## Mother

"My mother was troubled with consumption for many years. At last she was given up to die. Then she tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was speedily cured."

D. P. Jolly, Avocs, N. Y.

No matter how hard your cough or how long you have had it, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best thing you can take.

It's too risky to wait until you have consumption. If you are coughing today, get a bottle of Cherry Pectoral at once.

Three sires : 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows, Leave it with him. We are willing. J. C. AVER CO., Lowell, Mass.

## Liver Pills

That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness. You need Ayer's Pills.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use Buckingham's Dye

SCARCITY OF TOMATOES.

Last Year's Pack Exhausted and Demand Heavy.

It is thought that there will be a slight scarcity in canned tomatoes this season. In view of the fact that last year's pack has been entirely ex. a few cows of common stock, like the hausted, and this year's demand will most of his neighbors. He made ends have to be supplied altogether from meet, but that was about all he did this year's pack. Tomato packing do. One day he made up his mind this year began during the last week that life was too short and time too in June, which is several weeks ahead valuable to be spent in a slipshod way. of the usual time. This was due to the low condition of the stock. Even at that time, it is stated, the pack of 1901 was practically disposed of. Canned tomatoes are now quoted at up a dairy. His choice happened to st cents a dozen for spot No. 3 stand-fall on the Jerseys. At first he went ards and 8215 cents a dozen for Septimiles away from home to get a calf tember, October and November deliving from first class stock. If he heard ery, which prices are slightly higher of a good cow of the breed he fancied than the corresponding period last he went and bought her, no matter year. There is also some scarcity of if be did have to pay a good round canned pineapples, and prices are firm. The packing of pineapples beout July, and the purchases by jobbers and distributers up to the pres. he lives. Now men go to him for ent time have been about 75 per cent of the season's pack.

A New York paper has been investi-gating the Four Hundred and prints a rest of us cannot do just as well? number of receipted bills of the last century showing that a Stuyvesant sold handkerchiefs; a Depeyster, beans; a Rhinelander, hats; a Brevoort, pewter spoons; a Beekman, mo lasses, and a Roosevelt, lampblack.

#### TO YOUNG LADIES.

From the Treasurer of the Young People's Christian Tem-perance Association, Elizabeth Caine, Fond du Lac, Wis,

DRAR MRS. PINKHAM : - I want to tell you and all the young ladies of the before the main harvest, and country, how grateful I am to you for rows of sections are filled with bait combined and the benefits I have received from using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege-table Compound. I suffered for



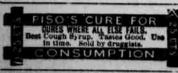
MISS ELIZABETH CAINE.

eight months from suppressed men-struction, and it effected my entire handed, and at times feit that I had a hundred aches in as many places. I only used the Compound for a few weeks, but it wrought a change in me which I felt from the very beginning. I have been very regular since, have no pains, and find that my entire body is as if it was renewed. I gladly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to everybody." mend Lydia E. Pinkham's vegetable Compound to everybody."— Miss Elizabeth Caine, 69 W. Division

St. Fond du Lac. Wis.—\$5000 forfeit if sbuce testimonial is not genuine.

At such a time the greatest aid to nature is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It prepares the young system for the coming change, and is the surest reliance for woman's ills of every nature.

n's ills of every nature. Mrs. Pinkham invites all roung women who are ill to write her for free advice. Address Lynn, Mass.



DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: give guest roller and ourse wors need. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Br. E. GREEN'S 5025, Box B. Atlanta, 64

Pradicted with Thompson's Eye Water



Chickens when first hatched should not be hurried out of the sitting nest. For 24 hours at least from one time the earliest commence to show themselves, it is better to leave them under, or with the hen mother. need no food for a day or a day and a half, usually. When they get strong enough to venture from beneath their mother's wings, it is time to move the brood.

A Sail Renovator.

