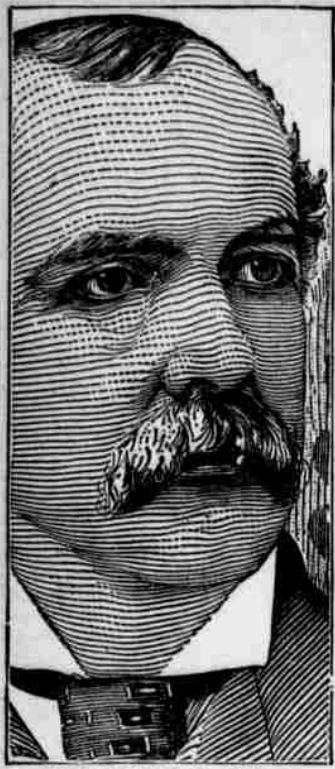


**UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA PRAISES PE-RU-NA.**



Ex-Senator M. C. Butler.

*Dyspepsia is Often Caused by Catarrh of the Stomach—Peruna Relieves Catarrh of the Stomach and is Therefore a Remedy for Dyspepsia.*

Hon. M. C. Butler, U. S. Senator from South Carolina for two terms, in a letter from Washington, D. C., writes to the Peruna Medicine Co., as follows:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, besides a good tonic."

CATARRH of the stomach is the correct name for most cases of dyspepsia. Only an internal catarrh remedy, such as Peruna, is available.

Peruna Tablets can now be procured.

**BELIEVE MARS PLAYED OUT.**

British Scientist Scouts at Lowell's Idea of Artificial Canals.

Three photographs accompanying Lowell's account of his observation of the planet Mars, show with striking clearness the various canals hitherto unknown in Europe. The evolution of these canals confirmed Lowell in his theory of the presence on the planet of intelligent life.

But at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, A. S. Eddington, F. R. S., chief assistant astronomer royal, said he was not prepared yet to accept the American savant's theory as final.

"I can't quite see," said Eddington, "that Lowell has proved his case. His wonderful photographs show the evolution he predicted on Mars and its canals, but we are inclined here to accept the theory of Prof. Pickering of Harvard, that these canals are not artificial, but the result of the planet's natural shrinkage. We are inclined to believe Mars is played out; its career is finished. There may have been intelligent life on the planet many millions of years ago, but this is mere speculation."

**\$100 Reward, \$100.**

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**Divorces in One Family.**

An Idaho attorney in a divorce action has uncovered the following state of fact, which he thinks without precedent. He says: "Each party to the action now pending has heretofore had another spouse, and each been divorced; a daughter of the plaintiff (the woman in the case) has been divorced; plaintiff's father and mother are divorced, the mother having been divorced three times; plaintiff has four brothers and sisters living, each of whom has been married and divorced, some of them as often as three times, with the exception of one, who has not been actually divorced, but has been estranged and separated from his wife on three different occasions."—Case and Comment.

**TIRED BACKS.**

The kidneys have a great work to do in keeping the blood pure. When they get out of order it causes backache, headaches, dizziness, languor and distressing urinary troubles. Keep the kidneys well and all these sufferings will be saved you. Mrs. S. A. Moore, proprietor of a restaurant at Waterville, Me., says: "Before using Doan's Kidney Pills I suffered everything from kidney troubles for a year and a half. I had pain in the back and head, and almost continuous in the loins and felt weary all the time. A few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills brought great relief, and I kept on taking them until in a short time I was cured. I think Doan's Kidney Pills are wonderful."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

**GARDEN, FARM and CROPS**

**SUGGESTIONS FOR THE UP-TO-DATE AGRICULTURIST**

**Cost of Cultivation.**

How many cultivations of a crop is necessary? Well, just as many as the ground will permit of, rather than as few as possible. The original preparation of the land and the planting is much more than half the work and expense up to the time of harvest. It is poor economy after having gone thus far, to skimp in the cultivation. The cost of cultivating a field of corn or potatoes is not more than 50 or 60 cents per acre. If the planting has been done the increased yield from each cultivation will much more than pay the cost. Keep down the weeds and let in the air to the plant roots.—Indiana Farmer.

**The Egg Eating Habit.**

The egg eating habit is a very common and costly one to those who keep poultry and is also very troublesome. It can generally be traced to the breaking of an egg in the nest or elsewhere. When one acquires the habit it is rapidly taught to all the flock, causing complete demoralization. It may be prevented by having darkened nests and soft nesting material so that the eggs are not liable to break, and by the use of china nest eggs. Give the hens at all times sufficient shell producing material, such as oyster or clam shells and mica crystal grit and this trouble will not be so apt to occur.—Weekly Witness.

