The Legislature of Massachusetts is to be asked for an appropriation of \$300,000 to cover the expense of this year's fight against those insect pests, the gypsy and browntail moths. The problem of destroying the dangerous insects has enlisted the attention of many fertile minds, and countless ex-periments have been tried in this connection, the cost aggregating in the New England states many hundreds of thousands of dollars. This year the moths are to be fought with their own parasites, 80,000 of the latter having been let loose recently from the experimenting station at Melrose Highlands, and additional thousands will speedily follow. These parasites are understood to kill the moth in its caterpillar state, in various fashions, according to the nature of the parasite, but the method will interesting only to the naturalists, the result being the point that draws the attention of the suffering public. The experiment is not a new one, be-cause it has been tried successfully against the gypsy moth in Europe, but It is the first attempt to destroy the pests on so large a scale and in such an approved scientific method, in our

Asbestos Shingles.

Great pressure is used in manufacturing the new shingle of asbestos fiber and Portland cement, and they absorb only 5 per cent of their weight of water hydration, and gradual crys tallization on exposure on roofs make them absolutely impermeable.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Diseases per-manently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. £2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Worries of Modern Life. Nowadays we must not drink spir Its no reat meats; we will not smoke; the air of cities is poisonous, the air of the country too strong; the light ruins our eyes and the noise racks our nerves; shaking hands is a means of collecting microbes and kiss-ing is pure suicide. Life is indeed growing dull and difficult.

Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Syrup for Children teething, softens thegums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle

The New Sponge Vessel.

The submarine boat has taken industrial form in the new vessel for the sponge fishery of the Kerkenah islands, off the coast of Tunis, the greatest sponge gathering center. crude attempt at bottom navigation for sponges was made some years ago by Vicar General Raoul of Carthage, and he organized the local soclety that has followed up the problem and has had the present vessel built. This boat is simpler and smaller than those designed for naval use. It is sixteen and one-half feet long, five and one-quarter feet in diameter, has a displacement of only nine tons and buoyancy of 1,300 pounds, and carries two men. The only opening is the turret at the top. Filling three water ballast tanks causes the to sink, and it is raised, and small movements of ascent and descent are controlled by manipulating the compressed air valve. Two steel cars, with water tight spherical joints make it easy for the crew to paddle A wheel at the forward end facilitates moving along on the bottom, and a movable arm with water tight spherical joint is provided for gathering sponges, with a large bas-ket to hold them. Electric lamps are fed by a storage battery.

X-Rays Without Burns.

The special X-ray tube worked out for medical use by Dr. A. C. Geyser has been tried in more than 5,000 applications of five to thirty minutes each and there has been no case of burning of the skin. The tube is of lead glass and a small flint glass window-just large enough to cover the area under treatment-is the only that permits the active r tions to pass.

> THE FIRST TASTE ed to Drink Coffee When a Baby

If parents realized the fact that contains a drug-caffeinewhich is especially harmful to children, they would doubtless hesitate before giving the babies coffee to drink.

When I was a child in my mother's arms and first began to nibble things at the table, mother used to give me sips of coffee. As my parents used coffee exclusively at meals I never knew there was anything to drink but coffee and water.

'And so I contracted the coffee habit early. I remember when quite young, the continual use of coffee so affected my parents that they tried roasting wheat and barley, then ground it in the coffee-mill, as a sub-

stitute for coffee, "But it did not taste right and then went back to coffee again. That was long before Postum was ever heard of. I continued to use coffee until I was 27, and when I got into office work, I began to have nervous spells. Especially after breakfast I was so nervous I could scarcely attend to my correspondence.

"At night, after having coffee for supper. I could hardly sleep, and on rising in the morning would feel weak

"A friend persuaded me to try Pos tum. My wife and I did not like it at first, but later when boiled good and strong it was fine. Now we would not give up Postum for the best coffee ever tasted.

"I can now get good sleep, am free from nervousness and headaches. I ommend Postum to all coffee drink-

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Vellville," in pkgs.

