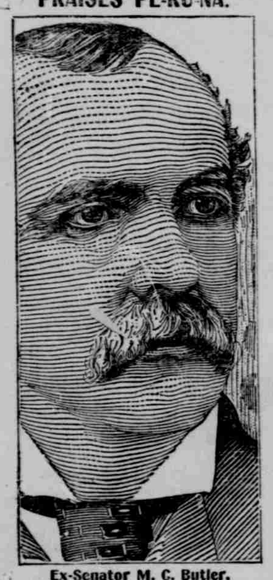
UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



Ex-Senator M. C. Butler.

Dyspepsia Is Often Caused By Catarrh of the Stomach—Peruna Relieves Catarrh of the Stomach and Is Therefore a Remedy for Dyspepsia.

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

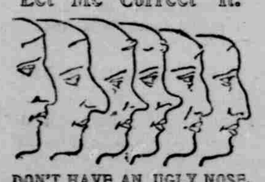
"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, besides a good tonic."

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

Peruna Tablets can now be procured

Ask your Druggist for a Free Peruna Almanac for 1909.

If You Have a Nose Like One of These Let Me Correct It.



DON'T HAVE AN UGLY NOSE.

A deformed nose spoils any face. It is the first thing seen and last forgotten.

Anybody can get rid of that commonplace look simply by having the features made to harmonize. Modern specialists have devised successful methods for improving and beautifying the face.

DR. SAUNDERS Says

ANYBODY CAN BE MADE BEAUTIFUL.

Dr. Saunders is a face specialist with the latest and most successful methods for treating the face. He is considered the most skillful specialist in Chicago.

If you have any of the following face blemishes check off same on list and send to Dr. Saunders:

Brown Furrows.	Red Nose.
Mouth-to-Nose Lines.	Powder Marks.
Flabby Wrinkly Eyelids.	Sagging Cheeks or Face.
Wrinkles.	Protecting Ears.
Pock Pittings.	Lip Malformations.
Scars.	Drooping Mouth Corners
Pimples.	Baggy Chin.
Birthmarks.	Flabby Neck.
Moles.	Hollow Cheeks.
Superfluous Hair.	

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Enclose 2c stamp for Free Booklet. It will be sent in plain envelope.
It explains how any face can be beautified.

SMOKE A Pickwick 10¢ CIGAR AND BE HAPPY

HELP FOR WOMEN — INSIST ON HAVING **Dr. Martel's Preparation** The Standard Remedy. (At Druggists) Send for book "Relief for Women." FRENCH DRUG CO., 59 W. 23d St., N. Y. City

Iceberg Gardens.

"We passed many icebergs coming home from Europe," said a Philadelphian, "and on one of them a garden bloomed."

"It was a beautiful sight. The great berg shone like an enormous emerald in the sun, and in one level recess, fenced in by pale green peaks, a yellow garden gleamed.

"The captain said that iceberg gardens are not uncommon. Moss, it seems, is brought on to the bergs by animals' feet. The moss grows, it decays, it forms a soil for the pollen of buttercups and dandelions that are blown through the air during the brief arctic summer.

"Soon the incredible spectacle presents itself of a great cold berg adrift in the salt sea with yellow flowers springing from the hard, cold ice."

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

A Fly Stopped a Train.

In north Wales there is a section of single line worked on the electric train staff system. When the signalman tried recently to draw a staff from the instrument in order to dispatch a train he was unable to do so. The failure of the instrument lasted for nearly five hours. Investigation revealed that a small fly had crept into the instrument and apparently died while in the act of examining the delicate mecanism of one of the contacts, leaving its tiny body as an insuperable barrier to the passage of the electric current.—Great Western Railway Magazine.

Deadly Insult.

"Dicky, why did you strike Tommy?"
"He called me a sarcasm affinity."
"What did he mean by that?"
"I dunno. That's why I slugged 'im."
—Chicago Tribune.

Stamps up to the value of $500 have been issued by the government of Victoria, Australia.

PISO'S

Keep It on Hand!

Coughs and colds may seize any member of the family any time. Many a bad cold has been averted and much sickness and suffering has been saved by the prompt use of Piso's Cure. There is nothing like it to break up coughs and colds. There is no bronchial or lung trouble that it will not relieve. Free from opiates or harmful ingredients. Fine for children.

At all druggists', 25 cts.

25 cts. 25 cts.

CURE

Lee's Surrender to Grant.

