

**FROM MISERY TO HEALTH.**  
A Prominent Club Woman of Kansas City Writes to Thank Doan's Kidney Pills For a Quick Cure.

Miss Nellie Davis, of 1216 Michigan avenue, Kansas City, Mo., society leader and club woman, writes: "I cannot say too much in praise of Doan's Kidney Pills, for they effected a complete cure in a very short time when I was suffering from kidney troubles brought on by a cold. I had severe pains in the back and sick headaches, and felt miserable all over. A few boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills made me a well woman, without an ache or pain, and I feel compelled to recommend this reliable remedy."

(Signed) NELLIE DAVIS.  
A TRIAL FREE—Address Postmaster: Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents.

**Gold Nuggets in the Street.**  
"The streets of some of the mining towns of California are paved with gold," said U. P. Koenig. "Yes, I mean just what I say. A great deal of the rock that is taken out of the mines contains such a small percentage of gold that it would not be profitable to take it out, so when a street needs paving this rock is crushed, and being exceedingly hard, makes the finest sort of a pavement. After a rain one can see any number of people in the streets picking up pieces of gold ore. Some of these pieces contain \$40 worth of gold, but of course, such valuable nuggets are rare finds."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

**B.B.B. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM**

The Great Tonic Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Weakness, Nervousness, and all BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.

It is by far the best building up Tonic and Blood Purifier ever offered to the world. It makes new, rich blood, imparts renewed vitality, and restores almost miraculously healing properties. Write for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send for a bottle by mail. Write for full particulars and address of the manufacturer and dealer to BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

**SEND FOR THIS ATLAS.**

An Atlas of the World containing a complete series of the New York Engraving and Color Co. covering every portion of the Globe, including separate maps of every State and Territory of the Union and special maps of our new possessions. It also contains a short history of the United States with illustrations of the interior and exterior of the Capitol and other public buildings of Washington, D.C., together with half-tone photographs of all the Presidents of the United States from Washington to Roosevelt, and short biographical sketches of each. A copy of this handy Atlas will be mailed to any address by the Engraving and Color Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of two cent stamps to cover postage and mailing expenses. Write for free copy of Booklet No. N. U. If you are interested in securing a safe and profitable investment, send your savings or surplus funds.

**THE INCOMPARABLE FOOD**

**BEECH-NUT Sliced Bacon, Sliced Beef, Grape Jam, Cranberry Sauce, Orange Marmalade, Strawberry Jam.**

Put up in Glass Jars. Ask your grocer, or write to Beech-Nut Packing Co., Canaioharie, N.Y.

**EASY AND SURE**  
Send 5 Cent stamps for first lesson and descriptive matter fully explaining our system. We guarantee to teach you ball room dancing selected or return tuition. We refer you to Second National Bank, Akron, Central Savings Bank, Akron, or Western Reserve Bank, Akron, as to our responsibility. Address THE BARRON CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL AKRON, O.

**Biliousness**

"I have used your valuable Casarets and find them perfect. Children do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommended to our entire household. I wish you never be without them in the family."—Edward J. Marr, Albany, N.Y.

Best For The Bowels  
**Casarets**  
CANDY CATHARTIC  
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Annual Sale, Ten Million Boxes  
**DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY!** gives relief and cures water on the face, legs and feet. Dr. H. N. ORSKOV'S Remedy, 308 N. Adams, St. P. N. U. 87, 1904.

**FARM FIELD AND GARDEN**

**Making Good Fertilizer.**  
By plowing under a crop when it is full of sap and water it very rapidly decays and enriches the soil; when it is not plowed until the plant has become matured it will have a tendency to cure and turn into straw, and it will consequently take considerably less fertilizer.

**Potato Beetles.**  
Potato beetles will attack the tomato vines, if potatoes are not up and it will be necessary to carefully look over tomato plants every day. Egg plants should be protected with wire gauze, or they will be eaten out almost before the injury may be noticed, as the beetles prefer to eat even to the potato, feeding on every portion of the plant.

**To Destroy Burdock.**  
The burdock is a weed that is exterminated with difficulty, as the plant produces a good many seeds and they remain in the soil for years, ready to grow as soon as conditions are favorable. If the plant is cut off below the ground, and a handful of salt thrown on the roots, the plant will soon die, as the root is soft and the salt destroys it.

