

TWENTY YEARS OF IT.

Emaciated by Diabetes; Tortured With Gravel and Kidney Pains.

Henry Soule, cobbler, of Hammondsport, N. Y., says: "Since Doan's Kidney Pills cured me eight years ago, I've reached seventy and hope to live many years longer. But twenty years ago I had kidney trouble so bad I could not work. Backache was persistent and it was agony to lift anything. Gravel, whirling headaches, dizziness and terrible urinary disorders ran me down from 168 to 100 pounds. Doctors told me I had diabetes and could not live. I was wretched and hopeless when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, but they cured me eight years ago and I've been well ever since."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents per box.

Some Strange War Bets.

Some extraordinary bets have been made on the Japanese-Russian war. A number of Japanese officers have bet that they would be killed in battle. The money was to go to their widows. One officer, on starting for the front, made the following wager: If he were killed within a month his heirs were to receive \$500. After that date he was to pay his opponent 10 yen (\$5) a day until he had survived 100 days, after which the bet was to cease. He undertook to expose himself to danger only when military conditions demanded it; in other words, he would not willfully let himself be killed.—Kansas City Journal.

Trap for Auto Scorchers.

A photographic police trap for the apprehension of scorching automobilists has been invented in England. By the pressing of a button a photograph is made of any passing car with the time and date. A pair of these instruments with synchronized timing arrangements used at each end of a measured piece of ground would, it is believed, give absolutely accurate data as to the speed of automobiles.

GRATEFUL TO CUTICURA

For Instant Relief and Speedy Cure of Raw and Sealy Bunion, Itching Day and Night—Suffered For Months.

"I wish you would publish this letter so that others suffering as I have may be helped. For months my feet were covered with my face and neck, itching terribly day and night, breaking open, and running blood and matter. I had tried many remedies, but was growing worse, when I started with Cuticura. The first application gave me instant relief, and when I had used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment, I was completely cured. (Signed) Miss Nellie Vander Wiele, Lakeside, N. Y."

Japanese Favorite Tune. "Marching Through Georgia" is said to be the favorite tune of the Japanese soldiers. Native music has no marches, as it is without "time." Patriotic composers have, however, since the war began, remedied this defect by adapting various foreign pieces. The soldiers have picked up the new airs and sing with great delight. The Japanese words fitted to them.—Kansas City Journal.

The Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburner, Ind., Feb. 10, 1902.

Labor organization has until lately made slow headway in Spain.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Books were not bound in cloth until 1823.

\$25.00 Cream Separator. For \$25.00 we will sell the celebrated DUROCK CREAM SEPARATOR... OUR OFFER. We will sell you our 50 days' free trial... SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

DAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC FOR WOMEN. Daxedine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES.

WE SELL A \$300 PIANO FOR \$195. To introduce. Buy direct and save the difference. Easy terms. Write us and we'll tell you all about it.

PISO'S CURE FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM. PISO'S CURE FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM. PISO'S CURE FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

P. N. U. 82, 1905.

If afflicted with eye trouble, use Thompson's Eye Water.

ORCHARD and GARDEN

Reseeding the Pasture.

For a permanent pasture timothy, reedtop, orchard grass and white clover are generally used, as these grasses seem to hold out as well as any. Other kinds may be added, if preferred, but the three mentioned should never be omitted. The fall or early spring is an excellent time for reseeding the pastures, but in so doing the farmer should use clean seed, use it plentifully and scratch it in if possible. One of the best plans to assist a pasture is to sow white clover seed on the bare places, as it will make growth where some seeds will fall.

Separating Cream.

The temperature of the milk when separated ought to be uniform. If there is a variation of ten or more degrees when the milk is run through the separator at different times the richness of the cream will vary with the temperature. In some cases, owing to some delay, the separator may not be started so soon after milking as in others; the milk then cools off below the proper separating temperature, and unless due allowance is made for this loss of fat will occur.

Sowing Rape in Corn.

Farmers, where corn is grown as a principal crop, are frequently advised to combine sheep or pigs in their operations. The advice usually tendered is to pop in some catch crop like rye as soon as the land is clear of the corn crop, and wherever the plan has been tried it has been very successful. Mr. F. M. Webster of New York State, who is an ardent advocate of cultivated pasturage, has been trying to save time by sowing rape broadcast among the growing maize just before horse hoeing it for the last time. The rape thus sown does well, and by the time the grain is harvested there is a fine

Trimming.

