

# Is Pe-ru-na Useful for Catarrh?

Should a list of the ingredients of Pe-ru-na be submitted to any medical expert, of whatever school or nationality, he would be obliged to admit without reserve that the medicinal herbs composing Peruna are of two kinds. First, standard and well-tried catarrh remedies. Second, well-known and generally acknowledged tonic remedies. That in one or the other of these uses they have stood the test of many years' experience by physicians of different schools. There can be no dispute about this, whatever. Peruna is composed of some of the most efficacious and universally used herbal remedies for catarrhal diseases, and for such conditions of the human system as require a tonic. Each one of the principal ingredients of Peruna has a reputation of its own in the cure of some phase of catarrh or as a tonic medicine.

The fact is, chronic catarrh is a disease which is very prevalent. Many thousand people know they have chronic catarrh. They have visited doctors over and over again, and been told that their case is one of chronic catarrh. It may be of the nose, throat, lungs, stomach or some other internal organ. There is no doubt as to the nature of the disease. The only trouble is the remedy. This doctor has tried to cure them. That doctor has tried to prescribe for them.

No other household remedy so universally advertised carries upon the label the principal active constituents, showing that Peruna invites the full inspection of the critics.

## Practice vs. Preaching.

Returned Statesman—You can't deny, anyhow, that I have always been in favor of conserving our natural resources.

Constituent—Have you? In all the years you have been in Washington you haven't done anything but spout natural gas into the atmosphere.

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

## Grapes Fresh All Winter.

A clever French process by which vine growers in France are able to market fresh outdoor grapes all through the winter is thus described. Bunches of the finest grapes when ripe in autumn are cut in such a way that to each bunch a piece of the vine five or six inches long remains attached. From this piece the stems of the bunch hang, an arrangement vitally necessary to the success of the operation.

A large number of the wide-mouth bottles, filled with water, is ranged in a cellar and in the open end of each is inserted the pieces of vine stem, the bunches of grapes hanging outside. The grapes do not touch the water, but are thus supplied with moisture through the vine stem, which is immersed in water. By this process choice varieties of table grapes are kept in perfect condition for the whole winter.

The temperature of the cellar is uniform and moderately low and care is taken daily to supply the bottles with the water lost by evaporation. Fruit thus carefully tended is somewhat costly, but there are many patrons who willingly pay \$2 a bunch for the delicacy of fresh grapes in midwinter.

## Dividing Line at Cape Hatteras.

Cape Hatteras is the true dividing line between the North and the South. North of it there is not a trace of the palmetto and other forms of vegetation which, subtropical in character, cease where also. Mason and Dixon's line is an imaginary sort of a thing in the North, but Hatteras is the outer mark of the real dividing line and it affords a fine opportunity for study.—Forest and Stream.

## Merely a Delusion.

"It hurts, doesn't it?" asked the surgeon, probing away.

"No," answered the patient, through his set teeth. "I only think it does!"

## SELF DELUSION.

## Many People Deceived by Coffee.

We like to defend our indulgences and habits even though we may be convinced of their actual harmfulness.

A man can convince himself that whisky is good for him on a cool morning, or beer on a hot summer day—when he wants the whisky or beer!

It's the same with coffee. Thousands of people suffer headache and nervousness year after year but try to persuade themselves the cause is not coffee—because they like coffee.

"While yet a child I commenced using coffee and continued it," writes a Wis. man, "until I was a regular coffee fiend. I drank it every morning and in consequence had a blinding headache nearly every afternoon.

"My folks thought it was coffee that ailed me, but I liked it and would not admit it was the cause of my trouble, so I stuck to coffee and the headaches stuck to me.

"Finally, the folks stopped buying coffee and brought home some Postum. They made it right (directions on pkg.) and told me to see what a difference it would make with my head, and during that first week on Postum my old affliction did not bother me once. From that day to this we have used nothing but Postum in place of coffee—headaches are a thing of the past and the whole family is in fine health."