**The Last Beets.**  
Late beets are luxuriant on the table, and they may be obtained by sowing seed now; but the ground should be well prepared, and fertilizer applied, so as to force the young plants in growth. Only one plant every three inches in each row should be permitted, as they will not thrive where the plants are too thick. A few rows only may provide all that will be wanted.

**About Irrigation.**  
It is estimated that some grain crops will take up as much as 500 tons of water in one day on one acre of land. This is an enormous quantity, and teaches the importance of keeping the surface of the ground well cultivated, as a loose top soil prevents loss of moisture by evaporation. The roots of plants go down deep into the soil and bring the water to the surface.

**Moss on Trees.**  
When more or less moss is seen on fruit trees it may be taken as evidence of lack of thrift in the trees. Flourishing, growing trees should not carry this mark of decay. As a remedy and to stimulate vitality, it is recommended to scrape off the moss and wash the bark with weak lye. In scraping off the moss, however, care must be taken not to injure the inner bark of the trees.

**Care of Gooseberry Bush.**  
Good results have been obtained by trimming gooseberry bushes in tree form, which is done by allowing only one shoot to grow from a root. This makes a strong and upright bush, and bushes are thick. The free circulation of air also assists in preventing blight and mildew, as well as permitting of the berries are larger than when the cultivating the bush much better than by the old method, thereby destroying spores that produce fungi.

**To Prevent Plow Rust.**  
The following preparation, applied to the surface, will prevent any rusting in plows or any other metal surfaces: Melt one ounce of resin in a gill of linseed oil, and when hot mix with two quarts of kerosene. This can be kept on hand, and applied in a moment, with a brush or rag, to the metal surface of any tool that is not going to be used for a few days, preventing any rust, and saving much vexation when it is to be used again.

**Late Garden Weeds.**  
The late weeds in the garden—those that come in August and September—are the ones that produce seed before the fact is noticed, and as stock the ground with weeds next year. The garden is often neglected late in the summer, but it should be kept clear of weeds until frost, and the result will be a great saving of labor in the growing of small fruits and vegetables, as most of the work required is due to the weeds and grass which spring up at all times.

**The Nasturtium.**  
The nasturtium is one of the prettiest flowering plants to grow, as it can be planted out of doors, or kept in pots in winter. Unlike some plants, it produces the most flowers where the soil is poor, as rich ground causes it to make too much vine. It should be allowed to produce seed, and if that point is observed it will give flowers until late in the fall. The dwarf varieties are excellent. The seeds are large and may be planted as easily as peas.

**New Varieties of Wheat.**  
Farmers should not be too sanguine with new varieties of wheat. Every year some one comes to the front with extravagant claims for newly-discovered or improved varieties. Use only varieties that have been tested on the farm, as climate and soil are to be considered. If new varieties are to be desired use only a gill or two of seed that may be dropped from the list next year.

**Increasing the Protein.**  
Beyond doubt there can be much

more digestible protein saved for the use of the stock during the winter if more care is used in harvesting the various grains and the hay crop as well. If one stops to think it is evident that there is more of the protein saved in the hay if it is cut before it is fully ripe. This same state exists in oats and other grains fed to stock and also in corn grown for the silo. True, in the case of the hay it is a little more difficult to cure, perhaps, but the added value more than compensates one for trouble. Try the plan this season and if carefully done it will work out as indicated.

**"Little Peach" Disease.**  
Experienced peach growers who have watched the disease known as "little peach" for a long time agree with the scientists that the only way to stamp out the trouble is to pull out the tree. It has been thoroughly demonstrated that the disease is contagious and that a single tree effected will soon spread the disease to an entire orchard and to adjacent orchards. The one difficulty in the way of permanently stamping out the disease is the reluctance with which growers pull up the tree.

As a rule they wait until the tree ceases to bear fruit of any value before pulling out the tree, when, if they would do the work as soon as the disease was noticed, there would be little danger to the other trees. Peach growers in every section should combine to eradicate this disease by agreeing with each other to destroy the trees as soon as the trouble was noticed.