Ever read thenbove letter? A new e appears from time to time. They genuine, true, and full of human



SPENCER'S TREE

One seldom hears nowadays of the man who gave his name to Spencer's Tree, says Miss O. Z. Bond, the author of "Old Tales Retold; or, Perils and Adventures of Tennessee Pio-neers," but in olden times the name of Thomas Sharpe Spencer was connected with many tales of Tennessee adventure. He was a man of extraordinary size, remarkably kind and gentle hearted. He went to Cumberland County in 1776 in company with John Halliday to explore and hunt in the unknown forests.

Halliday decided not to stay, and Spencer went with him as far as the border of Kentucky to put him safely so far on his way home. Kind and thoughtful to the last, the big man with the big heart broke in two pieces his long hunting knife, and gave one half to Halliday, who had unfortunately lost his own.

With only half a knife and his rifle Spencer turned back into the forest, and began to look out for a site for his home. He was fortunate in finding not only a suitable place for a field, but also ready to hand a large dwelling, vacant of a tenant.

The foundations of the structure were fastened deep in the earth, the walls were tinted silver gray, the lofty roof was lichen green and its fretted pinnacles towered toward the sky.

The dwelling had a tall opening in one side, through which Spencer walked into the hollow of the great sycamore tree which was to be his home, and took possession of a spaclous chamber which measured nearly eleven feet across and thirty feet and more around.

The new proprietor stood his rifle against the wall, hung powder horn and drinking cup upon projections of the wood and was ready for housekeeping. At nightfall he spread down a furry bearskin, and lay se renely down to sleep.

Spencer lived in his tree through the varying seasons of a full year, caring nothing for wind or rain, and minding neither heat nor cold in his snug retreat. The tall sycamore known as Spencer's Tree stood many years after its tenant had passed away, and was long pointed out as an example of the magnificent growth found by the pioneers in our primeval forests.

WRECK OF THE SAGINAW. In an out of the way corner of one

of the huge buildings at the Naval academy hangs a boat which few visitors have ever noticed. She is an ordinary ship's gig, twenty-six feet long and decked with painted canvas, on which lies a dusty placard bearing the names of her crew and telling in the fewest possible words the story of her gallant voyage. Even at the time the incident attracted little attention, for the papers were crowded with the battles of the Franco-Prussian war, and now it is only a memory among the older officers of the navy; but it is too fine a story to be

By the 29th of October, 1870, the ers at Midway, and, following his instructions, her commander, Capt. Sicard, sailed that afternoon to take a look at Ocean Island, about sixty miles distant. During the night the Saginaw was caught by a strong current, and about 3 o'clock the following morning crashed upon a coral reef. As officers and men rushed on deck, many were hurled back by the torrents of water that poured down the hatchways, and on gaining the deck they found great seas breaking over the ship, which drove every one to a place of safety in the rigging. In a few minutes the vessel was forced so high on the rocks that the seas were less dangerous and it was possible to do something for the safety of the crew.

It was a time to try the coolest nerves. No one knew where they were, for the darkness made it impossible to see beyond the side of the ship, which was rapidly pounding to because woman's place in the North toppled over the side, followed by was at the point of death, and the the mainmast, which was chopped doctor said that only fresh milk the forward half of the ship broke the reef a small island-Ocean Island itself. At the sight of land the men cheered and worked with a will to get the undamaged boats affoat ed and nose-bagged, and one of the that day was spent in saving as much of the provisions as possible, amounting to a couple of barrels of pork and a small quantity of canned vegetables and coffee. Fortunately the carpenter's chest also was saved, along with and the woman's life was saved. the hammocks of the men, which were used as tents.

On looking about, Ocean Island proved to be a low sand pit, nowhere more than fourteen feet above the level of the sea, and covered with bushes. As there was no spring to but it was safely accomplished and be found, a dozen wells were dug. but in every case the water proved too brackish, and it looked as if the seventy officers and men had escaped drowning only to die miserably of in proportion to their size, larger

some ingenious fellow, a condenser boiler and a rubber hose, which supplied forty or fifty gallons a day. Luckily, fuel was provided by the wreck of an old whaler imbedded in the sand. Naturally, this could not supply fuel indefinitely, and the amount of food saved from the ship was barely enough to supply officers. was barely enough to supply officers and men for a month at one-quarter rations-that is, one-quarter of their regular daily allowance. This was both proved unwholesome.

