

PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH OF KIDNEYS EVERY TIME.



DANGEROUS KIDNEY DISEASES CURED

Pe-ru-na Creating a National Sensation in the Cure of Chronic Afflictions of the Kidneys.

Major T. H. Mars, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment, writes from 1425 Dunning street, Chicago, Ill., the following letter:

"For years I suffered with catarrh of the kidneys contracted in the army. Medicine did not help me any until a comrade who had been helped by Peruna advised me to try it. I bought some at once, and soon found blessed relief. I kept taking it four months, and am now well and strong and feel better than I have done for the past twenty years, thanks to Peruna."—T. H. Mars.

Mr. John Vance, of Hartford City, Ind., says: "My kidney trouble is much better. I have improved so much that everybody wants to know what medicine I am using. I recommend Peruna to everybody, and some have commenced to use it. The folks all say that if Dr. Hartman's medicine cures me it must be great."—John Vance.

Mr. J. Brake, of Petrolia, Ontario, Canada, writes: "Four years ago I had a severe attack of Bright's disease, which brought me so low the doctor said nothing more could be done for me. I began to take Peruna and Manalin, and in three months I was a well man, and have continued so ever since."—J. Brake.

At the appearance of the first symptom

Color Photography Invented Again.

A Swiss amateur photographer, M. Adolphe Gartner, residing at Berne, has, it is said, discovered the secret of color photography after a number of years of experiment. The inventor takes his photographs on glass, porcelain and paper, and in any color; the best results, however, being obtained from blue, red and yellow. His productions on glass are veritable pictures, being true to nature in every detail. Even the shades of coloring in a rose are easily distinguished in the photograph. The photograph of a landscape, viewed from a distance, resembles a painting. Some of the bolder colors give better results than the quieter ones, and Mr. Gartner is at present occupied in remedying this partial defect. The secret lies in the "bath," and in the developing process, for the photos, it is stated, are taken with an ordinary camera. Many continental firms are taking a great interest in the discovery.

Much Marked Note.

Mrs. Sarah Knowles recently received in change an interesting five-dollar note, No. 513,624, series of 1899, says the New York Press. It is covered on both sides with the names of persons who have handled it. On the face is stamped "Moon Kaiser Sultan, Singapore," in blue ink, the design including a number of Indian characters. Underneath is the trademark of "Copdon & Co., Sydney, N. S. W." Then follows a signature, "Manuel Prieto, San Salvador, Salvador, C. A.," and the date, "June 7, 1900." "Colon Leon Graband, Prag-Praha," is the fourth mark. The fifth is written in so large a hand that it covers the others: "Louise Moreau, Avenue du Trocadero, 7, Paris." On the back of the note is this: "Paid by Fred Neimeyer to Ella Larkin, Washington, October, 28, 1901."

A gentleman said to a waiter when eating some ham: "Waiter, is this ham three weeks old?" "I don't know, sir; I have only been here a fortnight," returned the waiter.

Dark Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a great many years, and although I am past eighty years of age, yet I have not a gray hair in my head."

Geo. Yellott, Towson, Md.

We mean all that rich, dark color your hair used to have. If it's gray now, no matter; for Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair. Sometimes it makes the hair grow very heavy and long; and it stops falling of the hair, too.

50-cent bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

It is diluted with weak eye, use Thompson's Eye Water

FARMERS' CORNER

Economy on the Farm.

The science of successful farming, as well as success in any other line, recognizes the all-important factor of economy. Everything must be made use of; nothing be allowed to go to waste. The bran of the mill must be turned into feed, the manure to soil and so on; everything must be put to use.

Investing in a Farm.

The beginner on a farm usually estimates the cost of the farm as the largest expenditure, but a farm is an incubator if the owner has not sufficient capital to derive the most from the land. There is a heavy outlay to be considered for buildings, horses, cattle, wagons, machinery implements, seeds and labor. The cost for the first year may exceed the value of the farm itself. It is better to begin with a small farm where the capital is limited than to undertake too much and lose all by going into debt.

Birds and Weed Seeds.

While all birds aid the farmer in destroying insects it remains for a number of them to eat weed seeds and thus help keep the weeds in check. The family of birds that do the most toward this are the native sparrows. The English sparrow is not to be classed with them in this regard. English sparrows do harm, also, when in large numbers, in driving away the native birds from their nesting places, thus exposing them and their young to danger in more exposed nesting sites. They also eat grain and are more harmful than beneficial.

On the other hand, the song, vesper and chipping sparrows, as well as the field lark, consume great quantities of weed seeds from the time they first appear until late in the fall, and the song and tree sparrows with the snow-bird practically subsist on them during the winter.

The red-winged blackbird also eats large quantities of weed seeds, and the meadow lark and brown thrasher both consume some during certain seasons of the year.