The soy bean adapts itself to i wide range of soils and is chiefly used on land too poor to grow clover. It is an annual and makes a good yield of foliage for silage and hay, while the bean if allowed to ripen is one of the richest feeds for growing stack and a valuable auxiliary as a part of the full feed ration. The use of the plant as a soil renovator has become widespread. Being a legume, it possesses the property of nitrogen gathering. Sandy loams are best suited to its growth

Value of Tobacco Dust. The value of tobacco dust as an aid o successful truck growing is too little appreciated. If there is one insecticide which should be on hand and used by the truck grower all the time it is tobacco dust. Aside from its insecticide value it is worth probably all it costs as a fertilizer to any soil or crop to which it may be applied. Any good fertilizer drill will answer for drilling it into the soil into which seed are to be sown later on. Use at the rate of 400 pounds per acre with the seed when drilled in.

I have in my mind's eye a certain man who is a living example of what study and care will do for the dairyman. This man was going along with Then he turned over a new leaf, and he turned it clear over, too. He sold sum. This he kept up year after year, until now he stands at the head of his profession in the section where

His cows two years ago stock. brought him in \$65 each for the sea-I have not heard the figures New York Tribune Farmer.

Managing Swarming in Ont-Apiarles. The great problem in running outapiaries for comb honey is that of managing swarming. It is too expensive to go out each day or to send a man. A western beekeeper, who has several out-apiaries run for comb honey, clips the queens' wings during willow or apple bloom and then equal izes all colonies so they are of about equal strength. This allows all colonies to be treated in the same way and brings the swarming in a bunch.

The supers are put on about a week combs to get the bees started working in them earlier. Plenty of surplus room is allowed. While the sections are possibly not quite so well filled, and there may be more unfinished ones at the end of the season, there will be less swarming and more honey in the aggregate. Provide shade for each hive, which is a great help to keep the swarming down. He visits each yard every alternate day. When swarms emerge they soon return if the queen is clipped, and will generally issue again the next day, so if the yard is visited every second day they can be hived. Treated in this way he can, with the aid of a 15-year-old boy, take care of 400 colonies.-American Agriculturist.

Wild Barley a Bad Weed.

During the last 10 years wild barley has spread with alarming rapidity to nearly all sections of Iowa. I have been familiar with it in Wisconsin and Illinois for 16 years. It reached western Wisconsin about 1887 but was common near Madison in 1884. It now occurs across the continent, being common in many western

weed is an annual, though claimed by many to be a perennial. It forms compact bunches from 1 to 3 feet high. The leaves are from 2 to inches long and resemble those of blue grass, but are of a paler hue. The flowers are in spikes 2 to 4 inches long, and are of a pale green or purplish color. When mature the spike breaks into joints, each joint having from 3 to 60 seeds, a single seed giving rise to an enormous number of plants, as wild barley has a great capacity for stooling. It is not difficult to exterminate, if kept down. There is never any trouble in well tilled fields, because cultivation very readily destroys it. In pastures it is allowed in many cases to go to seed. Here the remedy is a simple one. The plant should be cut with a mower or

cythe before the seed ripens. The awas are injurious to live stock, especially to sheep. The awned of good fruit, which will find ready heads when taken into the mouth sale in any market.—Agricultural Epbreak into numerous joints which ad-

here to the mucous membrane and mation follows, the teeth become locaened and in severe cases drop out .-L. H. Pammel of Iowa, in New Eng-

Care of Spring Lambs. Where spring lambs are to be the chief crop, it is necessary to make summer preparations for them. With the lambs born in the late fall and midwinter, it should be the aim of the grower to provide proper food for them. Good farming crops raised in the summer should keep the ewes in good condition up to the time of the breeding season, and when the lambs arrive they will also have an abundance of food. If one must go to work and buy all this food the profits in spring lamb growing will be discount-Clover or alfalfa hay should be raised in abundance. A good crop of either will save many a dollar later. As the lambs are to be fed cracked corn generously, it is necessary that a corn crop should be added that of the