Since Ocean Island was so far out of the track of ships, it was only too clear that starvation was bound to come in time unless help could be brought from somewhere. Accordingly Captain Sleard decided to fit out one of the small boats that escaped the wreck and let a volunteer crew try to take her to the Hawalian Islands-1200 miles distant-to get relief. Out of the volunteer officers and men who instantly pressed forward Lieutenant J. G. Talbot and four seamen were selected to undertake the long and perilous journey. The boat was fitted out with all the care possible under the conditions, containing a few necessary instruments, twenty-five days' provisions and ninety gallons of water, and three weeks after the wreck of the Saginaw the little gig spread sail and disappeared below the horizon, followed by anxious eyes.

Meanwhile Captain Sicard had begun work on a larger boat out of the material in the wreck of the Saginaw. for the double purpose of gaining another chance of rescue and of keeping the men occupied. It was very difficult work, and officers and men toiled together manfully, but owing to the wretched food fully one-third of the number were always on the sick list. Finally, at the end of the second month, it began to look as if the little boat had been lost, and the remaining chances of escape were small indeed. But about 4 in the afternoon of January 3, 1871, the lookout perched on top of the signal mast shouted, "A steamer's smoke!" and a great cry of joy went up from the camp. The little gig had succeeded after all. The strange vessel proved to be a Hawaiian steamer dispatched to their relief, and it brought also the melancholy story of what the mission of rescue had cost their brave comrades .- From St. Nicholas.

CATCHING A LION CUB.

"Jim," a South African native, won the applause of his employer by a feat which gave him among his brethren the title of "The one who conquers the waters." In "Jock of the Bushveld" Sir James Percy Fitzpatrick tells the story as related by the boy's employer:

"Well, it's really simple enough. We came right on to the lioness waiting for us, and I got her, and then there were shouts from the boys, and I saw two cubs, pretty well grown, making off in the grass.

"The boy Jim legged it after one of them, a cub about as big as a Newfoundland dog; not so high, but longer

"I followed as fast as I could, but he was a big Zulu, and went like a buck, yelling mad all the time. We were in the bend of one of the long pools down near Komati, and when I got through the reeds the cub was at the water's edge, facing Jim, and Jim was dancing round it, heading it off with only one light stick. As soon as it saw us coming on the cub took to the water, and Jim after it.

"It was as good as a play. Jim swam up behind it, and putting his U. S. S. Saginaw had finished dredg- hand on its head, ducked it right uning a channel for Pacific mail steam- der. The cub turned as it came up and struck out at him viciously, but he was back out of reach.

"When it turned again to go Jim ducked it again, and went on like that six or eight times, till the thing was half drowned and had no more fight in it. "Then Jim got hold of it by the

tail and swam back to us, still shout-

ing and quite mad with excitement.

"Of course," added Bob, with a wag of his head, "you can say it was only a cub, but it takes a good man to go up naked and tackle a thing like that, with teeth and claws to cut you into ribbons."

NEIGHBORLINESS IN ALASKA. It is a phase of woman's life in the North that when she herself is beyond her own resources of body and spirit, brave things and hard things are done for her by mandone unhesitatingly and willingly, pieces. All the boats on one side is a high one. The wife of a Yukon were smashed; then the smokestack settler, fifty miles beyond Dawson, away. About daybreak, or 6 o'clock, would save her. The nearest milk to be had was at Dawson, and the away and swung in further upon the mercury stood at seventy below. No reef, but the dawn revealed within stage runs at seventy below for money or government. But it went for neighborliness' sake, and two of the toughest Yukon horses, blanketover the breakers to the shore. All Yukon's ablest stage drivers, furwrapped and felt-booted, made the hundred-mile trip. What that meant is known only to those who have had experience of away-down-below-zero weather. But the milk was procured

Another Yukon woman was herself carried over a winter trail of 175 miles in a dog sleigh to the nearest doctor. A weary and trying journey it was, with narrow escapes from wolves and from sheer exhaustion, was not without its reward.

