FROM MISERY TO HEALTH.

Prominent Club Woman of Kansas City Writes to Thank Doan's Kidney Pills For a Oulek Cure.

Miss Nellie Davis, of 1216 Michigan avenue, Kansas City, Mo., society lender and club



I was suffering from kidney troubles brought on by a cold. I had severe pains in the back and sick headaches, and feit miserable all over. A few boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills made me a well woman, without an ache or ,sain, and I feel compelled to recommend this reliable remedy."

(Signed) NELLIE DAVIS. A TRIAL FREE-Address Foster-Milburn Co., Butfalo, N Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents.

Judge Got Back His Wallet.

While sailing down the bay in his catboat the other day with a party, Judge Stackpole lost his wallet over Loard, near Riverhead, L. I. It had about \$35 in it. The loss was not dis covered until some time later, when it came floating along while some of the party were in swimming. A few of the bills in the pocketbook had fionted away. Otherwise all of the money was recovered. The person who discovered the wallet and money floating along with the current was considerably surprised. At first it was thought that the bay must have more money in it than fish, and the other members of the party made a scramble to get hold of some of the riches that appeared to be floating right into their open arms. Their joy was short-lived however, for the judge quickly discov ered with his keen legal eye that the money belonged to him.



TWO GIRLS' INDIAN ANCESTRY.

Desia of Claims that Secured Them Valuable Tracts of Land. A romance that has come down

through several conturies has recently developed as the result of the Dawes commission awarding allotments of valuable land to two St. Louis young women, the Misses Jessie Mae and Blanche Hall.

It was necessary in the cases of the Misses Hall to trace their ancestry unmistakably to an Indian parent. The romance that has developed began when their great-great-grandfather came to America as a French voyagour.

Thomas Condray was a member of wealthy, aristocratic French family. His health failed early in life, and the trip to America was advised by physicians and finally agreed to by alarmed parents.

He came with the view of returning to France after a few months, but a beautiful Cherokee maiden interrupted his plans; he paid court to her, married and ever afterward lived in America with his Indian wife and children.

Through Florida he had drifted into Georgia, and there met the Cherokee girl, whose blood still courses sufficiently in the veins of these two St. Louis young women to entitle them to equal rights with the full-blood tribesmen of to-day.

The ancestry was traced directly by the Dawes commission, and upon their investigation of the alleged rights of the Misses Hall was established their title to the land. They have 600 acres of as valuable land as is included in the domain of the five tribes. The young women are but 1-16th Indian blood .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ROSCOE CONKLING'S BIG FEE.

Advocate Lays His Complaint Before Charles O'Conor and Gets Answer It is said that one day when Roscoe Conkling was beginning to attain some

measure of success he dropped into the office of Charles O'Conor of New York, then one of the leaders of the bar. "What's the trouble?" asked the latter, as Conkling excitedly paced the

floor. "I've just been subjected to the worst insult I have ever received. This is the first time a client ever ob-

jected to my fee." "You know I defended Gibbons for arson and put in some tremendous work for him. He was convicted at the trial, but we couldn't help it, and I took the case to the superior court and we lost there, then on to the supreme court and that affirmed the conviction and he has been given ten years. Now, my fee only amounted to \$3,000 and the scoundrel actually has the audacity to grumble about it, saying it's too high. What do you think of that for impudence?"

"Well," said O'Connor slowly, "of course, you did a lot of work and \$3,-000 is not a big fee, but to be frank with you, Mr. Conkling, my opinion, founded on mature consideration, is that he might have been convicted for less money."

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervourness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Grea. NerveRestorer, 62trial bottle and treatisefrea Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 93) Arch St., Palla., Pa.

Automobile watering carts are used in

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds, --Jons F. Boyan, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900,

B.B.B.BLOOD BALM

The Great Tested Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Screfula, Rheuma-tiam, Catarrh, Ulcers, Eczema, Sores, Erup-tions, Weakness, Nervouiness, and all

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.

