



Proof is inexhaustible that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound carries women safely through the Change of Life.

Read the letter Mrs. E. Hanson, 304 E. Long St., Columbus, Ohio, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I was passing through the Change of Life, and suffered from nervousness, headaches, and other annoying symptoms. My doctor told me that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was good for me, and since taking it I feel so much better, and I can again do my own work. I never forget to tell my friends what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me during this trying period."

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, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

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

Demanding Fuller Information.

Nan—Yes, Tom calls occasionally. Queer fellow, isn't he? Doesn't seem to know what to do with his hands. Sits with them clasped the whole evening.

Fan (raising her eyebrows)—Sits with his hands clasped, eh? Together?—Chicago Tribune.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1899.

(SEAL) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, etc. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Scheme to Keep Servants.

General Manager—The residents of Loneyville have petitioned us to reduce the train service at that point. Rather odd.

Superintendent—Not at all. They simply wish to keep their servants longer.—Judge.

WE SELL GUNS AND TRAPS CHEAP & buy Furs & Hides. Write for catalog 103 N. W. Hyde & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Saw It in a Dream.

A wealthy New York lawyer sat up late one night writing letters he had not been able to finish during the day. It was past midnight when he went out to mail them, and when he returned and was undressing he paused in dismay, missing a check for a large sum received during the day and taken home with him. In vain was the house ransacked at that late hour. He went to bed convinced that the lost check must be in the house. An hour later he fell into uneasy slumber and beheld as with his eyes of the flesh the pink check curled about an area railing four or five doors from his own house.

So real was the dream that the troubled man woke up, dressed and, slipping down the stairs into the street, walked along the sidewalk to a spot still seen vividly in his mind, and there, sure enough, standing edge upward and partly curled about the iron, was the missing check. "I think," he reported to the Psychological Research Society, "my subconsciousness must have noticed it fall from my pocket as I walked to the mail box and my subliminal self pointed it out to me in sleep."—William G. Fitz-Gerald in New York Tribune.

Habitual Constipation

May be permanently overcome by proper personal efforts with the assistance of the one truly beneficial laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, which enables one to form regular habits daily so that assistance to nature may be gradually dispensed with when no longer needed as the best of remedies, when required, are to assist nature and not to supplant the natural functions, which must depend ultimately upon proper nourishment, proper efforts, and right living generally. To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. ONLY SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

The Weekly Review of Chicago Trade, published by R. G. Dun & Co., says:

Payments through the banks, as reflected by the volume of bank clearings, are the greatest in over five months, and now compare closely with the normal. Commercial defaults again make an encouraging exhibit in decreased numbers and liabilities, but there is yet evidence of liquidation on old indebtedness, although not adversely affecting the improved position of credits.

Business generally indicates a moderate gain in activity, particularly at factories and in merchandising, but caution remains the keynote, and new demands fall short of expectations in iron and steel.

An outstanding feature is the gradual increase of machinery and hands employed in production. Some plants engaged in metal, wood and leather working have become larger consumers of crude supplies, and their outputs mainly exceed those of a month ago, although only in a few instances is there closer approach to the former active capacity.

Ship building has lapsed into further dullness, and lake tonnage compares unfavorably with a year ago.

Better indications are found in rail and furnace operations, car building, heavy construction, farm implements and machinery.

Weather conditions have favored a reasonable expansion in leading retail lines, and local sales reflect a gratifying distribution of necessities. Dealings make a fair aggregate in dry goods, food products, men's furnishings and footwear. Mail orders include numerous supplementary lists for immediate shipments to the interior.

Bank clearings, \$243,279,198, are 9.7 per cent under those of corresponding week in 1907.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 21, against 25 last week and 18 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 2, against 5 last week and 5 in 1907.

NEW YORK.

Continued warm, unseasonable weather and the approach of the national election tend to hamper distribution of seasonal merchandise, the purchase of any but immediate necessities and the projection of new enterprises. On the balance industry is slightly more active, some branches of the iron trade having increased forces, while building is more brisk; but at the same time drought or low water in various navigable streams tend to affect such lines as coke, waterway navigation and paper mills. Railway tonnage is heavier, and current gross earnings show smaller decreases than for any time in the past ten months.

