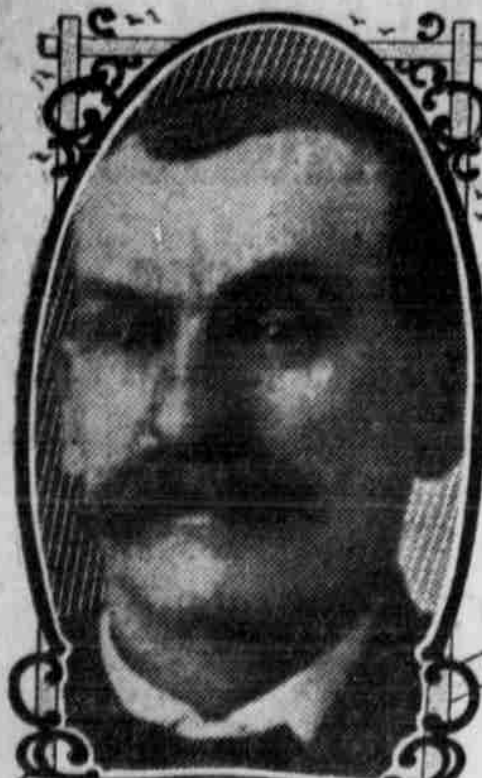


WORKINGMEN EVERYWHERE USE PE-RU-NA.



Mr. Victor Patneade, 328 Madison street, Topeka, Kas., a well-known carpenter and member of Knights and Ladies of Security, writes:

"Twelve years ago I had a severe attack of la grippe and I never really recovered my health and strength, but grew weaker every year, until I was unable to work."

"Two years ago I began using Peruna and it built up my strength so that in a couple of months I was able to go to work again."

The Average Household Finds Pe-ru-na Not Only a Friend in Time of Need, But a Saving of Doctor Bills.

Pe-ru-na is to Be Found in Thousands of Homes of the Working Men.



A workingman's home is usually one with a large family. Children of all ages and both sexes are being reared. They are subject to slight ailments, winter and summer. A doctor is sent for every time a petty sickness occurs. The expense will keep the family poor.

In such a household Peruna becomes a real blessing. It promptly meets the most common ailments due to the cold of winter or the heat of summer. A stitch in time saves nine. A dose or two of Peruna prevents serious and extended illness many a time.

The workingmen everywhere have come to realize that Peruna is the workingman's friend and saves him not only sickness, but a great many dollars every year.

Rev. J. G. Dukes, Pastor of the Unitarian Church of Pinetown, N. C., writes:

"My wife has been in a very bad state of health for several years, and nothing seemed to do her any good until she began to use Peruna. Since then the color has returned to her face, and she is gaining in flesh every day, and I believe she is a well woman to-day. We always keep a bottle in the house, and Mrs. Dukes thinks it has done her more good than anything she has ever taken."

"My little boy ten years old, was pale and had but little life. He began to use Peruna the day his mother began. To-day his face is rosy, and he is out in the yard running and jumping with the rest of the children."

HOP CROP SHORT IN ENGLAND

Present Indications Are For a Yield Much Below the Average

(Maldstone South-Eastern Gazette, July 9.)

Ashford—The weather has continued to retard growth, and the vermin still causes some trouble. Cultivation is impossible, owing to the recent heavy rains. A slight rise in temperature during the past two days may do some good.

Ashford (West)—The hops are perhaps looking as well as could be expected under the adverse atmospheric conditions, but the bine has not grown or thriven much during the last fortnight. Lice can be found everywhere, and washing is being done, but the attack is not serious. A run of mould is most feared.

Benenden—Vermin have increased during the week, and several growers are washing. Some gardens are getting yellow, but others look very well.

Harrisburg—The hop crop in this vicinity is reported to be considerably less than average. The cultivation has been thorough, as a rule,

hence the shortage is attributed to climatic conditions. There remains in the hands of the growers here more than 500 bales of the 1906 crop. They are in good condition, but buyers are not tempted.

Canterbury and district—Unless there is a speedy change in the weather to bright sunshine and a higher temperature, all prospects of even a moderate crop being grown will disappear. The condition of the plant is, in fact, rapidly becoming critical, the sunless days and cold nights, with occasional frosts, making the bine very backward. There is, unfortunately, a sufficiency of vermin to form the nucleus of a bad attack of blight, if weather suitable for its development should ensue.

Farleigh (East)—The genial weather of the last few days has wrought an improvement in the look of the hops here. The goldings have made great strides during the past week, and are a good, healthy lot. The Bramblings are throwing out fruitful laterals. Washing is going on, as there is still evidence of vermin. The quantity left, however, is not great, except in neglected gardens.

Faversham—There is little change to report. The plant makes very little progress, owing to uncongenial weather. There is rather more vermin.

