

NERVOUSNESS OF WOMEN. What Peruna Has Done For a Brilliant Actress.



MISS JULIA MARLOWE.

In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., Miss Julia Marlowe of New York City, has the following to say of Peruna:

"I am glad to write my endorsement of the great remedy, Peruna, as a nerve tonic. I do so most heartily." Julia Marlowe.

Nervousness is very common among women. This condition is due to anemic nerve centers. The nerve centers are the reservoirs of nervous vitality. These centers become bloodless for want of proper nutrition. This is especially true in the spring season. Every spring a host of invalids are produced as the direct result of weak nerves.

This could be easily obviated by the use of Peruna. Peruna strikes at the root of the difficulty by correcting the digestion. Digestion furnishes nutri-

tion for the nerve centers. Properly digested food furnishes these reservoirs of life with vitality which leads to strong, steady nerves, and thus nourishes life.

Peruna is in great favor among women, especially those who have vocations that are trying to the nervous system. Peruna furnishes the lasting invigoration for the nerves that such people so much need. Thousands of testimonials from women in all parts of the United States are being received every year. Such unsolicited evidence surely proves that Peruna is without an equal as a nerve tonic and vital invigorator.

Buy a bottle of Peruna to-day. If you do not receive all the benefits from Peruna that you expected, write to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

tude, and diseases in keeping them within certain limits. The subject of parasites and other natural enemies is also taken up. Much stress is laid on the past carelessness in our efforts at bird protection as a cause for permitting our native locusts to become sufficiently numerous to cause the trouble of the past few years.

Among the artificial remedies which are suggested and described in this bulletin the most important is that of "disking" in early spring alfalfa fields and other grounds containing the eggs of these insects. This disking can be done at any time after the frost is out of the ground, but the best time seems to be early in April. Instead of injuring the alfalfa numerous experiments in Kansas and Nebraska have shown that by running the disk over the fields the yield is greatly increased. This stirring of the soil breaks up the egg-masses and exposes them to the drying influences of the air and the keen eyes of the birds.

The kerosene pan, or "hopper dozer," is also recommended as very valuable for the destruction of the insects after hatching.

Owing to the uncertainty of fungus diseases the "inoculation" method is discouraged, it having failed to give satisfactory results after repeated experiments with several different forms of grasshopper diseases.

LAWRENCE BRUNER, Nebraska Experiment Station.

Vaccination in Chicago

The board of health of Chicago has published the following statistics in regard to the result of vaccination in that city:

"Out of the total 171 cases of small-pox found in Chicago between Nov. 30, 1900, and April 10, 1901—the period of the present epidemic—140 had never been vaccinated.

"Of the remaining 31 cases, 29 were adults showing faint, poor or irregular scars claimed to be evidence of attempted vaccination in infancy or early childhood—the most recent being 23 years old.

"Only two out of the 171 cases exhibited typical scars of successful vaccination. Of these one was 35 years old—"vaccinated when a child;" re-vaccination attempted three years ago, without result; vaccine lymph probably inert. The other was 40 years old, also successfully vaccinated in childhood, but never re-vaccinated.

"These are the only two cases out of the total 171 upon whom vaccination was ever successfully attempted, and the most recent of these was more than thirty years ago."

Since vaccination was made compulsory in the schools smallpox has vanished from them. The requirement was first put into effect in 1867, and from that year until 1881 there were only seventeen cases all told of smallpox and varioloid. It is the opinion of the health department that these may be explained by the imperfect inauguration of the compulsory system, and it is certainly remarkable that as it continued in operation the disease disappeared entirely. For twenty years the schools were immune, and four cases which were reported last winter simply serve to strengthen belief in the efficacy of vaccination.

The patients were pupils who had been let in on fraudulent certificates and who had not been vaccinated. They were the exception which proves the rule. Finally, since vaccination has been universally practiced in the Chicago police department the officers have been free from smallpox, and that is a fact of much significance. Policemen go everywhere, among all sorts of people, so that they are exceptionally liable to exposure. Is it a mere chance that several thousand Chicago policemen are exempt from smallpox or is it because that they are all vaccinated?

