

THAT MAN FROM WALL STREET

Best Sex-Magnetism Novel Ever Published
BEATS "THREE WEEKS," "THE YOKE"
Regular Price \$1.50—My Price by Mail \$1.00
A. K. HUSTED, 400 MARSHALL AVE., NEW YORK CITY

Strengthening the Army.

Army men are re-enlisting, and new recruits are coming in because of hard times, and because the law increasing army pay became effective last May. The first enlistment means \$15 a month for the private, instead of \$13 as formerly, and a clothes allowance. For his second and third enlistment the soldier gets \$18 and \$21 monthly, with further increases up to and including the seventh enlistment. The corporals and first sergeants fare yet better, and the salary of the latter being increased from \$25 to \$45 a month. These better salaries, together with a horizontal increase of 20 per cent to men serving in foreign parts, will strengthen, though they will not strengthen sufficiently, a somewhat demoralized regular army.—New York Times.

Pre-historical Corn.

The earliest mention of corn in Kansas is found in the account of Coronado's expedition in 1541-42. Professor Williston found charred Indian corn in Scott county, estimated by him to be at least two and a half centuries old.

A TEXAS CLERGYMAN

Speaks Out For the Benefit of Suffering Thousands.

Rev. G. M. Gray, Baptist clergyman, of Whitesboro, Tex., says: "Four years ago I suffered miserably with lumbago. Every movement was one of pain. Doan's Kidney Pills removed the whole difficulty after only a short time. Although I do not like to have my name used publicly, I make an exception in this case, so that other sufferers from kidney trouble may profit by my experience."



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

HAS NEW ANAESTHETIC.

South German Professor Declares Physician and Patients Will Be Able to Joke.

Prof. Bier, the distinguished South German who succeeded the late Prof. von Bergmann at the head of the surgical faculty of the University of Berlin, has devised a new and remarkable anaesthetic treatment for use in operations upon the extremities of the human body.

By the application of this treatment, which is described as a venous transfusion, surgeons who must operate upon the legs or arms will no longer need to administer general anaesthesia for the purpose of rendering the patient unconscious, but will be enabled to work in a perfectly bloodless and painless area, while the mind and the rest of the patient's body remain an entirely normal state. Surgeons will be able to talk politics or crack jokes with the patient while being done to him.

Another Trust.

Something new in the way of trusts is being formed under the guiding hand of J. Pierpont Morgan, the past master of organizing gigantic combinations, according to dispatches from New York. It's nothing less than an automobile trust, with a capitalization of \$25,000,000 to start off with. This will be in the nature of a "good" trust in that it will not worry the "common people" very much. They are only interested in automobiles to the extent of watching them pass by and wishing for a ride in them, and also dodging them on divers occasions.

MOTHER AND CHILD

Both Fully Nourished on Grape-Nuts.

The value of this famous food is shown in many ways, in addition to what might be expected from its chemical analysis.

Grape-Nuts food is made of whole wheat and barley, is thoroughly baked for many hours and contains all the wholesome ingredients in these cereals.

It contains also the phosphate of potash grown in the grains, which Nature uses to build up brain and nerve cells.

Young children require proportionately more of this element because the brain and nervous system of the child grows so rapidly.

A Va. mother found the value of Grape-Nuts in not only building up her own strength but in nourishing her baby at the same time. She writes:

"After my baby came I did not recover health and strength, and the doctor said I could not nurse the baby as I did not have nourishment for her, besides I was too weak."

"He said I might try a change of diet and see what that would do, and recommended Grape-Nuts food. I bought a pkg. and used it regularly. A marked change came over both baby and I."

"My baby is now four months old, is in fine condition, I am nursing her and doing all my work and never felt better in my life."—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

Positive, Quiet Speech.

Some things have to be done by main strength, but talking to horses and cows is not one of them. Speak in a positive yet quiet tone. The stock will know what you mean and will obey better than if you yell and tear around. Don't do it.—Farmers' Home Journal.

To Get Rid of Groundhogs.

The groundhog, or woodchuck, can be easily trapped at the mouth of his burrow, or he can be easily killed by using bisulfide of carbon, the liquid being poured on a handful of any absorbent material and pushed down the burrow, closing all openings. They usually have two or more openings to the burrows. The vapor that comes from the bisulfide of carbon is heavier than air and will settle to the bottom, killing all that are present.—Mrs. A. C. Palmer, in the Indiana Farmer.