Trees should have the branches shortened in when planted. "I hate to cut the branches back," exclaims the well-meaning planter. "It spoils the looks of the trees." So it does temporarily; but at the end of the season the trimmed trees will have made twice the growth of those untrimmed. It is of the utmost importance that each kind of tree should be trimmed in accordance with its needs. With apple trees, shorten back three-fourths of the growth of the side branches. Leave a dominant center so that the next set of branches will be at least a foot above the present set of branches. Cherries should be shortened to the side branches to three strong buds. Peach trees should have the branches shortened to one bud at the base of the branch and the trunk of the peach tree, no matter if five or six feet in height they should be shortened to 30 or even 24 inches.—Rural World.

Drawing Buttermilk and Washing.

When the granules are of the right size, and if salt in the buttermilk is not objectionable, the addition of this will make it draw better, but I have seldom been troubled that way and there is no need of losing a single granule as a strainer, or better, a hair sieve should be used in drawing. When this is done, about the same amount of water from 50 to 55 degrees should replace the buttermilk (if the granules seem very soft 45 degrees may be allowed); the churn should be turned a few times. Unless it is desired to harden the granules the water should be drawn at once. It is a big mistake to leave the butter to soak in water for hours. As a rule, two rinsings should be enough and indeed some of the finest butter is made without rinsing at all, relying on the working to remove the buttermilk. The Dunes used to do this, but now they rinse the granules by dipping them from the buttermilk with a hair sieve and then removing this gently in a tub of cold water, thus washing the butter only once and only for a minute or so. As in most other matters, the best road lies in the middle course.—J. H. Monrad, New York.

Feeding Silage.

In his recent elaborate enquiries into the cattle feeding problems, Prof. Mumford of the Illinois agricultural college station reports in circular 92 on the subject, the experience of an old feeder in Henry county that state, from which we take the following: "I am now fattening my fourth car of beef using silage as one feed per day and with such satisfactory results that I expect to continue its use as long as I am in the cattle feeding business. As to the method of feeding, we feed one-half bushel of silage per head in the morning and scatter five pounds of bran per head over it and stir it all up together; then let the cattle into the shed to the feed. Thus they all have an equal chance to get their share. At noon we feed a hundred hills of shuck corn per car of 20 head, and at night a peck of ear corn per head, broken in the boxes, aiming to feed only so much at any one time as the cattle will eat up clean before they leave the racks and boxes. The amounts of shuck corn and ear corn are varied some so as to give the cattle all they will eat up clean. I find that cattle fed on silage as a part of the ration, while not ready for the market quite as soon as those fed a straight corn ration, make more growth per month during the fattening period than when fed clear corn as is the general practice in this country." This feeder buys in the fall steers weighing 800 to 900 pounds, feeds them six to nine months, and reports average gains of 60 pounds per month. He omits silage from the ration during the last month of feeding. His cattle graded "choice" when fat, selling from 40 to 50 cents per hundred weight below the "top" of the market.—Indiana Farmer.

A Few Poultry Notes.

When alfalfa cannot be had, give the chicks a chance at red clover. Poultry raising is now the fad in Florida, where the industry has long been neglected. Quarrelling hens should be separated, as a hen that is worried will not do her best at laying. Give the hens and young chicks a chance for an occasional dust bath, which will drive away lice. An ugly rooster should be disposed of. He is as dangerous in the flock as when running at large. When killing fowls, let the blood drip into a pail of bran, as the mixture makes a splendid food. Grit, oyster shells or a baked mixture of salt and charcoal should always be available for the hens. It will soon be time to dispose of the old hens, which should be done along in the summer when they quit laying. A poultry raiser gives the following combination for morning feed for laying hens: Mash of bran and dry cut alfalfa, equal parts, 5 percent meat and blood meal, same amount of crushed charcoal, the whole seasoned with salt. The first insurance company was established in 1706.

HORTICULTURAL PAINTS

POPULAR HYDRANGEAS.

The choice of varieties is perplexing because there are hundreds of lovely shrubs, but there is a list that the beginner may tie to. It contains those good old standbys that are sold by the million and which are sure to give you your money's worth. First of all, the hydrangea, undoubtedly the showiest of all shrubs and the only one for autumn flowering. Its huge flower clusters are a foot long or more and when cut will last a year without water. The change of color from white to purplish, with brown and other tones, is delightful to watch. Don't plant this in the middle of the lawn as most folks do. Put it in front of bigger bushes, so that the flowers will have a background.

GLOVE PRUNING.