Maldstone and district—The hops have not done much during the past week, the weather still being unfavorable for the plant. Fresh fly continues to arrive, and this fact causes some anxiety. At present appearances are against a large crop.

Sittingbourne and district—Washing is being pushed on with in many gardens. Generally speaking, the hops look well. The laterals are growing freely and strong, and if no untoward circumstances arises there is a prospect of a heavy crop.

Farnham—Continued wet weather, strong winds and cold night are playing havoc with the hop gardens, and not more than a moderate yield can be anticipated. The heavy rains have kept down blight, and washing has not become general. Unfortunately the weather shows but little signs of improvement, and it is probable that the 1907 season will be rather worse than that of 1906.

Hereford—There is a fair trade doing in old hops with prices firm. In regard to the new crop the position is not satisfactory, owing to the continuous cold and wet weather, and now that laterals are throwing out there cannot be more bine. The amount of fly is conspicuous enough to start a considerable number of growers washing.

Worcester—The weather continues cold and unfavorable, and in the middle of the week there was a heavy hail storm. The hops have made little growth in the past few weeks and the yards have a patchy appearance. Fresh fly have appeared during the week, and washing has been done in some of the plantations, but the blight is not so far very considerable. The backwardness of growth, however, destroys all hope of anything but a moderate crop.

Messrs. Manger & Henley, London, S. E., report: There is more inquiry for useful copper hops, and buyers begin to take some notice of the continued unfavorable weather and the attack of vermin, which are certainly interfering with the chance of growing an average crop. Prices have a hardening tendency.

Messrs. W. H. & H. E. LeMay, London, report: The market is quiet in spite of the adverse conditions of the weather. The low temperature is now having a very prejudicial effect on the hop plant; its growth is checked and the appearance very weak, especially in the Golding grounds on the rock and chalk in Mid and East Kent. The Fuggles, on the clays in the Weald and Sussex, are stronger. The aphid blight is giving some trouble in all districts, and at this period it is far more than May or June attacks.

New York Notes.

The Schoharie Republican, July 18th, says: Frequent rains and hot weather have brought out the arms in the hop yards very rapidly, and the hop is now coming into blow. The first arms are not well enough developed to make a crop as large as last year, and our estimate of 75 per cent still holds good.

The Cooperstown Farmer, July 18th, says: Magnificent growing weather continues to favor the hop yards of Otsego county, but there is nothing new to report. Had it not been for their early set-back, it would have been a bumper crop.

The Morrisville Leader, July 18th, says: During the past two or three weeks the hop vine has made splendid growth, and the yards that have been well cared for promise quite as good as that of last year. All now agree that unless the unexpected happens the quality will be A No. 1.

The Cherry Valley Gazette, July 18th, says: Hops have grown rapidly during the past two weeks, and the indications now point to a fair crop in this section. In fact the crop promises well throughout the hop district of this state and on the Pacific coast.

CALIFORNIA TO ENTER THE LIST

There are reasons why California, while ranking only twenty-first in population and fourteenth in agriculture among the states, ranks twelfth in manufactures. It is because of California's distance from the large manufacturing centers of the country, and because a sense of abundance of all things that are grown moves it to lay hand upon the variety of its raw material and seek to achieve, in some degree at least, a similar independence in the things that are wrought.

Seven thousand manufacturing establishments in California, employing one hundred and twenty thousand men and producing an annual output worth \$400,000,000, represent California's half answer to her own wants and exported product merely of those commodities for which—because California enjoys a great superiority or a complete monopoly in their production—the outside market has come a-begging at her door. The figures tell almost nothing of that importance in the crafts and arts of the world which California inevitably and speedily must assume.

Labor One-third More Productive. And as soon as California enters the first period of her inevitable importance as a manufacturing state, industrial commerce will awaken to a fact which already has been demonstrated scientifically and exactly by the federal government: that fact is that raw material can be brought here from the Atlantic seaboard, manufactured, and shipped back to be sold profitably at a price less than the cost of manufacturing it there. A pig of iron can be fetched from Pittsburgh and a bale of cotton from Birmingham, worked into machinery and cloth in San Francisco and the finished product freighted back to Pennsylvania and Alabama and sold below cost of similar production in those centers. The unique explanation of this amazing and soon-to-be-realized states of affairs is that in his

climate the California workman produces 32.9 per cent more in value of product, with less fatigue, than his eastern fellow-craftsman!