It is pleasant to see and hear these birds, but it is pleasant still to realize that they are preventing the growth of a great deal of noxious vegetation.

—H. E. Haydock, in New York Tribune and Farmer.

Grading Cream.

To pay the same price for rancid cream as for sweet cream is manifestly unfair and ruinous to the whole business. To absolutely reject all off grade cream will improve the grade of butter made. But off flavored cream has some value, although less value than good cream. Only three things are possible—mix all together and damage the whole churning, return the poor grade and lose the patronage and insure heavy loss to the patron, or grade and pay for each grade according to approximate value.

It takes a man with a trained nose and trained taste to grade cream. It can be done by mechanical tests, but practically the human senses are to be relied upon, and a man without these senses will developed is out of place in a creamery. We are speaking of gathered cream plants, and believe that an ambition to get into the best class, best in honors and best in payment, can be stimulated among the patrons, and that time put in showing the patron how he can get there and stay there will be very profitably spent. This is something more than theory, for it has been made an accomplished fact in so many cases that it must be acknowledged to be practical. We do not mean that grading cream, holding in different vats and churning separately, have become every day practices in creameries, but that keeping out the worst and churning it afterward can be done, and that rushing direct for the home of a patron with a road horse and road cart has done wonders in improving the cream of those patrons. In all such cases the rutter maker should not stop to argue or talk much, but speak to the point and leave at once without listening to excuses or recriminating palaver.—Creamery Journal.

Overfeeding of Chickens.

The overfeeding of chickens so seldom happens that it may seem a little strange to call attention to it, but overfeeding in connection with too little exercise is so common that many might profit by considering the question. Feed the chickens with a liberal diet of cornmeal, mash, oats, bran and middlings, and if they do not take too much exercise they will become dumpy and heavy, and some will actually die over night without any apparent cause. Some chickens are naturally active enough to take all the exercise they need to keep their systems in good condition, but there are others constitutionally lazy, and they will fatten themselves to death, and never attempt to work off the great amount of food accumulating in their systems. They become lazier the more they eat of the heavy food. One must in such instances either reduce the quantity and quality of the food or make the chickens take more exercise. The latter is not always satisfactory because of the effect it has upon their egg laying.

The best method is to study the food question. We must learn something about the individuality of our flocks in order to understand their needs properly. Some breeds are so much more active and nervous than others that the same rations and treatment

will not apply to them as to some others. The nervous, restless chickens should be made to flock together. They would pine away and die if confined in a narrow enclosure where the dull, heavy chickens might find ideal quarters. A defective flock needs heavy feeding to bring them up, and an overfed flock needs smaller rations and a little more exercise.

As the flock is fed it will be found that some individuals will show peculiarities of their own, and they should be separated from the others to prevent injury to the others. We can do no better than to study the flocks in this way and gradually sort out the prolific layers, the active and nervous ones, and the dull phlegmatic ones to form new flocks.—Annie C. Webster, in American Cultivator.

Orchards in the Fall.

During the late fall is the best and most suitable time for giving attention to the trees, not only because there is better opportunity for so doing, but also because the pruning of the trees and the removal of diseased portions can be done less hurriedly than in the spring. Neglecting the orchard is the cause of trees being unprofitable, but where farmers have recognized the orchards as sources of profit, and regarded the trees as something more than ornaments, or as occupying the ground from custom, the returns have been satisfactory. The land used for the orchard is frequently forced to bear two crops the year, one of grain and one of fruit, the latter crop coming because it is natural for trees to attempt to bear fruit, even under unfavorable circumstances, while the grain was intended for market. When land is thus taxed it will be but a few years before it is exhausted, as it is better to cut the trees down and give the land wholly to grain than to leave the trees to reduce the grain yield and at the same time produce only unmarketable fruit. Grain and fruit crops on the same land remove the fertilizing materials of the soil very rapidly; yet farmers seldom apply manure on orchard land, preferring to use it on other fields. The orchard must take care of itself, becoming the prey of insects and diseases, and the trees make but little growth, or die, when they could, with care, be made to produce good paying crops at less cost for labor than grain.

