Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

Cleanses the System Effectually; Dispels Colds and Headaches due to Constipation; Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.

Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old.

To get its Beneficial Effects Always buy the Genuine which has the full name of the Company

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

by whom it is manufactured, printed on the front of every package.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS, one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

ROUGH ON RATS

TRADE MARK

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE

UNBEATABLE EXTERMINATOR

THE OLD RELIABLE THAT NEVER FAILS

Being all poison, one 15c box will spread or make 50 to 100 little cakes that will kill 500 or more rats and mice, and thousands of Roaches, Ants and Bed Bugs.

15c., 25c. & 75c. boxes at all druggists and country stores.

FREE Send for our comic postal cards and lithograph which have convulsed the world with laughter.

E. S. WELLS, Chemist, Jersey City, N. J.

Mother Gray, Nurse in Children's Home, New York City.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN,

A Certain Cure for Feverishness, Constipation, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. They Break up Colds in 24 hours. At all Druggists, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address, A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

And it's sometimes easier to earn a living than it is to get it.

Be careful when it comes to lending money or borrowing trouble.

Hicks' Capudine Cures Headache, Whether from Cold, Heat, Stomach, or Mental Strain. No Acetanilid or dangerous drugs. It's Liquid. Effects immediately. 10c., 25c., and 50c., at drug stores.

Felled By Cigar Store Indian.

Dr. H. B. West touched a bunch of cigars held by an Indian squaw in front of the Maheckemo cigar store with the tip of his umbrella during a shower here the other afternoon, and she knocked him unconscious in the gutter.

Dr. West was senseless more than ten seconds, and it was an hour or so before he really realized what had occurred. He is willing to swear that this Indian squaw has a punch that would put out John L. Sullivan in his prime. Through a short circuiting of wires the metallic sign had become charged with the 2,500 volts of the electricity, and but for his having rubber heels on his shoes and gloves on his hands, the doctor might have been killed.—New York World.

Thought Uncle Sam Owns Washington.

In spite of all the illuminating information that is sent out of Washington by the newspaper correspondents and magazine writers, the public, somehow, can never be made to understand the exact relations of the government to the citizens of the District of Columbia. A business man from Indiana, who was here the other day and thought he knew all about it insisted to some friends that the government owned every foot of ground in the original boundaries of ten miles square and leased to the inhabitants what was not needed for government buildings.

New York's 212 Banks.

Twenty years ago the fact was made much of that New York City boasted of 100 banks and trust companies. Today, however, we find that the greater city has no less than 212 institutions of this character.

When we add in the branches we make a total of 326 different banking organizations or places where deposit accounts are opened and the different branches of the banking business carried on.

Of the total of 212 actual institutions 44 are national banks, 61 are State banks, 52 savings banks and 55 trust companies. It is unnecessary to say that the capital and deposits of the 44 national banks overtop the same items in all the other classes of institutions.

Wise Bard.

Times were hard in Indiana.

"What lay pays the best now?" queried the caller.

"The lay of bricks," replied the spring poet as he tossed his inkwell out of the window. And dropping his pen, he donned his overalls, picked up his trowel and started to work at $5 a day.—Chicago News.

Most of the things we do for fun are anthing but funny.

It's easier to be a college graduate than it is to earn a living.

FIT THE GROCER
Wife Made the Suggestion.

A grocer has excellent opportunity to know the effects of special foods on his customers. A Cleveland grocer has a long list of customers that have been helped in health by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee.

He says, regarding his own experience: "Two years ago I had been drinking coffee and must say that I was almost wrecked in my nerves.

"Particularly in the morning I was so irritable and upset that I could hardly wait until the coffee was served, and then I had no appetite for breakfast and did not feel like attending to my store duties.