"Postum looks good, smells good, tastes good, is good, and does good to the whole body." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

# POLITICS OF THE DAY

## Trusts and Tariff.

The Republican politicians and the trusts have always, since their unholy partnership began, tried to befog the tariff issue. It must be said they have succeeded in doing so to a great extent and are still working faithfully for the same end. It is useless for candidate Taft to decide that the money of the trusts and corporations will not be received for Republican campaign funds, for like President Roosevelt when the exigencies of the campaign may require a large amount of money to "save the day" he too will probably initiate the Roosevelt policy and call upon a Harriman to make the collection.

There would be but few trusts if they were not protected by the tariff, and there would be no Dingley law if the Republican politicians were not receiving directly and indirectly part of the swag. The tariff, therefore, is not for protection to the farmers and workmen, but for the legal plundering of all classes. It is useless to demand the enforcement of a criminal statute against the trusts if the primary cause of the organization of trusts—the tariff law that fosters them—is allowed to remain on the statute books.

The workmen have been eluded into voting the trust ticket, because the trusts have been forced to increase wages to meet the increased cost of living caused by trust high prices. But now the inevitable panic and fluctuating prices have come and wages are falling, are the laboring men as well off as they would have been with stable prices and steady wages?

The high price of farm products has not been caused by the tariff protecting the farmer, but by the foreign demand for his surplus crops, or as with the price of oats by a failure of the crop here. The great fall in the price of wool, which is the only farm product that is really protected by the tariff, shows that the farmers are more at the mercy of the wool trust than benefited by the tariff on wool.

It is estimated by the most eminent statisticians that the average family pays a tax of nearly \$100 a year on account of the tariff law, of which about \$20 is received by the government and about \$80 is received by the trusts in increased profits.

If these two collectors stood at the door of the stores and directly demanded this tax, there would be some grumbling at the government tax collector, but what would be done to the trust collector? There would be a riot and if the government should send troops to enforce the trust collectors there would probably be a revolt. But the Republican politicians and the trust managers have arranged the law in a more diplomatic way, so that you pay your tariff and trust tax in the increased price of what you buy and the storekeeper pays it to the wholesaler and through them the government receives its tax on the imported goods you buy and the trusts receive the lion's share in high prices for their products. This indirect way of taxing you is quietly submitted to and the Republican politicians and the trust managers smile at your docility and unsuspecting credulity.

It would certainly seem that the time has arrived for retrenchment and reform. The Republican tariff has become extravagant; to reform it as the Democrats propose will cut down the amount of the tax you pay the government, and if the cut is deep enough will entirely obliterate the trusts' tax of which they now plunder you.

## Political Corruption.

The Republican politicians are evidently quiet anxious that tariff reform shall not be a paramount issue in this campaign. Unfortunately there are so many issues that both sides are pressing that the allied issue of the tariff and the protected trusts is liable to be overlooked in a great measure. The issue of corruption of the voters by the money of the tariff protected trusts and other corporations is and should be a paramount question, because upon the purity of the ballot and honest elections rest the whole political fabric under our Democratic-Republican form of government. Fortunately the political corruption is nearly all on one side and with the promise of publicity before election by the Democrats, the Republican party is placed on the defensive and a very poor defense it can make. The Republican managers are opposed to publicity and many of them openly scoff at it and even the best that Candidate Taft can promise is publicity "after election."

If there were no tariff protected trusts and favored corporations there would be but little corruption at national elections, for it is a fact that but few large contributions to political campaign funds are rarely made unless the contributor is promised some personal advantage or important position.

Men will spend large sums to be elected themselves to office, but are not very free in contributing for the election of others and the patriots that contribute from real patriotic motives are few and far between. It is so easy to evade publicity of contributions to political parties, that even the

most stringent law can be foiled and made worthless. Corporations, however, are more easily bled by the political collector, as we have seen in the case of the large sums paid for Republican campaign funds by the life insurance managers and what Harriman collected in 1904 from the railroads and other sources at the request of President Roosevelt.

