

**The Noble Dog.**  
A wild cry of alarm rang out. Little Mildred Gumbly, the fair-haired pet of the millionaire, had ventured too near the brink of the raging stream and had fallen into the water.  
"Save my child!" he shrieked.  
Seated on the steps of the hotel veranda was Col. Hanthunder. At his feet lay a large and magnificent Newfoundland dog.  
"Be calm, sub," he said to the distracted millionaire. "My dog will save your child. Rover!"—and he spoke to the animal—"Good boy! To the rescue!"  
Rover rose slowly, shook himself, walked leisurely to the bank, looked at the struggling form of the little girl, and shook his large magnificent head.  
Whereat, with a muttered curse, Col. Hanthunder rolled up his trousers, waded in, and saved the child himself.

**"Fits Inwards."**  
An actor who was accustomed to spend his summers in Wilton, Me., noted when, as the custom was, a farmer "killed a critter," the liver, sweetbreads, kidneys, etc., were thrown away. He offered to purchase these delicacies, but, though he got the goods, the "sturdy farmer, scorned his proffered gold." Not long after he observed as he walked through the village that he was the cynosure of all eyes, and was followed by a wondering, if not admiring crowd, chiefly of the young "Aha," thought he, "I cannot escape my fame; my glory as an actor has followed me even to this obscure hamlet." And he was mightily puffed up till he overheard one yokel shout to another: "Bill, there goes the fellow who eats innards!"

**Merrill's Foot Powder.**  
An absolute cure for all foot troubles. Guaranteed to stop all odor and excessive perspiration. Brings red, burning, smarting, tired and tender feet to a perfectly normal condition. A superior toilet article for ladies. This powder does away with the use of dress shields. Druggists, sent direct in hand-some sprinkle-top tin package for 25c. EDWIN F. MERRILL, Maker, Woodstock, Vt.

The present law in Germany limits women's labor to eleven hours, with a midday rest of an hour and a half.

**A Doctor's Testimonial.**  
Dr. C. E. & Co., of Andalusia, Ala., writes: "Tetterine is superior to any remedy known to me for Eczema and stubborn skin diseases." 50c. a box by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga., if your druggist don't keep it.

The chronic borrower, like death, loves a shining mark.

**Use Allen's Foot-Powder.**

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Itching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Powder. It is to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores. 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

A square meal is one that will go round.

The drawbacks of literature—return postage.

**FITS** permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 50c. a bottle. Dr. J. E. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

... gratuitous advice often acts like a boom-crang.

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

The fellow who depends upon luck never gets there.

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

The people who act like fools generally do so because they can't help it.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption. An equal for coughs and colds—J. F. Brown, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1907.

When a belle marries, she expects the man to ring her.

**Gray?**  
"My hair was falling out and turning gray very fast. But your Hair Vigor stopped the falling and restored the natural color."—Mrs. E. Z. Benomne, Cohoes, N. Y.  
It's impossible for you not to look old, with the color of seventy years in your hair! Perhaps you are seventy, and you like your gray hair! If not, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. In less than a month your gray hair will have all the dark, rich color of youth.  
\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.  
If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

**LIBBY'S Luncheons**  
We sell the product in key-opening cans. Turn a key and you find the food exactly as it left us. We put them up in this way:  
Potted Ham, Beef and Tongue, Dr. J. C. Ayer's Food, Peas, Lentils, Deviled Ham, Brisket Beef, Sliced Smoked Beef.  
All Natural Flavor foods. Palatable and wholesome. Your grocer should have them.  
Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago  
"How to Make Good Things to Eat" will be sent free if you ask us.

**Wills' Pills**  
Lead the World. Are You Sick?  
Send your name and P. O. address to The W. L. Wills Medicine Co., Hagerstown, Md.

