## STOP WOMAN AND CONSIDER

First, that almost every operation in our hospitals, performed upon women, becomes necessary because of neglect of such symptoms as Backache, Irregularities, Displacements, Pain in the Side, Dragging Sensations, Dizziness and Sleeplessness.

Second, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, has cured more cases of female ills than any other one medicine known. It regulates, strengthens and restores women's health and is invaluable in preparing women for child-birth and during the period of Change of Life.

Third, the great volume of unsolicited and grateful testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., many of which are from time to time being published by special permission, give absolute evidence of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

### Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

For more than 30 years has been curing Female Complaints, such as Dragging Sensations, Weak Back, Falling and Displacements, Inflammation and Ulceration, and Organic Diseases, and it dissolves and expels Tumors at an early stage.

### Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. for advice. She is the Mrs. Pinkham who has been advising sick women free of charge for more than twenty years, and before that she assisted her mother-in-law, Lydia E. Pinkham in advising. Thus she is especially well qualified to guide sick women back to health. Write today, don't wait until too late.



## Nothing Too Good For the American People

**There is NOTHING TOO GOOD for the American people—that's why we started to make Cascarets Candy Cathartic. The first box made its appearance in 1896, and the enthusiastic endorsement of the people has been bestowed upon Cascarets ever since. The sale today is at the rate of OVER A MILLION BOXES A MONTH, proving that the American people recognize, that what is BEST FOR THEM is none too good.**

Why this enormous patronage?

The answer is simple: Cascarets are pure, clean, sweet, mild, fragrant, harmless but effective little tablets for the treatment and cure of Constipation and all Bowel Troubles. They are put up in neat little enamel boxes, easy to buy, easy to carry (in vest-pocket or purse), easy to take and easy of action, always reliable, always the same, they "work while you sleep" and wake you up feeling fine in the morning.

They not only regulate the movement and stimulate the muscular walls of the bowels, but they keep the ENTIRE CANAL CLEAN and antiseptic, forcing out and destroying all disease germs that breed in the accumulated filth unless promptly and regularly discharged. Therefore, they are a great preventive of disease, and may be taken continuously as a precautionary measure.

The new Pure Drugs Act, adopted by Congress on June 30, 1906, and in effect January 1, 1907, is a GOOD LAW and means better and PURER drugs for the American People. We endorse it and will live up to it in SPIRIT and LETTER,—an easy task, as we have always been actuated by the same principles and no changes are required in our formula or package.

We adopted OUR OWN PURE DRUG LAW in 1896 when the first box of Cascarets came on the market and have lived and worked and produced under it ever since.

To-day, after a record of nearly 100,000,000 boxes sold, Cascarets STAND the greater in PURITY, QUALITY and MEDICINAL MERIT than any other preparation for Bowel trouble in all the world.

This should be a great argument for any one, to try Cascarets AT ONCE, and be healthier and happier for it. Some people have CHRONIC CONSTIPATION with all the horrors derived from it; others have HABITUAL CONSTIPATION from carelessness and neglect, but nearly EVERYBODY has OCCASIONAL CONSTIPATION, which, if not promptly taken care of is liable to result in its degeneration into the worse forms and cause great suffering and perhaps death.

Cascarets, if taken patiently and regularly, will remedy all of these awful troubles, but if taken promptly at the very first sign of an irregularity of the Bowels, will act as the FINEST PREVENTIVE ever discovered and will keep all the machinery running in good order. 753

We advise you to get a little 10c box of Cascarets TO-DAY and carry it in your purse or vest pocket. Take one when you feel anything unusual about your bowels. Your own druggist will sell you the little box, under GUARANTY of satisfaction or money refunded. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

## SPECIAL EXCURSION FARES 1907

FROM CHICAGO

Double Track

**Boston and return** - - - - - $21.00
Going dates—July 9, 13, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, August 6, 10, 20, 24, September 10, 14, 24, and 28, 1907.

**Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Va., and return** | Season tickets via New York one way, $36.80; 60 days " " " " " $30.70
Other routes and fares. Going dates daily until Nov. 30, 1907.

**Philadelphia, Pa., and return** - - - - - $20.00
Only through sleeping car route via Niagara Falls. Going dates—July 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1907

**Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and return** - - - - - $18.76
Going dates—July 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1907; also in September for Grand Army meeting (going dates and fares to be named later).