Vermine Remedy.

The following recipe for carbonated kerosene emulsion, it is said, is not only a vermine killer, but also imparts an odor to the hen house that is effective in the cure of cases of bad cold and discharges of mucous substance from the nostrils: Half pound ordinary laundry soap, one gallon water, one quart kerosene oil, four ounces crude carbolic acid; cut the soap in small pieces and drop into the water and boil. When it comes to a boil remove from the fire and add the kerosene. Shake or stir the mixture until nearly cool. Put away in a well covered vessel until wanted, at which time add about twelve to fourteen quarts of hot water and the carbolic acid and mix well. Use a spray once a week.—Correspondence Farm Magazine.

Buttermilk From Skim Milk.

The best and most palatable kind of buttermilk can be made from skim milk in the following way, writes Prof. O. F. Hunziker, of Purdue University, Ind.:

Allow the skim milk to sour and curdle, either by adding good starter or by letting it sour naturally, at a temperature of about seventy degrees F. When the curdling has reached the stage where the milk begins to whey off, put it into a churn (any kind of churn will do for this) and add about one-fourth to one-third of its bulk of buttermilk to it. Even smaller amounts of buttermilk will answer the purpose.

Now churn the mixture until the curd in the skim milk is completely broken up. The churning should be continued until all the lumps have entirely disappeared and the mixture has become homogenous. This is usually accomplished in from ten to fifteen minutes. The contents of the churn are now ready for consumption.

This preparation is by far superior to buttermilk made in the ordinary way. It has more body, is smooth and velvety, and has a mild, rich and agreeable buttermilk flavor, which is highly relished by the consumer. Upon standing, the curd does not separate out and whey off as readily as is the case with the ordinary buttermilk.

Fall Pigs For Spring Market.

The subject of feeding fall pigs through the winter is an important one. Of course, to begin with, one wants a good, dry, warm place well ventilated for the pigs to lie in, and then see that they are well fed. I fed two last winter. I butchered them the last day of February, and as dressed hogs were \$7.25 per hundred weight, they brought me \$24.96, weighing 172 and 176 pounds dressed. The butcher I sold them to said they would have weighed about 220 pounds on foot, but I think about 200 pounds would have been about right. They were six months and four days old when butchered, and I consider 200 pounds for summer pigs at six months old pretty good.

Of course, there are lots of winters more severe and harder on stock than last winter was, but I believe it was as cold as sixteen degrees below zero.

When I begin feeding pigs I like to give them all they will eat of different kinds of feed from the time they are taken from the sow. To feed pigs on corn alone they will not thrive as well. I like to have ground cornmeal mixed with wheat bran cooked in a mash, occasionally, for them. Ground wheat would be better for them, I think, and I also have found ground oats a splendid feed for pigs, as it is a bone and a muscle producer. I also like to give them bran sops quite often with the feeds mostly warm, as they will relish it much better. I also like to feed them shelled corn in their trough, as it is a much better way to feed it than to throw ear corn on the ground or even on a board floor made for that purpose, as they will wallow it around in the dirt and waste some of it, and of course what dirt they eat does not help them along any faster. I always aim to feed my pigs and also give them drink three times a day. I am feeding four for the spring market, for which I am expecting a good little profit unless the price goes below the average to what it has been in the spring for the past few years.—Thos. A. Davis, in The Epitomist.

Number of Eggs in Year.

Prof. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, says: "I find it a very difficult matter to get an accurate idea of the number of eggs that the average hen in the

province of Ontario produces in a year. I am very much inclined to believe that the average hen does not produce eighty eggs in twelve months. I believe the average hen at the average experiment station does not produce 110 eggs per year. One would expect that at the various experiment stations and colleges which are scattered over the United States and Canada they would get, probably as good an average production as on the poultry farm. They have many conditions present which are not present on the average farm, and they have other conditions that are probably more favorable. Considering all things, we should get somewhere near the average production at the experiment station.