## AMERICA'S RICE CROP

### CARE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT TO FOSTER THIS INDUSTRY.

**The Importance Which Rice Has Assumed Among the Cereals Crops of the Southern Seaboard States—Educating People in the Art of Preparing Rice.**

Such an enormous quantity of rice is now being planted in the Southern seaboard States where suitable stretches of land for its cultivation exist as to call attention to the importance which rice has assumed among the cereals crops. This is due to several causes, chief of which is the care taken by the Government to foster and enlarge the scope of this industry. For several years past the United States has imported from abroad seed rice to experiment with in the rice lands of this country, and now has a commission at work, under the direction of its Department of Agriculture, studying rice, its culture, and the lands wherein it has been and may be grown in every part of the world. The reputation of this country for its success in the culture of rice is known in the East, and it was to the United States that Turkey turned for instruction and information relative to putting certain lands under cultivation in rice.

Japan has 150 varieties of rice, many of which are adapted to American soil, and one, known as the "short straw Japan," is in general use in the Gulf coast rice belt. It is a most prolific plant, and the stalk is short and hardy, which enables it to resist those heavy winds that sometimes fatten fields of long-straw rice.

The United States Rice Commission is composed of Professor S. A. Knapp and Professor W. H. Hellman. Professor Knapp, who left Iowa, and took up his residence in Southwest Louisiana several years ago, for the benefit of his health, has become an expert upon the subject of rice culture. He has been making a tour of the world studying the processes of raising rice in various countries, and especially in China, Japan, India, the Philippines, Egypt and the islands of the Pacific, and he has sent to the experimental growers in this country seed that seemed to him adapted to the soils of their States.

Professor Hellman is making a soil survey of the rice belt, after which he will map out its different soils and determine their adaptability to various qualities of rice and other crops and decide what fertilization might be advantageously supplied.

For many hundreds of miles under the rice belt an underground reservoir of fresh water, at a temperature of seventy degrees, is tapped at a depth varying from 125 to 200 feet. The United States Government is endeavoring to discover the course and extent of this underground river, which supplies innumerable deep-well irrigation plants and canals with an inexhaustible quantity of clear water. This underground river is easily tapped. A well has been sunk in it to a depth of 200 feet in fourteen hours' time. It lies in the region of the oil reservoirs and sulphur beds of Southwest Louisiana and Southeast Texas; how far beyond is not yet determined.

Through the wide extent of rice lands, wild and cultivated, which lie in this region, flow ten navigable and many smaller streams besides a hundred irrigation canals which vary in length from one to forty-five miles and in width from twenty to 150 feet. These have many miles of laterals and pumping stations, or reliefs, wherever a fall in the incline of the land throws the canal below its highest level. The canals are built in the ridges, or high portions of the prairies which are from six to twenty-five feet above the surface of the streams that traverse them. Some of these pumping stations have a capacity of 250,000 gallons a minute, but most of them average 20,000 to 50,000 gallons a minute.

The Chinese claim to have been cultivating rice for 5000 years, and their crop has attained to 3,000,000,000 barrels annually. In this country the first rice that grew successfully was in 1694 at Charleston, S. C., and in the Gulf coast rice belt in 1817, while the total rice production last season represented four and a half pounds per capita. Louisiana and Texas produced over 300,000,000 pounds between them, and have enlarged their canals many miles, increased their acreage, and arranged to produce double that amount this year.

Under the irrigation system a rice crop never fails, as it is not subject to the effect of low water in the rivers or drought.

Over thirty rice mills, largely owned by New York capital, are situated in the rice centres of Louisiana and Texas, exclusive of those in the large cities. These have a daily capacity of from 300 to 3500 barrels, and can warehouse as high as 100,000 sacks of rice at one time. These sacks hold 162 pounds of rice in the hull, or 100 pounds and over of clean, polished rice. Notwithstanding the increase in irrigating canals and rice acreage the cereal did not assume great proportions as a merchantable article until the Government took an interest in it. Then the Rice Association of America established a kitchen at the Buffalo Exposition, where rice was cooked in 200 different ways by culinary artists, who could have made anything taste delicious. This was a great advertisement for rice, and the association, which intended to sink money in the venture, cleared \$3000 over and above all expenses. The Southern Pacific Railroad is reported to have spent \$100,000 in making known the values of rice, and is now maintaining rice kitchens in Washington and other large cities, with a view to educating people in the art of preparing rice.