**Various New England Resorts, one fare plus $2.00 for round trip,**
Based on one way fares in effect January 1, 1907.
Going dates—July 9, 13, 22, 23, August 6, 10, 20, 24, September 10, 14, 24, and 28, 1907.

**Various Canadian Resorts, one fare plus $2.00 for round trip,**
Based on one way fares in effect January 1, 1907.
Going dates daily June 1 to September 30, 1907.

Attractive optional trips by Lake and River, including St. Lawrence River and Rapids in some cases without additional charge, are also offered in connection with the above. Liberal stopover privileges.

Full particulars can be obtained by writing

GEO. W. VAUX, Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent
135 ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO


**A Good Point.**

Prospective Purchaser—I like the looks of this automobile, but suppose I should run over some one and——

Salesman—The springs are so easy, sir, you'd scarcely be jarred at all.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**Sympathy.**

"Think of the hardships the earlier settlers of this country endured."

"Yes," answered the exposition visitor, "hotel accommodations were even scarcer in their day than they are now."—Washington Star.

Libby's Food Products

**Libby's Vienna Sausage**

unequalled for their delicious taste. They are put up in most convenient form for ready serving, requiring only a few minutes preparation. They have a fine flavor and freshness which will please every one.

An Appetizing Dish.—Drop a tin of Libby's Vienna Sausage in boiling water until heated (about 15 minutes) and serve as taken from the tin on a small plate garnished with lettuce leaves.

Ask your grocer for Libby's and insist upon getting Libby's.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago



**ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.** A Powder for the Feet. Shake into your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. TRY IT TO-DAY. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Do not accept any substitute. Sent by mail for 25c. in stamps.

"In a pinch, use Allen's Foot-Ease." FREE TRIAL PACKAGE sent by mail. Address, ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.



**PRINTERS** Should write for our new line of STATIONERY samples. The completest ever issued. Sioux City Newspaper Union, Sioux City, Iowa.



**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 membrane affections, such as nasal catarrh, pelvic catarrh and inflammation caused by feminine ills; sore eyes, sore 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.


S. C. N. U. - - - No. 27—1907.

If afflicted with sore Eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

## AN UNDERGROUND GARDEN.

**Indiana Man Proposes to Make Coal Mine Produce Vegetables.**

Col. Frank B. Posey, who during last winter experimented with an underground garden in an abandoned coal mine near Boonville, Ind., says that before another winter's winds blow he will have his garden producing radishes, onions, tulips, habiscus and numerous other vegetables and flowers.

He declares that he has already demonstrated that his underground garden is a success and not merely a dream. This fall he will begin developing his plan on a large scale and proposes to have garden "truck" for his own table and the tables of his neighbors and friends, all to be taken from the mine garden.

The plan of this garden presented itself to Col. Posey two years ago when he, together with Attorney W. Z. Bennett of Boonville, bought up several hundred acres of hilly and broken land near the little town of Yankeetown. It is on this land that the mine is located. He believed that plant life would thrive under artificial light, and said so. Then he proceeded to prove his theory and did it by producing tulips and carnations, which flourished and bloomed in the garden he laid out in the old mine.

In one of the old rooms of this abandoned mine Col. Posey arranged a bed for the plants. The plants needed light, so he arranged a small acetylene gas lamp so its rays would fall evenly over the bed. Within a short time flowers were growing rapidly, and in less than half the time usually required for such vegetation to bloom, Col. Posey's "dream" was realized, and he was giving away flowers to his friends in midwinter.

An acetylene gas plant large enough to supply light for an ordinary dwelling will be installed in the mine and the lights so arranged that they will distribute their rays equally over the ground in which the plants are growing. Mr. Posey says that he will raise radishes, onions, lettuce and other vegetables and various kinds of flowers during the next winter.

## LONGEST STEEL BRIDGE.

**New Hell Gate Structure to Be Three Miles Long.**

Another step in the progress of the Pennsylvania railroad's New York tunnel extension was taken recently when plans for the East river bridge of the New York connecting railroad were submitted to the municipal art commission for its approval. This bridge will form part of a steel viaduct more than three miles long, connecting the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad system in the Bronx with the Long Island and the Pennsylvania. It will be the longest and heaviest steel bridge in the world. Eighty thousand tons of steel will be used in its construction. It will carry four railroad tracks imbedded in stone ballast so as to render the structure noiseless.

Plans for the bridge over the waters of the Hell gate show a steel arch span of 1,000 feet between abutments. These abutments are stone towers dividing the arch bridge proper from the steel viaducts that form approaches to it. The towers will rise to a height of 200 feet and will contain rooms needed for railroad operation. The tracks themselves will be 140 feet above the water.