The ewes themselves should be fed freely and generously to make them do their best. They should have in the fall and early winter a good ration of clover hay and shelled corn and btan in the morning, and corn aud cowpea ensilage at noon. In the evening they should have ern fodder, some grain and some mangles or other root crop. Such a ration fed sys tematically will produce excellent re-The ewes will prove goed mothers, and bring into the world the finest spring lambs,

By good feeding it is possible in time to secure a flock of ewes which will produce many twins. The owes which show a tendency to produce twins should be carefully selected and fed separately. By breeding carefully in this way the profits of the work will be nearly doubled. But it should be remembered that ewes not well fed cannot bring into the world twins in healthy condition, nor can they rear them successfully after

Consequently perfect health of the ewes is the first great step toward success. Unless one raises his winter feed in abundance he will not give sheep the amount and quality of food that they demand for this pur-When we have to purchase food in the market we feed so economically that we are bound to deprive the animals of their rightful alllowance. Provision for next scason's spring lamb should, therefore made now .- E. P. Smith, in American Cultivator.

#### Practical Tomato Culture.

Anyone who persists in adhering to the old idea of allowing tomato vines to sprawl over the ground at random can hardly expect to reise such fruit as the thorough gardener who ties them up to stakes and trains them according to system. The former is sure to lose tomatoes, since those coming in contact with the ground will rot more or less. is true that when tomato vines are trained upon stakes they may not yield any more fruit in proportion to the vine than when left upon the ground, but they will generally produce larger and better fruit less likely to become defective before maturing. Here are two points of vital im portance in favor of training tomato vines upon stakes.

Whether one raises tomatoes on a means advisable to stake them in some manner. By so doing the work of picking is simplified, and if they are trained on a sort of treiliswork One can also watch the condition of the vines more readily than when they are permitted to sprawl all over the ground, and it is less difficult to keep the worms and grubs away. Staking is really far superior to the old method in every respect, and when it is done in time it is always comparatively easy.

Wonderful to relate, the longer the tomato is grown on one kind of soil and in the same place with good care the better it will thrive. If possible, therefore, ground suitable for tomato culture should be selected and kept for that purpose. The ground having been well prepared in the spring, a stake should be driven into the soil at intervals of 10 feet and so arranged as to present long rows about two and a half feet apart. The tomatoes should then be planted in hills along these rows, and as the vines begin to spread strong twine should be run on nails from one stake to another like wire on fence posts. On this strong twine the tomato vines can be trained as grapes are trained on a trellis.

Trained in the manner described the sun reaches all the tomatoes, causing them to ripen evenly. But this is not all. New fruit will keep coming on the vines when thus trained longer than it otherwise would, affording just as many graen tomatoes in autumn for picking as if only a few ripe ones had grown dur-

ing the season. Prunning the vines will make them stocky, and in that case the vitality of the plants will go into a fewer number of tomatoes. Hence advantages can be derived by pruning if large tomatoes are desired, but for general field culture I would not recommend it. An ordinary plant properly trained will usually produce tomatoes large enough for market without any pruning. Cut off dead branches, trim where the vines are too thick, and where they have a tendency to go all to stem. The result of such thoroughness will be plenty sale in any market.-Agricultural Ep-

#### WHALES NOT IN DEMAND

FEW LEVIATHANS LEFT AND THEY ARE NOT MUCH HUNTED.

It Was New Bedford That Cleared the of Earth's Largest Creatures - It Was Mr. Rockefeller Who showed the World How to Live Without Whales,

