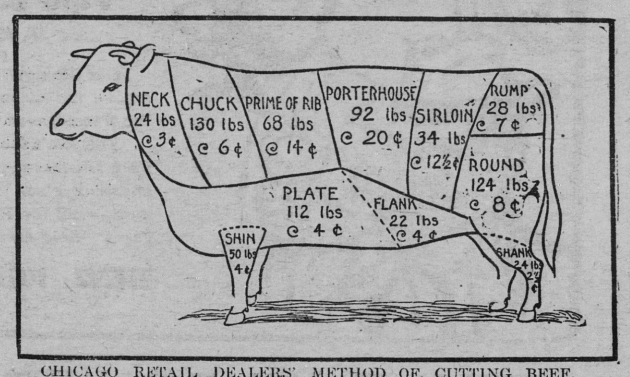
"The weaning is in a great degree a crisis in a calf's life. If cut off from nature's diet too early, bad results not infrequently ensue; but if allowed to go on to that period at which in the natural sequence of events the calf would find his milk ration more and more insufficient and his capacity to eat more and more perfect every day, the transition, instead of being violent, is at once natural and easy, and therefore without injurious consequences. The great thing is to keep the growth of the calf from suffering any serious check. If this growth goes right along, all is well. If, however, the weaning is followed by a period of pining and real need of the milk diet, and the calf is for a few weeks unthrifty, the effect will be apparent in the animal's after life; for these short periods of retardation in early life count up largely in the sum. This is not an easy matter to impress upon many men, and yet an animal that has an unbroken calfhood of thrifty growth will mature earlier and develop more completely the possibilities of its nature than another which with equal promise was suffered to get again and again out of condition by unwise saving in the first months of i' life."

Perhaps I should have said that the best time to have our calves dropped is in the fall; then by the time the pastures are green the following spring the youngsters are well started and can safely get part of their feed from the fresh grass. Mr. Ritzman, of the United States Department of Agriculture, gives as the best summer combination to furnish a proper balance with good pasture, shelled corn, or a little oats, with an occasional feed of a little cottonseed meal, gluten meal, linseed meal, just to stimulate the appetite. Bluegrass makes the best pasture, and next to that ranks clover or alfalfa, but care should be taken in feeding the clover and alfalfa at first, until the cattle become accustomed to it, or they may overeat. For winter feed, many, Mr. Ritzman says, have had great success with a ration made up of 15 to 25 pounds of ensilage, 3 pounds of corn meal, 2 pounds wheat bran, and plenty of clover hay. Feed regularly at stated times; see that nothing is left in the troughs from meal to meal; provide plenty of clean, fresh water, and don't forget the salt. Oats, barley, rye, etc., should be crushed.

The following table, compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture, gives an excellent idea of the comparative advantages of producing baby over long-fed beef:

ONE STEER.	Baby beef (av. of 10 steers).	Long-fed beef (av. of 10 steers).
Days on feed	700	913
Weight when put on experiment, lb.	122	107
Weight when slaughtered, lb.	1,297	1,235
Gain during feeding period, lb.	1,175	1,128
Daily rate of gain, lb.	1.68	1.26
Feed eaten:		
Roots and ensilage lb.	15,793	19,529
Hay, lb.	1,150	1,315
Skim milk, lb.	1,645	1,592
Rape, lb.	70	.....
Meal, lb.	3,809	1,405
Pasture, months	.....	9
Total cost of feed	$63.06	$59.66
Cost per 100 lb. increase live weight		5.29
Selling price per 100 live weight	5.62	4.78

These young beeves should be fed indoors in the winter, and in the summer should be protected from the hot sun and flies by keeping them in a darkened stable during the hottest part of the day. Prime young beef can be sold right on the farm where they are raised, and the demand far exceeds the supply. This industry is certainly worth considering.—A. D., in The Country Gentleman.



CHICAGO RETAIL DEALERS' METHOD OF CUTTING BEEF.

"Managing the Hay Crop."

As a rule too many farmers delay the cutting of their hay crop until a large proportion of the feeding value is lost on account of the hay becoming tough and fibrous. Our whole aim should be to cut and cure our hay at a time when it will be the most palatable and the easiest for our animals to digest and assimilate.

The analysis of early cut hay and that which is cut later does not justify the cutting of the hay crop early but actual experience in feeding animals will prove that early cut hay will produce better results when fed to all kinds of farm animals than that which is cut later. We may feed our animals on late cut hay during the winter and they will become thin, but when they are turned out on the same grass in the spring they will shed off their old hair and take on a look of prosperity and thrift, even though the same grass contains no more protein nor comes any nearer to producing a balanced ration. How are we to explain this fact? The cattle are not getting a different class of food as far as chemical analysis is concerned, for the dry hay contains the same elements as the pasture grass, but the great difference is due to the succulent condition of the green grass which is in a different condition.

In order to make the best possible food out of our hay crop it should be cut when it will come the nearest to approaching the same condition as pasture grass. The nearer this grass can be preserved to the way nature provided it the better food it will make for the farm animals. It is by the feeding of this kind of hay that we are able to get the best development that our animals are capable of making.—Epitomist.