Gen. Horace Porter was on Gen. Grant's staff in those momentous final days of the tremendous struggle between the North and the South, and he was an eyewitness of the closing scenes. He was present when the surrender of Lee took place, and it was he who handed Gen. Lee the pencil with which the Confederate leader corrected the rough draft of the terms of the surrender handed to him for his inspection by Gen. Grant.

In order to give the children of a Brooklyn (N. Y.) school, before whom he spoke a few years ago, a most realistic picture of the surrender, Gen. Porter arranged the platform to correspond with the room in which the capitulation took place, says the New York Times. In the center was a table to show where Gen. Grant sat while he wrote the terms. In one corner was a smaller table to show where Lee sat, booted and spurred, and with his diamond-studded sword hanging by his side. Three chairs were placed together to represent the old-fashioned sofa at one side of the room, and the positions of the fireplace and of the windows and doors were all marked.

To all intents and purposes Gen. Porter stood once more, after the lapse of so many years, in that small room of the brick house at Appomattox where the closing chapter of the war was written by the two chief actors, and as he described, without any show of oratory, but in an easy conversational style, the surrender, to its minutest details, including the small items of the personal appearance, the by-talk and the manners of those who took part in the surrender, its dramatic features were pictured before the eagerly listening children in a very effective and realistic style.

The general held up in sight of his audience, one after another, a piece of the flag of truce sent by Gen. Lee to Gen. Grant, a slice of the famous apple tree and the identical pencil with which Lee corrected the draft of the surrender. He exhibited photographs of the two tables used by the generals.

"The pencil," said Gen. Porter, "has not been rewarded properly for the part it has played. It should have been brevetted into a pen."

The flag of truce, Gen. Porter told the children, was an impromptu affair, and was, in actual point of fact, the cleaner of two towels which a Confederate officer had shortly before bought for $40 in Confederate money.

"That officer," said Gen. Porter, "was evidently bound to keep clean at any cost." There were other sallies of humor through the lecture.

"I will begin my story," Gen. Porter said, "two days before the final surrender, when Gen. Grant reached the village of Farmville, on the Appomattox river. It was there the correspondence opened between Grant and Lee.

"At noon on April 7 Gen. Grant and his staff took possession of the comfortable piazza of the only hotel in Farmville. An old army surgeon soon brought us word from the Confederates of a conversation in which Lee had said that his retreat had become a rout, that it would be wicked for him to shed the blood of his men any longer, and that he felt he ought to surrender.

"That afternoon a long, lean, lank Confederate came up to the porch of the hotel.

"'Who are you?' we asked.

"'I'm a Confederate,' he said, 'and I reckon I am the only portion of my regiment that has succeeded in holding together. I own this hotel, and I stopped off to see how things were getting along.'

"He probably had never had so many guests before—and at such reduced rates."

Gen. Porter described the memorable scene that night, when the Union soldiers on their way to fight Lee across the river marched past Grant, carrying torches and singing "John Brown's Body."

Gen. Grant slept that night in the bed Lee had occupied the night before. At midnight the answer was received from Lee to Grant's letter advising him to surrender. Lee wanted to learn the proposed terms.

"Grant answered the next morning," said Gen. Porter, "making the terms liberal. Grant moved forward that night, the night of April 8, in order to get closer to Lee. At midnight, while in great pain from loss of sleep and anxiety, another letter was received from Lee. He sat up on the lounge in the farm house and read it by the light of a candle. Lee said he had not yet determined to surrender, but would like to meet Grant at 10 a. m. the next day and discuss general terms of peace.

"Grant was a military officer and could not do as Lee suggested. So, after reading over Lee's letter slowly, he said: "General Lee still wants to fight. To-morrow he shall have all he wants."

The school children broke out into loud applause at this sentiment.

"About daybreak on April 9," said General Porter, "I found General Grant pacing the lawn in front of the house, with his hands to his head. He wouldn't take coffee, and he refused to go into an ambulance. Mounting his big gray horse he joined Sheridan, and had worked his way to within eight miles of Appomattox, when he was met by a galloping horseman with a letter from Lee, saying he had concluded to surrender. Grant dismounted, and from a grassy bank by the roadside he told Lee to meet him at Appomattox.

"As General Grant got on his horse I asked him how his pain was.

"'Do you know,' he said, 'that pain left me the moment I got that letter from Lee.'"

Grant reached Appomattox at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and at once was directed to the house where Lee was waiting to receive him. General Porter gave a very detailed description of the incidents of the surrender, reproducing from his personal notes all of the conversation between Grant and Lee in its exact language. He contrasted the appearance of the two generals.