"I have come to the conclusion that the average production is somewhere about 100 eggs. At the Maine station they had a production of 120 eggs per hen on an average. They have been working on the trap nest system for a number of years, and as far as I know, their record last year was 134 eggs per hen which means that they had a gain of about fourteen eggs per hen over earlier records. I think that you produce a wonderful improvement by selection in the first one or two years, and after that progress becomes slow. You must have a great many conditions favorable to make advancement. From what Prof. Gowell has told me, they had not used any mates in their breeding pens that have not been produced from hens that produce 200 eggs per hen per year. All the hens, in their breeding pens have been bred from hens that laid 160 eggs per year, so they might be termed strong producers. No hen is used for breeding purposes until after her egg record has been known for twelve months."

Market Demand For Hogs.

Before the annual meeting of the National Association of Expert Swine Judges J. J. Ferguson, of Chicago, gave an illustrated lecture on the market demands for swine. In part he said:

"Of necessity packers can have no choice as to breed or color, since there is a place and use for every grade of hog coming to the Stock Yards. The market almost any day will show a range from the heavy sow or stag weighing 700 to 800 pounds down to the light shipper pig of forty to fifty pounds weight.

The demand for hogs of various weights and the prices paid depend upon the market for lard and provisions. When the supply of lard is short, the price of lard advances and consequently heavy lard hogs are in demand, with prices correspondingly advanced. If at any time the market for lard is slow and the supply ample the light-weight hog suitable for producing high-class hams and bacon will bring top prices.

"Under average conditions the hog worth the most money in the open market will weigh from 200 to 250 pounds. He should be smooth and evenly covered, without any excess of fat over the shoulders, along the back or on the hams. Good length and depth of side is desirable since the side mat is cured into bacon, which sells for more money than any other part of the hog carcass.

"These qualities most desirable in pure-bred hogs for breeding purposes are also in demand by the packer, viz., smooth, even quality, with even fleshing, and an absence of coarseness of any part or surplus development of bone.

"The tendency of the time is steadily toward lighter and leaner cuts of meat. Farmers will find it much more profitable to produce the early maturing middle-weight packer hog above mentioned.

"In this connection it is interesting to note the leading experimental stations have clearly demonstrated that the gains made by hogs up to this weight—200 or 250 pounds—are made much more economically than those put on after the hogs have passed this weight."

To Increase the Yield.

Here are some suggestions from Hoard's Dairyman to the farmer hinting at the course that he must follow if he is to improve his dairy herd and derive greater profit.

The farmer must make up his mind to read more and know more than he has known about the true meaning of his business.

He must breed better, stop buying poor, cheap bulls and the production of poor cows. The fountain head of better quality in the cow is the character of the sire.

Create better conditions in the stable. Give the cow better air to breathe, better food to eat, good water to drink and cleaner conditions to live in.

Weed out the cows vigorously. Don't be slow about it. Dry them off and sell them to the butcher. Buy the best heifers of the best cows you can find and start the making of a good cow on your farm.

Don't think fifty or sixty dollars is too much to pay for a first-class cow, provided you are sure she is healthy. The men who come around to buy your good cows pay these prices, and ten to one if they don't get them away from you. A cow that will earn in gross fifty dollars a year pays big interest on her cost above the cost of keep. It amounts to thirty-three per cent. If you pay sixty dollars, assuming she costs thirty dollars to keep her, and it can be done for that easily if you have a silo and will grow alfalfa.

THE IMMORTALS.

Ten little painters standing in a line; One went to illustrating, then there were nine.

Nine Little Painters, very up to date; One founded a correspondence school, then there were eight.

Eight Little Painters, greatest under heaven; One burst his head, then there were seven.

Seven Little Painters, up to all the tricks; One lost his model, then there were six.

Six Little Painters, biggest men alive; One married money, then there were five.

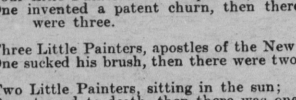
Five Little Painters, for whom the public roar; One became a chalk-talker, then there were four.

Four Little Painters—Art's epitome; One invented a patent churn, then there were three.

Three Little Painters, apostles of the New; One sucked his brush, then there were two.

Two Little Painters, sitting in the sun; One started to death, then there was one.

One Little Painter, a trifle shy of "mon"; He went to work, and then there was none.—B. L. T., in Puck.



Clara—"I dread to think of my thirtieth birthday." Stella—"Why, did something unpleasant happen then?"—Judge.

Passenger (on stranded steamer, as lifeboat approaches)—"Hi! Save me first. I'm a regular subscriber to your fund."—Punch.