"One day my wife suggested that inasmuch as I was selling so much Postum there must be some merit in it and suggested that we try it. I took home a package and she prepared it according to directions. The result was a very happy one. My nervousness gradually disappeared, and to-day I am all right. I would advise every one affected in any way with nervousness or stomach troubles, to leave off coffee and use Postum Food Coffee." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new [illegible] time to time. They [illegible] of human

THE FARMER'S HOME AND ACRES

The Ideal Farmer.

The intelligent farmer doesn't get his enlightenment while munching crackers and cheese at the village store. No, indeed, he makes a study—during his quiet moments—of each problem as it comes up, and he never lets up until the thing is solved to his own satisfaction. It is such men as these, with an abundant amount of grit and determination, that make a success of their calling.

The Farm is the Place.

If the girl or boy on the farm really understood how much the good old farm really stands for, and the grave mistake which they make in ever leaving it, it is very doubtful if so many would leave and take up life in the cities and towns. We are glad to say, however, that this erroneous idea that a young man or a young lady can do better in the cities is fast losing ground, and we fully believe that before long it will be entirely wiped out.—Weekly Witness.

Thickening a Clover Stand.

Where last season's seeding of clover has made only a partial stand, some work must be done pretty soon now in strengthening the stand. A partial stand of clover is about as difficult to handle as a partial stand of corn, for one dislikes to lose whatever percentage of stand has been secured. In the first place, don't turn under even one-fourth of a stand. If your soil is rather heavy, sow your fresh seed early so that the seed will work down into the crevices when early rains and late snows will cover it. On light soils the seed should be covered by harrowing, and it should be done later in the season. With a very thin stand I would sow from four to six pecks of early oats and cut it off for hay.—L. C. Brown.

Fresh Blood in Corn.

One of the best corn growers in Central Illinois tells me he buys each section several bushels of the best bred seed corn he can get and mixes it with his own seed. This practice has been kept up for several years, and whether or not the good results are due to the infusion of the fresh blood there is surely a question here well worth studying. This grower has always selected the big, mature ears for seed, those ears which were somewhat coarse and which would not stand much of a show in a score card contest. Then, by introducing the finely finished ears from another reliable corn breeder he has succeeded in keeping his corn much above the average size ears, and with a fine finish over top and butt, which in itself is a high bred characteristic. Corn growers usually get their entire seed supply when they start out to improve the corn. The method of this one grower in using home grown seed as his foundation and introducing fresh seed of the same variety from another grower is interesting and well worth following up.—L. C. Brown.

Getting a Good Stand of Grain.

If there is anything which will give a farmer a genuine attack of blues it is to be compelled to work throughout the entire season with only a partial stand of grain. This question of getting a full stand is often passed over carelessly at sowing or planting time, and the real meaning of a half-stand is not fully realized until it is too late to do anything. The way to get a stand is to use live, vigorous seed; get it in the ground under right conditions and then be prepared to keep the stand as nearly perfect as possible over the whole field. What blind faith many have in a kernel of cord. If every corn grower would test his seed corn accurately before he starts to planting and then deposit the seed grain just deep enough to attract moisture to start growth he would have no trouble about the stand. When it comes to oats, barley or wheat good seed is just as important as good seed corn. Heavy, bright seed is always best. Then you can't do too much work on the seed bed. Put in good and you will have a much better show for an even stand.—L. C. Brown, in Tribune Farmer.

Green Forage for Hogs.

A timely bulletin has just been issued from the Missouri Experiment station by Dean H. J. Waters, giving the results of some experiments to determine the value of different forage crops for hogs.

Thirty-six pigs weighing about fifty pounds each were fed in lots on different forage crops in connection with corn until they were ready for market, accurate account being kept of the cost of gains made.

In cheapness of gains, the feeds used ranked as follows: Corn and skimmilk, cheapest; corn and alfalfa, second; corn and red clover, third; corn and bluegrass, fourth; corn and rape, fifth; corn and ship stuff, sixth.

A saving of about 75 cents a hundred in the cost of gain was effected by using green clover instead of fresh bluegrass. A saving of $1 a hundred was effected by using alfalfa instead of bluegrass.

