

Rev. H. Stubenvoll, of Elkhorn, Wis., is paster of the Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church, of that place. Rev. Stubenvoll is the possessor of two Bibles presented to him by Emperor William of Germany. Upon the fly leaf of one of the Bibles the Emperor has written in his own handwriting a text.

This honored paster, in a recent letter to the Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, says concerning their famous catarrhremedy, Peruna.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio,

Gentlemen: "I had hemorrhages of the lungs for a long time, and all despaired of me. I took Peruna and was cured. It gave me strength and courage, and made healthy, pure blood. It increased my weight, gave me a healthy color, and I feel well. It is the best medicine in the world. If everyone kept Peruna in the house it would save many from death every year."-H. STUBENVOLL.

Thousands of people have catarrh who would be surprised to know it, because it has been called some other name than catarrh. The fact is catarrh is catarrh wherever located, and another fact which is of ever located, and another fact which is of equally great importance is that Peruna cures entarrh wherever located.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

ABUSE OF FUEL.

The high price of coal, caused by

the strike now ending, have carried

with them a salutary lesson. It has re-

minded our people that they have been

using fuel wastefully. The natural resources of the United States are so

great that something out of the usual

is necessary to convey the lesson that

there is a limit to them. But it is not

merely in the matter of wastefulness

that fuel has been abused. The sani-

tary argument is even stronger than

that based on economy. In America we indulge in hot rooms to a degree

unknown in other parts of the world

Some of those who lecture us on the

subject probably err on the other side. The cold rooms of Germany and

there is reason to believe that they

are often insufficiently heated. But

that does not, in any degree, excuse

the hot rooms to which Americans are

the degree of cold which is so fatal to

health as the sudden transition from

heat to cold. To guit a room at the

temperature of a day in July and go

into a zero temperature is necessarily

perilous, yet this is a common incl-dent of American experience. It has

others troublesome attacks of illness

With coal at abnormal prices the

temptation to use too much fuel is not

stored, it is altogether likely that most

of the people will forget the prudence

The National Bread Company fur

cishes 4.000 loaves of bread a day un

der the bread contract to feed the im-

which necessity has taught them.

migrants at Ellis Island.

than 60 years ago.

Parts of London's old Roman wall have been laid bare by the house-breakers now engaged in the demolition of Christ's Hos-pital. Newgate street.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the car. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by all inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of team are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh Cure. Circulars sent free, F. J. Chenker & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall'- Family Pills are the best.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When normal rates are re

and

France have their drawbacks.

very commonly subjected. It

Art in Railway Building.

In the general pian, equipment and application of electric power to the working of the new electric underground and elevated railways in Berlin, little is presented which can be regarded as novel or especially sug-gestive. The one respect in which Gernan constructors leave others far behind and offer an object lesson worth careful study, is in the artistic beauty, the architectural charm and sense of fitness, which they have imparted to the stations, the bridges, and even the ordinary overhead viaduct sections of the new road. In Germany the requirements of public taste are never permitted to be neglected or forgotten. Where the new Berlin line passes through a public square, it is on solid and artistically designed masonry. The above ground stations are stone, steel and glass, no two alike,but each especially designed to fit, not only the requirements of traffic, at that point, but the adjacent buildings as well-the architectural framework in which it is set. The whole arrangement of the enterprise, from start to finish, illustrates the wise, firm control which the municipality of Berlin

Patrolling the Ocean.

A plan is projected by which a regular line of steam lifeboats shall do on the ocean what the Red Cross Society does on the battlefield. It is to be known as the International Blue Cross Line, and will have a certain number of specially designed boats, which will patrol the seas over fixed and known routes, following the main ocean high-It is believed that if captains that at a certain time one of these boats would be within sight of a certain latitude and longitude, many crippled ships and their crews would be saved. It is proposed to make the plan a business venture, with fixed salvage charges, and this promises better for its success than if it were purely a philanthropic scheme.

The Blood.