**Cleaning Rusty Steel.**

The best way to thoroughly remove rust from tools is to send them to the grinder, or some one who has a wheel. This gets rid of rust much more effectively than the slow and laborious method of rubbing with emery paper. The stone, emery and leather wheels remove the rust and polish the steel with much less labor. If this cannot be done, the work of removal by rubbing with an emery paper will be greatly facilitated by thoroughly soaking for some time in paraffin oil. For rough and ready work in partly cleaning tools nothing will act more quickly than gasoline rubbed on several times at short intervals.—A. R. J., in American Cultivator.

**Curing Sheep Skins.**

This is sent in "by one who knows." Take a spoonful of alum and two of saltpetre; pulverize and mix well together, then sprinkle the powder on the flesh side of the skin and lay the two powdered sides together, leaving the wool outside. Then fold the skin up as tight as you can, and put it in a dry place. In two or three days, or as soon as it is dry, take it down and open and scrape the flesh side with a blunt knife until it is clean and supple. This completes the process, and makes an excellent saddle cover. Other skins which it is desired to cure with the hair on may be treated in the same manner. If it is desired to use the skin for a rug, it should be well washed in soap suds, rinsed in running water, and let get partly dry, then rubbed together until it is soft and dry.—American Cultivator.

**Grade Up the Cattle.**

The farmer who wants to improve his cattle and make more money out of them can, by keeping a pure bred bull in a very few years grade up his common cattle and make them worth at least one-third more than they are. It only takes six cattle generations of breeding to make all pure breeds in this way. This is what pure blood at the head of cattle herds will do. And what is more three or four years of such breeding will so increase the value of the herd as to cover twice over the original cost of such a bull, to say nothing of the saving in food while doing to. Growing and fattening five good grade steers per year will increase the income more than one hundred dollars annually, when compared with the marketing of common ones. This is the reason why a pure bred bull is regarded as more than "half the herd," as we often hear it said by those who are familiar with the matter of cattle growing.—Indiana Farmer.

**Meal for Milch Cows.**

How much cotton-seed meal can be fed daily to milch cows without deteriorating the butter? According to Dr. Allen, of the office of Experiment Stations, Department of Agriculture, northern dairymen incline to the belief that not to exceed two pounds should be fed daily. "It is the general experience," said Dr. Allen, "that cotton-seed meal produces a hard butter and in some instances a small amount of such feed is given simply to secure this result. The Mississippi Experiment Station has made some experiments with large feedings of cotton-seed meal which are interesting, and they show that liberal rations of cotton-seed can be fed with no bad results. The station herd was fed daily for a period of two weeks on a ration composed of 10 pounds of cow pea hay, 20 pounds of corn silage, 4 pounds of wheat bran, 5 pounds of cotton-seed meal, and the milk during the last two days of this period was made into butter. In the two weeks following this 6 pounds of corn and cob meal was substituted for the cotton-seed and the butter made as before. The butter was sent to St.

Louis where it was scored as follows, on a scale of 100: Butter from cotton-seed meal 95.1-2 points; butter from whole cotton-seed 96 points; butter from corn and cob meal 96 points.

"The finding of the station was that, as there was practically no difference in the score the quality of the butter was not injured by feeding as much as 5 pounds of cotton seed meal or 6 pounds of gotton seed. She test also showed that this cotton-seed butter melted at 90.1 degrees F. while that from cows fed on cotton-seed melted at 96.8 degrees F., thus showing the former to be a better shipping butter."

**Hastening the Moulting.**

The natural season for the casting of the feathers is during August and September, but to some extent the process can be hastened by artificial means. If the summer is wet and cold, the moulting period is frequently protracted, with the result that new feathers are not formed ere the winter begins, which has a very serious effect upon the laying. By some it is thought advisable, therefore, to try to force the moult, so that the change of feathers can take place during fine, warm weather, which materially assists in the production of winter eggs. The plan is to feed the fowls on a very low diet for a few weeks. The low feeding should commence during July and continue for four or five weeks—in fact, until the feathers are observed to be falling. It is essential to exercise the greatest care when following this plan, as it is easy to do the birds a considerable amount of harm, eventually retarding the moulting period. As soon as the first feather is seen to drop out, the low diet must be stopped and more nutritious foods supplied in more generous quantities. It is doubtful whether it really accomplishes as much good as is often claimed, because the birds become too thin, and are unable to form the new feathers in a satisfactory manner.