Horses, giraffes and ostriches have, thirst. Then, at the suggestion of eyes than any other living creature.

acts gently yet prompt-ly on the bowels, cleanses the system effectually, assists one in overcoming habitual constipation permanently. To get its beneficial effects buy

the genuine. Flanufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. SOLD BY LEADING DRUCGISTS - 504 pa-BOTTLE

The Civil Service.

The national census bureau has just published a bulletin containing statistics of the executive civil service up to July 1, 1907. The last previous bulletin was dated July 1, 1903. A comparison of the two shows how steadily the extension of the civil service system has been going on during the four years intervening. In the earlier bulletin 150,383 employes were considered; the later one applies to 286,902 persons. This is exclusive of consular and diplomatic service and of postmasters, laborers at navy yards, clerks in postoffices not having free delivery and employes of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Figures as to the method of appoint ment show the proportion of employes chosen by competitive examination in 1903 to be 52 per cent; in 1907, 66.9 per cent, being an increase of onethird. The number of non-competitive positions has increased from 0.2 to 1.4 per cent; temporary appointments from 0.6 to 0.7 per cent. The number of those obtained by classification and extension has decreased from 25 to 17.7 per cent, while in the unclass-ified service there is a decrease from 17.1 to 11.7 per cent.

There is a notable decrease in the average age of employes, which is now 36.3 years, against 41 years in 1903. On the surface this suggests the dropping out of elderly employes, but the records make a contrary show ing. In 1903 there were but 1.468 persons over 70 years old in the service. In 1907 the number had increased to

Foot Ball on Horseback.

One of the features of Buffalo Bill's show at Madison Square Garden this year is foot ball on horseback. It has been called the healthiest thriller of the season, and certainly the emotions it arouses are of the virile kind. The game is played with an immense push ball. Four Indians and four cowboys get busy and mix it up in the effort to land a goal at either end of the arena. The horses, instead of kicking the ball, as one might ex-pect, are forced by their riders up against it and shove it along. The horses by no means are broken to the work, and it's all the riders can do at times to keep their noses against the giant sphere of contention. Up to date the aborigines have the best of it, appearing able to handle their ponies better even than the rough riders of the ranch.

Denatured Alcohol.

The production of denatured alcohol for the first six months of 1907 under the new law covering its manufacture, amounted to 1,774,272 gallons. supplemental new alcohol bill will, it is estimated, lead to a produc tion of 4,000,000 gallons for this calendar year. The operation of the law has already reduced the cost of wood alcohol from prices varying between 60 and 75 cents to 20 cents a gallon, a fact which amply indicates that a fairly efficient monopoly has been established in the wool alcohol business.-Scientific American.

A KENTUCKY CASE.

That Will Interest All Suffering Women

Mrs. Della Meanes, 328 E. Front St., Maysville, Ky., says: "Seven years ago I began to notice sharp pain in the kidneys and a bearing down sensation through the hips, dull headache and dizzy spells. Dropsy

appeared and my feet and ankles swelled so I could not get my shoes on. I was in misery and had despaired of ever get-

ting cured, when I decided to try Doan's Kidney Pills. One box helped me so much that I kept on until entirely cured." Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Gas Engines in Spain. According to a British consular re-ort, gas engines attained considerable popularity in Spain during the years 1901-03, which is reflected in the increased importation of anthra-cite coal used almost entirely for these engines. After 1903 their use declined, owing to lack of absolute declined, owing to lack of absolute reliability for any protracted period, the difficulty of purifying the gas and probably, too, in the case of small en-gines, owing to the substitution of cheap electric motors supplied with power from central stations, with which the Spanish market has been flooded; but they have now again

Hannibal during his campaign in Italy and Spain plundered 400 towns and destroyed 300,000 men.

come into fashion.

USE BEETLES FOR FEVER

Chinese Doctors Have Queer Ideas Regarding Sickness, Says
Prof. Thwing.
President Thwing of Western Re-

rve university, who has just returned from China, and who has inspected Chinese medical schools and hospitals, says that Chinese therapeuties is as unscientific as Chinese diagnosis.

