

# Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

Cleanses the System Effectually, Dispels Colds and Headaches due to Constipation. Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.

Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old. To get its Beneficial Effects Always buy the Genuine which has the full name of the Company.

**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**  
by whom it is manufactured, printed on the front of every package.  
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS, one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

## THE ENCORE HABIT.

How Sims Reeves Turned the Tables on One of His Admirers.

Sims Reeves, who in his day was accepted as the most celebrated tenor on the concert stage, was so much of a favorite that whenever he sang he was usually greeted with a hearty encore, accompanied with enthusiastic cheers. Reeves was very good natured about the matter, but he made it a rule never to sing more than one selection when he felt that his voice was not in first class shape. He happened to notice that an elderly man, who turned out to be a dealer in hats along the Strand, London, attended nearly every concert within convenient distance if Sims Reeves happened to be on the bill and generally led the encore brigade. This latter was a persistent person and often applauded until he had forced Reeves to respond to double and triple encores.

Determined to teach the little hatter a lesson, one afternoon just as dark was approaching, Reeves entered his admirer's store and said, "One hat, please," naming the particular shape which he desired. The little hatter didn't recognize the great tenor, and handed him out one hat.

"Good," said Reeves. "How much is this hat?"

"Five shillings," said the store proprietor.

"Encore," said Reeves. A second hat was forthcoming, and Reeves ultimately obtained three "encore" hats. When the little hatter demanded £1 sterling for the purchases Reeves pretended to be furious.

"Send these four hats to this address," ordered the tenor in terrible tone, "but I only pay for one hat. Do you understand? The three other hats are 'encore' hats. If you make me sing songs for nothing you must send me hats for nothing."

The little hatter was speechless.—Portland Oregonian.

**Mixed Up.** The chairman was addressing a meeting at a teacher's congress. "My friends," he said, "the schoolwork is the bulwark of civilization; that is to say—Here he became slightly choked. "The bulwark is the schoolwork of civ—"

The audience smiled. "The workhouse is the bulwark of—I mean, of course, the school is the housework—" The smile was by this time a broad grin.

"The schoolhouse—" He was now getting wild. So were his hearers. He moped his brow, gritted his teeth, and made a fresh effort.

"The schoolhouse, my friends—" A slight relief went up. Ah! Now he had got his feet under him once more. He gazed savagely round. The light of triumphant self-confidence was enthroned upon his brow. "Is the workhouse—" And that was all.

Sicily produces about 500,000 tons of sulphur annually, or 50 per cent of the entire production of the world.

## HEALTH AND INCOME.

**Both Kept Up on Scientific Food.** Good sturdy health helps one a lot to make money.

With the loss of health one's income is liable to shrink, if not entirely dwindle away.

When a young lady has to make her own living, good health is her best asset.

"I am alone in the world," writes a Chicago girl, "dependent on my own efforts for my living. I am a clerk, and about two years ago through close application to work and a boarding house diet, I became a nervous invalid, and got so bad off it was almost impossible for me to stay in the office a half day at a time."

"A friend suggested to me the idea of trying Grape-Nuts, which I did, making this food a large part of at least two meals a day."

"To-day I am free from brain-tire, dyspepsia and all the ills of an overworked and improperly nourished brain and body. To Grape-Nuts I owe the recovery of my health, and the ability to retain my position and income."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pks. Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

# WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Mrs. Shelby M. Cullom, wife of the senior senator from Illinois, is one of the last women in official life who was in Washington during the stirring days of the Civil War and at the time of Lincoln's assassination.



MRS. CULLOM.