"Grant," said General Porter, "took off a pair of dark thread gloves and threw them and his hat on a table in the center of the room. General Lee, who was sitting at a table in a corner of the room, had removed a pair of fine buckskin gloves. The two men now presented a singular contrast.

"General Grant, only 43 years of age, was in the full vigor of life, of medium height, with no superfluous flesh. He was slightly stooped. He had on a pair of muddy, wrinkled top boots, and he was actualy dressed in the uniform of a private soldier. There was nothing to indicate his rank, but the three stars on his shoulder straps. He wore no sword, no spurs, and was covered with mud.

"General Lee was sixteen years older than Grant, and his beard and hair were silvered. He was dressed in a handsome, brand-new Confederate uniform. He wore fine new boots, worked on top with figures of crimson silk. He carried a beautiful long, straight sword studded with jewels which had been presented to him by some ladies of England and sent to him by one of the blockade runners.

"To look at these two men a stranger might have thought General Grant was surrendering to General Lee."

Lee opened the conversation with a reference to their meeting years before in Mexico. He was evidently in a hurry to have the formal details of the surrender arranged and had no great relish for conversation. General Grant wrote a hasty draft of the terms of surrender and General Porter handed it to General Lee.

"Lee," said General Porter, "took out a large silk handkerchief and a pair of steel-rimmed spectacles, rubbed the spectacles with the handkerchief and read the rough draft with extreme deliberation. He suggested an interpolation of one word. Grant agreed, and he made the interpolation with my lead pencil, the very one I have here."

The children cheered as General Porter held up the pencil, sharpened at both ends, and about half the full length.

"That was not the most expensive pencil in the world," said General Porter, "but it got in a great deal of fine work that afternoon."

General Grant had no ink, and so his secretary borrowed a bottle from Lee's secretary, and with it copied the draft of the surrender into its final and permanent form.

General Lee had no paper, and so he borrowed a sheet from Grant, with the Union army letterhead, and on it his secretary, Colonel Charles Marshall, wrote the formal acceptance of Grant's terms. After the terms were agreed on, put in writing and signed the party moved out into the front yard.

"I shall never forget how General Lee looked as he stood with one foot on the step, about to mount his horse," said General Porter. "He seemed oblivious to everything. He looked out blankly and did not recognize our salutes. He seemed the absolute picture of despair."

A War-Time Memory.

The great church doors stood open wide,
but not for reverent feet
Of worshipers slow-gathering from village
lane and street,
But—as to Zion's temple fled the Hebrew
long ago,
Nor feared, within its sacred shrine, the
onset of the foe—
So, from the field where brothers strove
'mid battlesmoke and flame,
Borne gently in their comrades' arms,
wounded and dying came.

Softly, through mullioned window-panes,
the painted light, that day,
Touched with an equal tenderness the
blood-stained blue and gray,
And breezes sweet with breath of June
through aisle and transept stole,
Cooling the fever of the brow, the passion
of the soul.

But hark! a sound of music low as
zephyr in the trees!
Some hand, to peaceful uses trained, has
pressed the organ-keys,
And higher now, and fuller, swells the
clear, harmonious strain,
While dim eyes turn, and trembling lips
hush the deep moan of pain.

One hears the lilt of mocking birds amid
the waving cane,
And one, the Northern robin's call across
the fields of grain;
Once more, there falls on dulling ears by
tender fancies wiled,
The voice of mother or of wife, the laugh
of careless child!

The measure changed to bugle-blast, and
tramp of marching men—
The trumpet-signal to the charge pealed
o'er the plain again!
But—suddenly—above the crash and
thunder of the chord,
A single strong-winged melody among the
arches soared,
And fainting heads were lifted up, and
weak hands beat the time,
And failing tongue and breath grew
strong to catch the air sublime,
While friend and foe, as in the days that
had been and should be,
The old "Star-Spangled Banner" sang—
dear ensign of the free!

O Land beloved! within whose breast are
scars of grass-grown graves—
With calm eyes lifted where on high that
sun-kissed emblem waves—
Teach to thy children's children still the
song, whose chorus grand
Joins voice to voice in one accord, and
hand to clasping hand!
Their rallying anthem let it be, that nevermore shall cease,
Till Liberty's last triumph brings "the
thousand years of peace!"

—Mary A. P. Stansbury.

Worth Reading.

The deer really weeps, its eyes being provided with lachrymal glands.

The Botallac mine, in Cornwall, runs for two-thirds of a mile out under the sea.

In France the average span of life is now seven years longer than it was sixty years ago.