For the whale these are, in the language of Jack Miller's farewell, "Happy days and many of 'em," exclaims the Boston Evening Transcript. After a strenuous life of four centuries this is the coffee-and-cigars, the easy-chairand-slippers period of his existence. Since the time when Columbus crossed the Atlantic he has been hunted and harried from Arctle pillar to trople post, but the economic cycle has passed and for the present the whale is enjoying a period of comparative security, when he may roam the waters in peace, multiply and people once more the depleted seas. Let none begrudge him his repose. The whale deserves well of the world. What he has in his humble way contributed to the intellectual development of the human race only the imaginative can compute only the ungrateful deny. For four centuries he fed the scholar's lamp and the victor's torch. For so much of literature and of science as we owe to 'midnight oil" the thoughtful and the generous will give the whale due credit. But the service he has long per-

agency, and he enjoys a comparatively unmolested rest. One day last March, a tale came up from the tropics as weird as the rankest yarn that ever came out of a fo'c's'le, but verified as accurately as government report. The New Bedford whaling bark Kathleen was floating calmly in a placid sea, when she caught the attention of a giant finback. He swam up in his majestic way, and when within a few yards of the ship he dived just below the surface and moved slowly beneath the keel. Then he rose quickly and savagely, in the manner of a bucking bronco, until the ship was sheer above

the water. It toppled over on its side

the whale moved on a few feet and

then, with an angry flip of his tail,

formed is now done better by another

knocked the bark to smithereens. Now, that may be considered the des perate parting shot of a maddened, long-hunted fugitive, the climax of an ancient feud. Only in order to look on it in this way, we shall have to give the whale credit for carrying about in that huge head of his a kind of Machlavellian subtlety and a mind for deepplanned revenge. And as every old whaler knows, the only thing in a whale's head is some three or four tons of liquid spermaceti, worth in the New Bedford market about \$50 a barrel. It is a pity this prosaic fact is so, for it forbids us to indulge in the poetic fancy of imagining the whale as entertaining a feeling of gratitude to the Standard Oil company and erecting monuments in the leep to the glory of John D. Rockefeller, who is chiefly responsible for his emancipation. The petroleum age for the world spells golden age for the whale.

Down on the ancient business streets of Boston, Purchase, High and India, and along the old wharves, you will find a score perhaps of weather-beat en gilt signs which proclaim that those within sell, among other things, "Sperm and whale-oil, sperm candles and whalebone." But those signs tell large or a small scale, it is by all not the truth. They are signs of nothing at all but the conservatism of the Boston business man, who changes his wares to meet new demands, but changes not his sign above him. The along the rows one can walk between prowling newspaper man who asks the hills and gather them quickly, the junior partner for information about the whale-oil trade is met by an anmzed stare and a half-indignant "Great Scott, man, wake up; this is 1902. We don't deal in whale-oil. We sell mineral oils." And when you call his attention to the sign which he has seen with unseeing eyes these twenty years he explains that that is of the past, and refers you to "Smith & Co., around on India square-they handle the whale-oil, I think." And then Smith, the commission dealer, says: "We don't carry any whale-oil; oh, yes, there is an old fellow out in central New York that orders a barrel once every six months or so. We order it for him from New Bedford, but we don't know what he does with it. Some old Rip Van Winkle, I guess,

that sticks to the old ways." After diligent search you find the one or two houses that do make a business of whale products, and you learn that there is now just one staple use for sperm oil-miners' lamps. Then, too, a few railroad companies like it for their signal lamps, and for certain curious purposes, like tempering steel, the universal mineral oil is improved by a slight admixture of spermaceti.

In New Bedford you will hear the same story. In the grocery stores and on sunny porches the old whaling captains, deep-eyed, hawk-nosed, rehearsed old times in "the Western ocean." The picturesque population that made New Bedford's wharves the most genuinely cosmopolitan spot in America is gone forever. Frank T. Bullen has written their requiem: "From all the isles of the South they came-sturdy of limb and clear of eye from Polynesia; lithe, sinewy and cruel-visaged from Malaysia, with the blackness of soft coal from East Africa, stolid and haughty from Arabia, and last, but greatest both in number and in importance, the stately, cavalier-like Portuguese from that Atlantic cluster of jewelled isles, the Azores, Cape Verde and Madeira." Finally, those argosies of clumsy whaling barks, "built by the mile and cut off in lengths as you want 'em," have off in lengths as you want 'em," have night, driving before it all the creafallen to such base uses as carrying tures intrusted to its care.

coal from Philadelphia and lumber to New York.