It is more important to know how the campaign funds are expended than who furnished the money, and even that fact would not expose corruption unless the money was followed to its ultimate destination. It is very difficult to prove bribery of the voters even if the money to bribe them has been traced to the hands of a notorious briber.

If there were no protected monopolists and corporation managers, who are interested in perpetuating some special privilege or the secretion of their way of plundering the people, through connivance with officials, there would be but little political corruption. It would, therefore, seem that the most important reform is to abolish all special privileges and especially the special tariff protection to the trusts. It is safe to say that with the tariff reformed to a revenue basis and thus the trusts left helpless to charge more for their products than the reasonable profit that competition would allow, there would be very small contributions from those who now enjoy a virtual monopoly. Nor would the transportation corporations be very eager to contribute to help the Republican politicians, if the law to control them was faithfully and impartially executed.

Is it not to the interest therefore of the honest and independent Republican voter who wants to see political corruption abolished to join the Democrats in such reform of the tariff, as well as control of corporations as will take from them their monopoly and by the force of competition prevent it in the future. There will be little political corruption when special privileges are crushed out.

## Taft's Apology.

The steam roller that did such wonderful work at Chicago is still in commission. Every observant reader of the speech delivered at Cincinnati yesterday by Mr. Taft will discern its tracks. They symbolize surrender to the machine.

It is not to be forgotten that the Republican machine is Theodore Roosevelt. His masterful domination put Taft in the place he would have taken himself if he dared risk defeat at the polls, so the Taft acknowledgments yesterday were addressed more to the Master in the White House than to the Republican party as an organization superior to any single individual. As a paenegyric of Roosevelt is differs from the familiar style of recent Presidential messages only in the necessary elimination of the personal pronoun.

An excusable warmth of personal admiration, a commendable enthusiasm of political loyalty, will relieve Mr. Taft from apology for his exaggerated laudations of Roosevelt. In this spirit of charitable allowance for the obligations enforced by his environments we can concede that it is natural Mr. Taft should have found it inappropriate to condemn by specific declaration, or even by any form of softened implication, the outrageous insult to the Federal judiciary involved in the offensive criticism of the Standard Oil reversal to which President Roosevelt gave expression last week. And yet it remains a stubborn fact that Mr. Taft will be regarded as accepting the Roosevelt view, however much he disapproves, unless he finds some way to put himself right before the public.

His entire speech of acknowledgment is couched in the same spirit. Paragraph after paragraph unfolds the story of acceptance as a matter of political expediency of policies his individual judgment condemns. So Mr. Taft expands with refined distinctions in his endeavor to explain his party's rebuff of the reasonable appeal of the working classes for legislation to prevent a misuse of the power of injunction and its flat refusal to pledge the enactment of a compulsory publicity law.

Facing the tariff issue Mr. Taft bows to the edict of "standpatism" which even Roosevelt himself must obey. Taft the candidate, obedient to the party mandate and willing to defend even the prohibitory duty that protects a trust. The measure of tariff reform to be expected under his administration would obviously be that meted out by the tariff barons themselves.

Read discriminatingly for the lesson it carries between the lines, the Taft speech is a Democratic document. In very large part it is an ingenious effort to prove that the Republican platform means what the Democratic platform says. The American people must decide whether they want that party to rule which says what it means or will trust the welfare of the country to a party which dared not say what it pretends to mean.—St. Louis Republic.

# HOUSEHOLD

## How to Keep Water Cold.

"Having tried it, I recommend the following mode of keeping ice water for a long time in a common pitcher," says a writer in Women's Home Companion. "Place between two sheets of thick brown paper a layer of cotton batting about half an inch in thickness; fasten the ends of the paper and batting together, forming a circle, then sew or paste a crown over one end, making a box the shape of a stovepipe but minus the rim. Place this over an ordinary pitcher filled with ice water, making it deep enough to rest on the table, so as to exclude the air, and you will be astonished to see the length of time that the ice will keep and the water remain cold after all the ice has melted."