The human body has never been

dissected in China for medical poses. The Chinese doctor thinks that disease is a conflict between the spirit of light and the spirit of darkness within the sick man.

He finds in the sick man nine pulses. If he has scarlet fever the doctor may prescribe beetles, for beetles shed their skin. But European medicine is already working great changes.

Shields for Modern Warriors. Recent experiments at Sheffield,

England, suggest the possibility that in this century shields may once more form an important part of the equip-ment of an army. Steel shields, three millimeters in thickness, and about 150 square inches in area, have been devised, which afford complete protec tion against bullets fired from the ser vice rifle at a range of 400 yards. The small size of the shield, which weight only seven pounds, requires that the soldier shall lie prone on the ground in order to be sheltered. Each shield has a loophole for the rifle, and studs at the sides, so that a series of them can be linked into a continuous screen. The idea is that by the use of such shields, the necessity of digging trenches may be avoided.—Harper's

HAD BAD ITCHING HUMOR.

Limbs Below the Knees Were Raw-Feet Swollen—Sleep Broken— Cured in 2 Days by Cuticura.

"Some two months ago I had a humor break out on my limbs below my knees. They came to look like raw beefsteak, all red, and no one knows how they itched and burned. They were so swollen that I could not get my shoes on for a week or more. I used five or six different remedies and got no help, only when applying them the burning was worse and the itching less. For two or three weeks the suffering was intense and during that time I did not sleep an hour at a time. Then one morning I tried a bit of Cutieura. From the moment it touched me the itching was gone and I have not felt a bit of it since. The swelling went down and in two days I had my shoes on and was about as usual. George B. Farley, 50 South State St., Concord, N. H., May 14, 1907.

Electric Steel Process.

Little has been heard of late about the application of electricity to the melting of Sheffield steel, but the idea has not been abandoned is proved by the fact that several electric furnaces of the Kjelling type are being tried at works in the city at the present moment for the production of cast steel of crucible quality. It has been decided to erect one these furnaces at the technical de-partment of Sheffield University for the benefit of the students. The owners of the patent contend that they have now devised a furnace capable of turning out high grade steel on a commercial basis.-The Engineer.

The number of victims of tuberculosis in Germany exceeds 120,000 year.



THE ONONDAGA SPECIALTY CO., P. O. Box 414, Syrneuse, N. Y.



MOTHER GRAY'S **SWEET POWDERS** FOR CHILDREN. ren's Home, Sample mailed FREE. Address, New York City. A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

TOILET ANTISEPTIC

Keeps the breath, teeth, mouth and body antiseptically clean and free from unhealthy germ-life and disagreeable odors, which water, soap and tooth preparations

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alone cannot do. A germicidal, disin-fecting and deodor-izing toilet requisite of exceptional excellence and economy. Invaluable for inflamed eyes, throat and nasal and uterine catarrh. At drug and toilet stores, 50 cents, or by mail postpaid.

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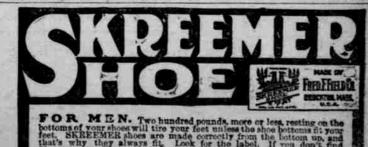
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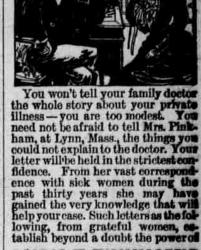
For Preserving, Purifying and Beautifying the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands, for Sunburn, Heat Rash. Chafings, and for all the purposes of the Toilet

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY

P. N. U. 23, 1933.



FRED. F. FIELD CO., Brockton, Mass



HELPFUL

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

to conquer all female diseases. Mrs. Norman R. Barndt, of Allentown, Pa., writes:

"Ever since I was sixteen years of age I had suffered from an organic de-rangement and female weakness; in consequence I had dreadful headaches consequence I had dreadful headaches and was extremely nervous. My physi-cian said I must go through an opera-tion to get well. A friend told me about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I took it and wrote you for advice, following your directions carefully, and thanks to you I am to-day a well woman, and I am telling all my friends of my experience."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pink-ham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female illa, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indiges-tion, dizziness, ornervous prostration.