A good deal of time and energy may be saved both on the part of tree and grower by rubbing off the young, tender growth with a gloved hand, which is commonly called "glove pruning." Every young tree should be visited at this time, both in orchard and nursery, and the surplus sprouts removed. It is also a good plan to examine the old trees and take off the water sprouts while small. This work should be looked after several times during the growing season. Dormant buds, where budding was done last season, should also have attention now; the stock should have been cut off above the bud and care should be taken that all sprouts are rubbed off but the one coming from the bud which was inserted. Top grafts should also be looked after. When grafts have made a growth of from four to six inches the string should be cut, and in cases where the growth promises to be exceptionally vigorous it is advisable to pinch out the top, as otherwise it is liable to get broken off by winds or by birds alighting on them. Grafts should be gone over three times each season in order to be sure that suckers do not get a start and rob the scions.—Cor. Colman's Rural World.

GARDEN COLUMBINES.

There are very few old fashioned gardens that do not contain some of the columbine, it is such an old-time favorite. Formerly the old purple and purplish white sorts were mostly seen, but since the introduction of the blue and yellow one from the Rocky Mountains, and the growing under cultivation of the wild scarlet one of the North, the number of kinds has greatly increased. It is not alone those mentioned that have been added. When grown close together, as these sorts have been, they hybridize one with another, the result being that numbers of varieties differing from the parent forms have been obtained, some of them of great beauty. Any one procuring a collection of a half dozen or a dozen sorts would be surprised to see the diversity of color and habit of growth. The wild scarlet one of the North is one of the first to flower, and it is yet one of the most distinct of all. The blue and the yellow ones of the Rocky Mountains are also fine, and the yellow one has the character of continuing flowering for some time after its main crop is over. It takes a year for columbines to flower unless the seeds are sown in the summer as soon as ripe, in which case the plants will flower the next spring. This is also the case with many other perennials.

ORCHARD ITEMS.

The coding moth and apple maggot can be made well-nigh harmless by keeping young, sheep or fowl in the orchard.—John L. Chase, Cumberland County, Me. In Canada they leave the discussion of the details in fruit growing to the smaller meetings and institutes and make the large meetings business affairs, at which only the experts and leaders in horticultural matters are expected to take prominent part.—A. McNeill, Ottawa, Ont. I expect to see an adjustment of orchard lands. We shall go back to the rougher hill lands, leaving the valleys to gardening. I expect to see apple-growing leave western New York for rougher lands. Lands far from seaboard at a high value will not compete with high land worth little.—H. W. Collingwood, New Jersey. I had an experience in thinning Kieffer pears for three years. I take c.f. in July and August from forty to fifty bushels, and my pears in the fall are double the size of those in my neighbors' orchards. I have had pears weighing twenty ounces; they will bring more money than the small pears will, and there is not so much trouble in gathering them.—W. C. Carlin, Illinois. All those fruit growers that have not adopted the plan of spraying are losing heavily. One great trouble with our apple market this year is that there are so many low-grade apples, which the market does not want. Spraying will not only produce the best fruit, but it will help wonderfully. Prune your trees, let them in the sun and air, and plow and dress your orchard every year to keep up its fertility; look right after it all the time as you would your stock.—A. A. Eastman, Penobscot County, Me.—The American Cultivator.

Bright red spectacles, accompanied by internal doses of calomel, form a Jew German specific agent against sea-sickness.

FEAR FOR NIAGARA.

IMMENSE VOLUME OF WATER DIVERTED FROM FALLS.

Commercial Enterprises Are Making Heavy Drains on This Famous Show-Place—Its Tremendous Electrical Power is Inducement.

Niagara Falls, August 7.—The volume of water being diverted from the historic Niagara Falls is reaching such proportions that the people of the State are trying to pass laws which will prevent the possibility of a practical wiping out of this sublime natural spectacle.

Water sufficient to develop nearly five hundred thousand horse-power continuously, twenty-four hours per day, for industrial purposes, is now being taken from the river above the Falls, and further developments requiring more water are contemplated.

Probably the largest user of the electricity produced by the waters of the mighty river is the concern which by the five or six thousand degree heat of the electric furnace brings lime and coke into unvilling union, thereby producing what is known as Calcium Carbide.

Dry calcium carbide is lifeless as so much broken rock, but in contact with water it springs into activity and begins abundantly the gas Acetylene. The light resulting from the ignition of acetylene is the nearest approach to sunlight known.

These facts, though of comparatively recent discovery, were soon seized by men with an eye to the commercial possibilities and to-day calcium carbide is being shipped everywhere and used for dispelling darkness in buildings of all descriptions, from the ordinary barn of the farmer to the country villa of the wealthy, as well as for lighting the streets of a large number of towns.