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that swnaer centrels a vast number of factories located north, south, east and weak, situ factory or warehouse hearest you, hakin guick delivery and very low freight charge guick delivery and very low freight charge

order house are mere aide show ith ours. If everyons only knew ho rvalues we give on all kinds of man in any other house, no other mail of

compared wir ve nuch greater ve



and fuller flow .- American Cultivator.

Fruit Growing For Profit.

low, will make a profit out of his waste

material. If the farmer is a fruit

grower would give the same attention

as the merchant or manufacturer,

profit would be assured; but in most

allowed to destroy, or no care or at-

If profit in fruit growing is to be

Many Unnecessary Fences.

much stock is to be raised fences are

grain production there can be little

need for a large expenditure in the

way of fences. I was brought up on

a New England farm, and speak from

experience when I declare that the

existence of useless fences is the cause

of much waste of time and labor in

Where stock raising is carried on on

a considerable scale we must have

fences, for the farm crops must be ro-

tated and the pasture must be included

in the rotation. This is true of those

farms where there is not a large per-

manent pasture. In the case of such

a farm, it should be enough to fence

the pasture or pastures thoroughly.

Some would object that this would

not allow the meadows to be pastured,

Very well; the non-pasturing of the

meadows would be a good thing for

the meadows, and just as good for the

would have a larger supply of forage

from those same meadows .- Writer,

The Blue Andalusian.

This interesting bird is one that is

little known to the general run of

poultry, although one of the oldest of

our standard breeds, especially in this

line in the Middle West, though it is

fairly well known in the East, in Can-

ada and on the Pacific Coast. It is a

very handsome, stylish bird, gentle,

hardy and a layer of wonderfully large

eggs. A man in Nebraska claims he

has a pullet which laid 286 eggs in one

year; another declares he exhibited

eggs at a show in Colorado where the

dozen of eggs he showed weighed

to doubt their truth. A man exhibited

eggs one year at an egg-contest at Chi-

ounces in the presence of the show

of the dozens there exhibited they

easily took first prize over Minoreas,

are not Andalusians. The true Anda-

lusian is distinguished by the lacings,

Mith Fever.

in the The Tribune Farmer.

the performing of the farm work.

Rest the Horses. Remove the harness from the horses at noon when you desire to give them a full, free rest, and once during the

day at least, preferably at night, a Profit in fruit growing depends on thorough currying and grooming. This will enable them to secure the full attention to the smallest details. The merchant who gives attention to the benefit of the night's rest, and will ald smallest details of his business will, materially in keeping them in good in most cases, succeed. The manufachealth and thrift. turer, if the price of his products is

Use All the Land. Too much idle land is a loss, as if is

taxed by the State and represents capital drawing no interest. It is better to concentrate effort on small areas, cases the tree is planted, cattle are but large farms should at least be made to produce sometimes to cover tention is paid to it. If the tree comes the surface, to be plowed under, so as into bearing, it is not cultivated, to permit it to gain in fertility, which pruned, or in any way cared for. The is an additional value.

worthless fruit. Growing Turnips. furnips will be found one of the secured, let it be given through cultimost useful crops that can be grown, vation, careful pruning, spray at the not only for the table, but also for proper time; thoroughly examine your stock, especially for hogs that are in trees at least twice each year for borpens. They can be produced at a ers.-S. A. Gutshalf, in the American small cost, and are amongst the most Cultivator. wholesome of stock foods. Late turnips may be grown in the regular way, or the seed can be sown broadcast on

Temperature and Grains. Experiments show that rye and winter wheat will germinate in a soil the temperature of which is thirty-two degrees; barley, onts, flax, peas and clover will sprout at thirty-five degrees; turnips the same, carrots at thirty-eight, and beans at forty degrees. If these experiments have been carefully conducted they demonstrate that some plants will sprout even below the freezing point.

a plot that is to be left over.

Cure For Gapes. Take a knitting or darning needle.

and dip it in turpentine and drop one drop in the throat or windplpe, once or twice a day; and also put a few drops in the feed and keep the chicks in dry, clean coops and your gapes will be no more. Damp, wet coops are sure to give the young chickens the gap worms, but the turpentine will kill every worm and the chickens will,

Fall Sceding to Grass. Fields are frequently seeded to grass

crop, and in some cases is found to be more successful than spring seeding along with a crop of grain. This work should be done in August or early September on ground well prepared, that is made of fine tilth, smooth and well fertilized. Where this system works well there should be a good success with the crops of hay to follow, as they will have the entire benefit of the

Sheep on the Farm.

