

## Mrs. Emma Stolt, of Appleton, Wisconsin.

"A neighbor advised me to use Peruna. I began to improve at once."



MRS. EMMA STOLT.

Mrs. Emma Stolt, 1009 Oneida St., Appleton, Wis., writes:

"Peruna has done me a great deal of good since I began taking it and I am always glad to speak a good word for it."

"Three years ago I was in a wretched condition with backaches, bearing down pains, and at times was so sore and lame that I could not move about. I had inflammation and irritation, and although I used different remedies they did me no good."

"A neighbor who had been using Peruna advised me to try it, and I am glad that I did. I began to improve as soon as I took it and I felt much better."

"I thank you for your fine remedy. It is certainly a godsend to sick women."

Catarrh of the Internal Organs.

Miss Theresa Bertles, White Church, Mo., writes:

"I suffered with catarrh of the stomach, bowels and internal organs. Everything I ate seemed to hurt me. I never had a passage of the bowels without taking medicine. I was so tired morning, noon and night, I had a pain in my left side, and the least exertion or excitement made me short of breath."

"Now, after taking Peruna for six months, I am as well as I ever was. Peruna has worked wonders for me. I believe Peruna is the best medicine in the world, and I recommend it to my friends."

Where 15 Languages Are Spoken.

Winnipeg is where they do things. This is really the place where the frontier was abolished by the real estate speculators. A kingdom is sold daily in Winnipeg, an army is marched in by rail to occupy it over night.

The yards of the Canadian Pacific railway alone in Winnipeg have over 120 miles of track, and they need it. The immigrants come by battalion—Englishmen in caps, Scotchmen in boudoirs, Swedes in blue coats, Germans, Swedes, Norwegians, Austrians, Mennonites, Galicians—all manner of furtive folk and wild.

There are fifteen known languages in the Winnipeg schools, and a lot too late to classify. When you see a stranger you cannot tell whether or not he is within the range of human speech. You bitterly reflect only that he is one of those who have wiped out the old frontier, lost it forever to those who love the wilderness.

—Outing Magazine.

### Celluloid Windows.

One of the many uses to which celluloid is put is in supplying window lights for the curtains of automobiles.

Celluloid is made in sheets of extreme thinness, down to a thickness of only five-one thousandths of an inch, and such sheets of celluloid can be rolled up as readily and closely as sheets of paper. From sheets of transparent celluloid pieces are cut of the sizes required for the windows, and when these have been set in place they can be rolled up with the curtain, like any other part of it.

### No Answer Required.

Tommy—Paw!

Mr. Tucker—What's the trouble now, my son?

Tommy—Why is it that the magazines don't make their reading matter as interesting as they do their advertising pages?

### A SMALL SECRET.

Couldn't Understand the Taste of His Customers.

Two men were discussing the various food products now being supplied in such variety and abundance.

One, a grocer, said, "I frequently try a package or so of any certain article before offering it to my trade, and in that way sometimes form a different idea than my customers have."

"For instance, I thought I would try some Postum Food Coffee, to see what reason there was for such a call for it. At breakfast I didn't like it and supper proved the same, so I naturally concluded that my taste was different from that of the customers who bought it right along."

"A day or two after, I waited on a lady who was buying a 25c package and told her I couldn't understand how one could fancy the taste of Postum."

"I know just what is the matter," she said, "you put the coffee boiler on the stove for just fifteen minutes, and ten minutes of that time it simmered, and perhaps five minutes it boiled, now if you will let it boil full fifteen minutes after it commences to boil, you will find a delicious Java-like beverage, rich in food value of gluten and phosphates, so choice that you will never abandon it, particularly when you see the great gain in health." Well, I took another trial and sure enough I joined the Postum army for good, and life seems worth living since I have gotten rid of my old time stomach and kidney troubles."