Acetylene can be easily and cheaply installed, and the manufacture and sale of acetylene generators has become a business of recognized standing, has assumed large proportions and is steadily growing.

To Ward off Stings.

Hornets and bees are not so apt to sting a person if he keeps absolutely still, but this is not necessarily due to the fact that they do not see readily, but simply that they do not recognize an enemy in a perfectly stationary body. The accumulated intelligence of generations has shown them that still objects, like posts, stones, or trees, are not enemies, and that disturbance of their nests is always occasioned by objects having power of motion. It thus follows that if a hornet's nest is disturbed or if a wild bee's nest be agitated, danger of stinging is much less if the person keeps perfectly still.—St. Nicholas.

Beat the Machine.

A father, with his three children, was in a waiting room in the north of England, and stopped before one of the weighing machines placed there. Lifting his children he placed them one by one on the machine until all three were on it. Then he put one penny into the slot. The figure indicated was 125 pounds. Lifting one of his children carefully off he found the other two together weighed 47 pounds. The difference, therefore—47 pounds—was the first child's weight. In the same way he discovered the weight of the other two, and then went off highly gratified with his success.—Tit-Bits.

Pneumatic Tire Armor.

Dr. J. A. Vanslicker, of Jefferson City, has filed application for patent on a pneumatic tire armor. The armor is composed of light steel plates which overlap each other in such a manner as to render the rubber tire of an automobile or carriage puncture-proof. The parts of the armor are small and are held together by rivets, rendering it as flexible as the pneumatic tire itself.—Kansas City Journal.

Japs are Gymnasts.

Every Japanese barracks has a gymnasium, and the Japanese soldiers rank among the best gymnasts in the world. In half a minute they can scale a 14-foot wall by simply bounding on each other's shoulders, one man supporting two or three others.

Preferred Algiers.

Once the late Bishop of London was ordered by his physician to spend the winter in Algiers. The Bishop said it was impossible; he had so many engagements. "Well, my Lord Bishop," said the specialist, "it either means Algiers or heaven." "Oh, in that case," said the Bishop, "I'll go to Algiers."

BABY'S INSTINCT

Shows He Knew What Food to Stick To

Forwarding a photo of a splendidly handsome and healthy young boy, a happy mother writes from an Ohio town: "The enclosed picture shows my 4-year-old Grape-Nuts boy. "Since he was 2 years old he has eaten nothing but Grape-Nuts. He demands and gets this food three times a day. This may seem rather unusual, but he does not care for anything else after he has eaten his Grape-Nuts, which he uses with milk or cream, and then he is through with his meal. Even on Thanksgiving Day he refused turkey and all the good things that make up that great dinner, and ate his dish of Grape-Nuts and cream with the best results and none of the evils that the other foolish members of the family experienced. "He is never sick, has a beautiful complexion, and is considered a very handsome boy. May the Postum Company prosper and long continue to furnish their wholesome food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in every pkg.

BIBLE IN STONE.

Buddhists Carved Their Holy Words on a Hundred Temples.

Great as has been the amount of labor expended on the various Bibles of the world, the palm for execution must be given to the Kutho-daw, which is a Buddhist monument near Mandalay in Burma.

It consists of about 100 temples, each containing a slab of white marble on which the whole of the Buddhist Bible, consisting of more than 1,000,000 syllables, has been engraved. The Burmese alphabet is used but the language is Pali. This wonderful Bible is absolutely unique.

The Kutho-daw was erected in 1857 by Mindon-Min, the last king but one of Burma. The vast collection of temples together forms a square, with a dominating temple in the center. Each of the marble slabs on which the sacred texts are inscribed is surmounted by an ornamental canopy in pagoda form.

Prerogatives of Jack Tar.

Uncle Sam is a tolerant old gentleman. He permits the sailors on his battleships and cruisers to keep pets. No ship in the navy is without its mascot. The other day a big cruiser came into Brooklyn Navy Yard and the sailors proudly displayed a big moose for a mascot on board ship! Within the last three months ships have come into the navy yard with all sorts of curious animals for mascots. One had a jackass from Brazil, another a monkey from Algiers, still another a game cock from Liverpool, while a fourth had a stray dog rescued in port from the waters of the harbor at Southampton.

Meteor for a Tombstone.

One of the oddest tombstones in America is above the grave of T. B. Lane, at Akron, O. A dozen years ago a meteor fell upon the Lane farm, at Talmadge, burying itself 16 feet in the earth. It was dug out, and on the death of Mr. Lane was utilized as a tombstone. The meteor, which resembles a mass of iron ore, is mounted on an oblong pedestal of polished granite, and is in marked contrast to the crude sculptures found in other parts of the cemetery where the grave is located.—New York Herald.

