

"CUT IT OUT"

says the doctor to many of his lady patients, because he doesn't know of any medicinal treatment that will positively cure womb or ovarian troubles, except the surgeon's knife. That such a medicine exists, however, has been proved by the wonderful cures performed on diseased women, in thousands of cases, by

WINE OF CARDUI

IT CURES WOMB DISEASE.

It has saved the lives of thousands of weak, sick women, and has rescued thousands of others from a melancholy lifetime of chronic invalidism. It will cure you, if you will only give it a chance. Try it.

Sold at every drug store in \$1.00 bottles.

WRITE US A LETTER

Put aside all timidity and write us freely and frankly, in strictest confidence, telling us all your symptoms and troubles. We will send free advice (in plain, sealed envelopes), how to cure them. Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

GAVE UP SUPPORTER.

"I was a supporter for four years, to keep up my womb, which had crowded everything out of me," writes Mrs. A. J. Christman, of Manassas, Va. "My doctor told me no medicine would help me. I suffered untold misery, and could hardly walk. After taking two bottles of Cardui I gave up my supporter. Now I am taking my fifth bottle, have no bad feelings as former, and can be on my feet half a day at a time. I strongly recommend Cardui to every suffering woman."

Women and the Pure Food Question

Opening a series of articles on "Safe Foods and How to Get Them," in the September Delineator, Mary Hinman Abel issues a call to women to unite in the study of the food question that they may use their influence intelligently to remedy existing evils.

"Amid all the talk of food adulteration," writes Mrs. Abel, "there is one clear note, the buyer must be educated. In this matter of food, the woman is at the end of the line, for it is the family group that consumes the bulk of the food. The function of buying has come, indeed, to be her chief economic function. 'On the other hand, the ignorance of the buyer as to food is very great, and especially such foods as have been charged by recent methods of manufacture. It seems to be too much of a strain on the average mind to learn, for instance, that there are now three kinds of vinegar made, and consequently all are sold to us under the one familiar name, elder vinegar. Then, people do not seem to know that bright vegetable colors are destroyed by heat, and demand that the preserved strawberry should be red, the canned pea green, by whatever means it may be attained. A reputable cannery is said to be adding for

the first time red coloring matter to the tomatoes because the demand is for a very red tomato. It is even possible to be as ignorant as was the woman who wanted the new pack of tomatoes in April. I am told that the label 'warranted to keep any length of time in any climate' does not arouse the suspicions of those who yet stoutly insist on 'no preservatives.' And those of us who are not ignorant have given up in the most ignoble way and expect to be cheated."

"Now consider the difference it would soon make in any community if even a small number of householders began to study the question of the food supply. They would necessarily impart to their neighbors their new-found knowledge; the dealers would soon know that a spirit of inquiry was abroad, and the best of them would welcome it. When the officials and the physicians of the town began to co-operate, everyone would know that the movement had the advice of those who at least ought to be competent to guide it. There is valuable experience to be gained in improving the smallest local ordinance, experience greatly needed to make our recommendations as to state and national legislation of any weight."

Books by William J. Long

Ways of Wood Folk	75c
Wilderness Wars	75c
Secrets of the Woods	75c
Wood Folk at School	75c
Beasts of the Field	\$1.75
Fowls of the Air	\$1.75
School of the Woods	Net \$1.50
Following the Deer	Net \$1.25
A Little Brother to the Bear	Net \$1.50

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SALEM SAW MILLS

Now is the time to buy your Winter Slab Wood

Single load	\$ 1.75
10 loads	18.50
Flooring, No. 1	26.00
Flooring, No. 2	22.50
Flooring, No. 3	15.00

The Chas. K. Spaulding Logging Co.

Men Are Well Dressed

If They Have Their Clothes Made By

JOHN SHOLUND,

The Opera House MERCHANT TAILOR

Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing.

WEAVING IN PHILIPPINES

Many thousands of women—it will be remembered the number of looms was reported as 42,000 in 1876—are engaged in weaving the various native fabrics of hemp, cotton and silk that are employed for local use. These products give evidence of a much higher skill and delicacy of taste than those woven on native looms in many other parts of the world. Possibly they are only excelled by Chinese and Indian brocades. Moreover, these textiles are sui generis, necessarily original in texture and quality, as they usually contain Manila hemp as one of their materials. Some of these cloths—especially just a fine organdie-like fabric of silk and hemp—though not durable, are well calculated, on account of their beauty and delicacy and the chaste and artistic patterns often employed, to find a market in other countries. While the custom of household weaving is found everywhere, and the loom is an universal article of furniture as the bed in many parts of the Philippines, there are certain provinces that seem to be especially devoted to this industry. Around Iloilo, in Panay, and among the West Negros coast, the loom, with its brilliant, half-finished roll of just, is to be seen through almost every cottage window. This is equally true in some of the Luzon provinces. There are weaving mistresses who keep several looms busy in their house, employing a number of women and girls as weavers at a wage that in Spanish times was usually a real (12½ cents Spanish currency) a day, but is now more usually a peseta, or the equivalent of 8 or 9 cents in American money. These embryo factories are probably increasing in number in Iloilo and Manila, for an active American demand exists for certain patterns and textures of this cloth, and the price has risen. More frequently, however, such work is paid for by the piece, and is bought in or woven on shares for small dealers. A just merchant woman in Bulacan informed the writer that she gave her weavers material for ten pieces, receiving five pieces of cloth in return. A woman constantly employed can weave a five-vara (4.57 yards) piece of the plain just in three days, though of course, the time required varies with the pattern and quality of the cloth and the deftness of the weaver. These five-vara (4.57 yards) pieces were of a fabric sold in the local market for native use at \$1.25 silver currency (53 cents American currency) each, or about 11½ cents in American money an English yard. A woman constantly employed would therefore earn about 18 cents in American currency a day. Upon an average they receive much less, because they work short time. The informant in question estimated their daily earnings at 20 cents silver currency (8½ cents American currency) a day. She stated that a woman with a baby could not earn so much as one without this unfortunate impediment.—Report on labor conditions in Philippines.

