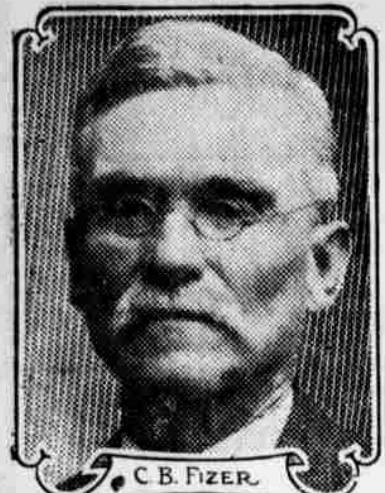


# KIDNEY TROUBLE

Suffered Two Years—Relieved in Three Months.



C. B. FIZER.

M. R. C. B. FIZER, Mt. Sterling, Ky., writes: "I have suffered with kidney and bladder trouble for ten years past. Last March I commenced using Peruna and continued for three months. I have not used it since, nor have I felt a pain. I believe that I am well and I therefore give my highest commendation to the curative powers of Peruna."

## Peruna For Kidney Trouble.

Mrs. Geo. H. Simer, Grant, Ontario, Can., writes: "I had not been well for about four years. I had kidney trouble, and, in fact, felt badly nearly all the time. This summer I got so very bad I thought I would try Peruna, so I wrote to you and began at once to take Peruna and Manalin. "I took only two bottles of Peruna and one of Manalin, and now I feel better than I have for some time. "I feel that Peruna and Manalin cured me and made a different woman of me altogether. I bless the day I picked up the little book and read of your Peruna. "It is the business of the kidneys to remove from the blood all poisonous materials. They must be active all the time, else the system suffers. There are times when they need a little assistance. Peruna is exactly this sort of a remedy. It has saved many people from disaster by rendering the kidneys service at a time when they were not able to bear their own burdens."

## King Alfonso's Lineage.

Alfonso XIII. of Spain unites in his veins the blood of the houses of Bourbon and Hapsburg. He goes straight back to Hugh Capet (A. D. 987) of France, founder of all that line of kings whose weak and weak culminated in the French revolution, and he can claim lineage with the long line of the Louis of France, St. Louis, Louis XI., Louis XIV. and all the Philips and Ferdinands of Spain, including our own patron, Isabella. In his paternal line are great men, wise rulers and good men, and also monsters of tyranny, debauchery and every human frailty. Such names as Philip II., Alva, Torquemada, Crazy Jane, Isabella the Catholic, St. Louis, all suggest possibilities of inherited tendencies that may have come to this amiable youth from his paternal line. Alfonso bears in his face to a striking degree the physiognomical marks of his lineage. The high nose of the Bourbons, the pendulous lip of the Hapsburgs and the emaciated figure of the Spanish line are his. He has given no evidence of that foolish pride which cost the life of one of his ancestors because the grandee whose business it was to attend to the fire did not happen to be present when the fumes of the stove threatened the monarch's life. On the contrary, Alfonso XIII. seems to be a good deal of a democrat.—Indianapolis Star.

## Morality and Price of Whisky.

"Raising the price of whisky seems to have brought about a wave of moral reform," remarked a police official to the Toronto Globe. Only two prisoners charged with being drunk appeared before Magistrate Denison. They were two old-timers. The price of whisky was raised by the local men, and the reports from the different police stations yesterday morning disclosed the fact that fewer arrests for being drunk were made on Monday than for some time past. Inspector William Davis of the Court street division stated that his division had a clean slate, not one drunk being chronicled. "This is the first time in the history of No. 1 division that I have never seen at least one prisoner arrested for being drunk," said Inspector Davis, "and I have been attached to the division for several years."

## Wanted in Wyoming.

At the International Sunday school convention, at Louisville, Ky., in answer to the roll call of states, reports were verbally given by the various state chairmen. When the Lone Star state was called, a brawny specimen of southern manhood stepped out into the aisle and with strident voice exclaimed: "We represent the great state of Texas. The first white woman born in Texas is still living—she now has a population of over three millions."