Summed up, caution still prevails, but confidence is very strong, and therefore natural conditions, together with light stocks, should produce a marked degree of expansion after the turn of the new year. Until then repression seems to be the policy, the hand-to-mouth buying movement is deemed to be the part of wisdom, and new enterprises are being held in abeyance, either by the credit-giving institutions or by their projectors.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Oct. 15 number 244, against 256 last week, 194 in the like week of 1907, 170 in 1096, 178 in 1905 and 227 in 1904. Business failures in Canada for the week number 29, as against 31 last week and 36 in this week of 1907.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.00; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.07; sheep, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$4.80; wheat, No. 2, 90c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, 78c to 79c; oats, standard, 47c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 71c to 72c; hay, timothy, \$8.00 to \$12.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$11.00; butter, choice creamery, 23c to 27c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 24c; potatoes, per bushel, 52c to 60c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.75; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$6.25; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.01; corn, No. 2 white, 76c to 77c; oats, No. 2 white, 48c to 49c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.35; wheat, No. 2, \$1.02 to \$1.04; corn, No. 2, 75c to 76c; oats, No. 2, 47c to 48c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 76c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.05 to \$1.06; corn, No. 2 mixed, 77c to 79c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 80c to 82c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$4.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.40; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.01 to \$1.02; corn, No. 3 yellow, 80c to 81c; oats, No. 3 white, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 77c to 78c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.02 to \$1.04; corn, No. 3, 77c to 78c; oats, standard, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 1, 75c to 76c; barley, No. 1, 65c to 66c; pork, mess, \$13.50.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.40; hogs, \$3.50 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.08 to \$1.09; corn, No. 2, 78c to 79c; oats, natural white, 52c to 54c; butter, creamery, 25c to 27c; eggs, western, 21c to 26c.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.40; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.15; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$4.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.10.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, \$1.01 to \$1.03; corn, No. 2 mixed, 77c to 78c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 77c to 78c; clover seed, October, \$5.02.

Barrels, Thelen & Co., shoe manufacturers of Boston and Chelsea, made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are estimated at between \$400,000 and \$500,000.

FARM AND GARDEN

almost as serviceable as paint for wood, brick and stone, and is much cheaper than the cheapest paint.

Forestry Experiment Stations. Forest experiment stations will soon be established in a number of the national forest states of the west, according to plans which have just been completed by the United States Forest Service. These new stations are expected to do the same for the development of the American forests as agricultural experiment stations have done for the improvement of the country's farms. As a first step in this work an experiment station has already been established on the Coconino National Forest in the southwest, with headquarters at Flagstaff, Ariz. Stations in other national forests will be established later, and it is the intention ultimately to have at least one experiment station in each of the silvicultural regions of the west.

One of the most important parts of the work of the new experiment stations will be the maintenance of model forests typical of the region. These areas will furnish the most valuable and instructive object lessons for the public in general, for professional foresters, lumbermen and owners of forest land, and especially to the technical and administrative officers of the national forests. In the recently established station on the Coconino National Forest one of the first problems to be taken up will be the study of the reproduction of western yellow pine and the causes of its success and failure.—Washington Letter.

Fertilizers for Sweet Potatoes. An excessive amount of organic matter in the soil has a tendency to produce an abundant growth of vines, at the cost of the roots. On soils that do not contain sufficient organic matter to produce a fair growth of vine, the potatoes will be small and the yield unsatisfactory.

On lands that are deficient in organic matter, stable manure is recommended as a fertilizer. Heavy applications of fresh manure before planting will stimulate the growth of both weeds and the vines, at the expense of the roots. Well-rotted stable manure may be used at the rate of ten to fifteen cart loads to the acre, spread broadcast or beneath the ridges, and harrowed into the soil, but it is always best to apply the manure with the crop grown the previous season. In that way the manure will become thoroughly incorporated with the soil and become somewhat reduced before the sweet potatoes are planted upon the land.

The sweet potato is one of the few crops that thrives equally well, if not better, upon commercial fertilizers, as it does upon stable manure. On the majority of lands the fertilizer should contain 3 to 6 per cent of nitrogen, 6 to 7 per cent of phosphoric acid and 8 to 10 per cent of potash.

A mixture adapted to the growing of sweet potatoes on most soils may be made by combining the following: Two hundred pounds of high-grade sulphate of ammonia, 25 per cent pure; 200 pounds of dried blood of 300 pounds of fish scrap; 1,200 pounds of acid phosphate, 11 per cent pure; 400 pounds of high grade muriate of potash, 50 per cent pure.

Feeding Grain to Pasture Cows. For a number of years it has not only been a question with dairymen whether or not it pays to feed grain to cows when on good pasture, but the stations have been in grave doubt about it. On this subject one thing seems to have been certainly settled, and that is, poor or very ordinary cows, that is, the average milker will not pay for the extra grain, and it may be further stated that it is always a question if that kind of cow will pay even on good pasture if you charge her with the grass she eats. But when it comes to the good or extra milking cow, then it is equally well settled that even with the best pasture it does pay to give her extra ground feed.

Professor C. H. Eckles of the University of Missouri, after treating of the poor milker, aptly says: "The conditions are altogether different, however with a heavy producing cow. It is not only economical, but absolutely necessary to feed grain in addition to pasture to a very heavy milker, or she will decline rapidly in the amount of milk produced. It is impossible for a sufficient amount of grass or roughness to be consumed by any animal to enable such quantities of milk and butter to be produced as the best cows nowadays are capable of producing. As long as a cow is producing not over one pound of butter a day it is possible for necessary food to be secured from the pasture, but when the production begins to go higher the necessity of feeding grain comes in. It cannot be expected that any cow will produce one and one-half to two pounds of butter a day for any great length of time on grass alone."—Wallace's Farmer.