The truth is that the presence of a flock of sheep on a farm that appears to be thrifty and happy may always be accepted as a certificate of the

ability and good character of the farmer, not only as such, but as a man as well. This criterion has such a natural coincidence that it strikes even the inexperienced passer-by, as it did a wellknown missionary, a good man who did a vast amount of good in the early

Brahmas and what not. So much for days and who used to say that when the utility side of the question. traveling on a mission he would al-Their chief attraction from the point ways stop if possible with a farmer f view of beauty is their color



In the East.

is the last ten years the 6 question of road improve-F ment has received a good deal of attention from the O legislators in the Eastern States, notably in Massachusetts and New Jersey. Careful study of the road question in these States soon devoloped the fact that the counties and towns were doing little and in many cases nothing, and that the roads were gradually becoming worse instead of better. In Massachusetts the idea was first conceived of having the State and civil subdivisions thereof co-operate in the improvement of the roads. A result will be small, knotty, almost State law embodying this principle was adopted in New Jersey about the same time as in Massachuseds, and for the last ton years remarkable progress has been made in these two States. Indeed, the principle of State aid has become so popular within the last few years that this same principle has been enacted into law in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Old customs die hard, no matter how Delaware and Pennsylvania, and the useless they may be. On farms where idea is being carefully considered by the legislatures of many of the Southquite necessary, but on farms devoted ern and Western States. to fruit growing, vegetable raising or

Mr. M. O. Eldridge, Assistant Director, Office of Public Road Inquiries of the United States Department of Agriculture, recently made an inspection trip through the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York. In an in interview Mr. Eldridge had the following to say in regard to the road conditions in these States:

"I am fully convinced from my recent trip that the roads which have been built in the East through the aid of the States and under the direction of highway commissions are the best roads in the United States, and are equal, if not superior, to the best roads in the world. This is due to the fact that these roads have been built under intelligent supervision, by skillful workmen, out of the very best materials, and with American road building machinery; whereas most of the roads that I have seen in the old country were built by hand, and have since been maintained in the same way. In spite of the long drought which prevailed throughout the New England States during the spfing and summer the State roads were tirm and smooth, and although 1 personally inspected over 500 miles of improved roads, I did not see a single one which had raveled or which had signs of wear from the recent dry weather. In the southeastern part of Massachusetts and along Cape Cod Bay, and in the southern part of Connecticut, the old roads were composed entirely of sand, but in spite of the dry weather, the State roads built on these sand foundations are remarkably hard and smooth."

thirty-six ounces. We cannot vouch Mr. Eklridge was asked if he thought that the people of the Eastern States, for these stories, yet we have no reason who had already built some good roads, and who have organized to continue cago where a dozen weighed thirty-two the work along the present lines, would be willing to accept assistance officers and were so accredited. Out from the general Government in building roads as provided for in the Brownlow bill.

"I believe," said Mr. Eldridge, "that the people of the Eastern States are so enthusiastic on the subject of good roads that they would be glad to ac



Miss M. Cartledge gives some helpful advice to young girls. Her letter is but one of thousands which prove that nothing is so helpful to young girls who are just arriving at the period of womanhood as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: - I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkam's Vegetable Compound too highly, for it is the only medicine I ever tried which cured me. I suffered much from my first menstrual period, I felt so weak and dizzy at times I could not pursue my studies with the usual interest. My thoughts became sluggish, I had headaches, backaches and sinking spells, also pains in the back and lower limbs.

In fact, I was sick all over. "Finally, after many other remedies had been tried, we were ad-vised to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am pleased to say that after taking it only two weeks, a wonderful change for the better took place, and in a short time I was in perfect health. I felt buoyant, full of life, and found all work a pastime. I am indeed glad to tell my experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for it made a different girl of mg. Yours very traly, Miss M. CARTLEDGE, 533 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga."

