



MISS SOPHIA KITTLESEN.

HEALTH VERY POOR—RESTORED BY PERUNA

Catarh Twenty-five Years—Had a Bad Cough.

Miss Sophia Kittlesen, Evanston, Illinois, U. S. A., writes: "I have been troubled with catarh for nearly twenty-five years, and have tried many cures for it, but obtained very little help."

"My health was very poor at the time I began taking Peruna. My throat was very sore and I had a bad cough. Peruna has cured me. The chronic catarh is gone and my health is very much improved."

"I recommended Peruna to all my friends who are troubled as I was." PERUNA TABLETS—Some people prefer tablets, rather than medicine in a fluid form. Such people can obtain Peruna tablets, which represent the medicinal ingredients of Peruna.

Each tablet equals one average dose of Peruna.

Man-a-lin the Ideal Laxative

Manufactured by the Peruna Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

"The workings of the human mind when asleep are full of wonder," remarked a scientist who was paying a visit to an acquaintance. "Have you ever started up from a sound dreamless sleep, with every sense on the alert and with your whole being thrilling with a vivid yet indefinable feeling that something was wrong and instant action required?"

"Often," replied his hostess, "and in nearly every case I have found that I was awakened by the fumbling of my husband's key at the front door!"

Head to Do Without Pockets.

"The most annoying thing in navy life for a recruit is the absence of side pockets in the uniform trousers," said J. H. Rose, a yeoman at the navy recruiting station, said this morning.

"The average man doesn't realize how strong is the custom of thrusting his hands in his trousers pockets until he dons a pair without pockets. I've worn the navy uniform four years now, and I frequently find myself trying to put my hands in my pockets."—Kansas City Times.

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.

UNCLE SAM'S ILLITERATES.

Persons Over Ten Years of Age Who Cannot Write. Definition—An illiterate is a person ten years of age or older who cannot write in any language. This is the test applied in the United States census compilations. It may be assumed that one who cannot write cannot read, and this is true with few exceptions.

In 1870 there were in each 1,000 of population of the United States 200 who could not read and write. In 1880 it had fallen to 163 and in 1900 to 107.

Thus it appears that in our country about one person in every nine of ten years old over is illiterate. In France there is one in 19; in England, Scotland and Holland one in 40; in Switzerland one in 106; in Denmark one in 500; in Sweden and Norway in 1,250; and in Germany illiteracy is almost unknown.

The ratio in 1903 was but one in the recruits in the army was among one in 2,500, and illiteracy is probably even less among the German people generally than among these recruits.

These facts are not such as to make Americans proud. Nor can we excuse ourselves on the ground that we receive great numbers of immigrants from the less intelligent people of Europe, for in many States the illiterates of native parents outnumber those whose parents were born in foreign lands; nor is it in the South only in which this is true.

In the State of New York in 1900 18,000 and 29,000 of native and foreign born population respectively were illiterate. In the larger cities, where our foreign born population is largely concentrated, the percentage of illiteracy is lower than in the smaller cities of 25,000 and less, and in the large cities it is no greater than in the average country district.

The following list shows the number of illiterates in each 1,000 population according to the last United States census:

Table with 2 columns: State and Number of illiterates per 1,000 population. Includes Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, etc.

All the States before Maryland in the foregoing list have compulsory attendance laws, but they are not as a rule enforced very rigidly. There have been those that come later in the list have such laws, but they are practically dead letters through lax administration.

THE FACTORY CHILD. The characteristic of these children is dullness. Miss Margaret McMillan is a member of the School Board of Bradford, Eng., and declares that any master of an elementary school will say that the characteristic of the factory child is dullness.

LITERARY LITTLEBITS

"What the White Race May Learn from the Indian" is a new book by George Wharton James to be published by the Indian in such matters as diet, exercise, art, education and religion, is more sensible than his white neighbor.

For many years M. Anatole France has been studying "the sources" from which to gather the right material for the ten stories of the famous saint.

In Jeanne d'Arc particularly he has always been interested. Fifteen years ago he published an essay on the Maid of Orleans. He has now issued the first volume of his finished study of the life and works of Joan of Arc and confesses his belief not only in her sanctity but her possession of great intellectual powers.

Justin H. Moore, a student in the Department of Oriental Languages at Columbia, has completed what is said to be the first English translation of the "Iti-Vuttaka," or "Sayings of Buddha." The "Sayings" are believed to have been written by Buddha or his disciples in the fifth century B. C.