These various endeavors to foster rice interests, combined with the work of the Carolina Rice Growers' Association, have not only increased the demand for rice as a nutritive article of diet, but have increased the applicants for rice lands. These lands have advanced in value from \$1 to \$10 per acre to from \$15 to \$50. The latter is now an average price for the best rice lands. This price is being paid for land under which oil is known to lie, with no idea of ever boring for oil on the part of the purchaser. Men who own rice lands in the irrigated territory of Louisiana and Texas either put in one deep-water well to

every 200 acres to be irrigated, or pay the irrigation companies a sum of never more than \$1.50 per acre to water their lands. If the land is owned by the companies they furnish land, seed and water for one-half the crop, or furnish water only to one farmer for one-fifth or one-fourth of his crop.

The average cost of cultivating an acre of rice is \$10, and it yields \$30 to \$40 per acre, so that nearly every man who leases a farm one season owns it the next, if he has an average good crop.

Nearly all the big mills and irrigating systems are owned by organizations of farmers who protect their own interests and prevent the eating up of property on the mortgage system by outside capitalists. They also own great warehouses for storing rough rice, so that they need not be compelled to throw their rice upon the market when a corner has been made or a full market has lowered the price. Besides the average price of \$3.25 and upward for rough rice delivered at the railway station, rice bran sells for \$12 per ton, the polished rice for \$10 per ton, while rice straw is used as fodder. Attempts to make white paper of the straw have proved so successful that there is a slow but steady movement toward the erection of paper mills in rice sections where the straw can be had almost for the asking. Nothing about rice need be wasted—New York Times.

### CURIOUS FACTS.

In a recent San Francisco lecture Professor George Davidson, of the University of California, spoke of a Japanese junk that had been picked up 200 miles southwest of Santa Barbara, with three survivors of a large crew, after drifting for 517 days in the Japan current thousands of miles.

The largest crater in the world is that of Haleakala, in the Sandwich Islands. The circumference of the crater is about twenty miles; its depth, in places, being 2000 feet. If the interior were cleared of its debris New York City should be placed on the black lava floor and from three to five other big cities put over it before their spires would protrude at the top.

In Anglo-Saxon times when fighting at banquets was as common as drinking, it was customary for the one who rose to drink from the great cup, which passed from hand to hand, to ask some one to become his pledge, that he should not be stabbed while both hands were raised. The "pledge" rose, often with sword drawn, and stood by the side of the drinker to protect him from treachery.

Russian photographers who are unable to get a settlement from their sitters hang the portraits of the latter upside down in the showcases before their studios. The significance of this position is, of course, understood by the general public, and it is said that photographers' debtors in many instances hasten to place themselves right again in the eyes of their fellow townsmen.

"Time was," says the London Chronicle, "when men wore their hats in church, and Pepps evidently considered it an unnecessary piece of strictness to insist on the bare head in church. In his diary for Nov. 17, 1691, he has the entry: 'To church and heard a simple fellow upon the praise church music, and exclaiming against men's wearing their hats in church.' On September 28 following he went to the French church at the Savoy, where 'the minister do preach with his hat off. I suppose in further conformity with our Church.' Probably it was about this date that the custom of removing hats in the church began."

In the northern part of Japan the crow is worshiped. The crow will fly into the huts of the Ainu at meal times and help itself to whatever it takes a fancy to in the way of food, or alight in the street on the bundles of fish a woman may be carrying on her shoulder, and satisfy her hunger on the spot. The native would not dream of disturbing it or checking its depredations. The people believe that, after the Good Spirit had created the world the evil one saw that man would die if deprived of light and the heat of the sun, so he made up his mind to get up one morning before the sun had risen and swallow it. But the Creator knew of his intentions and caused a crow to defeat this malicious project. As the evil one came along with his mouth open to gulp down the sun a crow flew into it, and so saved the sun. Thus the crow is held to have a perpetual claim on the gratitude and devotion of the human race. In China the sun and the moon, as also the wind and thunder, are worshipped and temples erected in their honor.