## LABOR NOTES

A New Sheet Metal Workers' Union organized recently in Red Wing, Minn.

San Francisco retail grocery clerks met recently and formed a union.

The Kansas City (Mo.) Labor Temple Association has decided to commence work on its building.

The total membership of the Women's Trade Union League in Great Britain is in excess of 135,000.

The Brooklyn silver workers' strike for the nine-hour day resulted in a complete victory for the men.

In the Gloucester (England) district, the foundrymen's wages have been advanced one shilling a week, with one hour's reduction in time.

One of the pioneer labor unions of this country is the Journeymen Stone Cutters of Newark, N. J., organized May 10, 1834.

The headquarters of the International Union of Carriage and Wagon Workers of America will shortly be established in Washington, D. C.

The Horseshoers' Union of Boston has won its increased scale for the current year and all the men have returned to work.

An immigration bill now pending in the British Columbia Legislature imposes an educational qualification, which it is believed will result in barring Chinese, Japs and Hindoos.

In Boston many of the labor unions make their meetings interesting and instructive by having men well versed on trades and mechanics deliver short addresses or lectures bearing on the practical in the particular trade of the union addressed.

More than 90 per cent of the stereotypers and electrotypers of the United States and Canada are within the ranks of the union, while in many of the larger cities it is not an uncommon thing to find every workman at the business a member of the union.

An important step toward conciliation has been taken on the northeast coast of England by the decision recently to establish a conciliation board for the regulation of wages and the settlement of trade disputes, and with arbitration should the parties fail to agree.

Wages of the coal miners of England and Wales are to be increased 5 per cent. This applies to all underground labor and to the wages of surface labor engaged on the pitbanks and screens in manipulating the coal.

A strong branch of the American Federation of Labor has been established in Mexico. The organization takes in all classes of labor. So far the membership is confined to Americans who work in Mexico. The organization has nearly 69,000 new members in the southern republic and the promise is held forth that the membership will soon be doubled.

A new union of blacksmiths has been organized at Hudson, Wis., and organizers are at work among other trades there with a view to forming several other organizations.

Nome (Alaska) miners who walked out demanding $4 a day and recognition of their union, have compromised, the operators acceding to the wage demands, but refusing to recognize the union.

A meeting of industrial insurance agents in Boston resulted in the organization of a union. Reduction in the pay of agents in this line of insurance is given as the reason for the formation of a union.

## FARM AND GARDEN

The farmer who has no time to read the papers will have plenty of time later—in the poor house.

All breeding animals should have a laxative ration before the young are born, and especially so when on dry feed.

You need not expect full returns at the egg bucket from hens that roost in trees. Good comfortable houses pay this cost in one year.

The farmers of eastern Washington, eastern Oregon and northern Idaho have formed an organization to control the price of grain and will build their own warehouses.

There was a slight decrease last year in British arable land and a decrease in grass land. Eighty-seven per cent of all the agricultural land in England is occupied by tenants.

The time to begin harrowing the corn field is as soon as the seed is in the ground. Did you start then? If not, make up for lost time by faithful cultivation from now on.

Nothing is gained by sowing corn when the ground is too wet and cold. Be patient and wait until the conditions are right. The corn comes on better and stronger if you do.

Piles in swine may be relieved by giving one or two tablespoonfuls of sulphur to each hog afflicted until improvement is noted and then every other day until cure is effected.

Knock out fleas by scattering fine, fresh powdered lime over their haunts; or kerosene; or Persian insect powder. Give 'em plenty. But do not have any dusty spots under a floor, or elsewhere, where they can breed and multiply.

Dehorning cattle is no doubt cruel, at the time of operation, but those who favor it maintain that cattle which have been deprived of their horns eat out of the same trough without doing injury to one another, and greater safety is insured during shipment to market.

The government is after the Western thieves who have stolen thousands of acres of valuable coal and mineral lands by fraudulent entries, perjury and bribery. Many of these lands were sold to the railroad coal companies at less than $5 an acre, on which the coal royalties alone would amount to thousands. In most of these cases the thieves are the men who ride in private cars and control great business enterprises.