New York, despite its more rigorous climate, is 900 miles nearer the equator than is the British capital.

In London there are 70,000 municipal employes; in England generally there are close upon 2,000,000.

Religious liberty was granted to the Huguenots in France in 1562, and was followed by the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572.

The Czar of Russia has a strong dislike to being photographed alone. He is, however, quite at ease when posing as one of a group.

Window glass manufactories have been introduced into China, and the product, which is a novelty there, is rapidly becoming popular.

In 1890 the value of all farm products in the United States was $2,466,000,000; in 1900, $4,717,000,000, and in 1906, $7,000,000,000, a gain in sixteen years of nearly 185 per cent.

Great energy has been recently manifested in the commercial utilization of the water-powers of Mexico. In one case 11 minor streams have been diverted into one body of water to drive a great electric plant.

Dr. Martha Hughes Cannon, formerly a State Senator of Utah, has gone to live in California with the intention of helping the women of that State to get equal suffrage. Dr. Cannon is described as a powerful and witty speaker.

One farmer recommends quarter pound doses of baking soda for colic in animals.

There is no sentiment about a hen. She is an egg and meat machine, and nothing else.

Pigs will fatten rapidly when fed corn alone, but the fattening will be at the expense of health and growth.

Poultry manure is worth not less than $12 a ton. But if you store it where it will get wet, it will not be worth much of anything.

You can't count the wrinkles on the horns of the cow that has been dehorned so as to tell her age, so it is a good plan to keep a record book of your cows.

Hercules cleaned the Augean stables by flooding them with water from the river. You can clean and sweeten the atmosphere of your stables by flooding them with sunlight.

It is an excellent plan to whitewash the trees, filling the cracks in the bark with lime, so as to fill up many hiding places of fruit pests, as well as to destroy many which are in hiding.

It is claimed on reliable authority that corn-fed horses are more susceptible to weak eyes than those given other grains. Corn may enter into the ration without any serious results, but it should not be made the entire ration.

Kindness will accomplish more with the horse than whipping. When he shies at anything whipping will only scare him and make him shy worse the next time. Never yell at nor jerk a horse. Treat him gently and kindly.

It is always better to give medicine to swine in food. But if one wants to drench, fasten a piece of rubber hose securely in a bottle containing the medicine. Throw the pig, put a stick in its mouth and allow the fluid to slowly run down the throat.

Next to the contamination spread by the stock bull, to which a good many cow keepers send their aborting cows without any disclosure of the fact, the fraud of selling the aborted cow with the calf of another at foot is the chief means for the extension of the disease.

Automobiles will never take the place of the heavy draft horses. There will always be a place for this class of work animals and just at the present time there is a shortage. It will pay any farmer to raise some good draft colts, but they must be good.

Beginning a thing is easy, but it is the stick to it that is difficult. The ability to go on and finish a thing begun is the real test of character. In farm work or in other stations in life it is the man who sticks to the things he has begun that is ahead in the race.

The present cotton output of Brazil is estimated at 80,000 tons, and, according to reports received from United States consuls living in that country, the industry is increasing rapidly. Primitive methods are still in vogue, however, and the quality of the product is poor.

We are now cutting timber from the forests of the United States at the rate of 500 feet board measure a year for every man, woman and child. In Europe they use only 60 board feet. At this rate in less than thirty years all our remaining virgin timber will be cut. Time to change our methods.

The government reports the hay crop to be 1.52 tons, compared with 1.44 tenyear average. Total production, estimated, 67,743,000 tons, compared with 63,677,000 last year. Average quality is 94.5, against 90.4 last year. Rye estimated production, 30,921,000 bushels, against 31,566,000 last year. Quality is better.

How hard should the ground freeze before covering up the strawberry vines? Well, if it will hold a wagon up when driven over it you may conclude that it is time to put on the mulch. Don't put on too much at first, however. Increase the amount of covering as the weather increases in severity.

A much more sensible and profitable type of agriculture will prevail than is general to-day when every quarter section farm in the country supports a herd of from thirty to sixty sheep. They are large consumers of waste vegetable growths—the byproducts of the farm—and for this reason every landowner should keep a flock.

Again let us urge you not to leave the tools out to warp and rust in the winter storms. One winter's exposure will hurt them more than two or three years' use. Clean them up and put them away in the dry. If you have no tool house put them in the packing shed. A coat of paint applied now will add several years to the life of the woodwork of tools.