Postum is no sort of medicine, but pure liquid food, and this, together with a relief from coffee, worked the change. "There's a Reason."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

### CHICAGO.

General conditions indicate that commerce is sustained at an unprecedented volume and without impairment of confidence in the outlook. Payments through the banks are now rising to a daily average of almost \$50,000,000, surpassing all previous records, but there is no symptom of unusual financial pressure, credits being satisfactory and statistics as to defaults during the last six months showing decreased numbers and liabilities.

Mid-year inventories and repairs to machinery caused but slight cessation in operations. Production is maintained close to the limit of capacity in the leading manufactures, while the weather favors distribution and has appreciably stimulated widespread demand for seasonable merchandise, stocks of summer goods undergoing rapid reduction.

Raw material markets remain sharply drawn upon for fresh supplies, and prices stand at a higher level than a year ago, although hides, leather and brick exhibit recent declines in cost. Building work is unusually extended and calls for heavy absorption of lumber, quarry and planing mill outputs.

Bank clearings, \$248,652,065, exceed those of corresponding week in 1906 by 21.9 per cent.

Failures reported in the Chicago district for the six months ending June 30 number 534, against 688 for similar period in 1906, and those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 151, against 198.—Dun's Review of Trade.

### NEW YORK.

Continued favorable weather conditions have made for further crop development, expansion in retail trade in light summer goods, and notable stimulation of hitherto lagging rooster business. One of the most favorable developments of the week has been the improvement noted in collections at many markets. The future outlook as to prices of goods is now having the attention of manufacturers and wholesalers. Business failures in the United States for the week ending July 4 number 135, against 150 last week, 134 in the like week of 1906, 127 in 1905, 172 in 1904 and 154 in 1903.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

There is danger in some States and sections to let the "corn craze" lead to the neglect of other farm crops which will prove profitable.

Plowing and harrowing soil early in the fall puts a stop to the loss of moisture, and for that reason early plowing liberates fertility by natural agencies.

When a farmer plants a field of corn, the issue with him is to obtain a large yield, but quite often he forgets, neglects or does the wrong thing and fails. There is more than merely the selection of good seed.

Why not paint all the farm buildings one color? This makes uniformity, which results in a much more attractive appearance all around, rather than a crazy-quilt-patch-work effect where the buildings are not of one color.

Select seed corn that has been kept in a dry place, as that in the crib, if it was exposed last winter, may be injured to a certain extent. Dampness in winter is not favorable to seed corn, as the corn will not stand freezing and thawing. Careful farmers hang the ears in the barn loft, so as to permit of the corn becoming perfectly dry.

There are two kinds of farmers in every neighborhood. One kind really farms the soil in such a manner that it will not wear out, the other farms like a beggar begs. The latter wants to get all he can from the soil without putting anything back. Such men are miners, for they seem to think the supply of fertility was placed there just like the supply of coal.

Strawberry leaf blight is indicated by withering of the leaves, little brown spots forming on the leaves, becoming white with rims of red about them. The disease makes its appearance in the summer after the crop has been gathered. It is supposed to most affect those plants that have made a heavy growth during the season. The leaves may be mowed off and burned and the new leaves that start may be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture. If there is much lying about it should also be burned to prevent its spreading the disease from spores that may have fallen on it.

Points in Milking.

The well-known phenomenon of "not giving down" the milk is claimed to be the result of lack of nervous tone in the glands, brought about by some kind of excitement. The udder is not a container in which the milk is readily stored in at milking time, but an organ in which the greater part of the milk is elaborated while milking or suckling is in progress, by virtue of the agitation produced. Unless the cow is in perfect repose this secretion will not take place normally. The lesson to be derived from this is that the cow should be treated with the greatest gentleness, and otherwise kept free from excitement, especially during the time of milking or suckling.

Apples from Australia.