## Russia's Naval Loss.

The total value of the Russian war ships either sunk by the Japanese or captured by them in the recent war has been found by the Russian Ministry of Marine to amount to no less a sum than \$132,850,000.

## Truise in Mailing.

An official of the New York post-office relates a story of the sad predicament of an Irishman who entered that office for the purpose of mailing a letter to his fiancée. He had paused in perplexity before a board containing three letter slot bearing the words "City," "Domestic," "Foreign." "Faith," he muttered, "this is a pretty problem. Maggie's a domestic, she lives in the city and she's a foreigner. What bents me is how I'm going to get this letter in the three holes at wanst."—He-per's Weekly.



## The Neglected Farmer's Garden.

A farmer's garden is often neglected until the last thing, and then the wives and children have the most of the work to do. While I would say nothing against their working in the garden, at least they ought to have all the advantages that a carefully thought-out plan and proper preparation will give. With but very little trouble or expense, says Farming, you can have fruit the year round in connection with your garden. In my own family we could do without it. At one side of the garden, or some convenient place, have a bed of asparagus, a strawberry bed and blackberry, raspberry, currant and gooseberry bushes enough to supply all the fresh fruit you can use during the season, with some for putting up in winter with some for putting up for winter.

## Saving Manure Fertility.

Many farmers throw the manure up into a great loose pile, where it ferments so rapidly that it becomes fire-fanged, and those materials that go to form humus in the soil are destroyed. The right way is to first see that the ground is level, or hollowed out so that there is a slope from the outside towards the center; cover this with straw, or other absorbent, and spread the stable droppings over it; keeping the heap broad and flat, and tramping solidly each day as a fresh supply is added. This may be done by the cattle when they are turned out for a little exercise each day. By placing a couple of rubbing posts on the top of the pile they will soon be induced to aid in keeping the heap in a solid condition, thereby preventing excessive heating and consequent loss of ammonia. The object in doing this is to prevent the air penetrating the manure, it being one of the essentials necessary to fermentation. Heat and moisture also assist, but may be largely counteracted, and reduced to a minimum if some form of a shelter has been provided, and a liberal supply of suitable absorbents is used.—J. H. McKenney, Corinth, Ont.

## Reducing Cost of Production.

At one of the Illinois meetings Prof. Curtis, of the Iowa station, in the course of his remarks said: "We all know that, valuable as corn is, it is not a complete ration, and if we expect to produce the best results in growing animals, and in dairy stock, and in developing horses, and in maintaining the breeding qualities of our animals, we must have a variety of feed stuffs. We must have the constituents that go to build up the bone and muscle and properly develop the animal in the highest form and highest state of excellence. These things are absolutely essential; never so much as today, in view of the high-priced land that we have, in view of the quicker returns that we must get from these animals, and the higher excellence that we must produce in the finished product. In the fact that we have higher-priced feed products the problem presented is, how we may cheapen the production of these animals by the rations we use, or the methods we employ in growing and producing them on our farms, and produce the finished product at comparatively a lower cost and without sacrificing any of the excellence. I believe that the grass crop affords today the surest and most practical means of accomplishing cheaper production."

## Feeding the Land.

After the home resources in the enrichment of the soil have been exhausted it is time to turn to commercial fertilizers to supply deficiencies. It is a very simple matter to spread around the trees each year the contents of a few fertilizer bags. This is much easier than spreading several loads of manure or sowing and plowing under a green manure crop. It takes less time and less worry. Hence, many people who own a few fruit trees come to rely upon commercial fertilizers alone, neglecting the other sources of fertility that have been mentioned. This is a great mistake. The home fruit grower should use commercial fertilizers to supplement—not to replace—tillage, green manures and barnyard manures. Some fruit gardens, like some farms, are fertilizer sick. They have been dosed with large quantities of high-grade fertilizers, but the humus content of the soil has not been kept up. If fertilizers are used, and usually they must be, let them be in conjunction with manuring. The purchaser of commercial fertilizers is in the way of many pitfalls, for some fertilizers, like many breakfast foods, are not as nourishing as the advertisement suggests, and they are very frequently used without definite knowledge of what the soil needs or what they contain.—S. W. Fletcher in the Garden Magazine.