At such a time, the grandest aid to nature is Lydia E. Pink-At such a time, the grandest and to hatture is Lydia F. Pink, ham's Vegetable Compound. It prepares the young system for the necessary changes, and is the surest and most reliable cure for woman's ills of every nature. Mrs. Pinkham invites all young women who are ill to write her for free advice. Address, Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Mrs. Estes, of New York City, says:

"DEAR MRS. PINEHAM: - I write to you because I believe all young girls ought to know how much good your medicine will do them. I did dress-making for years before I was married, and if it had not been for Lydia E. making for years before I was married, and if it had eve I could have stood Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I do not believe I could have stood Oh, and the system of the list is such a strain on the system. Oh, Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I do not believe I could have stood the strain. There is no other work that is such a strain on the system. Oh, how my back used to ache from the bending over! I would feel as though I would have to scream out from the pain, and the sitting still made me so terribly tired and weak, and my head throbbed like an angine. I never could ent after work, I was so worn out. Then I was irregular, and had such frightful cramps every month they would simply double me up with pain, and I would have to give up working and lie down. But Lydin E. Pink-ham's Vegetable Compound changed me into a strong, well woman. Yours very traly. Mas. MARTHA ESTES, 513 West 125th St. N. Y. City."

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of female troubles cured. Sold by druggists every, acre. Refuse all substitutions. Remember every woman is cordially in-vited to write to Mrs Pinkham, if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's nadress is

Lynn, Mnss. SECT if we cannot forthwill, preduce the original setters and significance of \$5000 for festimonials, which will prove their ubserve their provide the contract of the setter of the sette



sneeze them out .- J. N. Alford, in In- farm animals in the end, as they diana Farmer.

in the fall. This is done without any

fertilizers applied.

ANNUAL SALE, THU P' LINH BOXES fever cure.

nt. Palatable, Poters Taste Good, De Good, leken, Weaken or Grine, 16: 26: 58: Serer bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC, esd to curn or your maney back.

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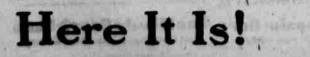
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Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard Street, New York City.

The heliotrope is recommended as a over night who had a well conditioned

is a leaden blue-about the color of flock of sheep in his fields, because he smoke from tobacco. However, simply would find a good-natured, kindly-disblue color does not make an Andalusian. You will often run across blue positioned host.-American Sheep Breeder. hens in a nondescript flock-but they

Alfalfa For Hogs.

A swine grower who has been trying which means that each feather has alfalfa pasture for his hogs says that a blue background, and on the edge really they should not be pastured on of each feather there must be an edge it till the third season after sowing, as of darker blue. Without this edging it requires three seasons he says for (lacing) the bird, however blue, is abthe plant to get well established, and solutely "no good."-Inland Fuelle" if the swine are turned onto it before, Journal.

it is likely to become seriously injured. The best results in pasturing swine on alfalfa come from the growing animals "The Department of Agriculture has

and when the alfalfa pasture is used recently issued Circular No. 45, of the for growing hogs, it is estimated that Bureau of Animal Industry, entitled the grain ration may be cut one-half "Milk Fever: Its Simple and Successat least. There is the further advanful Treatment." It gives a complete description of the astonishingly suctage in pasturing that the hogs do not require so much care as when in concessful results obtained in the treatfinement or on a range of limited area, ment of this heretofore extremely and this is quite an item in the expense

of raising swine. Foul Pastures. fatal malady by the injection of filtered atmospheric air into the udder. Milk fever affects well nourished, heavy milking cows in all the large

But it is in the pastures that shrubs dairy districts of this country, and is and bushes most abound. Especially characterized by the complete paralis this the case where only cattle are ysis of the animal shortly after calvkept. When there were sheep on ing. As it attacks the best milking nearly every farm there were not cows in the herd and at a time when nearly as many bushes as now, and for the milk flow is the heaviest, the disthis purpose it might be found profitcase is one which has caused very seable if more sheep were kept. Unless vere losses in our dairy industry. It a pasture is overstocked, cattle will is, therefore, of the greatest importpay little attention to the browsing ance that every milk producer acof bushes. quaint himself with the present ex-

