

SEVEN YEARS OF MISERY

All Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Sikeston, Mo.—"For seven years I suffered everything. I was in bed for four or five days at a time every month, and so weak I could hardly walk. I cramped and had backache and headache, and was so nervous and weak that I dreaded to see anyone or have anyone move in the room. The doctors gave me medicine to ease me at those times, and said that I ought to have an operation. I would not listen to that, and when a friend of my husband told him about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for his wife, I was willing to take it. Now I look the picture of health and feel like it, too. I can do my own housework, hoe my garden, and milk a cow. I can entertain company and enjoy them. I can visit when I choose, and walk as far as any ordinary woman, any day in the month. I wish I could talk to every suffering woman and girl."



—Mrs. DEMA BETHUNE, Sikeston, Mo. The most successful remedy in this country for the cure of all forms of female complaints is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It is more widely and successfully used than any other remedy. It has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing down feeling, indigestion, and nervous prostration, after all other means had failed. Why don't you try it?

I Cure Dropsy of Any Kind Curable
Address DR. JOHN T. PATTERSON
Dropsy Specialist
18 Waddell Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Settled Them.

"I've a sight o' sons—thirteen altogether," remarked a prosperous old farmer, "and all of 'em's done me credit save the three eldest, who sowed wild oats at a pretty rapid rate, and then came home and saddled my shoulders with the harvest."

"Well, I own I was glad to see 'em back, and I feasted 'em, and petted 'em, and set 'em on their legs again, only to see 'em skeddadle off afresh when things had slowed down, with all the cash they could lay hands on."

"That thereabouts sickened me, so I called the rest of 'em together and said: 'There's ten of you left, and if any of you 'ud like to follow t'other three I won't try to stop you. But, understand this, though there may be a few more prodigal sons, there'll be no more fattened calves. I've killed the last of 'em.'"

"And," continued the old man, triumphantly, "I've had trouble wif none of 'em since!"

Exactly.

Noting that another piece of valuable china has been broken. Senator Allen asked his housekeeper how the breakage occurred, and she hastily replied:

"It fell down and just broke itself." "Merely an automatic brake," quietly commented the senator.

Sensitive.

"You don't like educated Indians!" "Oh, yes, I like them well enough, but I always feel a sense of shame when I meet one. He knows that my ancestors cheated his ancestors out of their land, and he knows that I know he knows it."

Extravagant.

Ada—Cholly Saphedde was in a brown study the other day, and I offered him a penny for his thoughts. Edith—You spendthrift! You never did know the value of money!

To The Last Mouthful
one enjoys a bowl of crisp, delightful

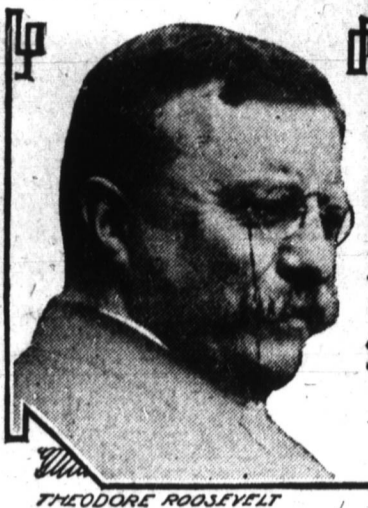
Post Toasties
with cream or stewed fruit—or both.

Some people make an entire breakfast out of this combination.

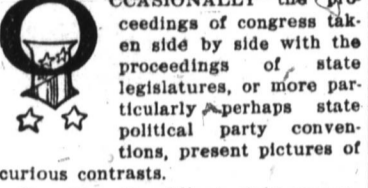
Try it!

"The Memory Lingers"
Sold by Grocers

Postum Cereal Company, Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT



SENATOR SHELBY M. CULLOM

PICTURES OF CURIOUS CONTRASTS

By EDWARD B. CLARK

OCCASIONALLY the proceedings of congress taken side by side with the proceedings of state legislatures, or more particularly perhaps state political party conventions, present pictures of curious contrasts.