### Totems and Mascottes.

The totems cherished by some of the Indian tribes suggest the French mascotte. A "totem" is the generic word for a class of material objects which a savage regards with superstitious awe, under the belief that between him and every member of the class there exists an intimate relation. The totem may be a wolf, a beaver, a buffalo, a salmon, a snake, the wind, birch-bark, the leaves of trees, the sun or the snow. But whatever it happens to be, the connection between it and its protegee is mutually beneficial. The totem protects the man, and the man testifies his esteem for his protection by not killing it should it be an animal, and not destroying it should it be a plant.

### Expensive Dog Collars.

Dog collars are made of all sorts of semi-precious stones in effective designs. One fashionable style is of many rows of coral beads, with a large clasp of brilliants. A fantastic collar is of imitation pearls, with a large vampire-like buckle in front, the wings being of odd blue enamel and the eye of blinding red stones.

### Hydrogen a Mild Poison.

Hydrogen, which heretofore has been regarded as harmless, is now believed to act as a mild poison. This opinion is based upon certain observed effects of it on workmen in the electric light stations of Dublin, Ireland, where accumulators giving off hydrogen were in use.

## OLD DOMINION.

### Latest Happenings Gleaned From All Over the State.

#### THE NEW VIRGINIA CONSTITUTION.

**Policeman Killed in a Duel—Two Thousand Men Are Now on Strike in Norfolk—Col. Baker Fined for Not Attending Court—President of King College—Death of Judge Charles Gratton.**

Judge Charles Gratton died of heart disease at his home in Staunton, in his 69th year. Deceased was born in Rockingham county, Va., and belonged to the distinguished Gratton family of Scotch-Irish stock. When he was 22 years old he was elected to the Virginia Legislature and served in that body until the beginning of the war between the States. He served in the war first as private and afterward as an officer. After the war he began the practice of law in Staunton and was elected Judge of the Hustings Court in 1887 and continued to hold that office until 1901. He is survived by his widow and five daughters, Mrs. G. W. West, Radford, Va.; Mrs. S. B. Stover, Lanesville, North Dakota; Mrs. Mary G. Stephenson, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. W. L. Oliver, Jr., and Miss Virginia Gratton, Staunton.

The indications now are that the Virginia Constitutional Convention may possibly be kept alive for some time. The Meredith resolution, having this object in view will be the first matter to come up when the convention reassembles this week. The negroes of Richmond and vicinity have started a movement to test the validity of the new instrument. A fund has already been raised for this object and it is claimed that as much money as necessary can be collected. Ex-President of the Supreme Court Lewis, Hon. John S. Wise, of New York, ex-Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, and it may be, other men of national reputation, it is asserted, will be employed in this case.

The plan to establish a Baptist Academy at Newport News as a feeder to Richmond College materialized when a board of managers was organized, with George B. West, the founder, as president. He has given the institution 100 valuable lots. The other officers are: Mary Jones, secretary; W. E. Barrett, treasurer, and H. L. Schmelz, Hampton, auditor. Dr. Boatwright, president of Richmond College, and Dr. W. E. Ligon, of Richmond, were present at the meeting. There is now on hand \$4800 from the sale of lots. Professor Ligon, of Georgia, will be principal.

A special from Bristol, Tenn., to the Roanoke Times says: "News of a fatal duel between James Ellis, a policeman in the town of Elk Park, N. C., and William Winters, a mountaineer, has reached here. The men fought with pistols and fired several shots. Ellis was killed, while Winters was severely, if not fatally, wounded. Winters was able to ride unaided to a physician across the mountain from the scene of the shooting. Winters had a grudge against the officer, who had formerly arrested him for disorderly conduct and handled him roughly, so Winters' charges."