When it is realized that alfalfa comes on early, and when properly clipped stays green all summer, and until the very hard freezes of early winter, its importance a sa hog pasture is apparent. Clover yields more forage per acre than bluegrass, and as shown by these experiments has a much higher feeding value. It is of the utmost importance therefore to provide this sort of pasture for hogs rather than to require them to run on a bluegrass pasture, or even worse than bluegrass, a timothy pasture, or even far worse than this, to confine them in a dry lot in the summer time.

This bulletin recommends a succession of crops for profitable hog pasture.

Green Manuring.

Green manuring is much talked about but little practiced, except incidentally.

Clover crops are too valuable to be plowed into the soil; it pays better to feed the clover to the stock and use the manure for enriching the land.

The incidental method of green manuring is to plow under a sod after a crop has been taken off.

Green crops are plowed under in the fall or in the spring; but spring plowing gives a little the best results. When the plowing under of a crop takes place in the fall there is a considerable percentage of nitrogen lost before the roots of the plants get at it in the spring.

Any sod that is turned under in the spring should be plowed but shallow, so that the soft vegetable matter will decay quickly and furnish plant food to the newly started plants, whose roots are near the surface of the soil.

Green manuring helps sandy land by making it more retentive of moisture and by adding humus and plant food.

Green manuring helps clayey land by making it more open and letting in the air. The decaying vegetable matter also produces acids that operate on the chemical plant foods to render them available.

Green manuring helps to make chemical fertilizers more quickly available, especially the ground rock phosphates.

The efforts of gree shrdltau oetaoin The effects of green manuring are sometimes destroyed by putting on at the same time too much caustic lime, which combines with the carbon of the decaying vegetable matter.—The Epitomist.

Farm Facts and Fancies.

Hogs need clean, pure water as much as the rest of the stock. See that they get it.

Perhaps you do not not realize it, but the dearest animal on your farm is the cheap scrub.

Which do you keep? The cow that makes more than she eats or the cow that eats more than she makes?

It is impossible to plant an orchard or a windbreak in the winter time, but it is possible and profitable to plan one or both.

Fungous diseases and insect pests can be kept from taking the profits of the orchard this next season by faithful, judicious spraying.

An argument in favor of the open head in fruit trees is that the fruit on such trees does not rot so badly as that on trees with dense heads.

The five to eight quarts of milk a day cow will never return the farmer an adequate profit, unless the percentage of butter fat is high.

First the framework, then the trimmings. So with stock-raising. Feed to get the biggest kind of growth, then lay on the fat as fast as possible.

A dairy cow must be given more feed than just enough for her own support if she is to be relied upon to give any thing for the support of her owner.

The conditions under which the pigs are kept has as much to do with determining the quality of pork which will be produced as has the quality of the food.

If there is anything that makes a disreputable outfit it is an old flea-bitten horse hitched to a rattletrap of a buggy, when the occupant of the buggy uses for a robe a patched quilt.

In cultivating the plum and cherry orchards remember that it must be shallow enough to avoid breaking the roots, for the broken roots send up shoots that suck the life of the tree.

RAILWAY IMPROVEMENT.
First Notable Example of Regard for the Appearance of Things.

In this country the first notable example of regard for the appearance of things along the line was furnished by a great railway company in the middle states. Here the English idea was followed. In keeping with the exceptionally thorough organization of the company's service, the manifest aim in these improvements was to have everything along the line present what along the seaboard is known as a "shipshape" appearance—that is, to bear a neat, trim, and well-groomed look, as on a ship, where the decks are kept immaculately holystoned, the woodwork freshly scraped or painted, the brasses polished, the ropes coiled, etc. Such conditions on shipboard are marks of discipline, good repair, and general efficiency. So on a railway, where in similar ways attention is given to good appearance, public confidence in safe and competent management is promoted. Therefore, just as the good mechanic takes care to make his joints well fitting and his lines good, so on this model railway the nicest attention was given to a thoroughly well-ordered appearance of all the work about and near the tracks. For instance, the crossties are squarely cut at an exactly uniform distance from the rails, on the roadbed the ballast is bordered by clean and regular lines, the yards are kept scrupulously clean and clear of all rubbish, and about the stations and other buildings the turf if nicely maintained. In this case, however, until recently little attention has ever been given to really artistic character; the way-stations, as a rule, are not architectural; in the way of adornment some sparse flower beds represent good intention rather than achievement.

