



TRIED REMEDY FOR THE GRIP.

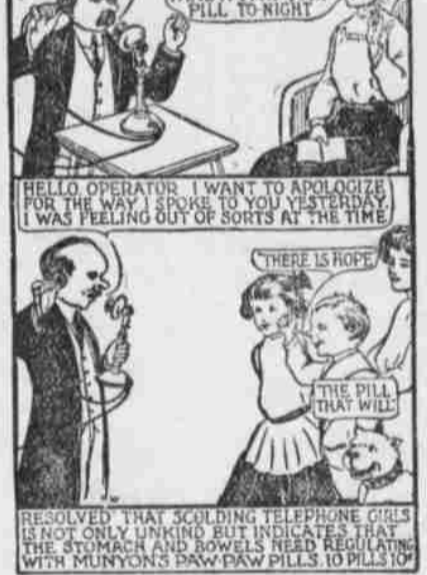
PE-RU-NA
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE—To demonstrate the value of Peruna in all catarrhal troubles we will send you a sample bottle absolutely free by mail.

The merit and success of Peruna is so well known to the public that our readers are advised to send for sample bottle: Address the Peruna Company, Columbus, Ohio. Don't forget to mention you read this generous offer in the

If in need of advice write our Medical Department, stating your case fully. Our physician in charge will send you advice free, together with literature containing common sense rules for health, which you cannot afford to be without.

TRIALS OF THE NEEDLEMS



HELLO! HELLO! WHAT'S THE MATTER? I CAN'T WAIT HERE ALL NIGHT. I'M IN THE CENTRAL AND I'VE HAD YOU DISCHARGED.
MERCY, JOHN! YOU MUST BE FEELING LIKE A SAW-DAW TAKE A PAW-PAW PILL TO NIGHT.
HELLO OPERATOR, I WANT TO APOLOGIZE FOR THE WAY I SPOKE TO YOU YESTERDAY. I WAS FEELING OUT OF SORTS AT THE TIME.
THERE IS HOPE.
THIS PILL THAT WILLS.
RESOLVED THAT SODDING TELEPHONE GIRLS ARE NOT ONLY UNKIND, BUT THAT THEY ARE ALSO THE STOMACH AND BOWELS NEED REGULATING WITH MUNYON'S PAW-PAW PILLS TO PILLS.
Munyon's Paw Paw Pills coax the liver into activity by gentle methods. They do not scour, grip or weaken. They are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves; invigorate instead of weaken. They enrich the blood and enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it. These pills contain no cathartics; they are soothing, heating and stimulating. For sale by all druggists in the 25c and 50c sizes. If you need medical advice, write Munyon's Doctors. They will advise to the best of their ability absolutely free of charge. MUNYON'S, 534 and Jefferson St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Munyon's Cold Remedy cures a cold in one day. Price 25c. Munyon's Rheumatism Remedy relieves in a few hours and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

FASHION HINTS



A very new model of a motor or traveling coat has the back fullness gathered into a broad band above the hem.
Trimming possibilities lie in the cape collar and the full sleeves. Fancy buttons and contrasting colors may be used in the cape and cuffs.

CHANGE THE VIBRATION.

It Makes for Health.
A man tried leaving off meat, potatoes, coffee, and etc., and adopted a breakfast of fruit, Grape-Nuts with cream, some crisp toast and a cup of Postum.
His health began to improve at once for the reason that a meat eater will reach a place once in a while where his system seems to become clogged and the machinery doesn't work smoothly.

A change of this kind puts aside food of low nutritive value and takes up food and drink of the highest value, already partly digested and capable of being quickly changed into good, rich blood and strong tissue.
A most valuable feature of Grape-Nuts is the natural phosphate of potash grown in the grains from which it is made. This is the element which transforms albumen in the body into the soft gray substance which fills brain and nerve centres.
A few days' use of Grape-Nuts will give one a degree of nervous strength well worth the trial.
Look in page for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

THE STORY OF CORN. KING OF KINGS



THE GREATEST OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS WHICH LAST SEASON DREW \$15,000,000 A DAY FROM THE SOIL AND THE AIR. SOME FIGURES WHICH SHOW THE IMMENSITY OF THE CROP AND SOME FACTS WHICH SHOW WHAT BECOMES OF IT.