But all this talk of departed glory is told in statistics. In 1846 there were 736 vessels carrying the American flag (practically all were from New Bedford), hunting whales in every corner of the watered world, from Okhotsk to Arabia. That was a mighty fleet. Of it today are left but 39 small backs and schooners, Jan. 1, \$59, a year before the civil war began, there were 625 vessels; by 1866,

the figure had fallen to 263, The annals of ruined New Bedford fortunes will tell how much of the decrease was caused by the vindictive Alabama. The whalers would be coming home from four-year-long cruises in the Arctic. They knew nothing of the war that had begun since they left in peace. They were loaded down with oily cargo, and the crews reefed and tacked cheerfully enough to the thought of homeward bound. Then would come the astonished encounter with the Alabama, and the whaling captain would pace the Confederate's deck a prisoner and watch the fruit of his toll roll off across the sea in big billows of dense black smoke.

The Alabama scourge was artificial. After the war the trade picked up. In 1869 there were 338 vessels. Then came the striking of oil in Pennsylvania, and the whaling industry was doomed.

Of the remnant of the fleet still affond 24 hail from New Bedford, four from Provincetown, two from Boston and ten from San Francisco. These scattered through the North and South Atlantic, in Hudson Bay and in the Japan and Okhotsk Seas. With the sailing vessels the old fashion of long voyages that took a large gap from the sallors' lives still persists. Some of the New Bedford whalers have been away from port since '96. on the Pacific coast are half a dozen steam whalers which go out for but a few days at a time and tow their prizes to shore to be cut up and boiled. This method will soon entirely supersede the old one, and the steamers will monopolize what is left of the whaling industry.

These figures are for America (and in the whaling business, "America" meant New Bedford, until a comparatively few years ago, when San Francisco began to hunt for whales with steamers.) Indeed, no other calling in the world demands the highest qualities of courage and daring. Compared to it soldiering, even in time of war, is a comparatively serene business. The percentage of casualties on an old-fashioned whaling trip make the battle of Colenso look like a child's picnic. It is only natural that such a calling should attract the most self-reliant men in the world. the men who sought fortune in an unpeopled world, and the descendants of those men. As early as 1775 New Bedford, with a fleet of 350 ships, monopolized the whaling business of the world. This monopoly is maintained so long as the industry lasted. It is estimated that in 1846, when New Bedford had 730 ships on the water, the total investment of money was \$70,000,000, and the number of people dependent on this harvest of the sea

was 70,000. Comparatively the industry has dwindled to a mere nothing. It may even dwindle yet more. But it will never entirely disappear. There will always be some slight business in the products of the whale. But New Bedford will not be its headquarters. The twenty-four ships that sail from New Bedford will disappear one by one The whaler of the future will hunt with steam. He will build his boiling establishment on some shore near this station he will go out every morning, shoot his whale with a harpoon gun, instead of in the old manner, and tow him in to be cut and boiled the next day, while he steams off after more game. Within the past five years this process has been introduced at three places-on the coast of Norway on the Pacific coast of the United States and on the coast of Newfoundland.