Two diverse methods are exemplified in our forms of railway embellishment. One is governed by the principle that ornament should be developed from the character of the thing ornamented; that while general principles may be laid down for guidance, their application must be modified according to the circumstances attending each particular problem. What would be admirable in one place might prove wholly out of keeping in another. The second method has found a wider acceptance. This proceeds with the assumption that ornament consists in something pretty, something decorative; that applying this prettiness to things makes them beautiful.

The former method was adopted for the first railway line in the United States where a comprehensive attempt at artistic treatment was made. The results have been so beautiful, so wholly admirable, and withal so truly economical in maintenance, that it seems remarkable that the example has not been more widely followed.—From Sylvester Baxter's "The Railway Beautiful" in the Century.

French Optimism.

We are not so blind as not to see that manners are becoming more gentle; that the number of honest people increases; that morality is spreading more and more into the social masses. If 13th century people could witness our mid-Lent they would doubtless reproach us with becoming too virtuous.—Le Siecle, Paris.

Oranges grow in nearly every country in the world.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

DUCHESS A PHILANTHROPIST.

Duchess Philip of Wurtemburg has contrived a bandage that is so scientifically constructed that manufacturers have taken out patents covering the right to make it in foreign countries. The duchess is said to be the most popular of all the royal ladies of Germany, and much of her popularity is due to the interest she has always shown in the sick poor.

UNMATED.

It was in the drawing-room after dinner that they discussed an absent maiden friend's bad points with the usual grim and scathing glee.

Having thoroughly dissected her personal appearance they next paid attention to her mental shortcomings.

"She is a very singular girl," spake the one.

"Yes, indeed," responded her companion, "but then that is not her fault, for I never saw a girl so anxious to be plural."—The Scoffer, in Town Topics.

GIRLS TAUGHT LIFE-SAVING.

A course in life-saving has been instituted among the women students of Columbia University for the purpose of making them as adept as men in rescuing drowning persons. They receive the regular life-saving drill, including the grips and breaks, towing to shore and artificial respiration. A fully dressed girl is thrown into the water at one end of the swimming-tank, and other girls are obliged to rescue her from the opposite end and take her back, which is already done in fifty-seven seconds. This new departure in co-education has become immensely popular.—Popular Mechanics.

THE CAUSE OF POVERTY.

I attribute much married misery to too expensive wedding outfits and wedding trips; setting up in a style too expensive, and wanting too many things; buying on the credit and instalment plan; too many luxuries; too much entertaining; no self-denial; trying to keep pace with wealthy people and going in debt for things they could do without; too much theatre-going; expensive dress. Young people begin now in the same style their parents live and forget how many years it took to establish a home like their parents. The world is crazy on style and good eating. We need to go back to a simple life.—Mrs. H. V. P., of Waldo, Fla., in the Christian Herald.

BUSINESS GIRLS.

When a business girl is a failure the reason often is that she regards the work she has taken up as only a temporary thing—something to fill up the years that lie between leaving school and the husband and home that she hopes sooner or later will fall to her lot.

That is an utterly wrong principle. Even if the chances are that the girl will marry, she must work hard and gain all the knowledge she can of her calling, so that, should marriage not come her way, she may, instead of developing into a complaining old maid, become an interesting and charming woman, leading a busy life—too busy very often to think much of self, but never too busy to do a kind action or help on younger women beginning life.—Grit.