Recipe for making harness oil: Take two quarts of fish-oil, two pounds of mutton tallow, one pint of castor oil, one-quarter pound of ivory black, one-half pound of beeswax, four ounces of resin, one ounce of Burgundy pitch. Put these ingredients into an iron kettle, place over a slow fire; boil and stir for half an hour. Let settle for fifteen minutes, and then pour off all but the sediment into another vessel. Use cold. After oiling the harness, wipe it off with a dry rag. Neatsfoot oil will answer if fish-oil is not obtainable.

**2,000 Pullets in One House.**

Professor Gowell, of the Maine experiment station, on his farm, kept 2,000 pullets in one house, on an area of 400x200 feet, or a little over two acres. Each fowl had four feet space of house room, which would naturally be considered rather limited quarters, and was only made possible by having them in large flocks and a curtain-front house. These pullets laid from 600 to 900 eggs per day during December and January. If 2,000 laying hens can, as has been demonstrated, be successfully kept on about two acres of land, then five acres are capable of supporting a complete plant for 2,000 hens and growing stock to renew the layers, and such a plant, with proper management, should pay from $2,000 to $5,000 per annum net profit. It is only necessary that the man have the ability.

**Cutworms.**

As the cutworm seems to work mostly during nights that are cool, ceasing to do much harm after the nights become warm, many methods for destroying them have been suggested. It has long been known that sod land, or land covered with growth that has not been recently disturbed, contains more cutworms than land that has previously been cultivated and kept clean, as the moth deposits her eggs where instinct prompts her to provide an abundance of food, the moths working from June until October in accumulations of rubbish or on fields covered with heavy sod, but not in the ground, as the young worms feed on vegetation, going down into the ground at the approach of winter, where they remain to begin work early in the spring, reaching maturity in a short time. An excellent plan is to plow the ground, leaving the land rough, late in the season, which turns many worms to the surface, where they are destroyed by the alternate thawing and freezing of the ground, especially if the soil is damp. Early in the spring, just before the frost leaves, the ground should be plowed again, which will cause the destruction of more of them. In both cases the birds destroy a large number. During the summer it will be of advantage to keep the ground clear of weeds or heaps of refuse, and do not destroy the moles, as they subsist on cutworms. If given an opportunity to do so, the mole will prove itself to be one of the most useful friend of the farmer.

**Nitrogen from Green Crops.**

Among the advantages gained with green crops are the accumulation of nitrogen in the soil, the rendering soluble of unavailable mineral matter, the protection of the soil with covered crops, the addition of large amounts of humus-forming material to the land, and the mechanical changes in the soil. The only disadvantage is the loss of the land, upon which a marketable crop can be grown during the year, its value depending upon the kind of crop and the capacity of the soil. Among the other green crops that are seldom used may be mentioned corn, millet, turnips, rape, sorghum, soy beans, etc., but the crimson clover and cow pea crops are preferred. It is claimed that turnips, by reason of their deep, penetrating roots, appropriate a large proportion of the mineral elements of the subsoil, which are brought to the surface when they are plowed under, thus following cow peas as an aid, increasing the amount of available mineral matter, especially phosphates, but the nitrogen from the cow peas is a clear gain to the farmer, being derived from the atmosphere, while the mineral matter is taken from the lower portions of the lands and brought within his reach. Any method, however, that renders the plant foods in the soil more available should be adopted. Green foods perform valuable service in assisting to increase the supply of humus, which enables the soil to retain moisture.

**Feeding Prickly Pear to Stock.**

A bulletin by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industries, contains notes on the forms of prickly pear and gives the results of feeding tests with cows and steers. The method of feeding this plant was that commonly employed upon ranches in Southern Texas, where the experiments were conducted.

In tests with two cows prickly pear was compared with sorghum hay. The complete data, including weather observations, are reported. "A full roughage ration of pear with a constant grain ration appears to yield fully as good results as a full roughage ration of sorghum hay. The records are really a little more favorable to the pear ration." The prickly pear ration, including twelve pounds of rice bran and three pounds of cottonseed meal, cost 13.05 cents per cow daily. This allowed for the labor and gasoline required in singeing the cactus. It is stated that prickly pear has been fed to a dairy herd for two to four months each year for six or eight years with no complaint from customers which could in any way be attributed to pear feeding.

A lot of twenty-seven steers was kept in a four-acre feeding lot and fed chopped prickly pear with cottonseed meal. The largest and most woody plants available were selected, chopped without singeing, and fed in troughs early in the morning and about the middle of the afternoon. The cottonseed meal was sprinkled on the chopped prickly pear. The average daily gain in the 105 days of the test was 1.75 pounds per head, 55.03 pounds of prickly pear and 2.5 pounds of cottonseed meal, at a total cost of 3.48 cents, being required per pound of gain. When shipped to market the average shrinkage per steer was 88.5 pounds.