If all the corn raised in Missouri in 1909 had been shipped to market it would have made 21,924 trains of twenty-eight freight cars each, extending in one unbroken line from Portland, Me., to San Francisco. If all the corn raised in Missouri in 1909 had been marketed at the price prevailing in December it would have brought \$118,265,400, an amount sufficient to pay the public debt of fourteen of the largest cities in America: St. Louis, Kansas City, Louisville, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Galveston, Detroit, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, San Francisco and Seattle. If all the corn raised in Missouri in 1909 had been exported it would have supplied the European trade for four years. Had the European export for one year only been taken from the Missouri output, there would have remained enough corn to allow fifty bushels for every man, woman and child in the State, or two bushels for every man, woman and child in the 80,000,000 in the United States to-day. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat exultingly presents the above figures.

Yet Missouri is by no means alone; there are twenty-four other states, each of which produces more than 15,000,000 bushels of corn each year, eight others whose individual output each year is in excess of 100,000,000 bushels. No wonder, then, that corn has become king, particularly in view of the fact, as Secretary Wilson has figured it, that the 1909 crop, of the value of \$1,720,000,000 (nearly equal to the value of the clothing and personal adornments of 76,500,000 people) "has grown up from the soil and out of the air in 120 days, 15,000,000 a day for one crop; nearly enough for two Dreadnaughts daily for peace or war." The gold and silver coin and bullion of the United States are not of greater value. The best ear of corn growing in Iowa last year sold for \$169. The best yield reported was 153 bushels to the acre. Had the man who grew the record yield grown corn as good as the best ear his acre would have been worth \$1,836,000.

The farmers of the corn belt have been slow to learn the lesson of these yields. The awakening did not come until a half dozen years ago. Thanks to the splendid work of Prof. P. G. Holden and his famous corn gospel trains to the various farmers' institutes, to the State and county fairs, and to the sterling work of the progressive farm journals, the average production in Iowa has been increased from 25 bushels in 1901 to 32.2 in 1908. Now that the corn growers have had visual, tangible evidence of increased profits by using care in selecting and breeding seed corn, they are ready to adopt what the untired theories of a few years ago, but are the proven facts of to-day. They have discovered that the State average need not stop at 32.2 bushels per acre, any more than it needed to stop at 25 a half dozen years ago.

Taking the 153-bushel yield of 1909 and averaging it with the smallest yield of the thirteen growers who, with yields in excess of 71 bushels to the acre, competed for the Iowa record last year, an average yield of 112 bushels to the acre is had. This is three and one-half times the average production of corn fields the State over. If this ratio could be maintained Iowa would yield each year an average of 1,088,000,000 bushels of corn, worth approximately \$600,000,000 on the December market.

The metropolitan editor who emblazoned the motto, "Soak your seed corn," at the top of his editorial column regularly as the planting season approached finally became the sport of his confederates. But Iowa, being the largest agricultural State in the country, has as its last learned that seed corn must be selected and bred as carefully and as scientifically as the fine live stock for which it is famous. Corn germination has become a study, corn growing is rapidly becoming a scientific achievement rather than a haphazard means of livelihood. Yet even with the delayed agronomic awakening the results already attained are simply astounding.

Four-fifths of all the billions of bushels of corn raised in the United States is used in live stock feeding. David Rankin of Tarkio, Mo., the largest farmer in America, raises a million bushels of corn each year, yet never has an ear to sell. On the other hand, he is constantly in the market to buy all his neighbors' corn. Other farmers do not go in for stock feeding on such an extensive scale, but the prodigious prosperity of the corn belt to-day is due to the fact that the farmers have learned to raise more corn, to feed the corn to stock, and through the manure to return to the soil the elements of fertility of which it had been robbed in growing the crop. Farming has thus become a sort of "On again, off again, Flanagan" proceeding with the bank accounts of the corn belt growing more plethoric as the success of this procedure has become generally realized.

But not all the corn is fed to stock or eaten, in the form of hominy, bread or cake. Of the total crop of 2,665,000,000 bushels raised in 1908, it is computed that 241,000,000 bushels were consumed in flour and grist mill products, 8,000,000 bushels in the manufacture of starch, 3,000,000 bushels for malt liquors, 49,000,000 bushels for glucose, 190,000,000 bushels for export and 13,000,000 bushels for seed; a total of 501,000,000 bushels, or 19 per cent

of the entire crop. The remaining 81 per cent, or 2,165,000,000 bushels, was used almost entirely for feeding.