The clerk takes the bill to the Senate, by which body it is referred to the Finance Committee. In due time the committee, if it sees fit, and not otherwise, reports the bill back to the Senate. In the Senate the bill is considered "as in committee of the whole," the amendments of the Finance Committee and other volunteer amendments are accepted or rejected, they are again voted upon when the bill is reported to the Senate from the committee of the whole, and the bill is passed.

As the two houses are not agreed upon the bill, a committee of conference usually consisting of three members of each branch of Congress, is appointed. The committee, when it has come to an agreement, reports to each house, and the acceptance of the report is the final stage of the bill in its passage.

The measure is large "enrolled" type is, it is printed in large, open type upon a parchment—and is taken first to the House, where it is signed by the speaker; then to the Senate, where the Vice President signs it, and finally to the President, and makes the bill a law.

Congress is notified that the original copy has been approved, and the original copy of the act is deposited in the Department of State.—Edwin Tarrisse in Harper's Weekly.

NEW YEAR'S IN MANILA. The Day is a Mixture of Holy Weather, Music and Jams. To accidental eyes New Year's day in Manila is a strange old podrida of Christmas, Easter and Fourth of July, says the New York Press.

A BILL IN CONGRESS.

The Method by Which a Measure is Transformed into Law. On a day set for the consideration of the bill the House goes into committee of the whole. A chairman appointed by the Speaker presides. The bill is read by sections and clauses after general debate has closed, and any member may offer amendments. All voting in committee is by rising. The yeas and nays are taken.

When the bill has been passed and all amendments have been voted upon, the committee rises, and the chairman reports the bill back to the House, with the amendments. The House then votes upon them either singly or in gross and by yeas and nays if they are ordered to be taken.

The bill is then ordered to be engrossed—that is, written out in a fair hand and just as it is after being amended—and to be read a third time. As it is usually already engrossed it is at once read the third time—by title, as before—and passed.

The clerk takes the bill to the Senate, by which body it is referred to the Finance Committee. In due time the committee, if it sees fit, and not otherwise, reports the bill back to the Senate, with propositions to amend. In the Senate the bill is considered "as in committee of the whole," the amendments of the Finance Committee and other volunteer amendments are accepted or rejected, they are again voted upon when the bill is reported to the Senate from the committee of the whole, and the bill is passed.

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ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

Washington Farmers Ask Information on Various Subjects. The experiment station has received a letter from J. A. B. of Everett, asking how to exterminate the Canadian thistle. Professor W. S. Thornber, horticulturist, replied as follows:

"The Canadian thistle is a hard thing and cultivation you can eradicate it. The plant must be kept from forming a growth above the surface of the ground for at least one year in order that your efforts for its extermination may be successful. The plant spreads by underground stems, or roots, which are thrown up at distances of from three to six feet from the parent plant, so merely destroying the mother plant will not kill the weed. A good cutting during the month of June, followed by other cuttings in the latter part of July and, on through August will check the thistle materially, and may destroy it entirely. It is generally quite difficult to eradicate the plant in pastures and fence corners, since a small residue will be left undisturbed, which will grow during the following year. There is no spray that will kill it. Sometimes it is helpful to cut the thistles off about three inches below the surface of the ground, which causes the root to rot by drying out. In cultivated fields it is advisable to rake out the underground stems, and allow them to dry thoroughly before plowing again.

Another letter from W. G. M. of Mabton, made inquiry concerning the culture of English walnuts in that region. Professor Thornber's reply follows:

"The selection of proper varieties is very important, and up to the present time I have found only two varieties that are hardy enough to thrive well under the conditions of your locality. These two are the Fayette and the Mayette. They are not English walnuts, strictly speaking, but are of the same species, and are commonly spoken of as 'Persian,' or 'English walnuts.' It will be impossible for you to grow in a commercial way grafted trees of these varieties, simply because the operation of grafting is so difficult that only a few are secured, and the price of grafting stock is very high. A better way is to secure good first or second generation trees from reliable nurserymen. These second generation trees are grown from nuts of first generation trees, usually in Oregon and California. From my personal experience, I should judge that you will succeed remarkably well if you secure good varieties. Almost any of our soils, if the seeds are not too severe, will grow English walnuts, providing there is not a shale, or hardpan, nearer than three or four feet to the surface of the ground. I understand that the orchard grounds that we are very closely in this section. I do not recommend that English walnuts be sown in your region, yet I believe in careful selection of varieties, and in the orchard grounds that they will succeed in many places."