## Berries Canned Without Cooking.

Have your jars perfectly clean and dry, then take equal parts of fresh berries and sugar, and mix and mash thoroughly. To accomplish this, says the Women's Home Companion, take only a small quantity in a dish at a time, that you may be sure every berry is mashed. Put into the jars, and seal immediately, inverting the jar for a short time before putting away. The work is easily and quickly done, as there is no heating. My berries canned in this way last summer kept perfectly and have preserved their delicious flavor unimpaired. Strawberry shortcake equal to that of the summer has been an enjoyment whenever we wished through the winter.

## Gooseberry Creams.

This is a delicious cold sweet, and very simple to make. Required: One quart of green gooseberries, 2 ounces or more of sugar, four yolks of eggs, a little whipped cream. Wash, stalk and stew the gooseberries until soft, in just enough water to prevent their burning. Next rub them through a hair or wire sieve. Stir into the pulp the castor sugar and beaten yolks of eggs, stir this over a slow fire for a few minutes to cook the eggs, but do not let the mixture actually boil or it will curdle. Put it on one side until it is cold. Then heap it up in custard glasses, and put a little whipped and flavored cream on such.

## Apples Dried in Sugar.

Peel and cut in halves some ripe apples; remove the stones and wash the fruit. Boil fruit for a few minutes in water; remove, drain and put them in a bowl. For every pound of fruit place 1 pound of sugar in a kettle with one-half pint of water for each pound of sugar, and boil to a soft ball; add the apples, let them boil up twice, then pour them into a bowl. Twenty-four hours later drain the apples in a sieve and dust them with sugar; then transfer them to a dish, dust them with sugar again and place them in a cool oven; turn them, add more sugar; continue this way until they are dry.

## Pots to Mend.

This is an excellent way to make a broken enamelware pot as good as new: Take equal parts of soft putty, finely sifted coal ashes and table salt. Mix and pack it well into the hole, or on the place where the enamel is worn or wearing. Place the pot on the stove with a little water in it, until the cement hardens. It will last a long time. And take notice that this recipe calls for nothing that cannot be easily obtained. Buy a nickel's worth of putty from any plumber.

## Egg and Tomato.

One pint tomato juice, two tablespoonfuls butter, two tablespoonfuls flour (creamed together), one-half teaspoonful salt, dash of pepper, five eggs. Heat the juice, then add the creamed butter and flour, salt and pepper, and cook five minutes. Butter a baking dish, put in the egg (not beaten), then cover with the cooked mixture. Put bread crumbs on top and brown twenty minutes in oven.

## Canned Plums.

Canned blue plums will make delicious winter pies. To 7 pounds of fruit add 3½ pounds of brown sugar, one pint of good vinegar and 1 ounce each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice. Seal them about three times and jar them.

## Short Suggestions.

To whiten tallow for toilet purposes add a little alum or saltpeter.

In lighting candles hold the match to the side of the wick, and not over the top.

If you will varnish your linoleum about every three months it will last much longer than without the coats of varnish.

Try using celery seed instead of celery salt for soups and salads and you will observe a decided change in the flavor.

Cling peaches should be preserved whole. The skins can be removed with boiling water, the same process used for peeling tomatoes.

To clean your gilt picture frames rub lightly with hot spirits of wine or oil of turpentine and apply with small sponge. Use the liquid sparingly.

If a few drops of glycerin be added to the starch for linens, it will be found that the iron will not stick and that the linens will have a beautiful gloss after they are ironed.

Use a clean brick to stand the iron on when ironing. Instead of the usual ironing stand. It has no holes underneath to admit the air and the iron will retain their heat much longer.

# THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



## 1888—Earl of Douglas killed and "Hotspur" taken prisoner at battle of Otterburn.

1521—Cortez retook the City of Mexico.

1588—The Spanish armada becalmed before Dunkirk.

1687—Prince Charles of Lorraine defeated the Turks at Mohacz, Lower Hungary.

1768—The New London Summary was published at New London, Conn.