**Special Fodder Crops.**

A fodder crop of corn may be grown independently of the regular corn crop. Careful experiments made show that the fodder crop produced with the ears is more valuable than may be supposed, and that a larger proportion of the fodder would be consumed if it could be properly cared for, so as to be kept in a bright condition. If hay was treated in the same manner as fodder it would be rejected, but even in the condition in which fodder is given to stock they accept and consume a fair quantity of it. Farmers who have been careful with their fodder have found that when it was cut up fine with the feed cutter and fed in connection with ground oats, bran or other grain, not only cattle, but horses, have been brought safely through the winter in good condition, and at less cost than with any other kinds of food. It is a willful waste of labor to carefully shock the fodder and then leave it, for, even if not destroyed by winds and rains in the field, it is so deteriorated in quality as to be unacceptable to stock. Corn fodder can be made to assist the hay as food, but the point to observe, and which is shown by all experienced farmers, is that corn fodder must be bright. Of course, when cut down in the field it must be done at the proper stage of growth, so as to have the stalk as succulent as possible, and as soon as the ears are removed the fodder should be put under shelter. It is too bulky a crop to put in the barn, but, overlooking that point, more care should be used in shocking it. With the shredder or ensilage cutter a large portion can be prepared, and made ready for use, and it will not beat if the fodder is well cured; but one method is to have cheap sheds, under which the stalks can be stored, being packed in a manner to permit of a free circulation of air. It may be contended that it will cost too much to store under shelter, and that the corn can be fed more economically by throwing it into the barnyard. It will be better, however (if the corn is to be used in such manner) to make a change and shred all the stalks before throwing them into the barnyard, as they will then be serviceable for bedding.

**All For Him.**

Jigley—Your fiancee seems to have a will of her own.

Markley—Yes; and sometimes I half regret that I'm not the sole beneficiary.—Philadelphia Press.


## DOCTORS MISTAKES

Are said often to be buried six feet under ground. But many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous prostration, another with pain here and there, and in this way they present alike to themselves and their easy-going or overbusy doctor, separate diseases, for which he, assuming them to be such, prescribes his pills and potions. In reality, they are all only *symptoms* caused by some uterine disease. The physician, ignorant of the *cause* of suffering, keeps up his treatment until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better by reason of the wrong treatment, but probably worse. A proper medicine like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, *directed to the cause* would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery. It has been well said, that "a disease known is half cured."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully devised by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate system. It is made of native American medicinal roots and is perfectly harmless in its effects *in any condition of the female system.*

As a powerful invigorating tonic "Favorite Prescription" imparts strength to the whole system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the uterus. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. One to three a dose. Easy to take as candy.


**By Proxy.**

He was a man with a large, rotund personality, and he stood at the head of a long line of impatient men, women and children who were waiting for a chance to pay their fares and get past the turnstile of the elevated railway at Madison and Wabash.

He was searching leisurely in his pockets for the necessary nickel, but it wasn't in any of them.

Finally he produced a $5 bill, which he slowly and methodically unfolded and passed over to the monopolist inside the ticket office.

"Dom his bastely hide!" fervently exclaimed a man with a strong Tipperary accent, half way down the line.

"O, you mustn't talk that way!" said a sweet, feminine voice directly behind him; "but thank you, ever so much!"—Chicago Tribune.

**China's Priority.**

Priority in the invention of not only gunpowder, but also of the art of printing is attributed to the Chinese. According to Du Halde and the Jesuit missionaries, printing was practiced in China nearly fifty years before the Christian era.

Books in the Celestial Empire were made out of slips of bamboo five hundred years B. C.; in 150 A. D. paper was first made; by 745, books were bound into leaves; and in 900, when Europe was just emerging from the so-called Dark Ages, printing was in general use among the Chinese.

**No Secret.**

"Do tell me, Mrs. Mannidge, how you succeed in keeping your hired help so long."

"By letting them merely help. I really do the work, you know."