MARY GARDEN AN AMERICAN.

Adelina Patti was born in Spain, but her parents were Italians, and they brought her to New York at so early an age that, to cite her own words, she "learned of all languages English first." Olive Fremstad was born in Norway, but came to the United States as a child and grew up here. Mary Garden was born in Scotland, but came to Chicago at the age of six, and remained in this country till she was nineteen, when she returned to Europe. Perhaps we cannot claim these three singers as Americans with the same right that we claim Emma Eames, who happened to see the light of the world first in Shanghai; yet the fact that all of them lived with us during the most impressionable, educational period of life prevents us from looking on them as foreigners. Mary Garden, at any rate, looks on herself as being an American, and we have reason to be proud of it, for she is an artist of unusual gifts and attractive individuality.—From Henry T. Finck's "Mary Garden," in the Century.

PROUD OF THE DAUGHTERS.

Altogether the Daughters of the American Revolution is an organization of which every American may feel proud. Wealth and social position are no open sesame to its ranks, although it speaks well for the quality of the brains bequeathed by the forefathers of America that most of their descendants are prosperous and well placed. It also speaks well for the intelligence of the Daughters that they have always chosen the heads both of the national society and of the various chapters with such discrimination. Every one of the presidents general has been a woman to whom her countrymen and countrywomen could point with pride as the ideal American woman, women cultivated and refined, fond of home and family and friends, yet with a wider outlook, capable of taking an interest in the great world that is making history, and with gratification at the part their country now plays, and jealously guarding its past from oblivion.—Mary Dale, in Sabbath Reading.

SIOUX WOMEN.

Among the Sioux it was no disgrace to the chief's daughter to work with her hands. Indeed, says Mr. Charles A. Eastman in "Old Indian Days," their standard of worth was their willingness to work, but not for the sake of accumulation, only in order to give. [illegible] a trait that is highly [illegible] Sioux woman. She makes many moccasins and other articles of clothing for her male relatives, or for any who are not well provided. She loves to see her brother the best dressed among the young men, and the moccasins, especially of a young brave, are the pride of his womankind.

Her own moccasins are plain, her leggings close-fitting and not as high as her brother's. She parts her smooth, jet-black hair in the middle and plaits it in two braids. Her ornaments, sparingly worn, are beads, elks' teeth, and a touch of red paint. No feathers are worn by the woman, unless in a sacred dance.

She is supposed to be always occupied with some feminine pursuit or engaged in some social affair, which is also strictly feminine as a rule. Even her language is peculiar to her sex, some words being used by women only, and others have a feminine termination.

There is an etiquette of sitting and standing, which is strictly observed. The woman must never raise her knees or cross her feet when seated. She seats herself on the ground sidewise, with both feet under her.

Nearly all her games are different from those of the men. She has a sport of wand-throwing which develops fine muscles of the shoulder and back. The wands are about eight feet long, and taper gradually from an inch and a half to half an inch in diameter. Some of them are artistically made, with heads of bone or horn, and it is remarkable to what a distance they may be made to slide over the ground.

In the feminine game of ball, which is something like "shinny," the ball is driven with curved sticks between two goals. It is played with from two to three hundred on a side, and a game between two bands or villages is a picturesque event.

A WOMAN ON WOMEN.

Mrs. Anna Rogers, in a recent issue of the Atlantic Monthly, asserts that the American woman has megalomania; that her attitude towards marriage is apt to be either supercilious or sentimental; that she fails to realize that she owes a duty to society in general to the same extent that the American man does; that her training as a girl does not fit her for matrimony, and that the increasing tendency towards divorce in this country is largely due to the American woman's failure so thoroughly to forget her individualistic ideas and to make a success of her end of the matrimonial game. In short, Mrs Rogers says a great deal which no mere man would be quite bold enough to say; and already there is a war of words arisen. There is just one trouble concerning generalizations of this sort—that is, that they are generalizations. When you say "the American woman," just whom do you mean? Out of, let us say, twenty million women, how many have had a chance to develop megalomania, how many have been encouraged to foster the delusion that they are superior to all the world else? How many have had the opportunity to indulge themselves in, to riot in, the individualistic ideas which are asserted to be making them unfit for the desperate adventure of matrimony? The fact is that nature, and economic conditions, will always keep the overwhelming majority of the women of any nation from any very marked deviation from the feminine form.—Uncle Remus's Magazine.