The crop king provides its subjects with bread, meat and sugar, to say nothing of whiskey. Done into pones and hockabo, it brings "the smile that won't come off" to the faces of millions of darkies, and is rapidly becoming a more popular dish on the menu of prosperous white folks. A few years ago an exclusive corn barbecue was served in the capital city of Iowa, the occasion being known as the Feast of Paos Enlam, which is maize soup spelled backwards. Everything on the bill of fare was a concoction of corn, and that the menu was by no means monotonous thousands who were hungry but were fed can testify. Fed to steers, corn supplies mankind with the best beef in the world, while annually the amount of corn converted into sugar and sugar products is rapidly increasing.

The average person has little or no idea of the extent to which corn starches, sirups, sugars, oils and dextrines are used. Corn starches are used in laundries, for food (jellies and puddings), for candies (gumdrops and tozenges), as sizes for stiffening and finishing warp and cop yarns and fabrics in textile industries; in paper manufacture as a filler and finisher; for cosmetics and asbestos; in brewing beer and ale and in alcohol manufacturers. Corn sirups are used for mixing with cane sirup and molasses in the preparation of mixed sirups for confectionery, baking, jams, jellies and preserves; for the manufacture of vinegar, brewing of beers; in the manufacture of chewing tobacco, food sauces; canning of meats, pastes and sizes; tanning of leather, blacking, printers' rollers, shoe polishes; for finishing molds in iron foundries, in extracts, such as logwood, etc., and in silvering glass for mirrors. Corn sugars are used in the manufacture of caramel or sugar coloring and lactic acid for tanning, in the brewing of beers, ales, porters, etc., and in vinegar. The uses of corn oil are the manufacture of soap, soft soap and soap powders, oilcloth and leather, paragon or rubber substitute; for edible purposes, shortening for bread and cakes, for frying and cooking and salad oil, for cup greases and screw-cutting oil, paints and varnishes and for sizing in textile industries. Dextrines are used in sizes for lowering lines of business; in the textile industry they are used in sizes for strengthening the fiber and finishing the fabric; for cloth, carpet, twine, etc.; for thickening colors for calico, and other printings; leather dressings, pastes; for food sauces, gums and glues and ink mullage.

American ingenuity has made corn even more useful than the hog. There is no "squeal" loss to corn, as the thrifty farmers know who use the cobs as fertilizers (because of the potash they contain), or as winter fuel (three tons of cobs having a fuel value equal to one ton of hardwood), the cornstalks and leaves for dairy food, the husks for mattresses and the entire plant (root, ears, stalk and all) for silage. But the commercial uses of the plant itself are many and inventive genius is coming each year to find new corn possibilities.

From the husks are made a cheap grade of hats, used to a large extent in the southern States. In the northern States they make a coarse doormat out of the husks. They are also used as a packing in the manufacture of horse collars.

The woody part of the corn plant, such as the outer shell, is composed largely of cellulose. Cellulose is used in the manufacture of explosives. It is treated with chemical compounds, such as nitric and sulphuric acids. Gun cotton is the result. Nitro glycerine, a very powerful explosive, can be very readily made from the hard, woody portions of the corn plant. From this cellulose is also made what is called pyroxylin varnish.

After an ear of corn has been shelled there is a soft, fuzzy coat upon the cob. This is called "corn down." It is used to a large extent in padding mattresses.

COLD-STORAGE FIGURES.

Three Billion Dollars' Worth of Food on Ice Each Year.

While the housewives are being driven by the high prices to boycott meat, here is what the ice and refrigeration blue book says is being held in cold storage, says the Philadelphia Record:
Six million calves.
Fourteen million cattle.
Twenty-five million sheep and lambs.
Fifty million hogs.

According to these figures from the official guide book, circulated only among the cold storage men, there is in storage one entire animal for each adult in the United States, with enough whole animals left over to give two to each family.

This meat is being held in 558 cold storage plants. In addition it may interest the worried housewives to know that in seventy-eight fish-freezing plants in the country there are fish waiting to be doled out that are valued at \$25,000,000.
In other cold-storage plants during any year now, according to the storage men's own statistics, the struggling wage-earner will find:
One billion eight hundred million eggs.
One hundred thirty million pounds of poultry.
Fruits valued at \$50,000,000.
Then, besides, there are millions of pounds of potatoes, onions, thousands of turtles, oats, cases of canned goods, and milk, butter and cheese valued at nearly \$100,000,000.