Fed at a Loss.

The hen that eats her head off should have an operation performed on her neck to prevent further eating; likewise the cow that is not worth her keep should go to the block. The first thing is to determine with accuracy what animals are fed at a loss.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Served, Sir?

"How long has this restaurant been open?" asked the would-be diner.

"Two years," said the proprietor.

"I am sorry I did not know it," said the guest. "I should have been better off if I had come here then."

"Yes?" smiled the propretor, very much pleased. "How is that?"

"I should probably have been served by this time if I had," said the guest, and the entente cordiale vanished.—Harper's Weekly.

FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

DUN'S WEEKLY SUMMARY

Demand Improves and Some Sales of Pig Iron Are Made at Concessions—Collections Improving.

New York.—R. D. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" Says:

"Trade and industrial activities continue to expand, improvement being of a conservative nature that promises permanency. There is little disposition to anticipate the future, but current distribution is larger, and mercantile collections are more prompt.

"In manufacturing lines the iron and steel industry is steadily adding to output, and shoe shops are receiving substantial contracts, although producers are handicapped by the persistent strength of hides and leather.

"A few special sales of pig iron have been made at concessions from former quotations, some merchant furnaces seeking all the business offered, but the general level of prices is not materially altered, and there is a distinct improvement in demand. Most recorded transactions are for this years's delivery, each week bringing a little larger consumption at steel mills and some reduction of stocks in furnace yards.

"Extremely quiet conditions prevail in primary markets for cotton goods. As goods on hand were made from cotton purchased above the present price there is no encouragement for producers to make sales.

"Footwear factories in New England report a steadily improving demand from Western wholesalers. Low stocks in the hands of jobbers are indicated by urgent requests for quick shipment. Leather is quiet as a rule, but certain varieties are strong and active, heavy weight sole being scarce and sold well ahead. Hides are again very firm, large sales of Western packer sides being made at good prices."

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Wheat—No. 2 red $	85	90
Rye—No. 2		
Corn—No 2 yellow, ear	88	90
No. 2 yellow, shelled	85	86
Mixed ear	77	78
Oats—No. 2 white	67	68
No. 3 white	65	66
Flour—Winter patent	5 80	5 90
Fancy straight winters		
Hay—No. 1 Timothy	15 00	15 50
Clover No. 1	12 50	13 00
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton	28 00	28 50
Brown middlings	25 00	25 50
Bran, bulk	26 00	26 50
Straw—Wheat	7 35	7 50
Oat	7 25	7 50
Dairy Products.		
Butter—Elgin creamery $	22	23
Ohio creamery	20	21
Fancy country roll	17	18
Cheese—Ohio, new	14	15
New York, new	15	17
Poultry, Etc.		
Hens—per lb $	17	18
Chickens—dressed	12	13
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh	17	18
Fruits and Vegetables.		
Potatoes—Fancy white per bu	90	1 00
Cabbage—per ton	1 50	1 75
Onions—per barrel	5 50	6 00

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent $	5 70	5 90
Wheat—No. 2 red	1 02	
Corn—Mixed	74	76
Eggs	17	18
Butter—Ohio creamery	23	24

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent $	5 60	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 red		97
Corn—No. 2 mixed	78	78
Oats—No. 2 white	53	54
Butter—Creamery	24	25
Eggs—Pennsylvania firsts	17	18

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patents $	5 80	5 90
Wheat—No. 2 red	1 00	
Corn—No. 2	90	90
Oats—No. 2 white	64	65
Butter—Creamery	22	26
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	17	18

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.

CATTLE

Extra, 1450 to 1600 pounds	6 10 @ 6 25
Prime, 1300 to 1400 pounds	5 80 @ 6 00
Good, 1200 to 1300 pounds	5 30 @ 5 75
Tidy, 1050 to 1150 pounds	4 45 @ 5 35
Fair, 900 to 1000 pounds	4 00 @ 4 75
Common, 700 to 900 pounds	3 00 @ 4 00
Bulls	3 00 @ 4 50
Cows	1 50 @ 4 00

HOGS

Prime, heavy	7 00 @ 7 0
Prime, medium weight	7 00 @ 7 5
Best heavy Yorkers	6 75 @ 7 00
Light Yorkers	6 00 @ 6 70
Pigs	5 25 @ 5 75
Roughs	5 25 @ 5 60
Stags	4 00 @ 4 50

SHEEP

Prime wethers	4 25 @ 4 40
Good mixed	4 00 @ 4 20
Fair mixed ewes and wethers	3 25 @ 3 75
Culls and common	1 50 @ 3 00
Spring lambs	8 00 @ 6 35
Veal calves	5 00 @ 7 75
Heavy to thin calves	3 00 @ 4 50

For three and a half centuries Spain has been gradually losing that vast empire which Charles V. abdicated for the quiet of the cloister. Bereft of her fairest possessions, torn by dissention and religious persecution, her throne a prey to pretenders, and her social regime at the mercy of anarchists, it was with the greatest difficulty that his mother handed over to Alphonso XII. the restricted realm over which he governs. But of late Spain has realized that she has the fairest realm of Europe, contends the Home Herald. Energy, determination and intelligence have taken the place of lethargy, indecision and ignorance, and the result has been a national and industrial rehabilitation. She is competing successfully for the trade of South America and already her material advance is marvelous. Under her present liberal governor, Spain is destined to play a great part before the end of this century.