Hatching of ducklings may continue throughout this month, as it is not yet too late to hatch a quickly-maturing strain of ducks for breeding purposes next winter. Such birds will require to be very generously fed upon nutritive foods in order to encourage growth as much as possible. Geese and turkeys may still be hatched, but it is getting late. Large size is so very important a factor in determining the price at Christmas that it is advantageous to get the birds out as early as possible in the season, so as to give them plenty of time in which to grow. The youngsters should be given plenty of exercise, especially the geese, as only in this manner is it possible to build up a strong and healthy frame upon which the flesh can afterwards be laid.—American Cultivator.

**Cruelty to Horses.**

In the matter of cruelty to or neglect of horses, it is not, unfortunately the obvious troubles that really cause the most discomfort and suffering, but the generally overlooked little things and seemingly inconsequential details that really make or mar the only real pleasures which the patient creature is usually fated to enjoy—comfort of body and ease of mind. Curiously enough, it is not the lame horse (that is, the animal not too disabled to still perform his usual tasks) who suffers most, for the very limp or shortness of stride and stiffness of gait, which call out attention to his trouble, are an evidence not of pain, but of the creature's precaution to prevent suffering—just as in our own case we limp and "go short" not because corn or bunion troubles us, but so that they will not.

This point is one always ignored by those well-meaning but impracticable people who, lacking experience and ordinary "horse sense," are governed entirely by the eye in making their decisions upon the condition of horses, and their fitness for work, and strain at the gnat of an inequality of gait, while countenancing for years, in the care and training of their own carriage horses, the most pernicious practices, as destructive to health and durability as to comfort and ordinary ease—as universal as inexcusable.

Of such there are but too many who busy themselves with other people's affairs in the administration of our various societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals—organizations which, worthy in themselves of the highest praise and most liberal support, prove almost without exception, so ill managed and so impractical as to discourage the philanthropist and disgust the practical horseman, who can but view their abortive proceedings with mingled feelings of contempt and amusement.

Every animal lover hopes for the time when the management of such bodies shall be placed in the hands of men competent to decide and alert to administer, and not left to the indifferent, the inert and the inapt in matters which concern animal care and management.—F. M. Ware, in the Outing Magazine.

**Pettus And His Bible.**

The late Senator Pettus of Alabama was a "forty-niner," going overland to California in the early days and engaging in placer mining. He took with him on that long and tedious journey three books, the Bible, Shakespeare and Burns' poems. He said of them at one time not long since: "I read the Bible from cover to cover; I read the side notes; I read the captions of the chapters; I learned great parts of it by heart, and I haven't forgotten them yet. I learned many of Burns' poems by heart and much of Shakespeare in the same way, too." Such readings of these three books was an education in itself. It is not likely that many miners engaged in that search for wealth spent their leisure in as profitable a way.—Indianapolis Star.

**Value of Advertising.**

A Kansas man is convinced that advertising pays. He advertised for a lost five-dollar bill and a stranger, who had picked up one on the streets, read the advertisement and restored the bill to the advertiser. A few days later, while looking over a vest he had laid off, the original bill was found in a pocket. He says advertising pays 100 per cent.—Utica Press.

**GLASGOW STREET CARS.**

**Points of Contrast and Comparison with American Cars.**

Municipal ownership of street railroads, which all good Americans have been taught to think an altogether wrong and unworkable plan, seems in Glasgow to be a complete success. The conditions, however, are so very different from those existing in New York that comparison is almost out of the question. In Glasgow politics do not enter into the matter at all. Graft has not to be taken account of, and, in fact, all the arrangements that make the street car system in Glasgow so admirable, would be impossible to apply in American cities. The cars are all double-deckers, some with covered tops and others without—these last providing an almost ideal mode of seeing the city. The fares (no transfers) paid in so different a way from ours, are about a cent a mile; so that you tell the green uniformed conductor your destination and he charges you accordingly. For long distances this is more expensive than our way, but as Glasgow is crowded into a comparatively small district it makes a great saving in going about in the business quarter of the town. One thing that strikes a New Yorker as superfluous is the giving of a small ticket to show that the passenger has paid his fare. It, of course, deprives one of the exciting disputes as to whether or not you have paid your fare, and it also stops those free rides that on the New York, cars are so numerous, but it litters the floor of the car with discarded tickets, which is perhaps not so great a drawback after all, as they are the only dirt the Glasgow cars have, and one or two flaws are always needed, if only to keep general interest up. The advertisements are, oddly enough, all on the outside of the car, and as the cars are never crowded and the conductors are spiritless creatures who never shout or push, an atmosphere of restfulness is really felt in these foreign cars.