If the farmer is in such straits financially that he must economize, let him go without socks and undershirt rather than scrimp on the price of seed corn or oats that he has to buy this season. He would be far better off at harvest time or husking if he got good seed oats at 75 cents and seed corn at $3 than he would to take poor seed of either grain as a gift. Economize if one must, but let it not be in seeds of any kind.

The Chicago health commission has forbidden the sale of milk from ordinary tin cans. All milk must now be delivered in sealed bottles. Nearly one-half of the infant mortality of the city is supposed to be traceable to impure milk. It requires careful washing and constant care to keep a tin can in good condition. Few people know how to wash a can and those who do know apparently do not like the job. If you want any proof of this fact, take the cover off of any milk can that is being returned from any city and notice the nasty stench that meets your nostrils. The price of city milk is constantly advancing, so that farmers have hopes of getting money enough to pay them to keep it clean and in prime condition.

Get Out of the Ruts.

The best system of agriculture is the one that will return the same net profits and the most plantfood to the soil. It seems hard for us to get out of the old ruts. Some farmers will dig 200 bushels of potatoes from an acre of land and sell them for $80 and think they have reached the climax of profitable agriculture, but he is like the man who paid $6,000 for a farm and after having dug $3,000 worth of fertility out of it was obliged to sell it for $3,000. There is no practical farming that does not maintain soil fertility.

Sufficient Feed for Winter.

We are making a mistake when we neglect to provide an abundance of succulent food for our live stock during the winter. There is great need of succulent food in all rations and there is something about this succulence that the chemist cannot find that is of value to the animals. Ensilage, turnips and mangels will make excellent succulence.

One point we should study in the feeding of live stock is that of making the rations palatable. The matter of palatibility or the individual appetites of our animals is a matter that is seldom recognized, although it is of great importance.

In most cases animals will thrive better when they are fed a ration that they relish even though it is not theoretically balanced to a fraction of a per cent, than they will on a ration that is not agreeable to their appetites even if properly balanced.

Of course we cannot disregard the relative proportions of nitrogeneous and carbonaceous material in the rations, but first we must be sure that the ration is large enough and then look to its palatability instead of splitting hairs over a slight variation in nutritive rations.—Exchange.

Heating Water For Cattle.

The Indiana station made an investigation of the methods of beef production used by the successful feeders in the State. A list of 100 questions was sent out to 2,500 of the most successful cattle feeders in the State.

In response to these inquiries 929 replies were received. While all phases of the subject were touched upon it is interesting to note that in the matter of an adequate water supply 58 per cent of the feeders use wells for the purpose of watering their cattle, 21 per cent used springs and the remainder depended upon ditches, creeks or natural ponds.

In regard to the heating of water in winter, tank heaters were used by 30 per cent, a few of the remainder depend upon pumping water as the cattle need it; upon springs which never freeze up, or upon banking the water tanks with sawdust, manure or some other substance to keep them from freezing.

But taken as a whole the great majority make no provision whatever in regard to warming the water in winter.

Rate of Alfalfa Seeding.

Alfalfa seed is sown at the rate of fifteen to eighteen pounds per acre. Some growers recommend a larger amount than this, using as high as twenty pounds of seed per acre, while others claim that ten to twelve pounds per acre is sufficient, says an Oklahoma report. It is certain that in cases where the soil is placed in first class condition and the seed purchased has a high germinative power good results can be obtained by using fifteen to sixteen pounds of seed per acre, but if these conditions are not met then a larger amount of seed will be required.

The method of seeding varies in different sections of the state, but whatever the method may be one should always aim to secure a uniform distribution of the seed. Any up-to-date grass seeder will accomplish this object, or an ordinary shoe drill can be used advantageously. Some drills are built with a grass seeder attachment from which the seed can be scattered in front of the drill and the shoes or disc in passing over the surface will give sufficient covering. Placing the seed at a depth of more than one inch is not advisable. The amount of plant food which is stored up for the young embryo is limited, and when the seed is placed in the soil with a layer of earth to the depth of one or two inches above it the amount of food is insufficient to carry the little plant above the surface, hence large numbers perish.

As soon as the plant reaches the sunlight it is able to collect new supplies of food from the soil and atmosphere. It has not been our practice to use a nurse crop with alfalfa.

Milk Inspection.