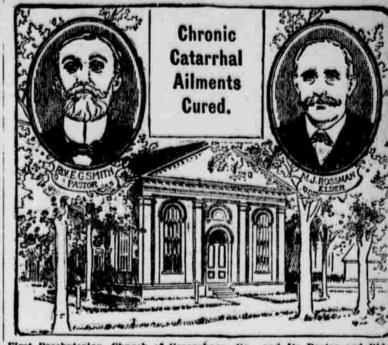
Walter Scott as a Volunteer

The recent discovery in Edinburgh of a summons calling upon Sir Walter Scott, advocate, to attend and join the Edinburgh army reserve during the troubled period of 1803, has been followed by the uncarthing of Scott's reply. Dated from Lasswade Cottage July 22, 1803, and addressed to Mr. James Laing, clerk to the lieutenancy of the city of Edinburgh, the letter reads as follows: "Sir-As I observe by the enclosed summons that I am drawn a soldier of the army of reserve. I beg to inform you it is my intention to claim the exemption provided in favor of volunteer cavairy, having been for 12 years a member of the Edinburgh troop of the R. M. Loshian V. Cavalry. I understand from Col. Dundas that the adjutant. Mr. Adams, is to supply the lieutenancy with a list of the corps, in which you will find my name regularly inserted. If further verification of the exemption is requisite, have the goodness to acquaint Mr. Adams for me. I remain. sir, your obedient servant, Walter Scott." In spite of his lame ness. Scott was an enthusiastic-and immensely popular-volunteer, and used to turn out to drill at five in the morning.-London Chronicle.

An Intelligent Bird.

The yakamik, or trumpeter of Vene zuels, a fowl of the crane species, is a bird of extraordinary intelligence. The natives use it instead of sheep dogs for guarding and herding their flocks It is said that, however far the yakamik may wander with the flocks, it never fails to find its way home at

### PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, Ga., and Its Paster and Elder-

A skeleton dug up in Texas has an eight-inch jaw.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testi-monials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nervellestorer. \$2trial bottle and treatisefree Dr. R.H. KLINE, Ltd., \$31 Arch St., Phila., Pa. The average duration of life in towns is calculated at thirty-eight years; in the country fifty-five years.

Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind coile. 25c. a bottle

One of the greatest rivers of the world, the Orinoco, is also one of the least known to Europeans

Jam sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thomas Ron-zins, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

British Columbia loggers are preparing to export cedar in large quantities to all parts of the world.



HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL DIPHTHERIA . CROUP

THE day was when men of prominence heaitated to give their testimonials to proprietary medicines for publication. This remains true to-day of most proprietary medicines. But Peruna has become so justly famous, its merits are known to so many people of high and low stations, that no one hesitates to see his name in print recommending Peruna.

The highest men in our nation have given Peruna a strong indorsement. Men representing all classes and stations are equally represented.

A dignified representative of the Presubyterian church in the person of Rev. E. G. Smith does not hesitate to state publicly that he has used Peruna in his family and found it cured when other remedies failed. In this statement the Rev. Smith is supported by an elder in his hurch.

Rev. E. G. Smith, pastor of the Presibyterian church of Greensboro, Ga., writes:

"Having used Peruna in my tanaily for some time it gives me pleasure to testify to its true worth.

"My little boy, seven years of age, had failed, but after taking two bottles of Peruna cherrich of the lower bowels. Other remedies had failed, but after taking two bottles of Peruna the trouble almost entirely disappeared. For this special malady 1 consider it well nigh a specific.

A skeleton dug up in Texas has an

## THERE IS NO TOWER'S Forty years ago and after many years of use on the eastern coast. Tower's

Noterproof Oiled Coats were introduced in the West and were called Slickers by the west and were called Sickers by
the pioneers and cowboys. This graphic
mame has come into such general use that
it is frequently though wrongfully applied
to many substitutes. You want the genuine.
Look for the Sign of the Fish, and
the name Tower on the buttons.

HADD MEAGE AND YILLOW AND
SOLD BY REPRESENTATIVE TRADE SOLD BY REPRESENTATIVE TRADE
THE WORLD OVER
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

are made daily than of any other medicine, the reason may be found in the fact that there is scarcely any condition of ill health that is not benefited by the occasional use of a Ripans Tabule, and a package, containing ten, is obtainable from any druggist for five cents.

At druggists.

The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

# F()R WOMAN'S EYE

The Sanative, Antiseptic, Cleansing, Purifying, Beautifying Properties of CUTICURA SOAP render it of Priceless Value to Women.

Much that every woman should know is told in the wrapped about the SOAP.