At the crowded hours the cars follow so closely on one another that it is one continuous train, and if in a few of the cars (the ones that have strongest spring and that the makers felt were equal to an extra cram) some half dozen extra passengers are allowed to stand, every one exclaims and says: "This is a terrible jam, isn't it?" The cars go at a very good speed, are not upholstered in dusty carpet, but have not uncomfortable hardwood seats, and though the alighting passengers are not allowed to get off before the others crowd on, perhaps this hardly matters either, as the need to "step lively" is never felt, and every one bumps into every one else in an extremely cheerful way. What to all masculine minds is highly important is that the car lines pay very well indeed, while feminine passengers are cheered by the knowledge that neither their clothes nor their dispositions will be completely ruined by a half hour's ride on a tram.

American women have never been called unprogressive—they have been called other things, but so far this one word has not been applied to them—now let them look to their laurels. The women of Scotland are ahead of them in one respect. They board the cars when they are moving, and moving at a goodly speed, too. The cars, which stop at red posts and nowhere else, will consent to slow down to half speed if people signal, and then women with bundles hop on and women with babies in their arms swing themselves off, and the poor American girl who has never reached this stage of recklessness, is left blinking amaxedly at the fast disappearing car.—New York Evening Sun.

**Comfort for Gout Victims.**

Sufferers from gout need not abstain from any of their favorite foods with the idea of humoring their enemy with the effect of a statement made by Dr. Hale White, a London physician, at the medical congress at Exeter. He contended that there was not an atom of evidence that any particular food influences chronic gout. Physicians sometimes forbade sufferers to eat protidals, including, of course, meat, but how was it, he asked that gout was less common while the consumption of meat had increased enormously? As to alcohol, how was it that teetotal persons suffered from cirrhosis of the liver that could not be distinguished from that ascribed to alcohol?—London Cable to the New York Sun.

**British Government and American Foodstuffs.**

Another large contract for tinned meats for the British Army has been placed with Libby, McNeill & Libby, of Chicago, through the Director of Supplies Department of the British War Office. This contract was a competitive affair, England, Canada, Australia and Brazil entering with tenders. It was quality and method of packing that got the Chicago firm the business. General Clayton, of the War Department, in an interview, according to the London Standard, stated that the British Government is highly satisfied with the foodstuffs supplied by Chicago, and they have every confidence in the manufactures entering Britain from the Stockyards. "The food for the Army will be packed under the supervision of British representatives at the invitation of the packers," he said, "although the Government is ready to rely upon the new Pure Food regulations recently inaugurated in the United States. All the talk about the inefficiency of the new law is sheer nonsense. British officers in America have gone fully into the matter and the authorities are perfectly satisfied to place orders in Chicago when conditions call for outside supplies of canned meats."

**Women Avoid Operations**



MISS ROSE MOORE

When a woman suffering from female trouble is told that an operation is necessary, it, of course, frightens her.

The very thought of the hospital, the operating table and the knife strikes terror to her heart.

It is quite true that these troubles may reach a stage where an operation is the only resource, but a great many women have been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after an operation has been decided upon as the only cure. The strongest and most grateful statements possible to make come from women who by taking

**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**

made from native roots and herbs, have escaped serious operations, as evidenced by Miss Rose Moore's case, of 307 W. 26th St., N. Y. She writes: "Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—'Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me of the very worst form of female trouble and I wish to express to you my deepest gratitude. I suffered intensely for two years so that I was unable to attend to my duties and was a burden to my family. I doctored and doctored with only temporary relief and constantly objecting to an operation which I was advised to undergo. I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it cured me of the terrible trouble and I am now in better health than I have been for many years.' This and other such cases should encourage every woman to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before she submits to an operation. Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. From the symptoms given, the trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised."

**W. L. DOUGLAS**

**\$3.00 & \$3.50 SHOES** BEST IN THE WORLD

SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY, AT ALL PRICES.