"They are quite ordinary people, aren't they?" "Yes—keep their engagements, eat plain food, pay their bills, and all that sort of thing."—Life.

'Tis each man to his liking, But, oh! the place for me Is mashed-potato mountain Beside the gray sea.

Brown (watching ship)—"Ah! They've just dropped the anchor." Mrs. B.—"And serve 'em right. It's been dangling outside all the morning."—Punch.

Water—"Did you order a beef a la mode, sir?" Grouch (impatiently)—"Yes. What's the matter; are you waiting for the stylochange?"—Philadelphia Press.

Saphead—"Doctor, if I was to lose my mind, would I be aware of it myself?" Doctor—"You would not notice the difference, nor would any of your friends."—Judge.

Stella—"I suppose you have had many hairbreadth escapes?" Knicker—"Yes; a woman's coiffure was all that kept me from seeing a play, once."—Harper's Bazar.

Chicago Man—"Tell me about Ellis Island, the Museum of Art and the Bowery." New Yorker—"I've never seen 'em. We have no out-of-town relatives."—Harper's Bazar.

Landlady—"My other tenants complained of the noise last night. You assured me that you retired early." New Tenant—"So I do, so I do early in the morning."—Judge.

"Doctor, I fear that I have kleptomaniac." "Do, eh? Well time will cure that." "How much time?" "If the magistrate were to consult me I'd say about sixty days."—Philadelphia Ledger.

I've drawn a blank in lotteries, But suffered blows from fate; I've bucked the Lord I've never been A thrown-out delegate.—Judge.

Lady of Uncertain Age—"Ah, Major, we're none of us as young as we were." Major (absent-mindedly, but vaguely aware that a gallant answer is indicated)—"My dear lady, I'm sure you don't look it!"—Punch.

"Bigbuis is right up to the times." "What has he done now?" "Why, he's been looking ahead a little, and in a day or two will finish the construction of a patent aerial rooster for airship pilots who want to tie up for an hour or two."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Has Memorized 40,000 Dates.

E. C. Laston, who has just issued a challenge to the world for the memory championship, although only a young man of twenty-three years, is a veritable walking encyclopedia, for he has memorized 40,000 dates of the principal events in the world's history since the creation. It was quite by accident that he discovered that he had an exceptional gift of memory. He was being trained as an army officer, when an attack of rheumatic fever despoiled his hopes in that direction. At the time he happened to meet the Zancigs in India, who, noticing what a remarkable memory he had for dates, advised him to cultivate it. He then purchased a copy of Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates," and sought to commit to memory the dates of the most important events in the world's history by writing fifty to 100 dates on a piece of paper, and rewriting them three or four times until he had fully grasped them, with the result that he has a repertoire of thousands of dates, and can give the correct answers without the slightest hesitation.—Tit-Bits.

Remove the Hat.

In reply to the question, "Please tell when and where, or is, the correct time for a gentleman to lift or remove his hat," we reply: Without consulting authorities of etiquette; in fact, giving it to you offhand, so to speak, we should say at the following times and on the following occasions, respectively, the hat should be lifted or removed as circumstances indicate: When mopping the brow; when taking a bath; when taking up a collection; when having the hair trimmed; when being shampooed; when standing on the head.—Wichita (Kan.) Beacon.

Cotton in Barbadoes.

The cotton-growing industry of Barbadoes, which was started in 1903 with only 16 acres, has now an acreage of 6,935 acres, with an estimated yield value of about \$500,000. A conference of Barbadoes cotton-growers was recently held for promoting the interests of the industry.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CENNEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 73c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Horse Meat in Demand.

Owing to the steady increase in the consumption of horseflesh in Vienna the municipal authorities have erected new slaughter houses for horses. They comprise a fine block of brick buildings, covering an area of 3,300 square yards. Land and buildings together have cost over \$200,000.

THREE CURES OF ECZEMA.

Woman Tells of Her Brother's Terrible Suffering—Her Grandchild and Another Baby also Cured—Cicutura Proved Invaluable.