**May Yet Sow Rape.**  
You can sow rape almost any time during the summer and get your money's worth. It is a fine thing to sow in corn as a catch crop, as it grows faster than cow-peas, soy beans, clover, or any of the vetches. As pasture it is far superior to cow-peas or soy beans, as it lasts until next Christmas in some states, and in many places all winter. The seed is cheap. It can be bought for about 5 cents a pound and 2 to 4 pounds will sow an acre, so that you can get \$5 to \$10 worth of seed from as many cents' worth of seed. It is pretty certain to make a crop, and then if it is pastured there is no loss of fertility to the soil, but on the contrary, it is benefited. As it grows long after corn and oats are matured it saves nitrogen that would otherwise be wasted. There is no extra plowing, harrowing or harvesting and you may get a profit of \$1 or \$10 per acre.—Drovers' Journal.

**Sulphate for Blight.**  
While the recognized formula for Bordeaux mixture will remain a favorite for potato blight applications, there are some objections to its use, one of the most formidable ones being the clogging of the nozzle of the sprayer by the lime used in the making of the mixture. Experiments have been made, on a small scale, with the soda-copper mixture which are exceedingly promising. The ordinary washing soda is used—four pounds of sulphate of copper, five pounds of washing soda and 50 gallons of water as a basis, and increasing the quantity of sulphate and soda slightly if it was necessary.

**Rape and Late Peas.**  
In 1902 I had a small piece of corn that I was not ready to stock to grass and clover, and I sowed Essex rape. I got a rank growth and I let my cows feed the most of it off late in the fall, letting them on only for a short time each day at first, there was no perceptible taint to the milk or butter, but might have been had I not managed it carefully.

**Some Facts About Glass.**  
The oldest specimens of glass, says an authority on curious information, are traced back from 1500 to 2300 years before Christ. These are of Egyptian origin. Transparent glass is believed to have been first used about 750 years before the Christian era. The Phoenicians were supposed by the ancients to have been responsible for the invention, and the story will be related of the Phoenician merchants who, resting their cooking pots on blocks of natron, or subcarbonate of soda, found that the union, under heat, of the alkali and the sand on the shore produced glass. There is little doubt, however, that the art of glass making originated with the Egyptians. It was introduced into Rome in the time of Cicero, and reached a remarkable degree of perfection among the Romans, who produced some of the most admirable specimens of glass ever manufactured; an instance is the famous Portland Vase in the British museum. Glass was not used for windows until about A. D. 300.—Harper's Weekly.

**General Sherman's Sense.**  
At the unveiling ceremony of the famous Bartholdi statue the clergyman who offered the opening prayer was inclined to spin out his petition. General Sherman was sitting beside him, and at length, quietly putting out a hand, he pulled the reverend gentleman by the coat-tails gently back in to his seat. When asked about the incident the general replied—"I thought he'd told God about all he wanted to know for one time, and others were waiting their turn at the public."—Lippincott's.

**FLORIDA SPONGE.**  
Is Becoming a Great Industry in That State.  
Few persons not directly connected with the sponge industry are apt to realize the growing importance which this product has assumed at Tarpon Springs, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that from insignificant proportions ten years ago the business here has leaped forward, until now it is the leading centre of the sponge business in the United States and the Western Hemisphere.

The sponging grounds, other than those of Key West, extend from Anclote Keys, a few miles from Tarpon Springs, to Apalachee Bay, and the best sponges are secured from ten to thirty miles off shore, in from thirty to forty feet of water. The sponge industry of Tarpon Springs dates back about twelve years, when the Anclote and Rock Island Company sent out two small vessels to the sponge grounds. The business grew rapidly; other individuals secured boats and crews to man them, until today more than 150 vessels are engaged here, giving employment to probably 1000 men, who, for six or eight months in the year, practically live on their vessels; at other times residing at Anclote, at the sponge kraals near Anclote and at Tarpon Springs. Few of the boats are owned by the people who handle them. The owners of the vessels employ the crews, supply the rations and take as their pay one-half the product. Some owners possess a number of vessels, the business at times proving quite profitable. There are two principal seasons for sponging, the spring or summer trip, commencing in March and winding up in June, the fall or winter trip dates from October to December. During the sponging trip the vessels are at sea six days out of the seven, usually returning Saturday to unload and secure more rations. The life at best is a hard one, with very few pleasures.