CHILDREN CRY FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA.

A Lost Language.

A monument to a lost language is to be found in the village of St. Paul, near Penzance, in Cornwall, and it is believed to be the only monument in existence which marks the death of a vanished tongue. It commemorates the death of the last woman who spoke in the Cornish language and was erected by a Frenchman. It is a granite obelisk about seven feet high and is built into the churchyard wall, the front facing the highway, where it is plainly discernible by all who pass that way. The upper part is in form of a Maltese cross. The inscription reads as follows: "Here lieth interred Dorothy Pentreath, who died in 1777, said to have been the last person who conversed in the ancient Cornish, the peculiar language of this county from the earliest records till it expired in the eighteenth century in this parish of St. Paul."

Indiana Call for Economy.

It is indeed high time for congress to take a firm stand in favor of economy. It should begin at home through every branch of the government. A good deal has been heard of late about proposed reform in the public printing. There is a reason to believe that there has been a wasteful expenditure of money in that department, and congress itself is primarily responsible for it by ordering hundreds of tons of printed matter that inures to the benefit of paper mills and private individuals. All the expenditures of congress its contingent and incidental expenditures, from the taxpayers' point of view, might almost be characterized as criminal. The era of extravagance in public expenditures has lasted too long. It is high time for reform.—Indianapolis News.

RAISING PATCHOULI

Consul Skinner of Marseilles, France, in response to numerous inquiries received by him from California and other sections of the United States regarding the patchouli plant, writes:

The patchouli plant is a native of India and China, where it is quite common. It is also grown successfully in Ceylon, Paraguay and the French possession of La Reunion. The leaves and branches possess a musk-like perfume, and, upon distillation, furnish the essence of patchouli. It resembles the sage plant in height and form, but its leaves are less fleshy. Our first knowledge of this plant dates from about 1850, when the first importations were received in London. At that time real India shawls were selling at extravagant prices, and buyers identified the genuine by their odor; they were perfumed with patchouli. French manufacturers, in order to imitate the India shawls successfully, imported the plant and perfumed their wares with the essence, thus passing off their goods as genuine. Since that time perfumers have taken up the industry for their own account.

The cultivation of the patchouli plant has been going on for centuries in China and the Malay peninsula. It requires a light soil, level land or slightly elevated hillsides. The plants are transplanted in the rainy season 18 inches apart and then covered with leaves. Six months later the first cutting takes place. Each hectare (2.47 acres) furnishes at each gathering about 344 pounds of dried leaves and branches and 185 pounds of stems. The dried branches bring about 11 cents per pound, and, as there are two cuttings every year, the gross receipts of the growers average about \$25 an acre, and at times as much as \$40.

The crop is classed under three heads: (1) leaves; (2) leaves mixed with young shoots and a little wood; (3) large stems. In Java the patchouli leaves are often mixed with 25 per cent of dilem leaves. The patchouli leaves imported from Calcutta and Bombay contain 75 per cent of stems and furnish an essence of less value than the Malay peninsula plants. The Java patchouli is of fine appearance, but is poor in aroma. The essence is occasionally extracted in the countries of origin, but the distillation of the leaves is undertaken on a large scale only in Europe. The leaves are first cut, then hydrated, left for 12 hours and then distilled by steam. The yield in essence is from 1½ to 3 per cent. The essence is a yellow-green liquid, which turns brown in time; it is rather thick, possesses a penetrating odor, which is disagreeable in concentrated condition, but agreeable or at least very characteristic when diluted and associated with other perfumes. The material is at times falsified with cedar essence. The odor of patchouli essence is so strong that few people can endure it. Therefore, it is always used in diluted form. When mixed with another essence, the second is imperceptible. The dried leaves are often broken into powder, placed in sachet bags and disposed of in drawers and closets as a protection against moths. Almost any importer of drugs should be able to procure the leaves for my American correspondents. In Marseilles they might address Oscar Gross & Co., 8 rue Jaubert; Planchon Aine de Gelly Fils & Cie, 175 Avenue du Prado; Roger Schultz & Co., 127 Boulevard National.