"My brother had eczema three different summers. Each summer it came out between his shoulders and down his back, and he said his suffering was terrible. When it came on the third summer, he bought a box of Cicutura Ointment and gave it a faithful trial. Soon he began to feel better and he cured himself entirely of eczema with Cicutura. A lady in Indiana heard of how my daughter, Mrs. Miller, had cured her little son of terrible eczema by the Cicutura Remedies. This lady's little one had the eczema so badly that they thought they would lose it. She used Cicutura Remedies and they cured her child entirely, and the disease never came back. Mrs. Sarah E. Lusk, Coldwater, Mich., Aug. 15 and Sept. 2, 1907."

School Teachers in Germany.

It is not only in American cities that school teachers are sometimes so scarce as to make the school authorities wonder how all the school rooms are to be supplied. In many of the states of Germany there has been an even greater lack, due mainly to the exceedingly small salaries paid. Seven years ago statistics for the entire German empire showed an average of 61 pupils to a class, although educational experts hold that not more than 30 in a class should be permitted. Today in Saxony, which has the reputation of having the best schools in Germany, more than half the schools have classes of 80 and over, while almost 10 per cent of them have attendances from 130 to 174. In Prussia in 1901, 1,828 teachers' positions were left unfilled, while by 1906, the number had grown to 3,049.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Electric Heat from Stoves.

The ordinary parlor stove is used by Herr Gutzhaf of Berlin, as a receptacle for an electric radiator—consisting of a wire or carbon of suitable resistance—and in this way is converted into an electric heater more satisfactory than those hitherto tried. Too great local drying of the air is a usual fault of electrical heating. With the new arrangement the air circulation produced by the stove rapidly distributes the heat and at the same time gives ventilation and prevents excessive drying. The ordinary current consumption warms an average room in about an hour. With the large tile stoves so common in Germany the heat is retained a long time, and the cost of keeping the room comfortable is moderate.

Greatest Head for Water Power.

The six turbines of a Norway factory are to receive water through a seven-mile tunnel from a lake 3,536 feet above sea level, the total head being 3,287 feet, or seventy-two feet greater than the highest hitherto.

Study of weather charts is now general in the elementary schools of Germany.

An enterprising schoolmaster in Schleswig-Holstein with the object of making their value in agriculture better known.

The General Demand

of the Well-Informed of the World has always been for a simple, pleasant and efficient liquid laxative remedy of known value; a laxative which physicians could sanction for family use because its component parts are known to them to be wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, acceptable to the system and gentle, yet prompt, in action.

In supplying that demand with its excellent combination of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, the California Fig Syrup Co. proceeds along ethical lines and relies on the merits of the laxative for its remarkable success.

That is one of many reasons why Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is given the preference by the Well-Informed. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS

under NEW LAW obtained by JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.

P. O. U. 57, 1908.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY!

gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and \$50 "Drop" treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S 8035, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

HOUSE WORK



Thousands of American women in our homes are daily sacrificing their lives to duty.

In order to keep the home neat and pretty, the children well dressed and tidy, women overdo. A female weakness or displacement is often brought on and they suffer in silence, drifting along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have help to overcome the pains and aches which daily make life a burden.

It is to these faithful women that

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

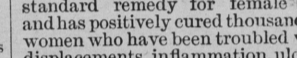
comes as a boon and a blessing, as it did to Mrs. F. Ellsworth, of Mayville, N. Y., and to Mrs. W. P. Boyd, of Beaver Falls, Pa., who say:

"I was not able to do my own work, owing to the female trouble from which I suffered. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me wonderfully, and I am so well that I can do as big a day's work as I ever did. I wish every sick woman would try it."

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.



IF YOU'VE NEVER WORN SLICKER

you've yet to learn the bodily comfort it gives in the wettest weather. MADE FOR HARD SERVICE. GUARANTEED WATERPROOF. \$3.00. AT ALL GOOD STORES. CATALOG FREE.

Duff's College

A post card will bring illustrated catalogue and "The Proof." 6th Street and Liberty Avenue, PITTSBURG, PA.

W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$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's \$4.00 and \$5.00 Gilt Edge Shoes cannot be equalled at any price. W. L. Douglas's \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes are the best in the world. Foot Color Elixirs Used Exclusively. Copy Table No. Substantiate. W. L. Douglas's 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.

Paxtine

TOILET ANTISEPTIC

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.

Large Trial Sample

WITH "HEALTH AND BEAUTY" BOOK SENT FREE

THE PAXTONE TOILET CO., Boston, Mass.