The blood is life. We derive from the blood life, power, beauty and reason, as the doctors have been saying from time immemorial. A healthy body, a fresh appearance, and generally all the abilities we possess depend on that source of life. It is therefore the duty of every sensible man to keep the heast pure and normal as possible. Natures in its infinite wisdom, has given us a someter indicating the state of the blood, which appeals to our reason by giving notice of its impurity. Small eruptions of the skin, to which we scarcely pay any attention, neadache, ringing noises in the ears, lassitude, sleeplessness, are generally a sign that the blood is not in its normal state, but is filled with noxious substances. These symptoms deserve our full The multiplication of railways bas not diminished the number of postal stages in Germany. On the contrary, the number of stage drivers rose from normal state, but is filled with noxious sub-stances. These symptoms deserve our full attention. If more attention were paid to those symptoms, and steps taken to re-move them then many illnesses from which we suffer would become unknown, and the human body would become stronger and healthier. Attention therefore should be paid to those warning signs, and the blood can be purified and poisonous substances removed from it by the use of Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Drops, discovered more than 60 years ago.

Coughs

"My wife had a deep-seated cough for three years. I purchased two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, large size, and it cured her com-pletely."

pletely."

J. H. Burge, Macon, Col.

Probably you know of cough medicines that relieve little coughs, all coughs, except deep ones!

The medicine that has been curing the worst of deep cough's for sixty years is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

HISTORY OF THE HEARTH

TRADITIONS WHICH CLUSTER ROUND ANTIQUE LOGS AND ANDIRONS.

Return of Modern Architects to the Hospitable Fireplaces of Colonial Times-Slow Evolution of the Present Upright Smoke Plue-Evolution of the Fireplace.

The fire on the hearth is one of the oldest of human institutions, and has become symbolic of the traditions and associations which are dearest to the heart of man.

The primitive family gathered about single hearthstone of the rude hut, and legends were told; the history of the race was preserved, while the unity of the family strengthened, and the good fellowship of the community was To the modern, kept alive. thought of the open fire has a twofold hanniness of suggestion; of genial ompanionship when the hearth is shared with others, and of absorbed waking dreams when he sits alone.

Cereain it is that by no other means indoors can the illusion of being in the presence of nature be so potently preserved as in watching the fire, and listening to the mouning and eracking of the logs, driven by Nature's most capricious handmaiden to the final silence of "ashes to ashes."

After centuries of improvement in the way of heating houses, down through the time of the stove, the built in range, steam, gas, and electricitythe open fivedince has come back into favor as a prominent part of the decorative architecture of modern houses. Even where comfort is supplied by the steam radiator in one corner of the room, the instinct for the picturesque is satisfied by the often elaborately tilled and manteled fireplace built in the wall.

In spite of the fact that the open fireplace is one of the most ancient devices in history, the upright flue for carrying off smoke is a comparatively recent invention.

The original form was a large stone in the centre of the hut, later the hall on which the logs were burned, the smoke passing out of a hole in the roof immediately overhead. Soon the stone was raised above the level of the floor, to escape the strong and constant draught from under the door. Later a central flue was brought down from the hole in the roof to within a safe distance from the flames. The black ceilings of some ancient raftered "halls" are due to this primitive way of carrying off the smoke. As late as the middle of the 19th century some of the Irish peasants still lived in huts with the hole in the roof as described. The College Hall in Westminster School had one of these raised hearthstones in the middle of the hall until recent times. About the earliest mention of a fireplace built in the wall, with upright flue, is in an account of a house in the old town of Cluny, France, in the 12th century. An illustration shows low windows containing small leaded panes of glass, diamond shaped, set in swinging sashes, above the deep window seats on either side of the hearth. By this arrangement the family could look out on the highway while enjoying the comfort of the fire.

the fire was an arrangement of screens, so placed as to make the antechamber of that part of the hall containing the hearth, within this enclosure, protected from draughts, the family sat about in the long winter evenings, telling and listening to tales of ancient valor and wonder. In the 13th century the kitchen became a part of the main house, and was no longer a separate maintains over corporations which cost many a man his life, and caused aparement in which whole sheep and oxen were roasted. Then the fireplace in the main hall underwent modifications and was increased in size to accommodate the dual purpose of cooking and heating. Simplicity was combined with massiveness, and granite was the material most used. The keystone of the arch often had the family coat-of-arms cut upon it. Some of the fireplaces in the baronial halls of the Middle Ages were 30 feet long and 10 feet high.

Another fashion for the comfort of

As late as the 16th century the fireplace built in the wall and having an "upright flue" was a novelty and occasioned surpise. In an acount of Bolton Hall. Letand says: thynge I muche notyd in the hands of Bolton, how chimneys were conveyed by tunnels made on the syds of the walls betwyxt the lights in the hawle, and by this means, and by no covers is the smoke of the harthe in the hawle

wonder strangely conveyed." Although so long in being invented, they became very popular when once introduced. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth they were so highly appreciated that accounts are found of apologies from a host when he could not supply all his guets with rooms containing them, and the ladies were often accommodated in neighboring houses where this luxury could be given them.