## Farm Philosophy.

Prof. Davis, principal of the Dunn County (Wis.) School of Agriculture, publishes a bulletin from which the following terse sentences are selected: Up-to-date methods in the home and on the farm save ten times more than it costs to learn them. Invention has

robbed the farm of most of its pitiful drudgery and made it possible to do farm work with despatch, economy and pleasure. Mistakes in feeding are so common that we wonder the list of really poor farmers is not greater; skill must be exercised in feeding all types of stock. The farmer is as good as any one; agriculture is coming to the forefront of the world's attention; young people should get an education along the right line now. Throughout the country agriculture is now experiencing a wonderful intellectual uplift; it is such a forward movement as no other calling ever received and no other age has ever witnessed. Only the educated farmer will have a chance in the sharp competition of the future, but he will live so much better and make so much more than the farmer of today that it will make most of the farming of the present day seem primitive. The farmer should be a specialist; education counts for as much as experience in the preparation for profitable farming; young farmers should get both the school training and experience. There is a demand for scientific information on soils, crops, breeding, feeding and an awakening to the value of improved breeds of stock of all kinds, remarkable interest in the farm institute work and a growing appreciation of the fact that agriculture offers a wider field and richer returns for a man with brains and education than the so-called professions.

## The Hardy Perennials.

The hardy perennials appeal strongly to the farmer's wife, as they are so easily cared for and once established will last for years. To real flower-lovers it is a good deal of satisfaction to feel that when frost comes and despoils our garden of its beauty, it is only for a few months; after the winter's rest they will awaken to new life and beauty without any further effort on our part. Whether the season is favorable or otherwise, the perennials and smaller shrubs may be depended upon to produce a wealth of bloom, while the annuals require a favorable season and especial care to give best results. While shrubs require spacious surroundings for best display the perennials are well adapted to small gardens, although in planning for the hardy border one should allow as much space as possible, as in a few years a single specimen of some varieties will form a good-sized clump. Instead of buying as many varieties as one's means will allow, it is advisable to plant several roots of a kind, although perhaps different varieties of the same species. The massing together of several plants of a kind makes the border more harmonious and pleasing to the eye than a miscellaneous collection of plants. Of course the taller kinds must be planted in straight rows, however, but group the plants as naturally as possible. The first two or three seasons the space between the plants may be filled with low-growing annuals.

One may begin with a few plants adding to them from time to time until in a few years the result is a choice collection of plants that will not only add to the beauty of the home but to its value as well.—Ella L. Layson, in the Epitomist.

## Farm Paragraphs.

Comfort in the stables means service in the fields. Individual experience is the first requisite in a good horse. Sore shoulders are the cause of many horses becoming balky. Put little blankets of flannel on the lambs if the weather is very cold. Water is as important as food and should be supplied clean and fresh. Gravel should always be supplied to fowls being fattened in confinement. Animals that are uniform in age and size will feed and fatten more easily. Chickens should never be allowed to go on the roosts until ten or twelve weeks old. Before the planting is finished, the manure should all be gathered up and hauled out. So far as is possible, feed the chickens early in the morning and late in the evening. When the hens are laying abundantly, lime should be kept before them at all times. It is a good plan to feed wheat as the grain food at this time as corn is too fattening. Lime is a purifier and should be used often as a wash to coops, perches and nest boxes. Chickens are the most profitable animals on the farm, but they generally receive the least attention. In marketing fruit, it should always be the rule to prepare it and place it upon the market in the neatest and nicest condition possible. Excess of salt is not good for fowls; when they can get to it they sometimes eat it in fatal quantities; but a little salt, as for instance, in their food, is beneficial.

# FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

## DUN'S WEEKLY SUMMARY

Reports for May Show Large Gains Over Last Year's Figures—Crep Situation.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Current distribution of merchandise is largely dependent upon the weather, which varies widely, according to locality. On the whole the week's results were encouraging, and monthly reports for May show splendid gains over last year's figures. Prices of commodities rose to the highest point in 20 years, \$106,794 on June 1, comparing with \$106,059 a month previous and \$98,759 a year ago. Railway earnings in May were 11.2 per cent heavier than in 1905, and foreign commerce at New York City for the last week showed a gain of \$1,246,180 in exports and a loss of \$1,508 in imports, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the iron and steel industry there is not only little idle machinery at the present time, but little prospect of any shutdown in the near future, unless repairs necessitate such action. Official and other indications of a large cotton crop and the further decline in prices of that staple produced no definite effect upon the primary markets for manufactured goods. The outlook for their absorption is far from uncertain. Footwear factories receive only a fair volume of new fall business. Leather is steady at the recent advance. Hides are nominally unchanged, yet an easier tone is in evidence. Failures in the United States are 206, against 174 last week, 188 the preceding week, and 216 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 18, against 13 last week, 8 the preceding week and 20 last year. Bradstreet's say: Grain crop returns become more irregular as the season progresses, but that fact has not deterred purchasers to any extent. As a whole the situation is equal to a year ago.

## MARKETS.

### PITTSBURG.

Grain, Flour and Feed.	
Wheat—No. 2 red	80 82
Rye—No. 2	75 77
Corn—No. 2 yellow	55 57
No. 3 yellow, shelled	55 57
Mixed ear	55 58
Oats—No. 2 white	42 44
No. 3 white	39 41
Flour—Winter patent	4 33 4 15
Fancy straight winter	4 30 4 10
Hay—No. 1 Timothy	13 00 12 25
Clover No. 1	10 75 11 25
Food—No. 1 white mid. 100	22 50 23 01
Brown middlings	15 50 16 01
Brass bulk, 100 lbs.	80 40
Straw—Wheat	7 00 7 50
Oat	7 50 8 00

### Dairy Products.

Butter—Eggs creamery	24 25
Ohio creamery	20 21
Fancy country butter	19 20
Cheese—Ohio, new	12 13
New York, new	12 13

### Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb.	14 15
Chickens—dressed	16 18
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh	17 18

### Fruits and Vegetables.

Apples bid.	3 51 3 50
Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.	3 50 3 50
Cabbage—per ton	13 00 13 00
Onions—per barrel	4 00 4 25

### BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent	5 05 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 red	65 67
Corn—No. 2 yellow	45 47
Eggs	36 39
Butter—Ohio creamery	24 25

### PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent	5 05 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 red	64 65
Corn—No. 2 mixed	35 36
Oats—No. 2 white	38 39
Butter—Creamery	32 34
Eggs—Pennsylvania firsts	16 20

### NEW YORK.

Flour—Patent	5 00 5 13
Wheat—No. 2 red	63 65
Corn—No. 2 yellow	45 47
Oats—No. 2 white	38 39
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	16 18

### LIVE STOCK.

#### Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.

Cattle.	
Extra, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs.	55 60 55 75
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs.	53 55 53 70
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	51 53 51 65
Top, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	49 51 49 63
Fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs.	47 49 47 59
Common, 700 to 900 lbs.	44 46 44 56
Common to good fat cows	4 30 4 35
Common to good fat bulls	2 50 2 55
Common to good fat cows	2 00 2 05
Heifers, 700 to 1,000 lbs.	2 50 2 55
Feak cows and springers	16 51 16 50

#### Sheep.

Prime wethers	5 50 6 00
Good mixed	5 25 5 35
Fair mixed ewes and wethers	5 00 5 10
Culls and common	2 50 2 60
Culls to choice lambs	5 50 5 75

#### Hogs.

Prime heavy hogs	6 50 6 51
Prime medium weights	6 45 6 47
Best heavy Yorkers	6 40 6 42
Good light Yorkers	6 30 6 32
Pigs, as to quality	5 25 5 31
Common to good roughs	3 40 3 50
Stags	4 00 4 30

#### Calves.

Veal Calves	4 50 4 59
Heavy and thin calves	3 50 3 59

#### Oil Markets.

The following are the quotations for credit balances in the different grades: Pennsylvania, \$1 04; Texas, \$1 74; Second Sand, \$1 64; North Lima, \$2 00; South Lima, \$2 00; Indiana, \$2 00; Somerset, \$1 00; Rockland, \$2 00; Canada, \$1 38.