Another inquiry from Seattle relates to the culture of chestnuts. The correspondent was advised as follows:

"The American chestnut (the regular tall-growing variety) should be pruned the same as any other shade tree, leaving, however, a permanent, or constant leader, through the center of the tree. This is the plan of the Experiment Station, and one that is used upon all forms of the tall, or upright, growing trees. It is also used upon the sweet cherries, but not upon the large ones. The tendency of this chestnut is to produce a thin, open top, and it is advisable to cut back the outer limbs, and occasionally the leader, to thicken the foliage. The Dwarf, or Japanese, chestnuts should be pruned small, from compact trees, branching them from a foot to three feet from the ground. They will practically take care of themselves after the first year or two of pruning. This pruning may be done at any time while the tree is dormant, or after the sap has ceased to flow, which will be immediately after it comes into full leaf."

A farmer residing near Centerville, desires to know the best method of raising peas, and the most desirable variety; also, with regard to combining peas with oats. The Station supplied him with the following information:

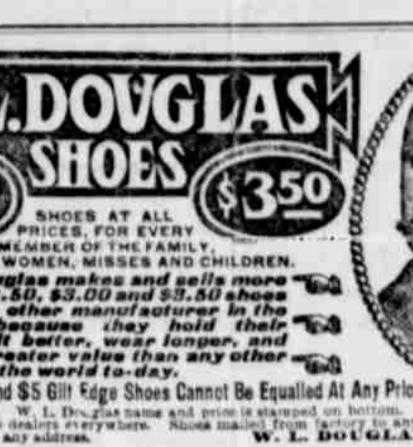
"The experience of the Experiment Station staff, leads us to believe that almost any of the common field varieties of peas will grow well in your region. We advise the Black-Eyed Marrow Fat as the best general variety. Ordinarily we sow the peas at the rate of one to one and one-half bushels per acre, disking or drilling them at least four inches deep. Sow the oats about a week after the peas are sown, as the latter grow so much stronger, and consequently, the oats will be smothered out unless they are given the advantage. We do not consider that oats and peas are as good for horses as for cows. The mixture makes very rich, nutritious hay."

Didnt Nut This. Neighbor—If your statement is true your clothesline was robbed by tramps. Judson—How do you make that out? Neighbor—Didn't you say that you took everything but the towels?—Illustrated Bits.

The pig iron production in the United States in 1907 was 25,781,301 gross tons, according to the American Iron and Steel Association. This amount was 1.9 per cent greater than that of 1906. Canada produced 281,136 tons in 1907.

ST. PATRICK IRELAND ST. JACOBS OIL

Drives all the snakes from IRELAND ST. JACOBS OIL. Drives all aches from the body. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia and CONQUERS PAIN. 25c.—ALL DRUGGISTS—50c.



W.L. DOUGLAS SHOES. \$3.00 to \$3.50. SHOES AT ALL PRICES, FOR EVERY MAN, BOY, WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

W.L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. Because they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other shoes the world has ever known.

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CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.

The funniest thing happened last night," confessed the dainty college girl, all red with dainty blushes. "What was it, dear?" asked her chum, eagerly. "Why—why, I was just going to pronounce the word 'kiss.'"

Wanted Farm or Business. For sale. Not particular about location. With to hear from OWNER only who will sell direct to buyer. Give price, description and state when possession can be had. Address, L. BARRYSHORE, Box 228, Babylon, N. Y.

20 MULE TEAM BORAX IN A NEW PACKAGE 5 lbs. Most economical to buy. All dealers. Save the package tags, each worth 10 cents in exchange for presents. Premium list free of Pacific Coast Borax Co., Oakland, Cal.

HOTEL MOORE OPEN ALL THE YEAR. Directly on the beach overlooking the ocean. Hot salt baths and mineral springs. Electric lights. Free of charge. Cliff House. OF Sun parlors, Electric lights, Free of charge. Cliff House. OF Sun parlors, Electric lights, Free of charge. Cliff House.

S.S.S. CURES MALARIA. Malaria is due to impurities and poisons in the blood. Instead of being rich, strong and healthy, the circulation has become infected with germs of disease which destroy the rich, red corpuscles that furnish nourishment and strength to the body, and reduce the blood to such a weak, watery condition that it is no longer able to ward off the countless diseases and disorders that assail it.

During 1900 I was running a farm on the Mississippi river and became so impregnated with malaria that for a year I was almost a physical wreck. I tried a number of medicines recommended as blood purifiers, still cures, and malaria-evaluators, but nothing did me any good until I began to use S. S. S. The result was that I began to feel better, and in a few days I was well and strong as I ever was. I have never had a chill since nor the slightest symptom of malaria. I hope others will be benefited by my experience, and with that and in view I give this testimony, knowing that S. S. S. is the best remedy for malaria. Amory, Miss. W. R. COWLEY.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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