Our Cut-Out Recipe.
Paste in Your Scrap-Book.

Chicken Cutlets in Aspic.—Prepare a chicken souffle; when steamed and cold, cut it into slices a quarter of an inch thick, and stamp out some cutlets by means of a cutlet cutter. Mask some cutlet molds with a thick layer of aspic jelly, decorate with cooked green peas, truffles and hard cooked white of egg. When the garnish is set, place a chicken cutlet in each of the molds, fill up with aspic jelly, and set them in the refrigerator until required for the table. Unmold the cutlets, arrange them neatly on a cold dish in the form of a border, fill the centre of the dish with a cooked macedoine of vegetables seasoned with mayonnaise sauce, and garnish round with small watercress.—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

Petroleum in Australia.

The discovery of petroleum in the Boonah district of Queensland, Australia, is reported in the Queenslander. It is asserted that crude petroleum, a heavy black oil, has been found in a well 100 feet in depth and within two miles of the town. On a farm five miles from Boonah bores are said to show a volatile oil, probably kerosene, at a depth of 130 feet. There are said to be other indications of oil in several parts of the district, notably Harrisville. While "payable oil" is yet to be found, indications are said to be that the field will be productive when operations on a large scale are begun. It is expected that if "payable oil" exists it will be found at depths varying from 500 to 750 feet. Prevailing rocks are sandstone, limestone and conglomerate, with belts of ironstone. This is said to be the same class of country usually associated with the petroleum fields in the United States.—Consular Report.

His First Lesson in Astronomy.

Sir David Gill, formerly astronomer at Cape Town, South Africa, had an interview with Cetewayo, the great Zulu chief. The dusky potentate asked him how long it would take to go to the sun in a "Cape" wagon. Making a rapid calculation on his cuff, Sir David told the amazed chief it would take 13,000 years.

Demand For Telephones in Pekin.

Advices received at Washington state that in Pekin there are now about seventeen hundred subscribers to the telephone system, and that the demand for connections is more than the administration can keep pace with.

Shrinkage of Wood.

The shrinkage of wood from loss of moisture has been found by the United States forest service to range from seven to twenty-six per cent. of the dry volume in different species.

Diseased Pigeons.

The tribe of pigeons is peculiarly liable to disease. We believe it to be a fact that a large majority of the pigeons in London are consumptive or diseased in some way or another.—London Outlook.

And Other Places.

If every manufacturer were compelled to live within the shadow of his own mill chimney Manchester would be a much better place than it is.—Lloyd's Weekly.

FOUND THE CAUSE.
After Six Years of Misery and Wrong Treatment.

John A. Enders, of Robertson Avenue, Pen Argyl, Pa., suffered for six years with stinging pain in the back, violent headaches and dizzy spells, and was assured by a specialist that his kidneys were all right, though the secretions showed a reddish, brick-dust sediment. Not satisfied, Mr. Enders started using Doan's Kidney Pills. "The kidneys began to act more regularly," he says, "and in a short time I passed a few gravel stones. I felt better right away, and since then have had no kidney trouble."

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

Cleveland's Aluminum Car Tickets.

"The greatest trouble with this job now," lamented a Cedar Avenue conductor, "is the jokers that a man taking fares has to contend with. Every other passenger has some cute name for those 3-cent tickets.