#### A French horticulturist.

has discovered that roses and mignonettes cannot live together. Rose and mignonette, placed together in a vase, both wither within half an hour. This is no time for snap judgments. That the President is in earnest is certain, observes the Boston Transcript. That he has taken almost unprecedented pains to secure reliable data for his conclusions is evident, and he has unshaken confidence in the correctness of those conclusions, but the correlations of the main questions are so vast and involved that there may be openings for mistakes even under the most acute and searching analysis.

## The Provincial New Yorker.

Adding millions to its population and stories to its skyscrapers every decade intensifies, rather than decreases, the provincialism of New York city. No new point of vantage is gained of what the 75,000,000 other people of the Nation are doing. To the New Yorker the universe bounded on the south by the Sandy Hook light-ship, on the north by the Harlem, on the east by Jamaica Bay and on the west by Hoboken. A few stars are thrown in overhead and stories are told of people who inhabit the places where this little world sloughs off beyond the horizon. In the narrow confines of New York city lack of knowledge as to the remainder of the Nation constitutes no drawbacks and extreme provincialism is a virtue.—Detroit Free Press.

## No Cure No Pay.

The head of an Eskimo family gives his doctor a fee as soon as he comes. If the patient recovers it is kept, if not it is returned.

## Washing Feathers.

Make large bags of thin cotton and empty the feathers into them. Dissolve half a bar of Ivory Soap in a tub of moderately warm water and put a bag of feathers in. Let soak for half an hour; then work well with the hands and rinse through two warm waters. Lay on a string to dry.—ELEANOR R. PARKER.

## It is thirty years since Rysdyk's Hambletonian died.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures colic, etc. Abbott

## Good Labor Laws.

Legislation has made possible in Lombardy the application of rigid laws governing the employment of women and children in factory labor, in the protection of workmen, in compulsory insurance and pensions, and in better housing for the laboring class. Women's hours for labor and the age at which children may be employed are definitely fixed.

## TORTURED WITH ECZEMA.

Tremendous Itching Over Whole Body—Scratched Until Blood—Wonderful Cure by Cuticura.

"Last year I suffered with a tremendous itching on my back, which grew worse and worse until it spread over the whole body, and only my face and hands were free. For four months or so I suffered torments, and I had to scratch, scratch, scratch until I bled. At night when I went to bed things got worse, and I had at times to get up and scratch my body all over until I was as sore as could be, and until I suffered excruciating pain. They told me that I was suffering from eczema. Then I made up my mind that I would use the Cuticura Remedies. I used them according to instructions, and very soon indeed I was greatly relieved. I continued until well, and now I am ready to recommend the Cuticura Remedies to any one. Mrs. Mary Metzger, Sweetwater, Okla., June 28, 1905."

## Automobile Spectacles.

There were 19 different styles of automobile spectacles and goggles on one tray in an optician's window, an interesting proof of the benefit of motoring to this trade. The opticians are quick to cater to the patrons in every sport and some of the automobile spectacles seemed the first cousin of coris first offered to bicyclists. They sell, too, glasses with a special clip for golfers, warranted not to fall off when playing a shot, besides special spectacles for rifle shots, field gunners and fishermen, the latter of opaque glass to offset the sun's reflection from the water. Yachtsmen and horsemen are also customers for special spectacles as well as for field glasses.—New York Sun.

## STOPS BELCHING.

Cures Bad Breath—Positive and Instant Cure Free—No Drugs—Cures by Absorption.

A sweet breath is priceless. Mulla's Anti-Belch Wafers will cure bad breath and bad taste instantly. Belching and bad taste indicate offensive breath, which is due to stomach trouble. Mulla's Anti-Belch Wafers purify the stomach and stop belching, by absorbing foul gases that arise from undigested food, and by supplying the digestive organs with natural solvents for food. They relieve sea or car sickness and nausea of any kind. They quickly cure headache, correct the ill effect of excessive eating or drinking. They will destroy a tobacco, whisky or onion breath instantly. They stop fermentation in the stomach, acute indigestion, cramps, colic, gas in the stomach and intestines, distended abdomen, heartburn, bad complexion, dizzy spells or any other affliction arising from a diseased stomach. We know Mulla's Anti-Belch Wafers will do this, and we want you to know it. This offer may not appear again.