Mr. Cullom took his seat in the lower House in March, 1855, and remained there continuously until 1871, when after a period of private life, he was made governor of his state. Mrs. Cullom can count a variety of episodes in her long and successful career as wife of a public man. Mrs. Cullom is the second wife of the Illinois senator, his first being her eldest sister. She became a fond mother to the orphaned niece and it was said it was for their sake she accepted the proposal of her father. If this be true, the marriage has been phenomenally happy. Few couples in public life manifest the sincere affection which has always marked the relations of Senator and Mrs. Cullom. In the twilight of her life she is finding renewed interests in the two grandchildren, Mrs. Phelps Brown, formerly Catherine Ridgley, and Miss Eleanor Cullom Ridgley, daughter of Senator Cullom's eldest daughter and wife of the comptroller of currency, John Barrett Ridgley.

Uncle Sam is getting so much money that he doesn't know what to do with it. The passage of the emergency currency act has thrown him into a very embarrassing position. The old gentleman's pockets aren't large enough to hold his bank notes. He has ordered his tailor to add a capacious pocket to his costume, but that does not meet the present emergency. The government's situation presses home the fact that the success of the emergency currency law must depend in a considerable measure on the physical ability to grind out the bank notes and to take care of them afterward. The purpose is to accumulate a store of \$500,000,000 bank notes, and to hold them in readiness. But at the very outset the government officials are faced with the fact that they have no place to keep the notes. The regular vaults at the treasury are already crowded. Plans have been made for a new vault, but it will be four months before it can be ready for business. For the intervening period the officials are at wits' end to know what to do with the notes as they come from the bureau of printing and engraving. For that very reason there has been delay in ordering the new notes. But it is being impressed on the Treasury officials that delay may prove dangerous. In case there should be demand for emergency currency during the crop-moving period this fall, Director Ralph of the bureau of printing and engraving has declared that, if some other arrangement is not made, he will turn his private office into a dumping ground for bank notes by the tens of millions and will run his chances in guarding them with the help of armed men.

One of the subjects to be brought before Congress early in the next session will be a proposition to provide a suitable statue of Washington for the east front of the capitol, in view of the removal of the Greenough statue, which represents the "Father of His Country" in the scant attire of a Roman statesman, from the plaza to the Smithsonian Institution. Representative McCall, chairman of the House Committee on the Library, has introduced a bill providing for a replica of the J. Q. A. Ward statue of Washington, which stands in front of the Custom House in New York. Mr. McCall proposes to place this replica on the staircase on the east front of the capitol, so that Presidents, in delivering their inaugural addresses, will stand at the feet of the first President. This proposition is objected to by many Senators, who prefer having a new work and not merely a replica. The idea of placing an heroic statue in bronze in a conspicuous place on the plaza, representing Washington in the act of delivering his inaugural address, is finding many supporters in Congress.

As the result of a serious riot at Riverview, a resort on the Maryland side of the Potomac, about fourteen miles below Washington, twenty-five privates of the United States army are under arrest at Fort Washington, Md., and Capt. Edward N. Maceo, who endeavored to suppress the outbreak, suffered a broken arm, and many of the rioters sustained painful injuries. The participants may be court-martialed.

Reports received at the Navy Department from the naval training stations have indicated the need of sturdier lads among the recruits, and instructions have been sent out to officers on recruiting duty to accept only boys from 17 to 20 years of age, who possess a minimum weight, which is stipulated. In the case of recruits 17 years of age the weight is 115 pounds, while the minimum weight for a recruit 20 years of age is 128 pounds.

# FARM AND GARDEN

The low-headed tree is here to stay because it ought to be.

It is downright cruelty to keep fowls in yards that are not well shaded.

The place for the brood mare is in the harness every day until foaling time.

The hen that lays three eggs a week will pay double the profit of one that produces but two eggs.

Avoid feeding hay or dusty roughage just previous to milking. There is too much dust to drop into the milk pail.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association has recently shipped a carload of Shorthorn bulls to Old Mexico.

A horse in good condition can exist about twenty-five days without food, so long as he has plenty of water to drink.

If the late hatched chicks are allowed to run with the early birds the little fellows will get the worst of it at feeding time.

A handy pruning tool is a sharp chisel in the end of a stiff pole. Set against a limb and struck with a mallet a clean cut is made.