In speaking of milk inspection, Chief Webster of the United States Dairy Department, said: "Its purpose is to protect the public against impure milk. Such may come from several sources. First, in the case of animals, we need a better inspection, for they may be badly infected with tuberculosis and still the disease would not be apparent to the eye. Second, the handlers of milk need a closer inspection, and when such persons have a contagious disease they should not be allowed to handle the milk or any of its products. Third, there should be more sanitary inspection of buildings and equipment. Fourth, the laboratory inspection is important and should be placed in competent hands. It is of the utmost importance that the inspection work be done by experienced and educated men. Politics should not adulterate the milk and is most detrimental to the accomplishing of the most good. The police authority alone is the least effective in this work, for you can't make a man clean with a club; he must be educated. However, it is best that the inspector be clothed with police power, for there are in some communities those who will heed nothing but pure force. The police power makes the work more effective in all cases, but is not always necessary. The larger per cent of the milk sold in the smaller towns and cities is not, perhaps, entirely objectionable, but is not quite right."

Mr. Webster would recommend that all milk be pasteurized under official control until some better means could be found. High class milk or certified milk is more or less costly to produce, and the price is much above what the majority of people can afford to pay, and pasteurized milk can be sold at a reasonable price.

VESSELS BEARING ROYAL NAMES

British Men-o'-War that Seem Doomed to Ill luck.

One of the strongest and most ineffaceable of all superstitions in the royal navy—superstition almost as strong today as ever it was—is that vessels bearing the name of royal personages are doomed to ill luck, and strange as it may seem there is an undeniable historical basis for this feeling, says Tit Bits.

Some of the most terrible disasters ever known in connection with our navy have concerned war vessels with royal names. Two vessels called the Royal James came to disastrous ends. One of them exploded, and some 800 officers and seamen perished; the other ship so named was actually carried out of the mouth of the Thames by the Dutch under circumstances disgraceful to those in charge of the craft.

Then there is the forever memorable disaster of the Royal George, that turned over and sunk in sight of crowds at Spithead, over 1,000 souls among whom were 300 women, being sacrificed. And second only to this hideous disaster is that which afterward befell the Royal Charlotte, which was consumed by fire off Leghorn, over 800 of the very flower of our navy perishing with her.

When in 1893 the Victoria, a new vessel and the very triumph of modern invention, was rammed and sunk in sight of the whole fleet there was not a sailor, however matter of fact he might be, who did not remember the dire fate of royalty named craft. Three years later a schooner named the Royalist foundered in a gale off Holyhead while in 1891 a British bark, the Queen, was sunk and her captain and six men drowned.

Legal Information

The burial of a dog in an adjoining lot is held, in Hertle vs. Riddell (Ky.) 106 S. W. 282, 15 L. R. A. (N. S). 796, to violate the property rights of a lot owner in a cemetery set apart for the burial of the white race, and for cemetery purposes only.

Baling of hay by a purchaser agreeing to pay a certain price per ton for hay and do the baling is held, in Driggs vs. Bush (Mich.) 115 N. W. 985, 15 L. R. A. (N. S.) 654, to be sufficient part payment to take the contract out of the statute of frauds.

The destruction of a bridge by extraordinary flood is held, in Mitchell vs. Weston (Miss.) 45 So. 571, 15 L. R. A. (N. S.) 833, to be within the obligation of a bond requiring the builder to replace it if removed from any cause, fire excepted, within a certain period.

An attempt by a municipal corporation to prohibit loitering on the streets in so far as applied to persons conducting themselves in a peaceable, orderly manner, is held, in St. Louis vs. Gloner (Mo.) 109 S. W. 30, L. R. A. (N. S.) 973, to be an interference with the constitutional right of personal liberty.

Failure to enclose the elevator or which an employe was injured by the falling of a barrel from an adjoining elevator operated in the same enclosed shaft is held, in Fowler Packing Co. vs. Enzenperger (Kan.), 94 Pac. 995, 15 L. R. A. (N. S.) 784, to be prima facie evidence of negligence, within the meaning of a factory act requiring owners or operators of manufacturing establishments properly and substantially to inclose or secure elevators, etc.

Where an agreement by the owner of land with an adjoining owner not to sell, or permit the sale, upon the premises for a period of years, of intoxicating liquor, is not contained in a deed or indenture in the chain of title, subsequent purchasers and assigns are held, in Sjoblom vs. Mark, 103 Minn. 193, 114 N. W. 746, 15 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1129, not to be bound thereby, unless they have such knowledge or notice thereof as to imply that the burden was assumed as part of the consideration; and the record of such an agreement does not constitute constructive notice.

GET OLD AIRSHIP PATENTS.

They May Make Heirs of Dr. Arthur de Bousset Wealthy.