One Ohio Republican state convention endorsed in strong words the administration and deeds of Theodore Roosevelt, who then was president. In the same platform which gave the president his endorsement there were words of the strongest commendation for Senator Joseph Benson Foraker and his work in the senate of the United States.

The platform therefore expressed approval of the legislative efforts of two men, calmly ignoring the fact that one of them was seeking to prevent the doing of that which the other wanted to have done. The resolutions of the convention were insincere either in one case or the other and the historian must take his choice.

Senator Foraker was one of the strongly picturesque men in the senate of the United States. He was strong in speech and in political and parliamentary methods, and he was picturesque in manner and appearance. He was nervously energetic and as watchful as a lynx. He was the head and front of the Republican opposition in the senate to the railroad legislation which had the endorsement of President Roosevelt.

Senator Foraker, in fact, was the tireless enemy of the measure. He knew that he was espousing a losing cause, but if there had been hope that the measure might be defeated he could not have been more constant in his attendance at the sessions when the bill was under consideration, nor more alert at every instant of time to raise some point tending to strengthen his own line of belief and of argument.

To one who lacked all knowledge of the ways of Ohio politics it would have appeared that Senator Foraker was facing the certain condemnation of his constituents by his course of antagonism to his party and to the president. From the words that came to Washington from Ohio it appeared practically certain that the people of the state who held no corporation affiliations were like the same classes of people in other states—determined advocates of railroad regulating measures.

Other senators who were as bitterly opposed personally to the legislation as was Senator Foraker had been to the feeling at home and voted for the bill. The Ohio senator seemed to gain strength in opposition from every message that came over the Alleghany mountains telling him that he was taking the unpopular side. Mr. Foraker's attitude had in it more than a suspicion of defiance.

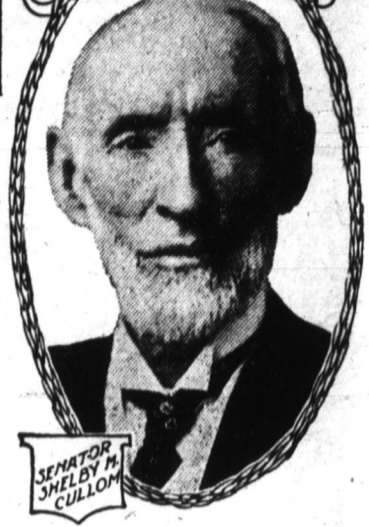
He was in the thick of the fight from the day that the Hepburn bill reached the floor of the senate until the hour when it was put upon its passage. His long speech in opposition to the measure was one of the greatest speeches which he had ever delivered. It was eloquent. It was based upon premises which by the speaker's art was made to appear sound, and the listening laymen might well have been "almost persuaded" that all the right and the reason and the logic were with the cause of the senator from Ohio.

It was a long speech which Mr. Foraker made, but its interest made the time speed on its way. He was not content with the one utterance. At different times during the debate he rose to combat the statements of some of his colleagues, and at every such time he spoke vehemently and well.

President Roosevelt during the months of agitation over railroad rate matters said some things which made it appear strongly that he felt that men who opposed legislation which he favored were not likely to have the countenance of their constituents. He lived to see a convention of his party declare practically that he was right, and the men who were diametrically opposed to him also were right. The Republican party in Ohio succeeded in framing resolutions that read much like a bit of the rarer humor of Mark Twain.

Senator Foraker in addition to being opposed bitterly to railroad rate legislation, was the chief stumbling block in the senate to the securing of such action on statehood questions as the president wished to have taken. Mr. Foraker did not wish to see Arizona and New Mexico united, and he did not hesitate any longer to take issue with the president on the matter than he hesitated to take issue with his own rate legislation.

Certain great corporations were greatly interested in the question of



SENATOR SHELBY M. CULLOM

the admission of the two territories as it was first proposed. There was a lobby evidence in Washington, and it worked literally night and day to defeat in the senate the statehood bill as it had passed the lower house.