Where a farm cannot be cultivated by machinery, people are learning that wise intensive cultivation of garden stuffs brings large returns.

It is a mistake to fill the holes half full of manure when planting trees. Soil should be mellow for three feet all around, but not too wet.

Thousands of chickens die from bowel trouble during the summer months. This is generally caused by wet feed, which sours quickly during the hot weather.

If the hens are allowed to run through the dew-laden grass every day or two they are not likely to be troubled with scaly legs, which are caused by parasites.

Turkeys, the night before killing, should be given no food but plenty of water. This leaves an empty craw, clean intestines and makes the dark meat comparatively light.

N. F. Murray says a man who sold \$5,000 worth of apples from a forty-acre sod orchard one season broke it up and cultivated it the next year and sold his crop for \$12,000.

We are apt to neglect the hens as soon as they begin to fall off in egg production. Careful and regular feeding, however, will keep up the egg supply fairly well, even during hot weather.

There is no present—or future—danger of over production in the dairy field. We are hardly able to keep pace with the demand. This indicates a need of more concentrated effort—more efficient methods.

The Jersey cow is a highly developed milk-making machine. She has been bred so long for this purpose that her characteristics have become fixed, and the descendants of a well-bred dairy cow can be depended upon. The amount of milk that she will make depends largely on the amount of food that you can get her to use.

**Charred Cobs for Pigs.** The pigs should have access to a pile of charred cobs or dry wood ashes as it is beneficial in correcting the acids and aids in the bone development of the animal. The elements which go to bone-building animals are imparted to them when they are enabled to get charcoal and it is quite as important as salt. Charcoal will also tend to prevent worms in hogs and cattle.

**Shade for Chickens.** We pity the fowl or chick that is unprotected with shade during hot, sweltering days. If you have no natural shade in the way of shrubs or trees, make a frame of boards and cover with muslin or canvas.

The hens begin to look ragged owing to losing their feathers. They are beginning to molt and need extra care and attention during this period, so as to get them over the molting period as quickly as possible. Plenty of nourishing food should be given them and their quarters kept clean and free from lice.

**Adds Life to Fence Posts.** Impregnation with creosote has been greatly cheapened by the introduction of the "open tank," which can be installed at a cost of from \$30 to \$45, or much less if an old boiler is used.

A tank with a bottom twelve feet square in area will suffice for treating forty or fifty six-inch posts a day, or double this number when two runs per day can be made.

The price of creosote is about 10 cents per gallon in the East and Middle West, 16 cents per gallon on the Pacific coast, and 27 cents per gallon in the Rocky mountain states. The cost of treating a post will therefore vary from 4 to 15 cents. Properly

treated it should give service for at least twenty years.

Experiments of the forest service show that with preservative treatment the durability of lodgepole pine in Idaho is increased sixteen years.

The cost of creosote is there relatively high, yet by treating posts there is a saving, with interest at 6 per cent, of 2 cents per post yearly.

A detailed description of experiments in preserving fence posts, together with practical suggestions for treating them on a commercial scale is contained in circular 117 of the forest service. Write to the forester at Washington.

**What the Cow Must Do.** A study of the records of individual cows at the New Jersey station showed that but little profit can be derived from a cow that does not produce 5,000 pounds of milk per year, particularly if the product is sold at the low price of one cent per pound. No stronger argument is needed in favor of the necessity of testing the animals, and thus learning their exact value, than is afforded by these records. Furthermore, the facts brought out by the records indicate that there is but little profit from a cow that does not produce 200 pounds of butter per year, and point to the necessity of a careful selection of cows for the butter dairy.—Weekly Witness.

**Land a Safe Investment.** Whenever people begin to talk of hard times and capital becomes timid improved farm lands come into good demand. This has been illustrated once more since the financial flurry of last fall, as more people are now looking for real estate investments than at this time last year.

There will be no depreciation, therefore, in farm values this season, and probably some advance will be noted. People know that well located real estate is as safe as the government itself.