The actual sponging is done from rowboats or very small vessels, the hooker, using a three pronged rake thirty or forty feet long, and with the aid of a water pail—an ordinary water bucket with a glass bottom—readily detects and detaches sponges from the bottom—so clear are the Gulf waters and so expert do the men become. The sponges when first obtained are far from what we are accustomed to see at stores. They are full of animal matter, and this must be allowed to die and then be dried and hammered out and finally detached—a process that requires weeks.

Sponges are auctioned off to the dealers during the season at Tarpon Springs who represent northern houses, and from there they are distributed all over the country and even in Great Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium and France.

At the present time Tarpon Springs produces three-quarters of the total product of Florida sponges, other than those secured around Key West, and probably more than half of the whole Florida yield. The balance of the sponges produced are sold of Key West.

In 1903 Key West perhaps sold 90 percent of all the sponges produced in this country, the total Florida production being 366,000 pounds, with a valuation of \$483,000. In 1896 the product was 236,000 pounds, valued at \$273,000. In 1899 the product was 267,000 pounds, in 1900, 567,000 pounds. Since then the yield has decreased, but the average total value has remained the same. The number of pounds of sponges produced any year is not a fair criterion of the value of the sponges that year as compared with many other years, for some sponges are worth many times what others are worth, and some years are prolific of cheaper class of sponges; but on the whole, sponges have steadily increased in value. Thus, sheep's wool (the highest class of sponges), prices for the past few years were as follows:

1895, price per pound, \$1.57; 1896, \$1.67; 1899, \$2.16; 1900, \$2.67; 1901, \$1.67; 1902, \$2.85; and at the present time they are worth nearly \$4 per pound.—Tarpon Springs (Fla.), News.

**Snake Antitoxin.**  
As the result of years of investigation of the effects of snake bite and the treatment of poisoned wounds Sir Prof. Calmette of Lille has succeeded in producing antivenins for snake bite, closely analogous to the antivenin which diphtheria and other microbial diseases are now treated. But just as diphtheria antitoxin is of no use in a case of typhoid fever, so cobra antivenin is of no use in a case of snake bite. Each species of venomous snake must be separately studied.

According to the Pall Mall Gazette a still more important development of Calmette's work is due to a Japanese, Dr. Noguchi, who has been working for some months past at the Serum Institute in Copenhagen.

The last snake studied in Edinburgh is of relatively small importance, but Noguchi, working in Copenhagen under a grant from the Carnegie Institution of Washington, has succeeded in obtaining an antitoxin or antivenin to the poison of no less deadly and important a creature than a rattlesnake. The manner in which the antitoxin has been obtained is identical in principle with all other instances of antitoxin production, from vaccination, now more than a century old, and the hydrophobia inoculation of Pasteur, down to Wright's serum for typhoid. In each case the essence of the matter is the passage of the poison through some animal which is able to withstand it and produce an anti-poison in its blood.

**A Setting of Great Auk's Eggs.**  
The great auk's egg which was put up for sale in London the other day is said to be one of the finest of the 70 or so of these eggs which are known to exist.

The egg was discovered at the London residence of the Hon. Emeline Canning, a daughter of the late Lord Garrow, by Mr. J. E. Harding, the well-known ornithologist; and it is an interesting fact that another famous zoologist, Professor Newton of Cambridge was instrumental in bringing to light a splendid set of 65—mistakenly labeled "penguin's eggs"—in the Royal College of Surgeons some 30 or more years ago.

From the modest price of 5s. in 1830 the market figure of the egg of the great auk has mounted up to no less than 300 guineas, a similar amount being given not long since for a stuffed specimen of this long extinct bird.—New York News.

**No Use.**  
"But," expostulated Jones, "if you'd only pay me what you owe me I could pay Smith what I owe him."  
"I know it," said Robinson. "But Smith wouldn't pay me what he owes me. You and I would merely impoverish ourselves to enrich Smith."

**SCIENCE NOTES.**

Balloonists say that birds' flight is limited to 1315 feet above the surface of the earth.