The arrivals at New York of a thousand barrels of apples from Australia is a noteworthy event commercially, but it is also of interest as showing the growth of the transportation business. Many bulky and weighty products which formerly were not shipped at all, or only in small quantities, now furnish an immense business for the railways and steamships. One need only instance ice, iron ore, concrete, structural steel and tropical fruits. At the same time the transportation of grain, coal, fertilizers, sand, crushed stone, building stone, gravel, and other weighty articles has increased by leaps and bounds. Is it any wonder that the railways are taxed beyond their capacity and that there is an ever-increasing demand for more trackage, more sidings and more rolling stock? Water transportation has seemed almost obsolete, and yet, with all this enormous growth in freights, the improvement of our rivers would seem to be a necessity.—Springfield News.

Cuttings and Young Plants.

Cuttings can be started in pots of sandy compost, with a glass tumbler over to confine the moisture, and kept from the sun for two or three days. Then place the pots in the warmest window, exposed to the southeast. Wet sand is also excellent for growing cuttings, and they will start quicker than in compost. A shallow pan is preferable: fill it up with sand (not sea sand), sopping wet, then press in the cuttings tightly and keep them wet. When the leaves show themselves, in two or three days, transplant into pots filled with light, sandy loam. After shading a day or two they may have ample sunshine and sufficient water to keep them moist. Cuttings taken from the fresh growth of a plant strike best. It is better to break off a branch of geraniums than to cut it, if it breaks easily. Cuttings of roses, heliotrope, etc., will grow better if taken off at the junction of the old and new wood, and should be cut off just below a point or bud, as the roots start from that point; and if the bud is not left near the base the cutting is liable to decay in the soil.

Spraying Potatoes.

An account is given of potato spraying experiments in which three plots were sprayed in duplicate with Bordeaux mixture. One plot was sprayed with plain Bordeaux mixture, the second with Bordeaux mixture to which a quantity of resin-soda solution was added, and the third with Bordeaux mixture containing unrefined sugar. The quantity of Bordeaux mixture used was at the rate of about 300 gallons per acre, sixty gallons being applied at the first application and 120 gallons at each of the other applications, says an India Journal.

The yield of the different plots is shown, from which it appears that the spraying resulted in a substantial profit. The largest returns were obtained from the plots sprayed with Bordeaux mixture to which resin and soda were added, followed by Bordeaux mixture containing sugar and plain Bordeaux.

Curious Eggs.

The stories told by poultry keepers in regard to the laying of eggs are in danger of becoming viewed by the public in the same suspicious light as the tall yarns of fishermen, says the Molluscan World.

It is announced that an egg laid by a hen belonging to a coast guards officer at Bridgeport measured 7½ inches by 6½ inches, while another of similar size picked up in a farmyard at Fenny Stratford was, on being opened, found to contain a perfectly formed second egg. The record monster chicken's egg is believed to be one of 8½ inches, and weighing 5 ounces.

The most freakish eggs are attributed to ducks. The Weston Park museum, Sheffield, has a duck's egg which contains another smaller one inside, and a still greater curiosity is a twin egg, the two being joined together end to end.

In a museum at Paris a curious four-footed goose lays an egg which is invariably misshapen, and the shell of which is so brittle that it breaks if touched. All efforts to preserve these eggs have been futile.

An egg apparently in a state of perfect preservation is reported to have been discovered imbedded in the mortar of an ancient church near Paris. As the wall had been standing for fully 800 years, the egg must have been undisturbed for all that long period.

Control of Hog Cholera.

Scattered outbreaks of hog cholera are present in many sections of the country. These outbreaks, and infected yards as well, are the centers from which the disease spreads. Another important factor in perpetuating the disease from year to year, is the feeding of infectious material to hogs in order to immunize them. Such methods of immunization cause a light form of the disease, the germs become scattered about the yards and the health of neighboring herds is endangered, says H. A. Craig, author of a Perdu bulletin.

In neighborhoods where outbreaks of hog cholera occur, stockmen should practice such precautions as are necessary against the spread of the disease. This control work should not be left to the owner of the diseased herd.