The limitations of the knowledge o the arangements of draughts made some places near the fire more desirable than others, and an old book contains an account of a gift by Henry VIII. of the revenues of a convent he had confiscated to a person who placed a chair for him "commodiously

before the fire and out of all draughts.

In 1797, Count Rumford, who wrote much on the subject of sanitary fire places, says in one of his books: "I never view from a distance as I come into town this black cloud which hangs over London, without wishing to compute the immense number of chaldrons of coals of which it is composed; for could this be ascertained I am persuaded so striking a fact would awaken the curiosity, and excite the astonishment of all ranks of the inhabitants; and, perhaps, turn their minds to an object of economy to which they have hitherto paid little attention."

In spite of many modern designs of elaborate accessories to the old forms of mantel and side jambs, the more simple the fireplace is kept the more

artistic is the effect achieved. Near New York, in some of the old nomes on Long Island, there still are fireplaces of more than 100 years' service in many of the old houses. These have great ovens set in back of the hearth-fire, and open by lifting the iron latches on the doors. Cranes swing out from both sides, and are supplied with hooks suspended from chains of different length, to allow the kettle to be bung close to or away from the blaze. Recent summer residents who have acquired these interesting refics have the grace to preserve and exhibit them in their ori

ginal picturesqueness, One was supplied with a pair of andirons known to be 125 years old and of the crudeest pattern and origin. They consisted of iron bars, the top of the upright shafts having been heaten into spheres by the black smith's hammer at the old village forge. Two small holes in the bars marked the place where rivets had been removed and corroborated the story of their having been made from old wagon-tires.-Elizabeth Gan-

AS TO RABIES IN DOCS.

How to Detect the symptoms of Madness in the Animals,

Is there such a thing as rables, and such a thing as a mad dog? Undoubt edly there is, though I have never seen one, says John P. Haines, in Our Animal Friends. In the 36 years since the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was established, our officers and agents have been constantly on the outlook, but no undoubted case has ever fallen under their observation, or within their knowledge; and of over 160,000 dogs and other small a man with heart disease to run niter animals, which have been cated for a car. Jonx-I should think it would at our shelter during the past three years, not one single case of rables fore it. has been found. These facts sufficiently prove that rables is rare in this city and in this state; but there is such a disease, and it is important for the public, as well as yourself, that you should know whether a sick dog is or is not rabid. If you will note the following facts, you will have no difficulty. You will probably find them to be quite different from the popular fancies by which most persons are misled:

It is supposed that a mad dog dreads water. It is not so, The mad dog is very likely to plunge his head to the eyes in water, though he can not awallow it and laps it with difficulty.

It is supposed that a mad dog runs about with evidences of intense excitement. It is not so. The mad dog never runs about in agitation; he never gailops; he is always alone, usu ally in a strange place, where he jogs along slowly. If he is approached by dog or man he shows no signs of excitement, but when the dog or man is near enough he snaps and resumes his solitary trot.

If a dog barks, yelps, whines or growls that dog is not mad. The only sound a mad dog is even known to emit is a hearse howl, and that but seldom. Even blows will not extort an outery from a mad dog. Tehrefore, if any dog, under any circumstances, uptters any other sound than that of a hoarse howl, that dog is not mad,

It is supposed that the mad dog froths at the month. It is not so. If a dog's jaws are covered or fleeked with white froth, that dog is not mad. The surest of all signs that a dog is mad is a talek and ropy brown mucous clinging to his lips, which he often tries vainly to tear away with his paws or to wash away

If your own dog is bitten by any other dog, watch him carefully. If he is infected by rables, you will discover signs of it possibly in from six to ten days. Then he will be restless, often getting up only to lie down again, changing his posiimpatiently, turning to side, and constant side licking or scratching some particular part of his head, limbs or body. He will be irritable and in clined to dash at other animals, and he will sometimes snap at objects which he imagines to be near him. He will be excessively thirty, lapping water eagerly and often. there will be glandular swellings about his jaws and throat, and he will vainly endeavor to rid himself of a thick, ropy, mucous discharge from his mouth and throat. If he can, he will probably stray away from home and trot slowly and mournfully along the highway or across country, meddling with neither man nor beast, unless they approach him, and then giving a single snap. The only ex ception to this behavior occurs in ferocious dogs, which, during the ear lier stage of excitement, may attack

any living object in sight. These symptoms of rables are con densed from valuable information received from physicians of undoubted authority.