A NEW JERSEY MAYOR

He Proposes to Fight the Steel Trust and Save His Working Men From Destitution

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt has by a recent act pointed out one of the worst effects of large trust companies. He is at the head of a steel mill at Trenton, N. J., and was solicited to permit his property to be scheduled in the Morgan steel trust. This, however, he declined, giving as one of his principal reasons that he had in his employ 500 men who owned houses in the vicinity of the mill, and did not wish to place them at the mercy of a non-resident corporation, which might at any time demolish the works and bring ruin upon them. This indicated not only just and benevolent consideration for the welfare of his employes, but the wisdom of a practical student of the workings of trusts.

The proper definition of a trust is the union under one management of a number of concerns engaged in the production of the same material for the purpose, if possible, of controlling its output and price at which it shall be sold. As incident to such combination comes the decrease in the cost of management by one central body instead of by a number. But when the trust represents a large output the chief source of profit is its ability to regulate its price, by raising it when the demand is greater than the supply and lowering it when the opposite condition prevails or to break down the competition of weaker concerns. The most effective device in case of a plethora is to shut down one or more of its mills in order to make a real or affected reduction in supply. In such resort favoritism is shown to particular plants which are kept in operation while others are closed. In this manner innocent millworkers are shut out of employment and wages, while the trust is able to maintain prices at their expense. Many instances have, in fact, occurred where competing properties have been bought and permanently closed for the purpose of suppressing competition, involving ruin to the operatives and a blight upon the locality previously prosperous as the seat of such manufactory. This is the favorite practice of the Standard Oil trust, which when a new field is discovered will get control of it by taking options upon the land in the territory so as to prevent development by others and let it lie idle. Kentucky is fairly covered by such options in the regions showing indications of oil, and in only one of them, in Wayne county, are there any wells in operation.

NEW YORK STARVING POOR

They Stand Shivering in Long Lines for Hours Waiting to Get Something to Eat

Editor Independent: The government was founded upon the immortal declaration of independence, which declared all men were equal before the law. It was a glorious event, the people were quick to see the meaning of the document and every man took his gun or in some way aided those who did. In 1861 the same feeling made the black slaves free. The time is now ripe for another declaration which would mean the freedom of the white slave.

On last Thanksgiving day I met a minister while I was looking over about 2,000 men who were in line several hours waiting for a turkey dinner—a charity one. The minister was in seeing that all were fed. After being assured that they would be, he came along to where a few of us were standing looking and remarked:

"Is not this awful? This looks like prosperity! Did the rich chamber of commerce ever appoint a committee to overthrow of the republican party. Some days afterward an editorial was printed in one of Chicago's great dailies not at all friendly to any section of the reform forces, which gave the following account of Tom's program for his term in the mayor's chair. It said:

"Mayor Johnson, the street railway magnate, has been mayor of Cleveland two weeks. During that time he has laid plans for reforms that promise to convert Cleveland into the model city of the Union. Gambling houses have been notified that they will do well to dispose of their outfits at once, as gambling will not be tolerated. Confidence men will be driven from the city, disorderly saloons will be closed and all unsafe and unsightly buildings will be torn down. If the order in regard to unsafe buildings is not obeyed within forty-eight hours the fire department will be called out, and the buildings torn down over the heads of the occupants. Saloons that do not obey the ordinances with reference to closing or persist in running disorderly houses in connection with their resorts will have their licenses revoked. The mayor will also place the civil service upon the merit system without waiting for any special state legislation.

"It is easy to see that there are lively times ahead for Cleveland under Mayor Johnson. The significant thing about the reforms about to be instituted by the mayor is the fact that no special legislation vesting the executive with new powers appears to be necessary to carry out his plans. Mayor Johnson merely declares his purpose to enforce the city ordinances that have been enacted by the common council of Cleveland. He purposes to act clearly within the authority already vested in the mayor. He will suppress gambling, close the dives and disorderly saloons and tear down the firetraps under powers long ago granted to the mayor."

The editorial wound up with the most positive statement that Johnson would not be a candidate for senator, governor or any other office while his term lasted. That he was going to be mayor and devote all his energies to the reform of Mark Hanna's home city which needed more reform than any other place in the United States.