There is no material change in the strike situation. About 2000 men are now idle. The greatest annoyance is caused by the strike of carpenters at work on over 300 houses in course of erection. General Organizer Odell, of the Carpenters and Joiners Union, was in the city endeavoring to adjust the differences. He advised all carpenters to refrain from work and asserts that his organization is amply able to pay benefits for 10 years. Unless a speedy settlement is made it is highly probable that a sympathetic strike will be the result.

Col. Harry H. Baker was fined \$25 in the Circuit Court at Winchester by Judge T. W. Harrison for contempt of court in not answering a summons as a witness in a case on trial. Colonel Baker's excuse was that he was called from town on an important business engagement and had expected to return in time for court.

Thomas D. Ransom, William A. Anderson and George Perkins, commissioners, sold at public auction at Staunton the Gay Run estate, lying in Augusta and Rockingham counties, containing 17,235 acres, or 28 square miles, of mineral land, to William Gordon Fellers, a New York capitalist.

Rose Hill, in Orange county, near Rapidan, belonging to the estate of O. F. Breece, of Baltimore, was to have been sold at public auction in New York last week, but as only \$60,000 was offered, and Mr. Breece had spent about three times that sum on the property, it was withdrawn.

A son of Mr. Philip Pemberton died recently in King George county of typhoid fever, and the father, another son and two daughters of the same family now are all dangerously ill with the disease.

Garner Bros. of Lewisetta, are building a branch telephone line from Lewisetta, in Northumberland county, to Bookers. At the latter point it connects with the Northern Neck telephone line.

The handsome new Methodist Church at Chiltons, in Westmoreland county, will be dedicated on the second Sunday in July by Bishop A. W. Wilson, of Baltimore.

Judge J. M. Mullen, of the Corporation Court of Petersburg, granted a charter to the Ex-Slave Mutual Relief, Bounty and Pension Association of the United States.

Dr. Geo. J. Ramsey, editor for the Johnson Publishing Company, of Richmond, was elected president of King College, in Bristol. He has accepted. Dr. Ramsey is a graduate of the University of Virginia.

At Stafford Courthouse a petition was filed for an election on the question of subscribing to the stock of the Fredericksburg and Rappahannock Railway Company. Rappahannock and Culpeper counties have each already voted \$50,000 toward this enterprise.

Two thousand and more volts of electricity were passed through the body of William Johnson as he stood on top of a Bay Shore Terminal car in Norfolk repairing wires and he was instantly killed.

The plumbers on strike in Norfolk talk of opening a co-operative shop.

George Schmelz, president of the Newport News Clearing House Association, has declined to be a candidate for the Democratic Congressional nomination.

Ephraim B. Baer, an undertaker, died in Augusta county from blood poisoning contracted while embalming a corpse.

The residence of Mr. Charles Smith, in Madison county, was destroyed by fire. A portion of the furniture was saved. There was no insurance. The mill of Turner Dehaven, situated near Gresham, was destroyed by fire, together with all the contents. The loss is \$2000, partially insured.

of trade says: "No business is apparent from labor controversies, owing to the prosperous conditions of the agricultural sections and the bright outlook for 1907 crops. Retail distribution of light-weight wearing apparel has felt the stimulus of higher temperatures. Railway earnings in May were 8.7 per cent. larger than last year, and 21.7 per cent. above those of 1906. There continues to be a wide discrepancy between the amount of business offered and the contracts closed in many branches of the iron and steel industry owing to the inability of producers to assure delivery at a specified time. "Tardy deliveries of sample pieces by the woolen mills have caused complaint among the clothiers and fall orders are not placed freely. Wool sells more freely at leading Eastern markets and quotations are steady. "Grain markets have shown the effect of conflicting crop estimates and weather reports. "Failures for the week numbered 162 in the United States, against 179 last year, and 20 in Canada, compared with 23 a year ago.

### LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Spring clear, \$3.15-3.35; best Patent, \$4.80; choice Family, \$4.05. Wheat—New York No. 2, 78½c; Philadelphia No. 2, 82½c; Baltimore No. 2, 81½c. Corn—New York No. 2, 60½c; Philadelphia No. 2, 65½c; Baltimore No. 2, 62½c. Oats—New York No. 2, 45½c; Philadelphia No. 2, 51c; Baltimore No. 2, 50½c. Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$14.50-15.00; No. 2 timothy, \$13.00-14.00; No. 3 timothy, \$11.50-12.00.