A Great Discovery.

A very poor sailor, a lady known to a writer in London Truth, thinks she has discovered a remedy for seasickness.

"As the vessel dips down she draws in her breath; as it rises she expels

What could be simpler? And how in expensive! At the most it is only a waste of breath, which is better expended this way than in groans and expletives and futile sighs for land. Its portability too, appeals to any traveler by sea—the disease and the cure are seldom carried in one bottle.

A TOAST.

Here's to our meeting, long ago
In the beautiful bygone days.
Here's to the first sweet worus you spoke.
Here's to your winning ways.

Here's to the dance—that first rapt dance. Here's to your smile's soft power. Here's to the times we walked and talked. Here's to the silent hour.

Here's to the blissful drives we've had, Here's to the deep blue sea That rose and fell as my hand held yours In a rhapsodical harmony.

Here's—but I really haven't time,
For, my dear, it is perfectly true
It would take too long, too long to drink
To the dollars I've spent on you,
— T. M., in Life.

HUMOROUS

He-Just one kiss before I go. She-But how are you going to kiss me af-

Wiggs-Why do poets all wear long Wang-They don't, Some of buir? them have money enough to get it

Ted-Why are you so opposed to the small families of the rich? Ned-Our millionaires haven't daughters enough to go around.

"Most arguments," said Unste Eben 'doesn't cecide nosin' excep' de question of which one is gwine to keep still an' let de yethub de de mikla". "What is the hardest thing to over

come in a literary pursuit?" asked the friend, "An appetite!" resounded the struggling noet in fraved trouvers. Sarah-Mr. Rippler mays that he is a confirmed bachelor, Sucio-But to

didn't say that every girl in fown has nesisted in confirming him, did her "That," remarked the young trout i conclude is a by." "Yes." recurred his more experienced companion, com

it's advisable not to jump at conclu-

Flons. Honx-They say it's dangerous for be more dangerous for him to run be

Crawford-He seems to be a confirmed cynic. I didn't hear him say a good word about anybody. Crabshaw-Perhaps you didn't draw him out about himself.

"I wonder," said the man of a statistical turn, "how much powder is destroyed daily in useless salutes. There must be a lot," replied the frivolous girl, "but, I suppose, women will go on kiszing one another just the same."

"So that young man, wants to marry you?" said Mabel's father, "Yes," was the reply, "Do you know how much his income is?" "No; but it's an awfully strange coincidence." "What do you mean?" "Herbert issized the very same question about you."

Visitor-Well, Temmey, how are yet getting on at school? Temmy taged eight)-First rate, I nin't doing as well as some of the other boys, though I can stand on my head, but I have to put my feet against the wall. I want to do it without being near the wall as ell.

An old sea captain, under the im pression that he was saving a good thing, asked a lady pessenger why men never kiss one another, while ladies waste a world of kisses on feminine faces, "Because," the lady replied, "the men have something better to kiss and the women haven't."

"You never can make that kind of dog fashionable," said the expert "Why not?" asked the novice in canine affairs?" "Because," said the expert, "he isn't small enough to be use less, stupid enough to be utterly worthless or ugly enough to be interesting." This man, it may be said, had made a study of pets of fashion.

Antumn Leaves.

A leaf is composed of a great number of cells, the walls of which are brown. In the spring and summer there cells are all filled with fluid colored with minute grains of red yellow and other pigments which, mixed together, appear green. It the autumn, through the cold, ovida tion and other changes take place in the cells destroying more or less rap idly certain of the color elements. As soon as one of these elements is gone the leaf no longer appears a norma green; but assumes the shade of the remainder of the color-elements mixed together. When only the red element is left the leaf is red; when the yellow alone remains the leaf is yellow, and when all the coloring mat ter has gone the leaf is brown. Frost is not the sole cause of the changes of color, but it is an important cause The more gradual the changes of temperature from summer heat to winter cold the greater will be the variety and brilliancy in the coloring of the autumn leaves.-Woman's Home Companion.

Must Move a Whole Town. Within a few weeks the original town of Delta, Idaho, one of the oldest mining camps in the Coeur d'Alenaz, will be no more. Every building in the town has to be torn down, burned or moved away. townsite has been purchased by the Beaver Creek Gold Mining company which will soon start to dredge that portion of the creek, and it has issued an order that every lot must be vacated. The work of removing the town already has begun. Some of the build ings have been burned. Nearly all the buildings were of high value at the time of the boom back in the eightles but now most of them are worth but little. Some hauses have been erected recently, and these will likewise have to be moved.