When this disease occurs on a farm the herd should be quarantined and all precautions taken against the spread of the infection to neighboring herds. The diseased animals should not be scattered over the farm, or allowed to run in yards that border on streams, and hogs that have a chronic form of the disease must be prevented from straying away or mixing with neighboring herds. Other farm animals should not be allowed to run through infected yards, or litter allowed to accumulate in the yards. The hoghouses, feeding floors, etc., should be cleaned daily and disinfected. The most convenient and practical disinfectants to use are the tar disinfectants or stock dips. These may be used in from two to four per cent water solutions. The final cleaning up of the premises must be thorough. All litter should be burned, or placed where other animals cannot come in contact with it. The dead hogs should be burned.

The Veterinary Department has been experimenting with a hog cholera vaccine during the past year. The vaccine used was prepared from the tissues of rabbits that died from inoculation with blood of a cholera hog. The results of this method of conferring immunity have been satisfactory, and the vaccine will be tested in the field the coming season.



## HERM GARDEN

Give the hogs clean straw every few days.

The farm practically without weeds is possible where the weeds are not permitted to grow and propagate seeds.

At the present prices for lumber a good cottonwood grove would make a farm several hundred dollars more valuable if we were buying.

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### Some New York Climbers.

When all has been said there is no city on earth where merit is so quickly recognized and rewarded as in New York. A boy enters the service of a railroad corporation and at the age of 28 he is general manager of a great traction system. True, he has a distinguished lawyer and statesman for an uncle, but he starts at the bottom, and his promotion is due to his own exertion. Such is the career of Oren Root.

H. H. Vreeland, a brakeman without pull, raises himself in a short period to the presidency of the Metropolitan Railway Company. Within two generations all the spectacular fortunes of New York have been made from nothing.

Reward of merit comes quickly in other fields. Charles E. Hughes, a comparatively obscure lawyer, is selected to conduct an important investigation in which the whole country is interested. Without having previously held office, a very novice, he is made a governor.—Broadway Magazine.

### Russia's Great Library.

One of the proudest monuments to the memory of that benevolent despot, Peter the Great, is the imperial library of Russia, established by him in 1714. Present ranking places it third among the world's great libraries, preceded only by the National library at Paris and that of the British museum at London. It contains a million and a half volumes and 26,000 manuscripts. The most important accession it ever received was probably at the time of the suppression of the Society of Jesus in Russia, when most of the Jesuit collections were transferred to the imperial library. Among them was the famous collection of Count Zaluski, consisting of 260,000 volumes and 10,000 manuscripts, which had been installed at the Jesuit college in Warsaw. The most important manuscript in the library is the "Codex Sinaiticus" of the Greek Bible, brought to Russia by Prof. Tischendorf in 1850 from the Convent of St. Catharine on Mount Sinai.—New York Tribune.

### Strange Ocean Postoffice.

I should like to mention a postoffice on the ocean, which certainly belongs to the most primitive in the whole world, and does not boast a single official.

It is in the South American continent, on the coast of Patagonia. Close to the edge of the sea is erected a strong beam, on which is written "post-office," and joined to it by a movable strong iron chain lies a barrel with a movable cover. The ships which pass through the straits send a boat to the coast to take out those letters which are to be forwarded, and at the same time put in their own postal matter, the former being conveyed to the next port, to be sent on by means of the usual post.

In the Torres Straits on one of the islands belonging to Australia, is a similar post-station, equally primitive and equally fulfilling its purpose.—The Girl's Own Paper.

### A Loud Laugh, an Over-vivacious Manner.

A loud laugh, an over-vivacious manner betrays a lack of breeding. Copy the stillness of form, the quiet poise, which is the great charm of English women. It makes new or tight shoes ache. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All Drugists and Shoe Stores sell it. 25c.

### You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease Free.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures tired, sweating, hot, swollen, aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All Drugists and Shoe Stores sell it. 25c.

### Congressional Courage.

"The House must be a tremendously brave body of men."

"Why?"