Foreign Circus Performers.

Although the circus is an institution peculiarly and typically American, over 90 per cent of the circus performers and specialists are foreigners. Mr. Bailey calls attention to this in his prospectus, stating that in Europe the struggle for existence is so sharp that people will attempt things in which failure means death, and which no American would think of undertaking in order to fit themselves for the trapeze or the ring of some American circus, where they are certain of a good salary.—Century.

Sleep and Death.

An animal deprived of sleep dies more quickly than from hunger. One of the cruelest of Chinese punishments is to kill a man by preventing sleep, he dying insane about the fourteenth day. All animals sleep for some period of the 24 hours; how and when they do so depends upon their natural habits. But they all have this in common, that after any unusual exertion they sleep longer.

Irish Justice. An Irish judge stated that if any women were brought before him on a charge of slapping or scratching a man's face because he had attempted to kiss her, he would at once dismiss the case. He, however, only awarded one shilling damages against a man who had kissed a widow without getting scratched.

A WOMAN'S ORDEAL

DREADS DOCTOR'S QUESTIONS

Thousands Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and Receive Valuable Advice Absolutely Confidential and Free

There can be no more terrible ordeal to a delicate, sensitive, refined woman than to be obliged to answer certain questions in regard to her private life, even when those questions are asked by her family physician, and many



continue to suffer rather than submit to examinations which so many physicians propose in order to intelligently treat the disease; and this is the reason why so many physicians fail to cure female disease.

This is also the reason why thousands upon thousands of women are corresponding with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. To her they can confide every detail of their illness, and from her great knowledge, obtained from years of experience in treating female ills, Mrs. Pinkham can advise women more wisely than the local physician.

Read how Mrs. Pinkham helped Mrs. T. C. Willadsen, of Manning, Ia. She writes: Dear Mrs. Pinkham—I can truly say that you have saved my life, and I cannot express my gratitude in words. Before I wrote to you telling you how I felt, I had doctored for over two years, steady, and spent lots of money in medicine besides, but it all failed to do me any good. I had female trouble and would daily have fainting spells, backache, bearing-down pains, and my monthly periods were very irregular, and finally ceased. I wrote to you for your advice and received a letter full of instructions just what to do, and also commenced to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I had been restored to perfect health. Had it not been for you I would have been in my grave to-day."

Mountains of proof establish the fact that no medicine in the world equals Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for restoring women's health.

Biliousness

"I have used your valuable Cascarets and find them perfect. Consider this: I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and have found them to be the best medicine I ever used. I would recommend them to everyone. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family." Edward A. Marx, Albany, N. Y.



Best For The Bowels. THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP. Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Not Sick, Never Sicken, Weakens or Grips, Heals, Soothes, Cleans, Softens, Relieves, and Cures. Guaranteed to cure or your money refunded. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 60c

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

THE DAISY FLY KILLER. Kills all the common and annoying house flies, mosquitoes, and all places where they breed. Cleans, kills, and drives away all flies, mosquitoes, and all other annoying insects. It is safe for all persons, and does not stain or discolor.

PENSIONS. On age at 62, Civil War, on disability pension, \$12.00 per month. We have records of service, laws and advice free. A. V. McFARLAND & SONS, 518 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Truths that Strike Home

Your grocer is honest and—if he cares to do so—can tell you that he knows very little about the bulk coffee he sells you. How can he know, where it originally came from, how it was blended—or with what—or when roasted? If you buy your coffee loose by the pound, how can you expect purity and uniform quality?



LION COFFEE, the LEADER OF ALL PACKAGE COFFEES, is of necessity uniform in quality, strength and flavor. For OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, LION COFFEE has been the standard coffee in millions of homes.

LION COFFEE is carefully packed at our factories, and until opened in your home, has no chance of being adulterated, or of coming in contact with dust, dirt, germs, or unclean hands.

In each package of LION COFFEE you get one full pound of Pure Coffee. Insist upon getting the genuine. (Lion head on every package.) (Save the Lion-heads for valuable premiums.)

SOLE BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE WOODSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

WINCHESTER

RIFLE AND PISTOL CARTRIDGES Winchester Rifle and Pistol Cartridges of all calibers are loaded by machinery which sizes the shells, supplies the exact quantity of powder, and seats the bullets properly. By using first-class materials and this up-to-date system of loading, the reputation of Winchester Cartridges for accuracy, reliability and excellence is maintained. Ask for them. THEY SHOOT WHERE YOU HOLD.