1778—Fort Boonesborough invested by Canadians and Indians... French fleet dispersed in a gale off Rhode Island.

1782—British evacuated Savannah.

1787—First bishop appointed in Nova Scotia.

1794—Poles defeated the Prussians at battle of Wilmow... Battle of Bellemeade, between the French and Spaniards.

1802—Agra taken by the British.

1806—Miranda abandoned his conquests on the Spanish Main and sailed to Aruba.

1807—Trial trip of Fulton's steamboat "Clermont" was made.

1811—The British took possession of Batavia and a part of Java.

1812—The United States troops under Gen. Hull evacuated Canada and entered Detroit... United States frigates captured the Alert, the first vessel taken from the British in the War of 1812... Gen. Brock arrived at Amherstburg to oppose the invasion of Gen. Hull.

1814—First meeting of the British and the American commissioners at Ghent, to treat for peace.

1820—Elisa Bonaparte, sister of Napoleon, died.

1822—An earthquake devastated a large part of Syria.

1823—The Centennial of Baltimore celebrated... Royalists came into power in France.

1831—Cuba swept by a violent hurricane.

1846—The Smithsonian Institution founded at Washington, D. C.

1851—Litchfield, Conn., celebrated its 200th anniversary.

1860—The Prince of Wales visited Charlotte, N. C.

1861—Gen. Lyon killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo.

1864—Twelve persons killed by an explosion on the steamer "Racine" in Lake Erie... Fort Gaines at Mobile Bay, surrendered to Farragut and Grandger.

1868—Body of Thaddeus Stevens lay in state in the capitol at Washington.

1870—Marshal Bazaine appointed commander-in-chief of the French army in the war with Prussia.

1887—Hawaii adopted a new constitution.

1888—William C. Van Horne succeeded Sir George Stephens as president of the Canadian Pacific railway.

1893—Charles F. Crisp of Georgia elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

1894—Congress passed the Price-Gorman tariff bill.

1897—Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Canadian premier, received the order of the Legion of Honor from the President of France.

1898—Spanish surrendered Manila to the Americans... Protocol signed ending hostilities between the United States and Spain.

1899—Second court martial of Maj. Dreyfus begun at Rennes.

1907—Opening of the International Esperanto Congress at Cambridge, England... Several persons killed by an explosion of nitro-glycerine in the town of Essex Center, Ontario.

## Commodity Prices Still High.

The Bureau of Labor of the Department of Commerce and Labor has issued a report covering the price movements for the past two decades, or from 1890 to 1907. From this it appears that, in spite of the financial depression of the last six months, prices were higher in most lines at the close of the year than at the beginning. The average price for all commodities decreased only a little over one point for the period. The wholesale price average reached a higher point in 1907 than at any time during the period. The increase in the farm group of products was the greatest—namely, 20.9 per cent. It was 4.6 per cent increase for food, 5.6 for clothing, 2.4 for fuel, 6.1 for metals, 4.9 for building material, 8.3 for drugs, 6.8 for house-furnishing goods and 5 for the miscellaneous group.

## A Powderless Gun for War.

The latest sensation in the realm of mechanical invention is a working model of a powderless gun with a possible discharge of 50,000 shots a minute. This gun, which is also noiseless, is the invention of William Paton of New York. It is fired by centrifugal force. All there is to it is a big wheel with a crank to it, the inventor getting his idea from seeing a big fly wheel burst. The bullets are poured into the gun and then as the wheel attains a certain velocity they begin to pour out in a solid stream of lead.

# INTERSTATE FAIR NEWS

BETTER FACILITIES FOR HANDLING STOCK.

Suburb Hotel Accommodations—Larger Premiums and Cash Prizes—High Class Amusements—Dates September 7-12, Inclusive.