The total value of meat and food-stuffs placed in cold storage during a year at present is, according to the figures of the storage concerns, close to \$3,000,000,000.

LITTLE ABOUT EVERYTHING.

J. H. Hais, the Peach King, made a million dollars in peaches.
The cranking of an automobile may now be done from the chauffeur's seat.
A 5,500 ton cargo of pebble phosphate recently was shipped from Florida to Japan.



The LOBSTER
VICTIM OF HIS OWN GREED AND INQUISITIVENESS, HE IS EAGERLY SOUGHT AND FIGURES IN MANY AN EPICUREAN FEAST.

THE lobster is one of the most peculiar fish in the seas, says a writer in the Williamsport (Pa.) Grit. It passes through several stages of life before it reaches adult development, encountering new perils in each one. In the first three stages the lobster is a helpless little swimming speck with the instinct of a rounder and as regardless of his welfare. His greatest joy is in pouncing upon and grasping the speck of fish which he gets outside of before another little lobster appears to test the claim. Even while he is eating this he may be himself pounced upon by a larger specimen of his species and devoured in the same way.
Fishing for lobsters is a very simple operation. The

Dragon Flies. Dragon flies can catch insects when flying at the rate of forty or fifty miles an hour.
Plain to be seen. A Denver man who visited the museum at City Park recently tells of a farmer he saw there. The ruralist stepped in front of a portrait which showed a man sitting in a high-backed chair. There was a small white card on the picture reading: "A portrait of E. H. Smith, by himself." The farmer read the card and then chuckled to himself. "Regular fools these city fellers are," he said. "Anybody who looks at that picture 'ud know Smith's by himself. They ain't no one in the picture with him."—Denver Post.
THINGS WORTH KNOWING. Siam's imports of electrical supplies have tripled in five years.
Half of the world's production of nickel comes from the United States.
In certain parts of Germany it is regarded as a death warning to hear a cricket's cry.
The public debt of Germany is now \$112,827,500, made up mostly of 3 and 3 1/2 per cent bonds.
Gas fighting has recently been boomed in Japan, and some ten new companies are to be floated.
There are in Argentina four broad-gauge railroads, three narrow gauge and two English gauge.
The One Universal Tonic. Air is the only tonic of which it may be safely said that it disagrees with no one.
Reincarnation. The wonder child at Harvard. They call a fresh edition of that world-famous Greek, The mighty mathematician, If there's reincarnation. For ruler, sage, or hero, My neighbor will be a youngster Who might be taughty Nero!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.
Apt Comparison. Many men resemble glass, smooth, polished and dull so long as unbroken—then sharp, so every splinterericks.—Richter.

BOYS WHO ARE TRUSTED

Millions of Dollars Carried by Youngsters of New York's Financial District.

THEY VERY SELDOM GO ASTRAY

Bearers of Large Sums of Money Occasionally Play "Crap" on Their Way.

The disappearance of a \$10,000 bill from the pocket of Benson Lang, a 17-year-old messenger boy, while on his way from the brokerage house of Hornblower & Weeks to the National City Bank, was but an instance in a traffic of millions that is being carried on daily in the financial district below the "dead line" at Fulton street, with no more security than the hands or pockets of youngsters who ages range from 15 to 24 years.

Yet with all the temptation put before the youths instances of misappropriation are exceedingly rare, the New York World says. Wall street trusts them as implicitly as it does its bonded express companies, its highly paid bank presidents and cashiers and insurance presidents and directors, who go astray with much more frequency than the small boy custodians of great wealth. One boy will frequently handle a million dollars in checks, cash and securities.

One day a prominent Wall street house sent a boy to a bank with coupons calling for \$10,000 in currency. Three hours later he was found playing craps in a hallway. He had won 33 cents. He had obtained the currency on the coupons and it reposed in his inside pocket. A crap game was raised on the sidewalk in New York two months ago and in the pocket of John Connor, a district messenger, the police found \$8,560. It was brought out in court that he had been sent by a broker to deposit the money in a bank.