The noiseless rifle is welcomed by the Philadelphia Inquirer. Anything that makes war more deadly and more dangerous is certain to advance the cause of peace, though few of us expect to live to see the universal brotherhood of man established.

The Drawback.

"Travel broadens the mind,"
Declares one sheet.
But, pshaw! It, too, we find,
Flattens the feet.

Wow!

"He danced every dance with me."

"He must have thought it was a charity ball."—Houston Post.

His Method.

Nodd—"How can you keep track of all your children?"

Todd—"By a card index system."—Life.

No Coupons.

Ostend—"Pa, what is a 'bond of sympathy?'"

Pa—"A very poor investment, my son. It never draws any interest from the public."—Chicago News.

The Honker Haunted.

"What makes old Blank so uneasy when a motor car comes along?"

"Why, his wife ran away in one, and he is always afraid she is coming back."—Tit-Bits.

Lost Chance.

She—"My husband won't listen to reason."

He—"He ought to be ashamed of himself. It isn't every married man that has the chance!"

Merely the Purse.

"I notice that you always fling the cabman your purse."

The hero of this historical novel was a thrifty character.

"Yes," explained he, "I buy them purses cheap by the gross."—Washington Herald.

Very Particular.

Guest—"Bring one portion of a nude turkey."

Waiter—"Nude turkey?"

Guest—"Yes. Turkey without dressing."—New Orleans Picayune.

Pretty Close.

"That waiter's an idiot."

"What's the matter now?"

"I asked him to bring me a water cracker."

"Well?"

"And here he brings me an ice pick."—Cleveland Leader.

In Ambush.

"Stop the auto."

"But, sir—"

"I think I saw some red ferns."

"Better lemme keep on, boss," advised the chauffeur, earnestly. "Them red ferns is the local constable's whiskers."—Washington Herald.

Putting Him "Next."

"I will give you a penny if you'll promise to be good while I'm away, Johnny."

"What'll you give me if I'll be good when you get back home?"

"I'll give you something if you are not good then."—Houston Post.

Their Game.

"These crooked legislators of ours are just as bad as counterfeiters," said Knox; "in the same class, in fact."

"Think so?" asked Dudley.

"Sure! They're forever making and passing bad bills."—Washington Star.

The Limit.

"There's nothing that makes a would-be society woman madder than to find her name left out of the report of some swell function she has attended."

"Unless it's to find besides that her rival's name is in."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

Affected Him Differently.

"Maw, what's paw doing down in the basement? Patching up the icebox?"

"No, dear; he's putting new wire gauze in the screen doors."

"How do you know?"

"By the language he is using, dear."—Chicago Tribune.

All Beach.

Wilfred was sitting upon his father's knee watching his mother arranging her hair.

"Papa hasn't any Marcel waves like that," said the father, laughingly.

Wilfred, looking up at his father's bald pate, replied: "Nope; no waves; it's all beach."—Harper's Weekly.

Switzerland Prohibits Absinthe.

At a time when the prohibition of alcoholic beverages has become more than an academic question in some parts of the United States, it is interesting to read that Switzerland has outlawed absinthe, which, as is well known, is an emerald liquor made largely of wormwood macerated in alcohol. The decision to forbid the manufacture and sale of absinthe in Switzerland was arrived at through the medium of a national referendum, which showed a majority of over 80,000 in favor of the proposition. This action of the democratic electorate is little short of heroic, for the most famous brands are made in Switzerland, notably at Neuchatel, and have been extensively exported, so that the prohibition put upon their manufacture and sale will seriously affect the government's revenue.—Providence Journal.

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.

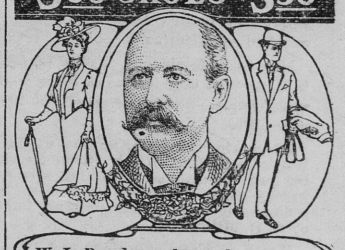
Mrs. Bertha Muff, of 515 N.C. St., Louisiana, Mo., writes:

"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.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOES $3.50



W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape, fit better, and wear longer than any other make.

Shoes at All Prices, for Every Member of the Family, Men, Boys, Women, Misses & Children

W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $5.00 Gilt Edge Shoes cannot be equalled at any price. W. L. Douglas $2.50 and $2.00 shoes are the best in the world

Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively.

Take No Substitute. W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on bottom. Sold everywhere. Shoes mailed from factory to any part of the world. Catalogue free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 157 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

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Keeps the breath, teeth, mouth and body antiseptically clean and free from unhealthy germ-life and disagreeable odors, which water, soap and tooth preparations alone cannot do. A germicidal, disinfecting and deodorizing toilet requisite of exceptional excellence and economy. Invaluable for inflamed eyes, throat and nasal and uterine catarrh. At drug and toilet stores, 50 cents, or by mail postpaid.

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