Regarded as a dreamer during life, Dr. Arthur de Bousset, who died three years ago, provides in his will, filed recently, material for a romance of the skies, says the New York Herald. The beneficiaries under his will believe the patents he had taken out on airships and devices pertaining thereto, hitherto considered valueless, have become of immense value through the recent developments in aviation. If their belief proves well founded those who cared for the aged inventor in the last years of his life will become wealthy.

Dr. de Bousset, who was 76 years old when he died, in the home of Charles A. McCready, broker, with offices in the produce exchange, was well known in this country and Europe as an experimenter in all things mechanical, but more especially through his work in aeronautics. In 1902 he obtained a patent in this country for a machine said to be more on the lines of Zeppelin's device than any other, and the next year similar patents were obtained in Europe.

None of these patents went beyond the model stage, but the aged man convinced some good mechanics that the devices were practical.

Subsequently, he made other inventions, including a propeller for boats, which, it was stated recently, is now being tested in a small vessel, and other improvements in airships, none of which has been patented. All these papers, plans, and models he left with his friend, Mr. McCready. With him he also left a will, dated May 9, 1904.

The estate, however, so lacked promise of value that it was not thought worth while offering the instrument for probate, and until recently the old man's models and patents were forgotten. Then with the work of the Wrights the patents and papers were recalled, mechanics were called in to pass judgment upon them, and on their advice that the patents possess value the will was offered for probate.

Spirited Repartee.

In making a sharp turn the rear end of a street car struck an express wagon laden with jugs of whisky. Nearly all the jugs were precipitated to the pavement, with the natural disastrous result. The driver of the wagon alighted and, pointing at the pile of demolished earthenware, said to a bystander, "That's hades, ain't it?"

The spectator, who happened to be a minister, replied, "Well, my friend, I don't know that I would say that, but it's at least the abode of departed spirits."—Lippincott's Magazine.

EARTHQUAKES IN AFRICA.

That Country Has Long Been Immune from Such Visitations.

The fact that two earthquakes have been reported in central Africa is worth mentioning because, for all the white race has known, Africa has long been immune from earthquakes, excepting along its northwestern and north-central borders, which have sometimes shared the disturbances that have afflicted the Spanish peninsula, says the New York Sun. But since Mungo Park ushered in the modern era of African exploration nobody had ever heard of earth movements in the tropical central part of the continent.

Two earthquakes, however, have occurred this year in the eastern part of the Kongo state, under the equator, affecting wide areas but doing little damage, for in regions whose peoples live in grass huts there is little damage to be done unless life is lost.

On April 2 a region some hundreds of square miles in extent on both sides of the upper Kongo and from 1,200 to 1,400 miles from its mouth was rather severely shaken for from three to fifteen minutes about 7 o'clock in the morning. The region included the lower parts of the Lomami and Bazoko river basins, tributary to the Kongo and on its southern and northern shores. The vertical movement of the houses and trees was plainly visible and the natives were badly frightened for such events were unknown to them even in their traditions.

On June 7 a much larger region embracing nearly the whole administrative district of the Welle, in the extreme northeastern part of the Kongo State had a sharp earth movement lasting only about twenty seconds. The white officials say that the surface rolled in little waves from the northeast to southwest; that furniture in widely separated stations was thrown about and that many thousands of negro huts performed a sort of dance that was awesome to see. Not a single life was lost in these occurrences, which, however, have deprived tropical Africa of its reputation for immunity from seismic catastrophes.

PROVED BY TIME.

No Fear of Any Further Trouble.

David Price, Corydon, Ia., says: "I was in the last stage of kidney trouble—lame, weak, run down to a mere skeleton. My back was so bad I could hardly walk and the kidney secretions much disordered. A week after I began using Doan's Kidney Pills I could walk without a cane, and as I continued my health gradually returned. I was so grateful I made a public statement of my case, and now seven years have passed, I am still perfectly well."

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

Innocence.

"Why," he asked, "do girls like so much to display diamond rings on their engagement fingers?"

"Well," she replied as she carelessly twirled the jewel on her third finger, "you know there is nothing like a shining example to stimulate one when he has a purpose in mind."

When she had time to speak again she cried:

"Oh, Fred, I hope you don't think I was trying to throw out a hint. I never suspected that you cared about me at all!"—Judge's Library.

Here is Relief for Women.

If you have pains in the back, Urinary, Bladder or Kidney trouble, and want a certain, pleasant herb cure for woman's ills, try Mother Gray's **Australian-Leaf.** It is a safe and never-failing regulator. At Druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample package FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

Absurd Beliefs About Hedgehogs.