The Ohio senator paid no attention at all to the stories of outside influences that were brought to bear to secure the defeat of joint statehood. He at times was vitriolic in his speeches on the matter of the admission of the territories. To him every other man's logic was illogical and every other man's reasoning was unreasonable. Seemingly he cared nothing for criticism, and in truth the senator Ohio senator did care nothing for criticism.

Possibly it is this sort of sticking to one course no matter how the tides and the winds may set in and blow, that kept Mr. Foraker's constituents at that time loyal to him, even though they disagreed utterly with that which he said and did. Certain it is that they gave him an indorsement for doing that which probably nine-tenths of them think that he ought not to have done.

If the Ohio state convention of several years ago had declared specifically in its platform that a certain law should be passed by congress the next winter and Senator Foraker should have gone to Washington and caused the defeat of the statute which had been demanded, a great many of his constituents doubtless would have patting him on the back for disobeying them.

The agitation for Canadian reciprocity during the last winter brought sharply to mind the final success of the demands to enter into a reciprocal trade agreement with Cuba during the earlier part of Theodore Roosevelt's administration.

Cuba already had cost the United States a large sum of money in addition to that spent for the prosecution of the war against Spain. Eight years ago President Roosevelt called congress together in extraordinary session for the express purpose of discussing a measure of trade reciprocity with the island which had just taken a place among the independent nations of earth.

One of the most interesting debates and one of the most interesting situations known to legislative history grew out of the desire of this country to give Cuba commercial advantages. In the first instance new trade relations were provided for by the treaty. The senate of the United States alone has to deal with treaties after they have been drawn in proper form by the state department and have been sanctioned by the president. It is for the senate to ratify or to reject treaties.

Under the Constitution all measures for the raising of revenues must originate in the house of representatives. The leaders of the house, knowing that the trade treaty with Cuba touched the revenues, objected to the form of the legislation and insisted that instead of a treaty the reciprocity measure should have its origin in the lower house of congress. The reasoning of the house members was disputed weakly, and the representatives won their point.

The Cuban reciprocity treaty became the Cuban reciprocity bill. After the ways and means committee of the house had considered it it went to the floor for debate and there both the Democrats and the Republicans tried their best to make political capital out of the legislation. The Democrats held that the Republicans were coming over to their way of thinking and that the Cubans could thank their stars that Democratic doctrine had prevailed.

The Republicans held that reciprocity was a principle of the party emphasized by James G. Blaine and later by William McKinley. At it was, the bill went through the house practically unanimously, and it was sent over to the senate in plenty of time for that body to have taken action before the close of the extraordinary session which was to come perforce at the hour set for the opening of the first regular meeting of the Fifty-eighth congress. The senate, however, is a deliberate body, almost maddeningly

deliberative at times, and so it was that the Cuban reciprocity measure was not acted upon until the regular session had come and was some weeks on its way.

The senate had a row of its own before the reciprocity bill, after coming from the house, was referred to a committee for consideration. When in treaty form the measure necessarily was booked for consideration by the committee on foreign relations, of which Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois was and is the chairman. The minute that the house made good its contention that the measure was a bill and not a treaty, the finance committee of the senate declared that it was the proper body to consider the measure, and a strong fight was made to take the matter away from Senator Cullom and give it into the hands of Senator Aldrich. The Rhode Island senator was a power, but the Illinois senator was also a power, and in this particular instance Illinois came out ahead of Rhode Island. The committee on foreign relations took the reciprocity bill under consideration, and later reported upon it, and after debate it received the senate's sanction.

The house of representatives spends a good deal of time occasionally over what seems to be trivial things. It is only fair to the house to say, however, that most of these seemingly trivial matters are those which concern the spending of money, and with the navy drawing over \$100,000,000 a year and with the other departments keeping pace with the navy's draft on the treasury, economy in small things is necessary. The house succeeds in getting some fun out of the disputes over small expenditures, and the time and the task are lightened by the pleasantries.

In an army appropriation bill a small sum of money was included to provide for the purchase of books, magazines and newspapers for the use of the general staff. Of course, the supposition was that all the reading matter purchased was to be of a technical kind and of service to army officers in their profession. In fact, money previously voted had been used for service magazines and for military books only.