Don't wait until your blood is impoverished and you are sick and ailing, but take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. It will positively drive out all impurities. 35 cents, ten o tablets Dr. Stone's Drug Store.

Nearly to Fight Finucane.

Nearly, the Milwaukee pugilist, who went West to meet Herrera, the Mexican pugilist, but was legally prevented from doing so, will fight a twenty-round battle with Billy Finucane, of Chicago tonight. Both are to weigh 130 pounds at three o'clock this afternoon.

There is a strong possibility that Nearly and the Mexican will meet shortly before one of the Pacific coast clubs. Several clubs have already made bids for the fight, but Herrera demands too high a guarantee.

FOR INDIGESTION

distress after eating, dizziness, that heavy feeling, wind and pains in the stomach and turred tongue, take

Beecham's Pills

before you retire to rest. They start the gastric juices, assist the stomach to dispose of the food, encourage good appetite, sound digestion and make you feel life is worth living. Sold Everywhere. In boxes 50c. and 25c.

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Or that has visited the capital cities of Europe, exhibiting before the crowned heads and ruling families of the world. Overflowing with delights for children, crowded with thrilling sensations for scientists, teeming with charming features for ladies.

MOST POPULAR AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISE ON EARTH

Presenting Exclusive Features only Possible of Exhibition with this Show

THE GORGEOUS DURBAR AT DELHI

Reproduced precisely as it took place in India, before the Viceroy and Vicerine.

SIX SURPASSING, SUPERIOR, SUPREME, SENSATIONAL SURPRISES

Seen solely with these Shows, Staggering and stunning all spectators. Presenting for the first time in America

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Startling and Stupendous Parisian Sensational Somersault Surprise.

A Lady Looping the Gap in an Automobile

A Fascinating, Fearful, Flitting Fugacious Frolic with Fate. The absolute limit to which mortals may tempt death with impunity.

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Nearly \$5,000 Cash for 45 seconds' Topsy-Turvy Auto Ride. Just think of it! A young lady receiving \$100 cash every clock tick for a somersault in an automobile.

An absolutely amazing and astounding automobile act.

VOLO, the VOLITANT

ARCHING AN AERIAL ABYSS IN DEFIANCE OF DEATH. THE MOST FEARLESS AERIAL BICYCLE ACT EVER DEVISED.



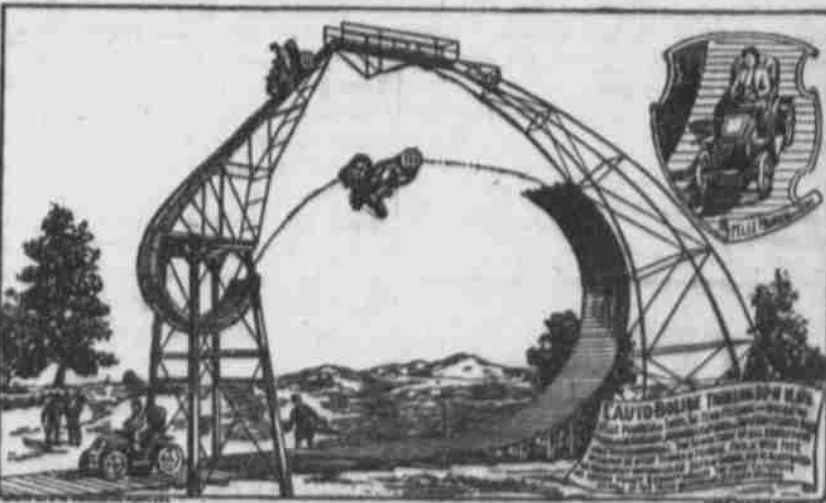
DUAL DEEDS OF DESPERATE DEATH-DEFYING DARING

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Performed by the Most Intrepid Artists in the World

A MYRIAD NEW ATTRACTIONS OF ALL SORTS

100 acts performed in three and a half hours. Besides the many marvelous attractions to be seen before the performance begins.



HIGH JUMPING AND LONG DISTANCE LEAPING TOURNAMENT

Three Troups of Acrobats on Three Stages at once, Thirty Clowns in Sixty Concurrent Acts, Two Terrific Japanese Slides for Life at the Same Moment, Champion Equestrians Riding Simultaneously in Three Rings, Prodigious Aerial and Ground Displays, Tumbling and Leaping Contest, Combats, Routs and assaults. "Speck," the smallest Horse Ever Discovered, Three Herds of Elephants, Dances of Camels, a Full Herd of Towering Transvaal Giraffes, Triple Circus, Double Menageries, Olympic Hippodrome, Aerial Enclave, Court of Games, Sports Arena, Momus' Realm, Racing, Track, Acrobatic Plaza, Cycling Circuit, Aviary, Spectacular Amphitheatre and Horse Fair, in which are seen

1,000 MEN, WOMEN, HORSES, ELEPHANTS AND ANIMAL PRODIGES

Two performances Daily, at 2 and 8 p. m. Doors open one hour earlier for a tour of the Menageries, Museums and promenade concert.

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