## ELEVEN YEARS OF ECZEMA.

**Hands Cracked and Bleeding—Nail Came Off of Finger—Cuticura Remedies Brought Prompt Relief.**

"I had eczema on my hands for about eleven years. The hands cracked open in many places and bled. One of my fingers was so bad that the nail came off. I had tried so many remedies, and they all had failed to cure me. I had seen three doctors, but got no relief. Finally I got a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment and two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent Pills. Of course I keep Cuticura Soap all the time for my hands, but the one cake of Soap and half a box of Cuticura Ointment cured them. I recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all suffering with eczema. Mrs. Eliza A. Wiley, R. F. D. No. 2, Liscomb, Ia., Oct. 18, 1906."


**A Bumper Crop.**

A Kansas man was telling stories with reference to the propensity of farmers to overstate the size of their wheat-crops, says a writer in the Sunday Magazine. He told of an elderly man in Topeka, who was engaged in the hardware business. A farmer, who was always giving skilfully padded accounts of his wheat-harvest, called on the hardware dealer one day, and began his usual boasting.

"You don't tell me!" was the polite rejoinder of the hardware man. "Well, I have been doing some farming this year myself."

"I didn't know that," said the farmer. "I always supposed your interests were confined to the city. So you have a farm, eh? What do you raise?"

"Wheat, just wheat," was the reply.

"Good crop this year?"

"Fine!"

"How many bushels?"

"I don't know just how many bushels," replied the hardware man, in a slow, hesitating tone, calculated to impress every word upon his listener; "but my men stacked all they could outdoors, and then stored the rest of it in the barn."

**Almost Envious.**

In 1885 there was a great celebration in London in honor of Dr. Samuel Johnson, and among those in attendance was the Australian "crack" cricketer, Bonner, then at the height of his fame.

As one of the guests, says the compiler of the recently published "Letters" of the late Dr. George Birkbeck Hill, Bonner's health was proposed. His response was noteworthy.

"After seeing the way in which Dr. Johnson's memory is revered," he said, with great simplicity, "I am not sure that I would not rather have been such a man than have gained my own greatest triumphs in cricket."


## TWO TERRIBLE YEARS.

**The Untold Agonies of Neglected Kidney Troubles.**

Mrs. James French, 65 Weir street, Taunton, Mass., says: "When I began using Doan's Kidney Pills I was so run down and miserable that I could hardly endure it. Terrible pains in the back attacked me frequently, and the kidney secretions were much disordered. I was a nervous wreck, and there seemed no hope. Doan's Kidney Pills brought my first relief and six boxes have so thoroughly cured my kidneys that there has been no return of my old trouble."

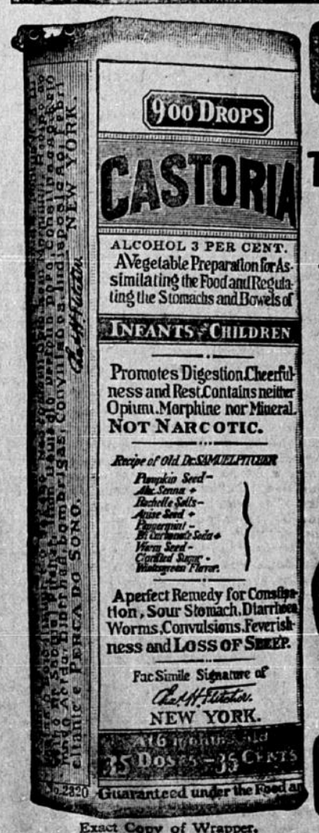
Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.


**Insect Enemies of the Tea Plant.**

Every animal and plant has its parasite, and from this general law, it seems, the tea plant is not exempt. Two insects are described as spending their lives in tea drinking. They are the plague of the Assam tea gardens, and are known as the "tea bug" and "tea mite." The mites spend their entire lives on the tea plant and are never known to attack any other leaf. They live in families and societies on the upper side of the full grown leaf and spin a delicate web for a shelter. They then puncture the leaves and pump out the liquid in the plant veins. They seem to become dainty in their tastes, for a sprinkling of muddy water over their floor and tea table is the only remedy known to check their ravages. Even this is not always effectual. The tea bug is still more destructive and is evidently possessed of an appreciation of the best kinds of tea, since it always attacks those of a mild and delicate flavor.

**The Story of a Charm.**

A titled English lady has a story of a woman who had a little Japanese charm given her. Every time she wore it some mischance happened, and she generally fell ill. Her son at last took the jewel to the keeper of the Japanese curios in the Paris museum and requested to be informed what the charm represent. "This," said the expert at once, "is the emblem of sickness." The woman never wore it again.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# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

# CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.