"Because they face the Cannon's mouth every day."—Princeton Tiger.

### Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children.

Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. & bottles.

### The Modesty of Women.

Naturally makes them shrink from the indecent questions, the obnoxious examinations, and unpleasant local treatments, which some physicians consider essential in the treatment of diseases of women. Yet, if help can be had, it is better to submit to this ordeal than let the disease grow and spread. The trouble is that so often the woman undergoes all the annoyance and shame for nothing. Thousands of women who have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription write in appreciation of the cure which dispenses with the examinations and local treatments. There is no other medicine so sure and safe for delicate women as "Favorite Prescription." It cures debilitating drains, irregularity and female weakness. It always helps. It almost always cures. It is strictly non-alcoholic, non-secret, all its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper; contains no deleterious or habit-forming drugs, and every native medicinal root entering into its composition has the full endorsement of those most eminent in the several schools of medical practice. Some of these numerous and strongest of professional endorsements of its ingredients, will be found in a pamphlet wrapped around the bottle, also in a booklet mailed free on request, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. These professional endorsements should have far more weight than any amount of the ordinary lay, or non-professional testimonials.

The most intelligent women now-a-days insist on knowing what they take as medicine instead of opening their mouths like a lot of young birds and gulping down whatever is offered them. "Favorite Prescription" is of known composition. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 21 one-cent stamps for paper-covered, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound. If sick consult the Doctor, free of charge by letter. All such communications are held sacredly confidential.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate and regulate stomach, liver and bowels.

Libby's Food Products

### Libby's Corned Beef

is a mild cured and perfectly cooked corned beef, and carefully packed in Libby's Great White Kitchens. It is prepared as carefully as you would make it in your own kitchen.

It has the characteristics and delicious flavor of the right kind of corned beef.

For Quick Serving.—Libby's Corned Beef, cut into thin slices, arranged on a platter and garnished with Libby's Chow Chow makes a tempting dish for luncheon, dinner or supper.

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

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

If afflicted with Thompson's Eye Water

store Eyes, use

A Case of Greed.

Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia was condemning the greed of a certain corporation.

"Really," he said, "their greed is enormous as to be laughable. It is like the man in the barber shop."

"The barber, at the end of a shave, said to the man:

"Will you have bay rum, lavender water eau de cologne, alum, magnesium powder on your face, sir?"

"Any extra charge?" the man asked.

"No, sir."

"Then I'll take all of them!"—In dianapolis Star.

Told on Himself.

"Mr. Taffeligh is a smooth faced young man, isn't he, Matilda?"

"Why, I thought it felt—I mean—"

"Matilda?"—Judge.

S. C. N. C. - No. 29—1907.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**SPECIAL EXCURSION FARES 1907 FROM CHICAGO**

Double Track	Poston and return -	\$21.00
	Going dates—July 4, 13, 23, 25, 27, 28, August 6, 10, 20, 24, September 10, 14, 24, and 28, 1907.	
Jamestown Exposition, (Season tickets via New York one way, \$36.80)	Norfolk, Va., and return (60 days)	\$30.70
	Other routes and fares. Going dates daily until Nov. 30, 1907.	
Philadelphia, Pa., and return		\$20.00
	Only through sleeping car route via Niagara Falls. Going dates—July 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1907.	
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and return		\$18.76
	Going dates—July 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1907; also in September for Grand Army meeting (going dates and fares to be named later).	
Various New England Resorts, one fare plus \$2.00 for round trip, Based on one way fare in effect January 1, 1907.		
Going dates—July 9, 13, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, September 10, 14, 24, and 28, 1907.		
Various Canadian Resorts, one fare plus \$2.00 for round trip, Based on one way fare in effect January 1, 1907.		
Going dates daily June 1 to September 30, 1907.		
Attractive optional trips by Lake and River, including St. Lawrence River and Rapids in some cases without additional charge, are also offered in connection with the above. Liberal stopover privileges.		