The question whether farming pays much or little is not considered when men and women are looking for absolutely sound investments. The land is always there. It can neither be stolen nor burned. With a rapidly developing population the time is not far off when every acre of unoccupied land in the United States will be wanted at more than is asked for it to-day.

A truth which can easily be demonstrated is that farm land is too cheap. It almost invariably goes at the minimum value. Government homesteads and other low-priced land in the West account for the low prices in the East. This is a passing condition. In fact, the whole nation comprehends to-day that the area of unreasonably cheap farms is near the end.

**Feeding Poultry by Machinery.** Feeding and fattening poultry by machinery? Well, what next? Responsible for this latest usurpation of nature's functions are the French, those people who are past masters in every thing having to do with the preparation and serving of food—and the enjoyment of it, too.

Although the idea of feeding poultry by machinery hasn't been long on these shores, several hundred persons are engaged in the business, and nearly a million dollars is invested. Machine-fattened poultry is to be found in every important market of the land.

While the idea, as stated before, came from France, Americans, with their usual cleverness in adopting the products of other brains, have improved upon the mechanical agencies.

A sheet metal tank or bucket, holding about four gallons of food and standing upon three legs, forms the upper part of the American machine. A rubber tube about a foot long runs from the receptacle; it is about the size of one's thumb when it is attached to the machine and tapers to the size of a little finger at the other end. Operated by the foot, a treadle is connected with a little sliding door in the bottom of the bucket. When this door is opened by a movement of the treadle a quantity of food is forced through the tube and down the fowl's throat.

When one wishes to feed a fowl he seizes it by the legs, opens its bill and pushes the rubber tube down its throat until the nozzle nearly reaches the crop. Then he works the treadle, forcing food down the fowl's throat until the crop is filled. Some operators are so expert that they can feed 400 chickens an hour with the machine.

It is claimed on behalf of the machine that poultry will fatten in half the time if fed this way, and that the meat will have a better flavor. The fowl kept stuffed all the time, regardless of its natural appetite, is bound to get fat.

Most of the fatteners feed a mixture of corn meal, oat meal and milk. It must be soft enough to pass readily through the rubber tube of the feeder. It is asserted that feeding by machinery is not cruel and that a chicken soon learns to open its bill voluntarily for the nozzle.

**Interesting Bits.** The unit of horsepower varies greatly in different countries.

Blankets were first made in England in 1705 by Thomas Blanket.

The Japanese have taken to canning sardines. Last year, 2,000,000 cans were sold by them.

# With Father's Muste.

Ersgdon, the composer, was working on his symphonic poem when the baby's lusty cry was heard from the nursery. Ersgdon here it manfully for five minutes, expecting baby's mother to come to the rescue. Then he opened the door and shouted upstairs:

"What is the matter? Harry, are you teasing the baby?"  
"No, papa."  
"You must be doing something to make him cry."  
"No, papa—truly! All Ethel and I did was to try to sing him to sleep with your lullaby."

## CUTICURA CURED FOUR.

**Southern Woman Suffered with Itching, Burning Rash—Three Little Babies Had Skin Troubles.**

"My baby had a running sore on his neck and nothing that I did for it took effect until I used Cuticura. My face was nearly full of better or some similar skin disease. It would itch and burn so that I could hardly stand it. Two cakes of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment cured me. Two years after it broke out on my hands and wrist. Sometimes I would go nearly crazy for it itched so badly. I went back to my old stand-by, that had never failed me—one set of Cuticura Remedies did the work. One set also cured my uncle's baby, whose head was a cuke of sores, and another baby who was in the same fix. Mrs. Lillie Wilcher, 770 Eleventh St., Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1907."

**Saluting the Fox.** The custom of taking off the hat by way of salutation to a fox when you are not hunting him is probably merely a variation of an act of courtesy exchanged between men in more warlike days than these. The invaluable Brewster tells us that taking off the hat is a relic of the ancient custom of taking off the helmet when no danger is high.