In which cows the grain should be fed you should weigh the milk. As a general rule Jerseys require seventeen, natives and Ayrshires twenty-five, Holsteins near thirty pounds of milk to make one pound of butter. One thing is well settled, all cows shrink less on bad pasture when fed grain, and all of them do better the following winter.

One fine plant is worth a dozen sickly dyspeptic ones. A kind act to a surly neighbor may be the heaven that softens his heart. Whatever value we may place upon ourselves, we are worth just what the public takes us for.

The good dairyman does not seek low-priced feed, for he has learned that low-cost service frequently means small profits. Molasses is becoming recognized as a very valuable addition to the fattening ration for cattle, particularly in the South, where it is cheap.

A hundred rods of fence on a farm above actual need becomes a tax on labor and material that may be better cut off by removing the fence. It is not enough to say feed the products of the farm as far as possible, but they must be fed in such a way as to give a profit and save the manure.

Some men just love to tell their troubles to somebody. But these fellows usually fail to tell them to their wives, and that is where they make a big mistake. If the weather is too cold to work with sleeves rolled up a set of overalls, which can be made in twenty minutes, will come in handy as a protection to clothing.

One of the best investments a farmer boy can make is a camera. It will teach the whole family more about the beauty of the surroundings than they have ever known before.

Overfeeding or sudden changes from poor to very rich food, combined with want of exercise, if not actual causes, will contribute to the development of the loss of wool among ewes.

Sheep will not drink out of a foul water supply. They will suffer rather than do that, and when the sheep suffer you suffer, though in another way. Look after the sheep every day.

It is a great waste of time—which in the busy season is the same as money—to fool along with old and worn-out implements. Better throw them away if they cannot be fully repaired and buy new ones—even if they do come higher this year than before. No man can do good work with poor tools.

The man who attempts to lead a bull without a nose stick is taking his life in his hands. No matter how long a bull behaves himself, there is always a murder streak in his make-up and this is likely to break out at any minute. A bull is about the most treacherous and unreliable animal on earth except a bulldog.

The man who will kick a calf to make it drink has no business on a farm. Might as well try to make a man drink a gallon of water when he isn't thirsty. It takes a lot of patience to handle calves, but that is easier than flying into a temper. Some men seem to think that dumb brutes have great reasoning powers. Maybe they do, but I have never seen a calf or a pig that showed they had more than enough sense to eat when hungry and refuse when they were not.

The scarcity of fresh eggs on the farm can only be remedied by early hatches of pullets. Pullets hatched in March and April, and well grown, will begin laying in fall and continue in the good work right through the winter. The molting hens will again start up in January and by February the combined work of the pullets and hens will give a big supply of eggs, and it will be noticed that in February the market prices for eggs are on the decline. The great trick is to get the eggs during the last three months of the year, and this can be done by early pullets given good housing, good feed and good care.

Government Whitewash. Whitewash, as used by the government, is prepared as follows: Take one-half bushel unslaked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer and add to it a peck of salt previously dissolved by soaking in warm water, 3 pounds ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, one-half bushel Spanish whiting and 1 pound clean glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water and then hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand a few days, covered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace. The east end of the White House at Washington is embellished by this brilliant whitewash. It is used by the government to whitewash lighthouses. A pint of this mixture, properly applied will cover one square yard, and will be

CONCERNING KITES.

There Are Some Now that Once Were Never Dreamed Of.

"Who would have thought," said a man whose children were all boys, to a New York Sun writer, "of ever asking mother to mend a kite?"

"When I was a boy every boy made his own kites and mended them, if they needed mending. He whittled out his own kite sticks and tied them together and ran a cord around the ends of the sticks to make the form of the kite, and then he covered the kite with paper, which he pasted on. And he made the paste himself; he got some flour of his mother and mixed it with water and cooked it enough on the kitchen stove to make it sticky.

"And when he had got his kite made he put it on the loom, and then he was ready for the tail; and here's where he goes to mother again—hmm, there was more mother in it even then than I thought when I began talking—here's where he goes to mother again for the stuff for the kite tail, and mother goes to the rag bag and gets out a nice piece of old cotton cloth, and we say that's splendid, and we tear it up into strips and make the tail and tie it on, and then we take the kite out and fly it.

"But if she dived and sunbathed her head on a rock, or if she got caught in a tree and torn, we didn't call on mother to mend it. We mended it then ourselves. Why? Because those kites that we made ourselves we always made of paper, and if they needed re-covering or mending we re-covered or mended them with paper and paste. But wide we still do have kites of paper and boys still do make such kites themselves, we have now also kites made of cloth that you buy in the stores, and maybe our boy has got one of these.