In olden days the hedgehog was accredited with the possession of many wonderful powers. Pliny and after him Aelian and others have related how it would climb apple and fig trees, shake down the fruit and afterward fall upon and impale the fruit on its spines and carry them off upon its back. The belief that it was in the habit of milking cows during the night is likewise a very old one.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Could Not Afford It.

Improvident Citizen—Would you like to subscribe a dollar or two to help out a poor old washerwoman in bed with rheumatism and the house full of hungry children?

Provident Citizen—Sorry, old man, but I can't afford it. Will you come along with me to some lively show at the theater where we can forget these sordid miseries, and a nice little supper after?—New York Press.

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

A Darkening Race.

Where are the fair-haired people we used to admire? Look where we will, brown hair or dark hair predominates. There are some who tell us that the time is coming when the genuine golden-haired beauty will be as rare as the "copper" butterfly, and that to have a head like a wheat sheaf will be to proclaim aloud that the coiffeur's artful aid has been invoked.—London Lady.

If you wish beautiful, clear, white clothes, use Red Cross Ball Blue. Large 2oz. package, 5 cents.

Ocean Cables.

The diameter of the Altantic cable varies according to the depth of the water, the character of the bottom on which it lies, and the probabilities of interference from anchors. It is smallest in midocean depths. There is little or no movement at the bottom, and it is important that the cable should not have great weight. A heavy cable in deep water would be difficult to bring up for repairs if repairs were needed. In the shallow water a heavier type of cable is used. These types are known as "shore end," "intermediate," and "deep sea." The diameters of the commercial cables are: Shore end, 2¾ inches; intermediate, 1¾ inches; deep sea, 1 inch.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES FOR RHEUMATISM BRIGHTS DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE 375 "Guarantee"

Habitual Constipation

May be permanently overcome by proper personal efforts with the assistance of the one truly beneficial laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, which enables one to form regular habits daily so that assistance to nature may be gradually dispensed with when no longer needed as the best of remedies, when required, are to assist nature and not to supplant the natural functions, which must depend ultimately upon proper nourishment, proper efforts, and right living generally. To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. ONLY

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

A Safe and Sure Cough Cure.

Kemp's Balsam

Does not contain Opium, Morphine, or any other narcotic or habit-forming drug.

Nothing of a poisonous or harmful character enters into its composition.

This clean and pure cough cure cures coughs that cannot be cured by any other medicine.

It has saved thousands from consumption.

It has saved thousands of lives.

A 25c. bottle contains 40 doses.

At all druggists', 25c., 50c. and $1.

Don't accept anything else.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE — **320 ACRES**

of Wheat Land in Western Canada

WILL MAKE YOU RICH

50 bushels per acre have been grown. General average greater than in any other part of the Continent. Under New Regulations it is possible to secure a Homestead of 160 acres free, and additional 160 acres at $3.00 per acre.

"The development of the country has made marvellous strides. It is a revelation, a record of conquest by settlement that is remarkable."—Extract from correspondence of a National Editor, who visited Canada in August last.

The grain crop of 1908 will net many farmers $20.00 to $25.00 per acre. Grain-raising, Mixed Farming and Dairying are the principal industries. Climate is excellent; Social Conditions the best; Railway Advantages unequalled; Schools, churches and markets close at hand.

Lands may also be purchased from Railway and Land Companies.

FOR "LAST BEST WEST" pamphlets, maps and information as to how to secure lowest Railway Rates, apply to W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or W. H. Rogers, 3d Floor Traction-Terminal Building, Indianapolis, Ind., and H. M. Williams, Room 20, Law Building, Toledo, Ohio, Authorized Government Agents.

Please say where you saw this advertisement.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. **Positively cured by these Little Pills.** They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature Brent Good REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Paxtine

TOILET ANTISEPTIC

Keeps the breath, teeth, mouth and body antiseptically clean and free from unhealthy germ-life and disagreeable odors, which water, soap and tooth preparations alone cannot do. A germicidal, disinfecting and deodorizing toilet requisite of exceptional excellence and economy. Invaluable for inflamed eyes, throat and nasal and uterine catarrh. At drug and toilet stores, 50 cents, or by mail postpaid.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

Large Trial Sample

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"I tried all kinds of blood remedies which failed to do me any good but I have found the right thing at last. My face was full of pimples and blackheads. After taking Cascarets they all left. I am continuing the use of them and recommending them to my friends. I feel fine when I rise in the morning. Hope to have a chance to recommend Cascarets."

Fred C. Witten, 76 Elm St., Newark, N. J.

Best for The Bowels **Cascarets** CANDY CATHARTIC THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent. Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

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