Green Fruits and Vegetables.—Asparagus—Eastern Shore, Maryland, per dozen prime, \$1.25-1.50. Beets—Norfolk, per bunch 34c. Blackberries—North Carolina, per quart, 10c. Cabbage—North Carolina, per crate \$1.00-1.20; do, Norfolk, per brl \$1.00-1.20. Cantaloupes—Florida, per crate \$1.00-1.20. Cherries—Maryland and Virginia, per brl, Red, \$3.00-4.00. Cucumbers—Charleston, per basket \$1.25-1.50; do, North Carolina, per basket \$1.00-1.50. Eggplants—Florida, per crate \$3.00-3.50. Green peas—Anne Arundel, per bu, sugar, 60-65; do, small, 62-68. Gooseberries—Maryland Virginia per lb 4½c. Huckleberries—North Carolina, per quart 8-10c. Lettuce—Native, per bushel box 25-35c. Onions—Bermuda, per box \$1.75-2.00; do, Maryland, per quart 6-8c. Peaches—Florida, per carrier \$1.50-2.50. Pineapples—Florida, per crate \$2.75-3.50. Radishes—Native, per 100 bunches, white, 75c-1.00. Rhubarb—Native, per bunch 22-25c. Spinach—Native, per bushel box 20-25c. Spring onions, per 100 bunches 50-60c. Strawberries—Eastern Shore, Virginia, per quart 60-65; do, Maryland, per quart 6-8c. String beans—Charleston, per basket, green, 75c-1.00; do, wax, 50-75c. Tomatoes—Florida, per six-basket carrier, fancy, \$2.00-2.50; do, fair to good, \$1.50-2.00.

Potatoes—Old—White—Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bu. No. 1, 65-70c; do, seconds, 50-60c; do, New York, per bu. best stock, 65-70c; do, seconds, 50-60c; do, Western per bu. prime, 65-70c. New Potatoes—White—Charleston, per brl, No. 1, \$3.00-3.25; do, seconds, \$1.50-2.00; do, brl, 75c-1.00; do, North Carolina, per brl, No. 1, \$2.50-3.00. Seed Potatoes.—Maine Houlton, Early Rose, \$3.25 to \$3.45; Maine grown Beauty of Hebron, \$3.25 to \$3.45; Maine grown Green Mountain, \$3.25 to \$3.45. Provision and Hog Products.—Bulk clear rib sides, 10½c; bulk shoulders, 9½c; bulk bellies, 11½c; bacon clear rib sides, 11½c; bacon shoulders, 9½c; sugar-cured shoulders, extra broad, 12c; sugar-cured California hams, 9c; hams, canned or uncured, 12 lbs and over, 13c; refined lard, tierces, brls and 50-lb cans 87-90c.

Butter—Separators, 23-24c; Gathered Cream, 22-23c; imitation, 19-20c; Prints, 1-1b, 24-25c; Rols, 1-1b, 23-24c; Dairy pts. Md., Pa., Va., 2-3c. Eggs—Fresh-laid eggs, per dozen, 15-16c. Cheese—Large, 60-lb, 10½-10¾c; medium, 36-lb, 10½-10¾c; picnics, 22-lb, 10½-10¾c.

Live Stock. Chicago—Cattle—Mostly 10-15c lower; good to prime steers \$7.00-7.50; poor to medium \$5.75; stockers and feeders \$2.50-2.75; cows, \$1.40-1.75; heifers \$2.00-2.45; canners \$1.00-1.40; bulls, \$2.75-3.75. Texas-fed steers \$5.00-6.70. Hogs—Mixed and butchers \$7.00-7.55; good to choice, heavy \$7.45-7.65; light \$7.25-7.45. Sheep—2½c; bulk and lambs slow to lower; good to choice wethers \$5.00-5.50; Western sheep \$5.00-5.50; native lambs, clipped, \$5.00-6.75.