"A cloth-covered kite, box shaped and made to fly without a tail? My! What a change that is from the 'house' kites and 'odish' kites that we used to make! And when this cloth kite gets torn the boy doesn't take it and lay it on the kitchen floor and get the paste and re-cover it, or patch it up himself, but he takes it in to mother and gets her to sew it up.

"My! what a change there has been in kites! But mother is still the same."

BABY'S ITCHING HUMOR.

Nothing Would Help Him—Mother Almost in Despair—Owes Quick Cure to Cuticura.

"Several months ago, my little boy began to break out with itching sores. I doctored him, but as soon as I got them healed up in one place they would break out in another. I was almost in despair. I could not get anything that would help him. Then I began to use Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and after using them three times the sores commenced to heal. He is now well, and not a scar is left on his body. They have never returned nor left him with bad blood, as one would think. Cuticura Remedies are the best I have ever tried, and I shall highly recommend them to any one who is suffering likewise. Mrs. William Geeding, 102 Washington St., Attica, Ind., July 22, 1907."

Premature Explosion.

"Madam," said the street car conductor, "is this your boy?"

"Yes, sir; he is!" she snapped. "And I am not going to pay any fare for him, either! He isn't 5 years old yet!"

"I didn't dream of asking you to pay fare for him, ma'am. I was only going to tell you that he's the brightest and handsomest little fellow I've seen for many a day."

"Then he passed down the aisle, leaving the portly dame speechless and gasping for breath."

The Pup's Picnic.

A Boston bulldog, owned by George H. Clapp, was so determined to capture a woodchuck which he had chased into its den that he followed after and stayed in the hole all Thursday night.

When the dog had got his jaws about the enemy he found that he could not get out, owing to the small size of the animal's hole.

Rather than lose his prey the dog retained his hold on the woodchuck over night, and was helped out by his master in the morning. The dog was nearly exhausted, and revived after feeding and drinking in a curious manner.

He consumed about two quarts of unguarded ice cream, which had been set aside for a party. After this the dog seemed still somewhat dazed, and capped the climax by falling into a bucket of lemonade.—Worcester Telegram.

Another Lesson from Nature.

"Young gentlemen," lectured the eminent instructor, "you are old enough now to put away the childish and trivial amusements that sufficed for you when you were younger. Learn a lesson from the dumb brutes, and even from the reptiles. When they arrive at maturity they comport themselves with a certain dignity."

"It isn't so with the rattlesnake, professor," objected the young man with the bad eye. "The older he grows, the more rattles he plays with."

PERUNA A TONIC OF GREAT USEFULNESS.



HON. R. S. THARIN.

Hon. R. S. Tharin, Attorney at Law and counsel for Anti-Trust League, writes from Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C., as follows:

"Having used Peruna for catarrhal disorders, I am able to testify to its great remedial excellence and do not hesitate to give it my emphatic endorsement and earnest recommendation to all persons affected by that disorder. It is also a tonic of great usefulness."

Mr. E. Barnwell, West Astoria, Ontario, Can., writes: "Last winter I was all with pneumonia after having la grippe. I took Peruna for two months, when I became quite well. I also induced a young lady, who was all run down and confined to the house, to take Peruna, and after taking Peruna for three months she is able to follow her trade of tailoring. I can recommend Peruna for all such who are ill and require a tonic."

Some people prefer to take tablets, rather than to take medicine in a fluid form. Such people can obtain Peruna tablets, which represent the solid medicinal ingredients of Peruna. Each tablet is equivalent to one average dose of Peruna.

The peanut crop in the United States now amounts to 11,000,000 bushels annually. The total sales amount to between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Two Heavy Burdens. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

DYSPEPSIA

"Having taken your wonderful 'Cascarets' for three months and being entirely cured of stomachic calarrh and dyspepsia, I think a word of praise is due to 'Cascarets' for their wonderful composition. I have taken numerous other so-called remedies but without avail and I find that 'Cascarets' relieve more in a day than all the others I have taken in a year."

James McGinn, 108 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.

Best for The Bowels. THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weakens or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped G. C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y. ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

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 reagent 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.

S. C. N. U. - - - No. 44-1908.

PISO'S

PROTECT YOUR LUNGS

If every cough you catch settles on your lungs, you have weak lungs. Don't let the cough hang on. A "hang-on" cough is dangerous to strong lungs—doubly so to weak ones. Get rid of it in the beginning with Piso's Cure. It acts promptly and effectively; allays the irritation, reduces the congestion, frees the throat of phlegm, clears the clogged air passages and stops the cough. For nearly half a century the unsurpassed remedy for the worst forms of coughs, colds and chest complaints has been

PISO'S CURE

T-CURE