"'Gimmie a handful of them washers,' one man will say as he slips a half dollar to me. A lot of them call it 'chink money' just because it has holes in it, and so it goes. 'Tin 3-cent pieces,' 'perforated slugs,' 'clay disks with the holes in 'em'—all those names and a lot more we have to put up with. The passenger who doesn't have some new name for these tickets looks ashamed of himself."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, (SEAL.) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Bricks made of sand and lime and hardened in the air are used largely in communities where there is no clay from which clay brick can be made, but where an abundance of sand can be found.

Hicks' Capudine Cures Women's Monthly Pains, Backache, Nervousness, and Headache. It's Liquid. Effects immediately. Prescribed by physicians with best results. 10c., 25c., and 50c., at drug stores.

Altogether during the year 1908 there will have been under construction buildings directly or indirectly connected with Princeton University representing an expenditure of nearly $2,000,000.

To Drive Out Malaria and Build Up the System

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking. The formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing it is simply Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form, and the most effectual form. For grown people and children, 50c.

The plan of the proposed Henry Hudson memorial bridge at New York calls for a reinforced concrete span of 710 feet and represents one of the boldest engineering projects of the time.

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

Dr. H. Campbell Thomson, of England, has been making use of the cinematograph in nervous diseases, taking pictures at the rate of 16 to the second, showing the movements of the patients.

Garfield Tea, Nature's mild Herb laxative, agreeably stimulates the liver, overcomes constipation, rids the blood of impurities and clears the complexion. All druggists.

For the 12 months ended March 31, 1907, London's consumption of water amounted to 82,125,249,347 gallons, representing a daily average supply of 33 gallons a head.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

A woman takes more joy out of finding a withered flower that one of the children pressed in a book than a man does in finding a tendollar bill in an old suit of clothes.

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

A girl calls it a romance when a man likes the way her mother has tomato soup made.

Some people are as miserly with truth as others are with money.

SEVERE BLEEDING HEMORRHOIDS,
Sores, and Itching Eczema—Doctor Thought an Operation Necessary —Cuticura's Efficacy Proven.

"I am now eighty years old, and three years ago I was taken with an attack of piles (hemorrhoids), bleeding and protruding. The doctor said the only help for me was to go to a hospital and be operated on. I tried several remedies for months but did not get much help. During this time sores appeared which changed to a terrible itching eczema. Then I began to use Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, injecting a quantity of Cuticura Ointment with a Cuticura Suppository Syringe. It took a month of this treatment to get me in a fairly healthy state and then I treated myself once a day for three months and, after that, once or twice a week. The treatments I tried took a lot of money, and it is fortunate that I used Cuticura. J. H. Henderson, Hopkinton, N. Y., Apr. 26, '07."

Women who take anti-lean remedies try to make the most of themselves.

The one thing a man can understand about a woman is that he doesn't.

A man can quit any job he holds whenever he feels like it, except being married.

A YEAR ON TRAINS.

The ordeal of spending a year on trains has been gone through with by an American in Europe for a wager of $6,000. His route was from Vienna to Luiz, Salzburg and Lunsbruck, repeated without missing a train.

He was at first loath to take the wager because experience had taught him how wearisome railway train life was, but the prospect of winning the money for his family enticed him to accept. He soon realized that he had underrated his troubles. Nervous attacks came on him when he stepped from the train, and he felt the ground quivering beneath him.

After some weeks of boundless monotony, and although he read, slept, spoke and moved about in his compartment, he felt like one robbed of his freedom. The specter of his possibly going mad so tortured him that he felt his will undergoing a constant struggle not to go near the door.

Worst of all was the hot summer, when only iron energy and complete abstinence from smoking and drinking—excepting fruit juices—kept him going. He ate little food.

Most Popular Name For Brides.

Ann was the most popular name for brides in 1907. The Maggies, the Marys, the Kates and the Rosies, all of whom have in past years carried off the honor, must now bow to Ann.