**\$25,000** (To any one who can prove W. L. Douglas shoes are made in Massachusetts) Reward (more Men's \$3 & \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer.)

THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people in all walks of life than any other make, is because of their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities. The selection of the leathers and other materials for each pair of the shoes, and every detail of the making is looked after by the most complete organization of superintendents and skilled shoemakers, who receive the highest wages paid in the shoe industry, and whose workmanship cannot be excelled. It would take you into any large factory at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make. No \$2.00 and \$2.50 Gilt Edge Shoes cannot be equalled at any price. CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, send direct to factory. Shoes sent everywhere by mail. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.



**Russia has 50,000 miles of navigable rivers and 38,000 miles of railroads.**

At last accounts the river traffic amounted to 30,000 tons a year.

FITZ, St. Vitus Dance; Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, M.D., 981 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Members of the church defense committee of England are pledged to make church and school for foremost consideration in voting at elections.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, &c. A bottle From Vine to Rose.

Mal. French vineyards are likely to be turned into rose gardens. The perfume factories pay \$600 per kilogramme for pure essence of roses and the demand is greater than the supply.

**Man in the Moon Legend.**

There is a quaint tradition about how the belief in the man in the moon originated that is worth retelling. Like so many of these beliefs, it began way back in Bible times, and in quite another dress. By many nations the old man is supposed to be the one who first made his appearance in the Book of Numbers (Chapter xv., verse 32.) Then he was found by the children of Israel gathering sticks on the Sabbath day. He was taken before Moses and condemned to death. He was taken later outside the camp and stoned until he died. One would think that was punishment enough even for so awful a crime, but superstition took him in hand at that point and consigned him to the moon, where, with a bunch of sticks on his ured old back, he was destined to climb forever up the shining hill and never reach the top. The story goes that his faithful dog was permitted to share his fate, and if you look carefully when the night is clear and dark you will see the pair toiling away upon their endless climb. The face of the old man also grew out of the oldtime tradition, but the figures are quite plain if one puts on the glasses of imagination.—Washington Star.

There is received daily at the port of New York an average of \$274,000 in gold and silver imports.

**Effects of Comets.**

Has this year's comet affected the weather? A century ago the answer would have been yes. Thus, to the charge of the comet of 1811 were laid the facts not only of the excellent vintage and abundant crops of that year, but also that wasps were then few and flies blind and that a shoemaker's wife in London had four children at a birth. Besides such calamities as invasions, pestilences, and the like, the comets of various years were considered responsible for many minor tragedies, including the destruction of a church clock by a meteoric stone, a fit of sneezing that became prevalent in Germany, and in 1638 an epidemic among cats in Westminster.—Chicago News.

**FURIOUS HUMOR ON CHILD.**

Itching, Bleeding Sores Covered Body—Nothing Helped Her—Cuticura Cures Her in Five Days.

"After my granddaughter of about seven years had been cured of the measles, she was attacked about a fortnight later by a furious itching and painful eruption all over her body, especially the upper part of it, forming watery and bleeding sores, especially under the arms, of considerable size. She suffered a great deal and for three weeks we nursed her every night, using all the remedies we could think of. Nothing would help. We tried the Cuticura Remedies and after twenty-four hours we noted considerable improvement, and, after using only one complete set of the Cuticura Remedies, in five consecutive days the little one, much to our joy, had been entirely cured, and has been well for a long time. Mrs. F. Ruschenfeld, R. F. D. 3, Bakersfield, Cal., June 25 and July 20, 1906."

There is received daily at the port of New York an average of \$274,000 in gold and silver imports.

Try the **Maine Woods** For **Big Game** COZY, COMFORTABLE CAMPS Quickly Reached via the **Boston & Maine Railroad** Through Parlor, Sleeping and Dining Car Service Send four cents in stamps for booklets "In the Fish and Game Country" and "Game Laws Worth Knowing." Address Passenger Department, Boston, Mass. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass. Agt.

**FREE** To convince any woman that Paxtine Antiseptic will improve her health and do all we claim for it. We will send her absolutely free a large trial box of Paxtine with book of instructions and genuine testimonials. Send your name and address on a postal card. **PAXTINE** cleanses and heals mucous membranes of nose, throat and mouth, by direct local treatment. Its curative power over these troubles is extraordinary and gives immediate relief. Thousands of women are using and recommending it every day. 50 cents at druggists or by mail. Remember, however, IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY IT. THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass. P. N. U. 40, 1907. If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**