A crop of grain or grass may be taken from the land occasionally, but it requires time to establish an orchard; hence it is a serious mistake to neglect trees and allow them to become diseased when the labor of making an orchard and the loss of time waiting for the trees to reach the bearing stage is considered. When an orchard has become overrun with weeds, or the trees show signs of decay, the first work should be to cut away all dead or diseased limbs and then plow the ground, applying 10 bushels of lime per acre, or 25 bushels of wood ashes, harrowing the land. Work in an orchard is difficult, on account of the roots, but it should be plowed as well as possible, so as to break up the hard surface soil. Rye or crimson clover should then be seeded, if in the fall, and the ground plowed again in the spring, turning the rye under. Cow peas may then be sown on the ground, after danger of frost is over, and if desired the cow peas may be fed off by sheep, as the animals will return a large proportion of the crop to the soil as manure. With the application of manure or fertilizer the orchard may then be seeded to clover, but no orchard should be kept permanently in grass. The proper plan is to plow the clover (or any grass crop) under, and then grow late potatoes, cabbages or some other crop that is cultivated between the rows and which requires manuring. Peach trees thrive best when given clean cultivation, like corn, a crop of any kind sometimes doing harm. Clean cultivation, with a mulch crop, such as rye, sowed in the fall and turned under in the spring, is usually beneficial.

Diseases sometimes almost imperceptibly spread in winter. No matter how careful the grower may be he will frequently leave fallen fruit, dead grass, leaves or any other refuse materials around the trees in winter. They are the vehicles of germs, and as the winds scatter light substances to other locations the failure to clean away the refuse from a single infected tree may cause the spread of disease over the entire orchard. It is useless to cut away dead limbs and burn them if the spores of fungus diseases can be scattered broadcast by materials that could easily be cleared up and in a short time. Work during the winter should be done to good advantage in destroying the horers, and the eggs of the millers which produce worms can be cleared from the trees; in fact, every tree will be benefited by scraping and washing with a strong solution of lye, while painting the trees in winter with crude petroleum is claimed to be a remedy for the scale insect. The trees of an orchard usually show the effects of good treatment. The peach, which sometimes appears to succumb to no cause, will respond to severe pruning and take on new life. Many trees, especially those in old orchards, are just as they were when first set out, never having been trimmed. They can be improved by pruning, but it should be done judiciously, and not by going into the orchard with an ax and saw to cut away the tree indiscriminately. Orchards that have never paid a dollar can be made to give good profits if the same labor is given them as is bestowed on grain crops.—Philadelphia Record.

A Healer.

Currie-Bighead is quite a character, is he not?

Peters—Yes. He is one of those fellows that are willing to make fools of themselves to show their individuality.—Judge.

THE CHILDREN ENJOY

Life out of doors and out of the games which they play and the enjoyment which they receive and the efforts which they make, comes the greater part of that healthful development which is so essential to their happiness when grown. When a laxative is needed the remedy which is given to them to cleanse and sweeten and strengthen the internal organs on which it acts, should be such as physicians would sanction, because its component parts are known to be wholesome and the remedy itself free from every objectionable quality. The one remedy which physicians and parents, well-informed, approve and recommend and which the little ones enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects, is—Syrup of Figs—and for the same reason it is the only laxative which should be used by fathers and mothers.

Syrup of Figs is the only remedy which acts gently, pleasantly and naturally without griping, irritating, or nauseating and which cleanses the system effectually, without producing that constipated habit which results from the use of the old-time cathartics and modern imitations, and against which the children should be so carefully guarded. If you would have them grow to manhood and womanhood, strong, healthy and happy, do not give them medicines, when medicines are not needed, and when nature needs assistance in the way of a laxative, give them only the simple, pleasant and gentle—Syrup of Figs.

Its quality is due not only to the excellence of the combination of the laxative principles of plants with pleasant aromatic syrups and juices, but also to our original method of manufacture and as you value the health of the little ones, do not accept any of the substitutes which unscrupulous dealers sometimes offer to increase their profits. The genuine article may be bought anywhere of all reliable druggists at fifty cents per bottle. Please to remember, the full name of the Company—**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**—is printed on the front of every package. In order to get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine only.

WHITE PASS RAILROAD.

Its Construction a Wonderful Feat of Engineering.

The building of this remarkable railway over the White Pass was one of the most wonderful feats of engineering in the history of the world. The first 20 miles is a continuous upgrade of nearly 200 feet to the mile. It cost \$20,000 to the mile, a total of \$1,200,000. The construction from the summit to Bennett, B. C., has an average downward grade of 2 per cent, or 105 feet to the mile. This part of the road is 22 miles in length, and cost \$45,000 to the mile, making a total of \$990,000. From Bennett to White Horse, the 70-mile stretch cost over \$19,000 to the mile or a total of \$1,378,000, bringing the total cost of the 112 miles, with equipment, ready for business, to \$3,968,000. It was started in April, 1898, and completed in June, 1900. This is the northernmost railway on the American continent. It lays one of the richest mineral districts upon the globe—the upper Yukon basin, which, in less than five years, has produced enough gold to give more than a dollar to every man, woman and child in the United States, if distributed per capita. Up to the present time the principal revenue of the road has been derived from hauling freight, but the wonderful scenic advantages of the route are beginning to attract the attention of tourists.