Thomas C. Smith, the application clerk of the marriage license bureau, has for years kept a record of the most popular names of brides, and his records for 1907 show that there have been more brides with Ann as a handle to their names and surnames than any other.

Katie carries off second honors, and Mary, once so popular, drifted away back to the seventh place. In 1906 Maggie won first place, but now she takes third place.

Mr. Smith places the 10 most popular brides of 1907 in their respective standing as follows: Ann, Kate, Maggie, Elizabeth, Sarah, Carrie, Mary, Rosa, Emma and Clara.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Mathematical Mind.

A literary worker who wished to do a large amount of reading by proxy advertised for an assistant capable of digesting the contents of a tremendous quantity of books in a very short while. While weighing each applicant's qualifications for rapid, assimilative reading he inquired carefully into the mathematical acquirements. He finally chose the man who was most skillful at untangling arithmetical problems.

"On the surface that seems an unnecessary accomplishment in this case," he said, "but experience has taught me that anybody who is expert in figures can read any kind of literature put before him with greater accuracy and speed than the person lacking in mathematical acumen."—New York Times.

Thumb Bells.

The thimble was originally called a thumb bell by the English, because worn on the thumb, then a thumble, and finally its present name. It was a Dutch invention and was first glass and pearl. In China beautiful carved pearl thimbles are seen, brought to England in 1695.

Thimbles were formerly made only of iron and brass, but in comparatively late years they have been made of gold, silver, steel, horn, ivory, and even glass and pearl thimbles are seen, bound with gold and with the end of gold.

The first thimble introduced into Siam was a bridal gift from the King to the Queen; it is shaped like a lotus bud, made of gold and thickly studded with diamonds arranged to spell the Queen's name.

In His Head.

He was a great inventor.

"The thing I am working at now," he began, stroking his thin beard with a thinner hand, "will be a boon to every family and will startle the whole world. In fact, it will put the Alarm Clock Trust out of business. The idea is simply specially prepared tablets that help you get up in the morning. For instance, if you want to rise at 5 you take five tablets; if you want to get up at 6 take six tablets, and so on."

"But how will it affect the Alarm Clock Trust?"

"Why, these tablets will cause a ringing in the ears at exactly the hour desired—."

But the little crowd could wait to hear no more nad hurriendly disbanded.—From Harper's Weekly.

Must Be Interesting.

A French visitor remarks that "The Frenchman makes 30,000 francs and keeps it until he dies. The American has $50,000 one day, and the next he is a street car conductor." This is a start that piques curiosity for the rest of the book of travel.—St Louis Globe-Democrat.

People spend all their money keeping up appearances to make the world think they have plenty more left.

Real Philosopher.

"I have bad news, Henry," said the wife of the millionaire.

"What is it, my dear?" asked the old man cooly.

"—why, our daughter has eloped with the chauffeur."

The old millionaire twirled his glasses in meditation.

"Oh, it might have been worse," he yawned.

"Worse? How could it have been worse?"

"Why, she might have eloped with the chef and then we would have missed our dinner, my dear."—Chicago News.

HOUSE WORK

Thousands of American women in our homes are daily sacrificing their lives to duty.

In order to keep the home neat and pretty, the children well dressed and tidy, women overdo. A female weakness or displacement is often brought on and they suffer in silence, drifting along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have help to overcome the pains and aches which daily make life a burden.

It is to these faithful women that

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

comes as a boon and a blessing as it did to Mrs. F. Ellsworth, of Mayville, N. Y., and to Mrs. W. P. Boyd, of Beaver Falls, Pa., who say:

"I was not able to do my own work owing to the female trouble from which I suffered. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me wonderfully and I am so well that I can do as big day's work as I ever did. I wish every sick woman would try it.

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For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills 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, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

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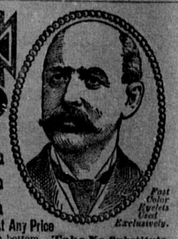

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