Every year since the organization of the Interstate Live Stock Fair Association at Sioux City, Iowa, the management of the fair have been making improvements. The Interstate Fair, as most people know, is a private institution and does not receive state aid. It never has received aid from any one except the business men of Sioux City. It has, therefore, been forced to make improvements gradually. Even the railroads have not been so liberal as they should have been; they have not been supplying unloading and loading facilities at the fair grounds that were entirely up to standard. This year, however, the Milwaukee railroad is busy laying new tracks and new platforms so as to enable it to handle the business for the fair with dispatch. Formerly only one or two cars could be unloaded at a time. When the present improvements will have been completed, which will be two weeks before the fair opens, ten cars can be loaded or unloaded at a time. This news will be especially appreciated by the breeders who intend to show live stock at the fair. Formerly they have frequently been delayed from one to two days on the fair grounds after the close of the show before they could get their stock shipped out. This inconvenience will not obtain this year. On the other hand, they will be able to ship their stock late Saturday afternoon immediately after the stock parade which will take place as usual in front of the grandstand.

Better Facilities Everywhere. What applies to the stockmen also applies to machinery exhibitors and others. It is confidently expected by the management that the improvements which the Milwaukee railroad is putting in will greatly increase the exhibits at the fair this year as well as make the exhibitors better satisfied. The Interstate Fair management are to be congratulated upon many other improvements they are making on the grounds. Barns are being repaired; walks are being fixed up and better drainage is being provided for the grounds in general. This will be a very great improvement and will be especially noticeable in case there should be a rainy day or two during fair week. Teams with drags and rollers and other paraphernalia are at work on the race track every day and they will continue to work until the fair opens. This is done in order to maintain the track in first class condition, and if possible to make it faster than ever.

Good Hotel Accommodations. One of the things prospective visitors want to know about is whether or not they will be able to find comfortable sleeping quarters in the city should they decide to attend the fair. It may be stated in this connection that hotel accommodations in Sioux City this year are better than ever, many new hotels having been built since last year. There is no city in the northwest that has better hotel accommodations than Sioux City. A bureau of information has been organized, one branch of which will be located at the fair grounds and another in Sioux City, either in the Iowa building annex in the Commercial Club rooms, or in the Y. M. C. A. building. This bureau of information will have a complete list of private homes where visitors who cannot be accommodated in hotels will be cared for. Anyone, therefore, who reaches the city at a time when it is difficult or impossible to secure rooms at the hotels should consult the bureau of information and be directed to some private home. With new hotel facilities it is not likely that a great many will have to go to private homes unless they so desire.

Larger Premiums and Purse. To induce a larger number of breeders to make exhibits at the Interstate Fair the management have increased the total amount of premiums offered very materially. The classification of a number of the breeds has been rearranged so that instead of offering four premiums for individuals and herds as has been the case in former years, six are now offered in many of the breeds. This is true at least of the Short-horn, the Hereford and the Angus breeds of cattle. The purses for the different races are also very liberal and will serve to interest an immense number of horsemen. Over 150 horses have been entered for the different race events and among them are some of the fastest on the turf. The race program is said to be one of the best in the northwest by those familiar with racing events all over the country. The races will not be allowed to drag at any time, but will be conducted as in former years with a snap and vim so characteristic of the many races that have been pulled off on the track in Woodland Park.

Stall and Pen Prices. Stockmen will be interested in knowing the price to be charged for stalls and pens. Box horse stall will be \$3 for the season; stalls not boxed, \$2; cattle stalls that will hold two head will cost \$2; single stalls cannot be purchased. Hog pens \$33 in size will rent at 50 cents for the season and so will also sheep pens. Stall space reservation should be made at least fifteen days prior to the opening of the fair, September 7. Breeders who desire to bring sale stock to the fair may do so; for this purpose a reasonable number of stalls, at twice the prices mentioned above for show animals, will be provided. A considerable amount of sale stock has always been on the grounds in former years, and no doubt there will be more this year. In view of this fact farmers who are looking for some good foundation stock with which to found new herds or improve grade herds will have a most excellent opportunity to find what they want during fair week. There are many advantages in buying stock at a fair, prominent among which is the fact that nothing but the very best cattle, horses, sheep and swine are ever taken to the fairs.