Ten thousand cannon have been made for 40 states at Krupps' Essen works, where 47,000 work people are



A nervous, irritable mother, often on the verge of hysteries, is to care for children; it ruins a child's disposition and reacts herself. The trouble between children and their mothers often is due to the fact that the mother has some female weakness, and she is entirely unfit to bear the strain upon her nerves overning a child involves; it is impossible for her to do anything She cannot help it, as her condition is due to suffering and shattered nerves caused by some derangement of the uterine system with backache, headache, and all kinds of pain, and she is on the verge of nervous prostration.

When a mother finds that she cannot be calm and quiet with her children, she may be sure that her condition needs attention, and she cannot do batter than to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This medicine will build up her system, strengthen her nerves, and enable her to calmly handle a disobedient child without a scene. The children will soon realize the difference, and seeing their mother quiet, will themselves become quiet.

Mrs. May Brown, of Chicago, Ill., says:



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — 'Honor to whom honor is due,' and you deserve both the thanks and honor of the mothers of America whom you have so blessedly helped and benefited. I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when I would feel run-down, pervous and irritable, or have any of the aches and pains which but few women escape, and I have found that it relieved me at once and gave me new strength. Several ladies, members of our Lit-erary Union, speak in the highest praise of your Vegetable Compound, as they have been cured from serious female troubles. One lady,

who thought she must submit to an opera-tion, was cured without using anything in the world but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege-table Compound and Sanative Wash. You have hosts of friends in Chicago, and if you came to visit our city we would delight to do you honor. Gratefully yours, — Mrs. Max Brown, 57 Grant Place, Chicago, Ill.

How Mrs. Pinkham Helped Mrs. McKinny.

"Dear Mrs. Pineham:—I feel it my duty to write and let you know the good you and your Vegetable Compound are doing. I had been sick ever since my first baby was born, and at the birth of my second, my doctor, as well as myself thought I should never live through it. After that menstruation never came regular, and when it came I suffered terribly. I also had womb and ovarian trouble. A friend of my husband's advised him to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me. At first I had no faith in it, but now nothing could induce me to be without it. Menstruation has become regular, and I feel like a new woman. Your medicine is a God-send to suffering women. I hope this letter will lead others to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Yours truly, Mrs. Mildors McKinny, 28 Pearl Vegetable Compound. Yours truly, MRS. MILDRED MCKINNY, 28 Pearl St., San Francisco, Cal." (March 16, 1901).

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN. If there is anything in your case about which you would like pecial advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. Address is Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and her advice is always helpful.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

All the officers of the Ostend mail steamers have been ordered to learn they may be able to work the wireless telegraph apparatus on board vessels in case of need.

Celery is an acknowledged nerve

FITS nermanently cured, No fits or nervous-nessafter first day's use of Dr. Kilne's Great NerveRestorer. \$2trial bottle and treatisefree Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 981 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Fame is merely an entree; fortune is a

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children

teething, soften the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, aliays pain, cures wind colle, 25c, a bottle The dull season is when the seissors

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES cost but 10

cents per package. It's funny how even cold cash can burn hole in a man's pocket.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1909.

Life would be very monotonous if there

(a) carets mine stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL SORES, ULCERS

PENSION JOHN W. MORHIS, Successfully Prospected Claims. Late Principal Exeminer U.S. Pension Bureau. Tyre in divilwar, it adjudicating claims, atty since

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; AIN cases Book of testimonia's and 10 days' treatmen Pres. Dr. E. H. GREZN'S SONS, Bax B. Atlanta, Go

P. N. U. 48, '02.

Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good, Use in time. Sold by drussists.



W. L. Bouglas made and sold more men's toodrear Well (Hand Sewed Process) shows in the first
six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer.
\$10,000 REW ARD will be paid to anyone who

W. L. DOUGLAS 34 SHOES
CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

1899 sales.
1st 6 mentles. \$1,103,820 | 1902 sales.
1st

For twenty years I had been a st ferer from bronchial troubles accompanied with a hacking cough I at times suffered from extreme nervous prostration. About four years ago I began taking Ripans Tabules, and since then I have used them pretty constantly. I rarely retire at night without taking my Tabule, and I find they keep my di gestive organs (which naturally are weak) in good order, and they also allay any tendency to nervousness