East Liberty—Cattle steady; choice \$7.15-7.50; prime \$6.75-7.25; good \$6.00-6.50. Hogs higher; prime heavy \$7.50-7.60; mediums \$7.20-7.40; Yorkers 7.60; light do \$7.00-7.25; pigs \$6.80-7.00. Sheep—1½c; light do \$5.00-5.25. Best wethers \$4.50-4.80 culls and common \$1.00-2.00; choice lambs \$6.25-6.50; veal calves \$7.00-7.50.

Carpenters are on strike at Quincy, Ill. Planing-mill men are still on strike at Portland, Ore. New Bedford, Mass. weavers are on strike, due to a question of wages. Yonkers, N. Y. hatters are on a strike for a 20 per cent. increase in wages.

Kansas mine workers have prepared a new scale, due to dissatisfaction over last year's contract. Machinists of the International and Great Northern have struck at Palestine, Taylor and San Antonio, Texas.

Because of their inability to procure recognition of the union, needle-makers of Franklin, N. H., are on strike.

The journeymen bakers at Glen Falls, N. Y., have organized and an application has been made for a charter.

Telegraphers of the Western Union at New York City are organizing under the direction of the American Federation of Labor.

Los Angeles, Cal. has been chosen as the next place for the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The Boss Bakers' Association, and their employees at Hartford, Conn., are continuing their warfare against the non-union bakers.

The lumbermen of Chattanooga, Tenn., have organized the Chattanooga Lumbermen's Association as a fraternal and protective union.

The strike of the blast furnace workers in the Shenango and Mahoning Valleys has been settled, the payment of an advance of 10 per cent. in wages.

A compromise between the contractors and the striking workmen at Lemberg, Austria, has been reached.

## Dr. Hartman's to Suffering Women.



MISS LIZZIE SNEATHING

Dr. Hartman, the Famous Gynecologist and Inventor of Pe-ru-na, Offers to Treat Women Free During the Summer Months.

America is the land of nervous women. The great majority of nervous women are so because they are suffering from some form of female disease. By far the greatest number of female troubles are caused by catarrh.

Women afflicted with pelvic catarrh despair of recovery. Female trouble is so common, so prevalent, that they accept it as almost inevitable. The greatest obstacle in the way of recovery is that they do not understand that it is curable, which is the source of their illness. In female complaint, ninety-nine cases out of one hundred are nothing but catarrh. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

The following letter was recently received: 189 W. 28th st., New York City. The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O. Gentlemen:—"What bread and meat means to the hungry Peruna means to the sick. It is an especially valuable medicine for sick women. I have found that no medicine so quickly restores health and places the body in a normal condition. I but voice the sentiments of women who were once sick, but now are in perfect health."

**MISS LIZZIE SNEATHING.**  
All women who are in doubt as to what their trouble is should write Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio. Give him a full description of your trouble, previous treatment, symptoms and age. He will promptly reply in full directions for treatment free of charge. This is an opportunity which no ailing woman should miss. Dr. Hartman has become renowned through his success in treating women's diseases. His experience in these matters is vast. Correspondence is strictly confidential. No testimonials published without written consent. Dr. Hartman relies principally upon

Miss Mabel Meyers, Argentine, Kansas, collector for the Kansas Temperance Union, writes: "Peruna has proved a friend to me, for it cured me when I was sick, and the least I can do in return is to acknowledge its value to the public. Since I was 17 years old I have suffered with headache, backache and pains in the shoulder blades. I caught cold easily and my lungs were weak. Catarrh of the lungs was what the doctors called my trouble. I took their medicine for eighteen months, and hearing about Peruna I decided to try it. I used nine bottles and was restored to health. This was two years ago, and I am now in perfect health."

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your condition, and he will glad to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

## ITCHING HUMOURS

Complete External and Internal Treatment, One Dollar.

## ALABASTINE

FOR YOUR SCHOOL HOUSES

Cleanly and Sanitary  
Durable and Artistic  
Safe and Health  
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