The new system of electric illumination, the Nerast, is represented by about 10,000 glowers, of which 6000 are in the fine arts museum of the world's fair.

Clothes washing by electricity, without soap, is the idea of a Hungarian. The stream of electrified water is claimed to remove all spots and dirt, and the three hundred garments held by the machine are washed in less than 15 minutes.

Extinct pigmy elephants and hippopotami have been found in several islands of the Mediterranean, remains lately discovered, seeming to be those of an elephant hardly three feet high. Dwarfing of these animals appears to have come from a restriction of the area over which they could range.

The steam turbine principle has been adapted to a centrifugal high-pressure pump. The action is reversed, however, the water entering at what would be the exhaust end, gradually accelerating as it passes through the several fixed and movable vanes it acquires a high velocity at what would ordinarily be the outlet end.

Ambergis was once used as a medicine, in typhoid fever, and for various serious diseases. It is formed in the intestines of the sperm whale, and is found floating on the ocean, and occasionally on the shore, thrown there by the waves. Masses weighing each from 50 to 300 pounds have often been picked up. Ambergis is now chiefly used as a perfume.

A crystalline theory of structure is offered by G. T. Bellby, a British experimenter, to explain the hard and soft states of metals. The ordinary condition is crystalline, when the metal is soft, but in sudden cooling there is no time for the molecules to fall into regular formation, and the resulting solid is amorphous and hard. The coexistence of crystalline and amorphous layers accounts for the variety of structure in malleable and ductile metals.

The clock of Peterborough cathedral of most primitive design dates from 1330, and is the oldest now running in Great Britain. Its three hundred feet of galvanized cable, supporting a leaden weight of three hundred pounds, is wound up daily over a wooden wheel about 12 feet in circumference. The gear, which is the great tenor bell of the cathedral, weighs 3200 pounds and is struck hourly by a 200-pound hammer. There is no dial but the time is indicated on the main wheel of the escapement, revolving once in two hours.

**Miss M. Cartledge gives some helpful advice to young girls. Her letter is but one of thousands which prove that nothing is so helpful to young girls who are just arriving at the period of womanhood as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly, for it is the only medicine I ever tried which cured me. I suffered much from my first menstrual period, I felt so weak and dizzy at times I could not pursue my studies with the usual interest. My thoughts became sluggish, I had headaches, backaches and staking spells, also pains in the back and lower limbs. In fact, I was sick all over.

Finally, after many other remedies had been tried, we were advised to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am pleased to say that after taking it only two weeks, a wonderful change for the better took place, and in a short time I was in perfect health. I felt buoyant, full of life, and found all work a pastime. I am indeed glad to tell my experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for it made a different girl of me. Yours very truly, MISS M. CARTLIDGE, 538 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga."

At such a time, the grandest aid to nature is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It prepares the young system for the necessary changes, and is the surest and most reliable cure for woman's ills of every nature. Mrs. Pinkham invites all young women who are ill to write her for free advice. Address, Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Mrs. Estes, of New York City, says:  
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to you because I believe all young girls ought to know how much good your medicine will do them. I did dress-making for years before I was married, and if it had not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I do not believe I could have stood the strain. There is no other work that is such a strain on the system. Oh, how my back used to ache from the bending over! I would feel as though I would have to scream out from the pain, and the sitting still made me so terribly tired and weak, and my head throbed like an engine. I never could eat after work, I was so worn out. Then I was irregular, and had such frightful cramps every month they would simply double me up with pain, and I would have to give up working and lie down. But Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound changed me into a strong, well woman. Yours very truly, Mrs. MARTHA ESTES, 513 West 125th St., N. Y. City."

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of female troubles cured. Sold by druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutions. Remember every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham, if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

**\$5000 REWARD!** If we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.



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**OUR FREE BIG NO. 114 CATALOGUE.** Send for our FREE NO. 114 CATALOGUE. It contains all the latest and most useful goods in the world. It is worth more than its cost. It is a great help to every household. It is a great help to every business. It is a great help to every individual. It is a great help to every community. It is a great help to every nation. It is a great help to every world.

**SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago, Ill.**

P. N. U. 87, 1904.

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**Thompson's Eye Water**

The first Catholic Church ever built in Chicago cost \$300.