Messengers carrying thousands of dollars in securities also travel every weekday up and down town in the elevated and subway. Boys are even sent to Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago with large sums. A boy will take a million dollars in bonds to Philadelphia at an expense of about \$6, whereas an express company's charges would be about \$40.

The boys regularly employed as messengers by banks and firms get from \$4 to \$15 a week. They are known as "runners." Each downtown messenger office has a number of boys who are called "trusties" by their companies. They are the ones who regularly carry funds. Great care is taken in their selection, so that none but those of absolute respectability and

good character are ever engaged. No boy is given this work who lives in a lodging house. He must live with his parents or responsible guardians. Their pay is no greater than that of the boy who delivers a letter, and not nearly as remunerative as that of the youth who escorts Adamless Eves to the theater.

BAPTIZES FOUR THROUGH ICE.



Notwithstanding the thermometer registered 7 degrees above zero here the Rev. George Yost, pastor of the Mennonite church, at Shamokin, Pa., broke the ice, which was eight inches thick, and baptized four persons. A man, woman, girl and boy underwent the icy plunge. Arriving at the lake an enthusiastic number of Mennonites surrounded the Rev. Mr. Yost and those who ventured into the water. The pastor prayed, the congregation sang, after which the baptisms occurred, the Rev. Mr. Yost ducking each convert under the water.

CHOKES ELEPHANT TO DEATH.



Fargo, the largest elephant in a circus at Evansville, Ind., became insane and it was determined to kill him, as veterinarians said he would never be well. He had been suffering from rheumatism for more than a year and the intense pain crazed him. A noose was tied in the middle of a large rope and the ends were run through pulleys and each was fastened to a trace chain that dangled from a harnessed horse. When the noose had been adjusted the horse was started, thus choking the elephant to death. Fargo fell to the ground and died in a few minutes.

ONE YEAR'S TOLL OF DEATH ON THE GREAT LAKES



A few pieces of wreckage were found floating in the vicinity of Whitefish Point. They were the last signs of the Adella Shores.

Even more mysterious was the loss of the big freighter D. M. Cleminson, on Lake Superior, Dec. 5, 1898. This boat carried a crew of twenty-four men. How or why she foundered is one of the unexplained tragedies of lake navigation. The bodies of two of the crew were found, but they bore no evidence to explain the disaster.

The climax came with the loss of the Bessemer and Marquette, on ferry No. 2, plying between Conneaut and Port Stanley. The car ferry was a large and very seaworthy boat, valued at nearly half a million dollars with cargo. It left Conneaut for its regular trip Dec. 7. It carried a crew of thirty-one men and one passenger.

The loss of the car ferry will go down in lake history as another unexplained tragedy. At first no alarm was felt for the big craft. It was thought she had sheltered until the violence of the storm should be past. Two days went by, then three and four. Anxiety gave way to fear and finally to the conviction that hope was futile. Five days after the car ferry disappeared mute evidence was found which proved the wreck beyond all doubt.

The heavy loss of life on the Great Lakes last season has aroused strong opposition to prolonging the season of navigation into the storms and gales of the early winter. Most of the sacrifice of life and loss of property comes at the beginning or close of the season. The Pittsburg Steamship Company, the lake branch of the United States Steel Corporation, has announced that it will no longer needlessly imperil the lives of its men for the sake of bringing a few more tons of ore to the lower lake ports. Hereafter, it is announced, navigation will close on Nov. 20, no matter what conditions may be.

The disasters of the year have called attention to the necessity for wireless telegraph outfits on lake vessels. It is said that at the present time hardly more than fifty of the 2,500 boats on the lakes are equipped with wireless. Practically all the loss of life and property on the lakes is confined to freight boats. It has been many years since a passenger boat was wrecked or a passenger lost in a disaster of any kind.

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ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

Why do they call it the mourner's bench? We have remarked that when a man cannot find work, his wife can. "Always speak the truth" needs an amendment: Don't always speak. Lots of people are afraid of a cyclone who are not afraid of the devil. Radishes and lettuce bear the same relation to food that Platonic love does to love.

Good Work by Workhouse Boy.

Possibly the best interpreter of the Bible is Kitto. His Scriptural lore was the admiration of all his contemporaries. He was reared in a workhouse.

A Sable Difference.

"And so," began the browbeating attorney to the shabby witness, "you live by your wits, do you?" "No, sir, by other folks' lack of them," corrected the witness, modestly.