An Indiana member, however, wanted the appropriation cut to \$200, and said it should be specifically stated that nothing was to be bought except printed matter bearing on the profession of arms.

General Hull of Iowa, who was chairman of the house committee on military affairs, jumped to the defense of the assaulted army. He said that there wasn't a yellow-backed book on the shelves of the war department. He declared that "army officers may like to read books like Wilkie Collins' 'Lady in White,' but they buy them out of their own pockets."

General Hull's mistake in naming the title of Wilkie Collins' "Woman in White" was the subject of a good-natured gibe or two, but attention was quickly turned away from the slip by a Democrat from the Hoosier state who jumped to his feet and said that in connection with this army bill there was an "Ariel" thing that he wished to speak about.

The members turned to the Indian quickly, expecting from the use of the word "Ariel" a rapid jump from "The Woman in White" to "The Tempest," but the Indian disappeared them by talking about an army flying machine which he said was intended to make "Ariel" navigation possible, "but which fell kerplop."

The sunny southern land which gave the country Pod Dismuke and Dink Botts contributed recently three more candidates for name and fame, and when they were read out in the senate the grave ones were moved into smiling. Among the nominations presented to the senate for confirmation appeared these names of residents of Dixie: Tilman Bunch, Lovick Pinkston and Epaminondas Bigler.

Not Father's Gain.
"I hope your father will consent," he said.
"Well, your income is rather small," she replied.
"Money!" he exclaimed. "Bah!"
"Oh, yes, I know! Love's everything—except bread and butter and dresses and motor cars." She shook her head wisely. "And then I expect dad will be sorry to lose me."
"That's easily got over," observed the young man. "I'll remind him that instead of losing a daughter he'll gain a son."
"No, don't do that, dear," she said seriously. "It would be fatal."
"Fatal!" he queried. "Why?"
"Because—well, dad's a little touchy on the subject of 'extra sons,' she explained. "You see, he has three of them boarding with him as it is!"

Oh, Don't Rock the Boat.
They were canoeing on the Charles. "The water here is over my head, isn't it?" she asked.
"Not as long as you keep it under your feet," answered Smarty.—Boston Transcript.

POULTRY

FEW RATIONS FOR FATTENING

Agricultural Experiment Station of Pennsylvania Gives Combinations Worked Successfully.

The agricultural experiment station of the Pennsylvania State college suggests the following grain rations for fattening poultry, as having been used with success by them. Where yellow flesh is wanted, a ration should be made of cornmeal, five parts; ground oats (hulls removed) two parts; animal meal, one part. Mixed with sour milk. Where a whiter flesh is wanted, the following rations are recommended. Cornmeal, two parts, ground buckwheat, two parts; ground oats, two parts. Mixed with sour milk. Another, barley meal, two parts; middlings, two parts, buckwheat, two parts; cornmeal, one part. Mixed with sour milk. Another, the refuse from shredded wheat and sour milk. When birds are confined for fattening, sour milk aids digestion and keeps the system from getting feverish. If no milk is available, some form of animal or green food must be supplied to make the best gains.

Should a chicken, for any reason, get off its food, a good plan is to turn it out in the yard. It will usually recover in a short time. Water should be given once a day and grit twice a week. The rations should be fed rather soft, about like porridge. The food should never remain before them from one meal to another. Take it away 20 minutes after feeding.

INFERTILITY OF HEN'S EGG
Some of the Principal Reasons Why Some Fail to Hatch—Something Worth Remembering.

Beginners, who are often nonplused because some of their eggs fail to hatch, are given a splendid reason in the accompanying illustration. Dead germs and non-fertility are not the only reasons, however, for poor hatches, but usually these are self-explanatory. If the novice will test out his eggs when about seven days



Character of an Egg.
A LIVE GERM
A DEAD GERM
A STALE EGG

Incubated according to the conformations shown, discarding the "dead" ones, he will have taken a long step forward in securing satisfactory results. The membranes shown in the live germ strikingly show why the old hen turns her eggs; otherwise those would adhere to the shell, and so make the birth of the chick difficult, and often impossible. In artificial incubation it is well to bear this in mind.