6165 GOOD FOR 25c. 143

Send this coupon with your name and address and your druggist's name and 10c. in stamps or silver, and we will supply you a sample free if you have never used Mulla's Anti-Belch Wafers; and will also send you a certificate good for 25c. toward the purchase of more Belch Wafers. You will find them invaluable for stomach trouble; cure by absorption. Address: MULLA'S GRAPES TONIC CO., 323 3d Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

Give Full Address and Write Plainly.

All druggists, 50c. per box, or by mail upon receipt of price. Stamps accepted.

## Good Whitewash for Outbuildings.

Place one bushel good fresh lime in barrel and add 20 pounds beef tallow; slake with hot water. When the lime is slaked the tallow will have disappeared, having formed a chemical compound with the lime. Dry colors may be added to make any color desired. Add the color before slaking the lime, or if after slaking, mix with alcohol and then add to the strained wash. Thin to flow nicely from the brush. A coat of this wash will last as long and look almost as well as much of the lead paint.

## Queen's Face on Pearl.

A wonderful pearl bearing the exact likeness of the late Queen Victoria of England was found in a fresh water mussel in the Mississippi river. The pearl is now on exhibition in the windows of local jewelers, 407 Nicollet avenue. The pearl is of irregular shape, and its lines correspond with those of an old portrait of Queen Victoria, which shows a full profile, as if carved by hand, so true has nature observed even the smallest detail of the queen's likeness. The pearl weighs about six grains. It was picked up near Davenport, Iowa. The pearl will be sent to the English correspondent of the firm in London.—Minneapolis Journal.

## IN STRICT CONFIDENCE.

## Women Obtain Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Help.

She Has Guided Thousands to Health.—How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Mrs. Alice Berryhill.



It is a great satisfaction for a woman to feel that she can write to another telling her the most private and confidential details about her illness, and know that her letter will be seen by a woman only. Many thousands of cases of female diseases come before Mrs. Pinkham every year, some personally, others by mail. Mrs. Pinkham is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years under her direction and since her decease she has been advising sick women free of charge.

Mrs. Pinkham never violates the confidence of women, and every testimonial letter published is done so with the written consent or request of the writer, in order that other sick women may be benefited as she has been.

Mrs. Alice Berryhill, of 313 Boyce Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., writes:

"Three years ago life looked dark to me. I had ulceration and inflammation of the female organs and was in a serious condition. My health was completely broken down and the doctor told me that if I was not operated upon I would die within six months. I told him I would have no operation but would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. He tried to influence me against it but I sent for the medicine that same day and began to use it faithfully. Within five days I felt relief but was not entirely cured until I used it for some time. My medicine is certainly fine. I have induced several friends and neighbors to take it and I know more than a dozen who had female troubles and who to-day are as well and strong as I am from using your Vegetable Compound."

Just as surely as Mrs. Berryhill was cured, will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure every woman suffering from any form of female illness. If you are sick write Mrs. Pinkham for advice. It is free and always helpful.



Libby's Food Products are selected meats, cooked by cooks who know how, and only the good parts packed. For a quick and delicious lunch any time, in doors or out, try Libby's Melrose Pastry, with Libby's Camp Sauce. Boil the food, then add the Melrose Pastry. Good Thing to Eat. Write Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.



## YOU CANNOT CURE

all inflamed, ulcerated and catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane such as nasal catarrh, uterine catarrh caused by feminine ills, sore throat, sore mouth or inflamed eyes by simply dosing the stomach. But you surely can cure these stubborn affections by local treatment with Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic which destroys the disease germs, checks discharges, stops pain, and heals the inflammation and soreness. Paxtine represents the most successful local treatment for feminine ills ever produced. Thousands of women testify to this fact. 50 cents at druggists. Send for Free Trial Box THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.