Prof. Latham, in his ethnological dietetic indifference. Effete nations lose their alimentary conscience, and at last become omnivorous like pigs and Chinamen. According to that theory, regeneration ought to begin with the revival of dietetic scruples, and in Chile, where the Spanish race has almost recovered the physical prestige of its ancestors, fastidiousness in food matters has actually made progress enough to astonish Castilian immigrants. The inspector of the Valparaiso provision market treats adulteration mongers as a bank controller would treat a forger, and a pickle vendor, trying to improve the color of his cucumbers with verdigris, runs a risk of expiating his sin in a chain gang. Honey peddlers often exhibit hive combs as black as pitch, but can be relied upon to shun guiche, if they value their license. Perhaps nowhere else in America is slaughterhouse stock so carefully selected. And that sanitary rigorism forced upon a semi-barbarous race; hygienic instincts assert themselves among the working classes of the population, and the discovery of cattle foot on brewery wivoli would be apt to provoke a mob riot.

Buried on Horseback.

Lord Dacre, who died for the Lancastrians at Tewton, England, in 1461, directed that if he were killed in battle his favorite war horse should be buried in the same grave with him. According to his wishes, when his interment took place in Saxon churchyard after the battle a tremendous grave was dug and in it the warrior was buried, seated upright on his horse. For centuries reflections were cast upon the accuracy of this tradition, but a few years ago, while excavations for new graves were being made, the report was verified by the discovery of the skeletons of a horse and rider.

The motto, "Dieu et Mon Droit,"

was first assumed by Edward III. of England when he took the title of King of France.

There is quite a difference between a shrewd man and one who marries a shrew.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF CLEVELAND, Lucas County.

FRANK J. CHENEY, make oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY, sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December, 1898. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FTS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer.

Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa. American windmills can be seen in the land of the Jordan and Bashan. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Flying fish have been known to jump ten feet above the surface of the sea. PUTNAM FADELESS DYES produce the brightest and fastest colors. Some people who run into debt are forced to crawl out. Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 222 Talcott Avenue, N. Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 8, 1911. The millionaire's chief end is the dividend.

CONQUERS PAIN

No pain-cure of any kind has ever succeeded in competing with Dr. JACOBI'S OIL. Its virtues have been proclaimed by millions of restored sufferers, who have been cured of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA and many other painful diseases by its use. It has been aptly termed the great conqueror of pain. From its use despair gives way to joy. It heals quickly and surely. It is simply marvelous. 25c and 50c sizes.

IT'S GREAT PENETRATING POWER REACHES THE CAUSE OF PAIN. ESTABLISHED FIFTY YEARS. 44



CONQUERS PAIN

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

7% INVESTMENT
The Preferred Stock of the
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.
Capital Stock, \$2,000,000.
\$1,000,000 Preferred Stock.
\$1,000,000 Common Stock.
Shares, \$100 each. Sold at Par.
Only Preferred Stock offered for sale.
W. L. Douglas retains all Common Stock.

CONQUERS PAIN

ASCARETS
CANDY CATHARTIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS

GENUINE STAMPED C.C.C. NEVER SOLD IN BULK. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL HEADACHE

PISO'S CURE FOR COLIC
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
It is the only medicine that cures in time. Sold by druggists.

THE WHOLE STORY!

WE CLOTHE YOU DOWN TO THE FEET WITH WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING.



RIPANS

I have been using Ripans Tabules for over two years as a medicine for general ills. I always keep a supply on hand, and find they come in handy for everyday use in case of headache, constipation or a bilious attack.

At druggists.

The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

7% INVESTMENT

The Preferred Stock of the
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.
Capital Stock, \$2,000,000.
\$1,000,000 Preferred Stock.
\$1,000,000 Common Stock.
Shares, \$100 each. Sold at Par.
Only Preferred Stock offered for sale.
W. L. Douglas retains all Common Stock.

If you wish your money at 7% or 8% when the W. L. Douglas Preferred Stock pays 7% and is absolutely safe, every dollar of stock you own is a dollar more in your pocket than a dollar of any other investment. It is the only investment that will give you a steady income of 7% or 8% per year, and it will increase the value of your stock. The reason is now falling, and 700,000 pairs of shoes per day, and an addition to the value of being built which will increase the capacity to 1,000,000 pairs per day. The reason is now offering the Preferred Stock for sale to perpetuate the business.

If you wish to invest in the best stock business in the world, which is profitable and secure, and will give you a steady income of 7% or 8% per year, you can purchase the Preferred Stock of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. and receive 7% on your investment. The money will be paid to you in cash, and you will receive 7% on your investment. The reason is now offering the Preferred Stock for sale to perpetuate the business.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY

Give doses of 10 or 15 drops 3 or 4 times a day. Free. Dr. P. E. GREEN, 209 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

P. E. GREEN, 209 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.