POULTRY NOTES

Keep the young chicks out of the rain and dampness.
Corn, with nothing else, is the greatest cause of no eggs.
Artificial incubation in recent years has assumed large proportions.
Over-feeding causes chicks to be inactive and susceptible to disease.
The very best rule is to watch the fowls and feed about all they will eat.

The material used in preparing the nests for sitting hens should be fresh and clean.
Ducks are very dirty about the water pans, making the drinking water unfit for chickens.
If you cannot get one this year, get a brooder and wait for the incubator until next season.
Fowls require the equivalent of about 27 pounds of dry feed for each 500 pounds of live weight.
Hens require plenty of green food, as well as room for exercise, in addition to liberal grain feeding.
A hen that is laying an egg every other day will consume considerably more food than one that is not laying at all.
Chickens and ducklings bred from immature stock have not the same vigor as those whose parents were full grown.
The unsanitary conditions of the coops is the cause of the mortality of thousands upon thousands of chicks every season.
Apply kerosene to the roosts with a cloth or swab twice a week during the summer or warm weather to kill the red spider lice.
There are almost as many ways and methods of feeding and caring for turkeys as there are localities where they are grown.
Frequently cleaning and disinfecting of all the poultry quarters means less trouble and more profits. Use carbolic whitewash freely.

Doctors Said He Would Die

A Friend's Advice Saves Life

I wish to speak of the wonderful cure that I have received from your noted Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder cure. Last summer I was taken with severe pains in my back and sides. I could not breathe without difficulty and was nearly wild with the desire to urinate. Was compelled to do so every ten minutes with the passage of pure blood with the urine. I tried all the different doctors from far and near, but they said it was no use to doctor as I would die anyway. I was at the end of my rope and was so miserable with pain and the thought that I must die that words cannot tell how I felt. One day a friend told me of the wonderful help she had received from Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. She gave me one of your pamphlets which I read and determined to try Swamp-Root. After taking half a bottle I felt better. Have now taken ten bottles and am well as I ever was, thanks to Swamp-Root. I wish to tell all suffering people that have kidney, liver or bladder trouble, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is the best medicine on the market.

All persons doubting this statement can write to me and I will answer them directly.
Yours very truly,
CLYDE F. CAMERER,
Rosalia, Wash.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of July, 1909.
VERNE TOWNE, Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You
Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. For sale at all drug stores. Price fifty-cents and one-dollar.

Maternal Instinct.
Mrs. Rattle—I am sure that is my baby with the pink ribbon over there.
Mr. Cynic—How can you tell it so readily?
Mrs. Rattle—I can recognize it by my pet poodle the nurse has with her.

THIS WILL INTEREST MOTHERS.
Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, a certain relief for Feverishness, Headache, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, cures and regulates the Bowels and destroys Worms. They break up Colic in 24 hours. They are pleasant to the taste Children like them. They never fail. Sold by all Druggists. Be sure you get the genuine. Address: Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Feminine Reasoning.
Stella—Her gown is just like yours.
Bella—I don't care if hers is a duplicate of mine, but I don't want mine a duplicate of hers.—Puck.

For COLDS and GRIP
Hicks' CAPSICUM is the best remedy—relieves the aching and feverishness—cures the Cold and restores normal conditions. It's liquid—effects immediately—10c, 25c, and 50c. At drug stores.

Clothes may not make the man, but a man generally owes something to his tailor.

Libby's
Corned Beef
Everybody likes good corned beef.
Everybody likes Libby's because it is good and is ready for serving as soon as taken out of the tin.
Buy Libby's Next Time
Libby, McNeill & Libby

Charlotte Directory

Typewriter Supplies

Largest stock of ribbons, carbon, oil and other accessories to be found in the South. Orders filled same day received.
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Be a Great Pianist Yourself

even if you don't know one note from another.
Educate yourself, your family and friends to the beautiful in music.

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\$400.00 to \$950.00

Convenient terms if desired.

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