On account of the continued presence in hurtful numbers of grasshoppers in portions of Nebraska bulletin discussing methods for their destruction has just been issued by the Nebraska experiment station. It begins with a description of grasshoppers in general. This outline includes a statement of their life-history, habits, and relation to other insect forms, as well as the effects of climate, latitude, alti-

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Table for Assortment No. 2 with columns for Assortment No., Regular Price, and Our Price.

ARMSTRONG CLOTHING CO.

How to Make a Lawn. In the arrangement of the grounds about the house a well kept lawn in fine condition is one of the most important factors. If the grounds are such that the lawn can be broadened as it leaves the house the effect is improved. Allow the lawn to go up to the house. It is better to border the lawn with groups of shrubs or flowers than to break up its smooth expanse with single trees, shrubs or beds. A roadway to the stable may be necessary. This can be screened with borders or groups of shrubby plants.

In states like Nebraska where the rainfall is much less than the evaporation, the preparation of the soil should be such as to readily conserve the largest possible proportion of the annual rainfall, to allow the rains to soak deeply into the soil. Special care should be taken to so carefully handle the soil that it should be in the best possible condition not only for the reception of moisture, but that the underlying moisture in the subsoil may freely rise to the grass roots on the surface. This is largely dependent on the proper condition of tilth. Soil ought to be prepared for twelve inches in depth, finely pulverized to be free from all clods or lumps, then should be firmly packed so that the soil moisture may rise up to or near the surface and help to germinate the grass seed thereon.

The lawn will be more luxuriant and will retain moisture better if heavy applications of fine old manure have been made. A heavy application means fifty tons an acre, or for a lawn the size of an average city lot eight or nine two-horse wagon loads. More than this amount can be used with safety and to advantage. The proper place for this manure is in or near the surface of the ground. Its office is to furnish an abundant supply of plant food for shallow rooted grasses and to assist in keeping the surface soil from baking. In the grounds of the trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha some 1,200 loads of fine old manure were used and after seeding an additional application of this fine old manure was raked into the surface to act in some degree as a mulch assisting to retain the moisture at the surface and in the germination of fine lawn seeds, which cannot be deeply covered.

The most usual grass used for lawn is the blue grass. As it takes this nearly three weeks to germinate and within that time quick growing weeds may grow up, it will be found useful to sow something that will germinate more quickly than seeds of weeds. For this purpose English rye grass and Italian rye grass are often used. In the exposition grounds at the trans-Mississippi one-third Italian rye grass, one-third English rye grass and one-third blue grass was used. It is also advantageous in the hope of covering the surface quickly and helping to check weed growth to use some white clover. The amount of seed required for an acre would not be less than six bushels of the rye grasses and blue grass together, and our habit has been to use some five or six pounds of white clover in addition. The rye grasses germinate in much less time than the blue grass, grow rapidly and assist during the first season to keep down weeds thus allowing the blue grass to acquire a foothold.

In sowing the seed it is well to select a time when there is not much wind that the lawn may be evenly seeded. It is also well to sow one-half

of each kind of grass each way, increasing the probability of having the seed evenly distributed. Seed can then be raked in, and then it is advantageous to use a light coating of very fine old manure to assist in retaining moisture at the surface. Where city water can be had it is not necessary to be quite as careful as on lawns that have to be grown without water, depending on conserving enough of the natural rainfall and bringing it through finely prepared soil and a firm surface to the surface and thus germinate these delicate seeds just under the surface.

It will be necessary to run the lawn mower usually once a week, keeping in check weed growth and to secure fine, even turf. If water can be had it will be found advantageous to use it frequently with the thought of keeping up a moist condition of surface until the lawn is well established. It is not wise to run the lawn mower weekly late in the fall, since this leaves the roots with less than proper shelter. Too frequent cutting also lessens the vigor of the growth. It will oftentimes be found useful late in fall or early in winter to apply a thin coating of very fine old manure which will assist in protecting the grass roots through the winter and help to secure more vigorous growth the coming season.

E. F. STEPHENS, Crete, Neb.

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