Manufacturing generally has been an incident of the second epoch of a state. Factories come after a generation of farming. Climate and soil have made agriculture so inviting and so profitable in California that Californians have been slow in adding lathe and spindle to the plow and spade as factors in their wealth. A more positive drawback to manufacturing, perhaps, has been the limited area of ground actually bordering deep water harbors upon which factories might be built. The biggest opportunity here was the manufacturing of goods to see the orient, on the shore of San Francisco bay. The southern extreme of the San Francisco waterfront presented the ideal location. But here manufacturing was met by the inexorable limits of insufficient area and high realty values. South of the Union Iron Works deep water and an unoccupied shore offered every advantage to big manufacturing concerns save one. Ranges of barrier hills cut off the sites from railways and from that close contact with a city which is essential to the prosperity of a gigantic concern having many wants and dependent upon the labor of hundreds or thousands of men.

The Bay Shore cut-off of the Southern Pacific, gaining a roadbed as level as a billiard table by means of five long tunnels which pass under these barrier hills, has united these factory sites to the heart of the city, to its wholesale and supply districts, and removed as by magic the greatest obstacle to manufacturing on San Francisco bay. It is the new availability of these sites that now makes manufacturing foremost in the business mind of the metropolis and the state.

Will Become Leading Factory District

That this district stretching southward from San Francisco, now made accessible by the opening of the Bay Shore cut-off will become one of the great factory districts of the country is indubitable. Abundant land at reasonable cost, ideal climate conditions, cheap power, cheap fuel, raw material within the state, a growing demand for California manufactures of every class, a ship anchorage at one door—and now at the other door railroads that run east across the continent and south to New Orleans! For this last is what the Bay Shore cut-off means to these manufacturing sites. And it means close touch with the city of San Francisco, and the opening of a splendid suburban territory in which the factory worker and his family, as well as the city business man, will find the happiest situation for the home.—July Sunset Magazine.

REID'S WIDE SWATH

Apes Royalty and Metaphorically Injects Indigo Into His Veins

Whitelaw Reid is well fitted for this trying position. He has had long experience in the diplomatic service. For four years he was ambassador to France, and his magnificent entertainments are still remembered in Paris. Mr. Reid paid \$4000 a year for his residence, unfurnished, and his establishment was maintained on the most generous scale.

On relinquishing this post Mr. Reid became a candidate for vice president of the United States. No one was sorry when he was defeated, for his countrymen felt that he was of much more service to the nation abroad than buried at Washington as the presiding officer of the senate.

Mr. Reid upheld the traditional



J. C. A. HILLER.

Missouri's state factory inspector, prominent in the crusade against the abuses of child labor.

splendor of his position when he came to England to attend the coronation. He took Brook house, in Park lane, at £1000 a week, and the special embassy of which he was the head figured largely in the social festivities.

A few enemies—Americans of the old school—attacked Mr. Reid bitterly at this time, and there was an agitation in congress, headed by Senator Bailey, to prevent him from wearing knee breeches, a cocked hat and a court sword at the coronation. The debate in congress created great

feeling, but the bill offending strict Mr. Reid to evening was lost.

When Mr. Reid succeeded Choate as ambassador two years ago he began the social campaign which has been such a dazzling success, which far outshines his previous efforts.

Americans who have been nate enough to visit the House, the palatial home of the ambassador, have been awed and impressed by the "splendid" viceregal establishment. The itself is one of the most magnificent private residences in London, yet the rental paid by 5000 guineas—is a mere trifle compared with his total expenses. Mr. Reid's salary of \$25,000 hardly pays for the formal dinner for his state dinner parties.

The retinue of well-trained valets at Dorchester House, envy of more than one "multi" who has been Mr. Reid's guest. The household itself is based on almost royal lines, the ambassador having created the post of controller for William M. V. O. Lord Ormathwaite.

It is the duty of Mr. Reid, as the controller of the household to keep the details of the expenditure as the king's controller keeps the household expenditures at the ham palace.

A well-known American describing a recent visit to the House, declared that the and formality which marked the occasion could not have been marked at a royal dinner party.

Mr. Reid has also taken park, the late Lord Cornwallis in Bedfordshire, for a house and his week-end parties to the foremost people in Europe.

Mr. Reid is, of course, a lair, for otherwise the enormous entailed by his presence would be impossible. He brought him a great fortune, the daughter of Darius O. well known American capitalist went to California during the boom of 1849.—London Express.

The old remedies are Hickory Bark Cough Remedy in use for over 100 years by the old Dutch Dutch Pennsylvania, and is still in all the old families of Western Pennsylvania. Is absolutely pure from the bark of the white-bark hickory tree. The bark ped from the east, and made in Salem, Ore. For sale by druggists everywhere.

True Heroism.

Said She—You say you love me but are you willing to face me in order to prove it?

Said He—Certainly, I'm willing to marry you.—Chicago Daily News.

Men who take advantage of our Semi-Annual Clearance of Summer Suits will strike it rich

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\$12.00

\$13.50 and \$12.50 Suits now only

\$9.00

\$10.00 Suits now only

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