"A man takes off his hat to show that he dares to stand unarmed in your presence." The naval salute of discharging guns originally implied that as no danger existed no guns would be required, and the military fashion of presenting arms is said to be tantamount to offering to give them up. The fox that is surprised by pleasant shooters may not make his retreat less expeditiously because the shooters doff their hats to him, but this is how the custom arose.—Manchester Guardian.

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

**Orthographical Romance.** They were returning from the spelling bee.

"Mr. Spoonamore," she said, "why did you miss that easy word? You spelled 'hoor' with a 'u'."

"I know it," he answered, "The feeling came over me all at once that I just couldn't get along without 'u.' Miss Daisy."

With which old, old story he won her.

It is said that before his marriage Custis did have a free and easy life. His marriage was of importance to his country, for he was the progenitor of several leading families. One would like to know Mrs. Custis' version of the life they had together, which he regarded as unworthy to be called "living."

**Can Such Things Be?** "O, Johnny, Johnny!" sighed Mrs. Lapsing. "You're so awfully hard on shoes. This is the second pair I've bought you since we had that equinoctial storm in March."

**Baseball and Patriotism.** "Johnny, what's a patriot?" "A boy who'd radder miss seein' de game dan go in on a ball knocked over de fence by de visitin' team."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES  
OR RHEUMATISM  
BRIGHT'S DISEASE  
DIABETES, BACKACHE  
375 "Guaranteed"

**THE BEST SNAP IN SOUTH DAKOTA**

640 ACRES. Soil black loam. Seven room house. Granary, holds 5,000 bushels. Tool house. Two wells, one windmill, one pump, with tank. Fine grove of trees on three sides of house. Barn the best in Clark county, size 68x82, and holds 150 tons hay. Four and one-half miles from two towns on the M. & St. L. R. R. Terms, one-half down, balance in 5 years at 6 per cent. Price \$35 per acre, and the man who buys is no good if he cannot clear the other half in three years and less if price of wheat stays near the \$1 mark. And if your eyes are sore looking at your old, wet, soggy Iowa or Minnesota farm come up and see our crops and get them cured.

**ROSS E. PARKS, LILY, SOUTH DAKOTA.**

# A SURGICAL OPERATION



If there is any one thing that a woman dreads more than another it is a surgical operation.

We can state without fear of a contradiction that there are hundreds, yes, thousands, of operations performed upon women in our hospitals which are entirely unnecessary and many have been avoided by

**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND**

For proof of this statement read the following letters.

Mrs. Barbara Base, of Kingman, Kansas, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"For eight years I suffered from the most severe form of female troubles and was told that an operation was my only hope of recovery. I wrote Mrs. Pinkham for advice, and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has saved my life and made me a well woman."

Mrs. Arthur R. House, of Church Road, Moorestown, N. J., writes:

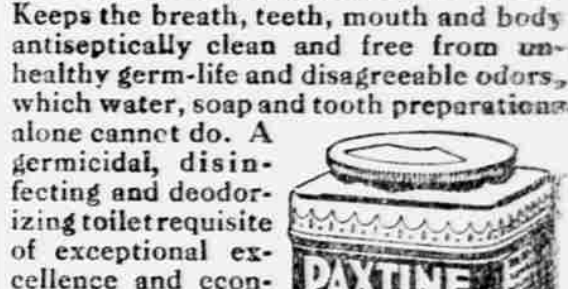
"I feel it is my duty to let people know what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I suffered from female troubles, and last March my physician decided that an operation was necessary. My husband objected, and urged me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and to-day I am well and strong."

**FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.** For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, and backache.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.



**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.



Large Trial Sample WITH "HEALTH AND BEAUTY" BOOK SENT FREE THE PAXTON TOILET CO., Boston, Mass.

**WIDOWS' under NEW LAW obtained by JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.**

S. C. N. E. - No. 31-1908. If afflicted with sore Eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water