Where bushes abound to any extent. timely successful treatment and they should be mown or cut every should provide himself with a suitsummer, and August has been conable apparatus for injecting sterile air sidered a good time for this kind of through each teat until the udder is work. It is not to be expected that well distended. This air treatment is one cutting is going to exterminate by far the most simple and practithem, but it will give them a good setcable, as well as the most efficacious back, and if the practice is continued and harmless one ever used, and has very year it will not be long before reduced the mortality from the disthey will be practically destroyed. In case to almost nothing. It is easy of pastures thickly set with bushes An- manipulation, requires but little time, gora goats would often prove the best and is readily accomplished by means exterminators. of the apparatus suggested by the

The Advantage of Salt.

bureau. Up to within recent times most stringent measures were resort-

Cattle should be regularly supplied ed to by every careful dairyman to with a certain amount of sait. The prevent the disease in his herd. Howaddition of a pinch of salt is found to ever, since the air treatment has so exercise a beneficial influence, not only greatly reduced, and even in some upon the digestion of the food, but cases obliterated, the mortality, premon the general health of the animals, vention is no longer such an import-This is specially so in the case of dairy ant problem, and therefore preventive cows whose milk yield is found to be measures, such as starving, blood letvery appreciably influenced by the ting, etc., which have a severe and presence or absence of salt in the food |insting effect upon the animals, should given them. be abandoned. The most recent pre-

ventive treatment suggested is in line In some experiments carried out a few years ago in Europe, it was found with the favorable results obtained by that the addition of withholding of the injection of air into the udder. It sait from the food given to dairy cows consists in allowing the susceptible neant a considerable variation in the cow to retain in the udder for twenquantity of milk produced by them. In ty-four hours following calving all the the case of such animals, it is thought milk except the small quantity rethat the sait not only exercises a bene-ficial effect upon the digestion of the the udder naturally follows as in the food, but also acts as some sort of a air treatment and acts as preventive stimulant to the milk-secreting organs, against milk fever.

copt the co-operation of the Government. They have been building good roads for the past ten years, yet the work of completing the system has just fairly started. Even if the present plans and liberal appropriations are continued it will take many years to improve all the important highways in these States, and consequently the people are anxious to secure any additional aid possible. The State Highway Commissioners of Massachusetts. Connecticut, New York and New Jersev expressed themselves as being in favor of national aid, and I believe that all the good roads people in the Eastern States are in favor of it --Good Roads Magazine.

Losses by Bad Roads.

As to losses by had roads, the office has learned, by consultation with many thousands of the most intelligent farmers of the country, that the expense of moving farm products and supplies averages, on all our country roads, twenty-five cents per ton per mile; whereas in the good road districts of this and other countries the cost is only about one-third of this amount. This extra expense amounts in the aggregate to more than the entire expenditures of the National Government, and taking into account all of the hauling done on the public roads, the loss is equal to one-fourth of the home value of all the farm products of the United States. The increase in cost of hauling actually done is by no means the only loss resulting from bad roads. The loss of perishable products for want of access to market, the failure to reach market when prices are good, and the failure to cultivate products which would be marketable if markets were always accessible, add many millions to the actual tax of bad roads. Moreover, the enforced idleness of millions of men and draft animals during large portions of the year is an item not always taken into account in estimating the cost of work actually done. The tax of bad roads will become constantly harder to bear as the people of the United States are brought into keener competition with the cheap productions of other agricultural countries. The continuous improvement in transportation facilities, both by rail and water, is steadily opening our markets to countries where mbor is cheaper and in many cases where roads are better, and the agriculture of this country will not long stand a needless tax equal to one-fourth the value of Its products,

Pauperlam. In Great Britain the number of paupers in each 1000 of the population is twenty-six. In southwest England it is thirty-three. In some American cities ten per cent. of the population re-ceive charitable assistance, as, for instance, Cleveland, Ohio.



134 Leonard Street, New York.