No Hair?

"My hair was falling out very fast and I was greatly alarmed. I then tried Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair stopped falling at once."-Mrs. G. A. McVay, Alexandria, O.

The trouble is your hair does not have life enough. Act promptly. Save your hair. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. If the gray hairs are beginning to show, Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore color every time. \$1.90 a bettle. All dragglats.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. He sure and give the name of your nearest express once. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Liver Pills

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

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

A MULTI-MILLIONAIER

Shepherd Made Six Million Dollars in Mexican Mines.

consevatively estimated that "Boss" A. R. Shepherd, whose death occurred at his home in the mining camp of Batopilas, Chihuahua, Mexico, left a fortune of about \$6,000,000. Most of this is in the shape of dividend-paying mining stocks and in mining properties which he owned individually. He made all his fortune in the 19 years that he had resided in Mexico. Bato-pilas, where he made his home, is situated in the heart of the Sierra Madres, more than 200 miles from railway communication. It is a long and diffi-cult trip over a winding burro trail between Chihuahua and Batopilas. It is over this narrow trail that millions of dollars of bullion have been brought from the mines and a vast tonnage of mining machinery taken into the dis-tant camp, all on the backs of burros. A few years ago "Boss" shepherd had a plane brought from New York, and shipped on the backs of burros in pieces to Batopilas, where the instrument was put together and played in his home. He had many exciting experiences during his long resdence in the wilds of Mexico. Only a short time ago his life was attempted by a Mexican, who shot at him at close

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Drug-gists sell it, 75c.

The average longevity in the United States was 35.2 in 1900.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or norvous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great NerveRestorer. \$2trial bottle and treatisefree Dr.R. H. KLINE, Ltd., \$51 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The man who expects bad luck usually

H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisein another column of this paper

Stockings were first worn in Italy about

s. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children ding, soften the gums, reduces inflamma-allays pain, cures wind colle. 25c. a bottle He who cultivates his memory increases a chances of unhappiness.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds—John F. Borza, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1903.

He is most a servant who boasts that he

Wool and Cotton at one boiling. The weather man is seldom greeted with storm of applause.

ST. JACOBS OIL

POSITIVELY CURES

Rheumatism Neuralgia Backache Headache Feetache All Bodily Aches

CONQUERS

BOOKKEEPING!

One bushel of ashes represents about two and a half tons of dry body wood. Wood ashes contain all the required elements of plant nutrition except nitrogen. One hundred pounds of wood ashes contain sixteen pounds of potash, worth 80 cents; three and a half pounds of soda, worth two cents: 67 pounds of lime and magnesia, worth eight cents and five and one-fourth pounds of phosphoric acid, worth 26 cents. In the cheapest form, the manurial material contained in 100 pounds of ashes the cost would be

Water for the Team. The borse's stomach is small, and while he can take enough water to last him half a day when lille, he cannot take enough water, without inpury, to satisfy his need for half a day when he is being subjected to severe labor in very hot weather. The ox can do so, the horse simply cannot. It resulas that he must suffer greatly from thirst, or injure himself from overdrinsing, and usually both, if he is worked continuously the hot days from morning until night, with a drink only at noon. In cool weather and at moderate work the common practice does very well; in hot weather and at hard work the practice of the few in supplying water at shorter intervals is the only humane one. When water is inconvenient to the place of work, it should be taken there just as surely as is water for the driver. The team will suffer less, lose less flesh, and do more work, while the master will have the conviction of being a more honest person.-St. Louis Republic.

Small Profts.

If it were not for the labor of picking, and the cost of baskets and crates, small fruits would probably prove one of our most profitable crops in hilly, stony regions where grain and heavy farm crops do not thrive well. Of course the farmer who raises small fruits on a very large scale for the city markets cannot stop to consider such an item as the cost of berry baskets and crates; but we small farmers must. Many of us raise small fruits only as a mid-summer crop to help piece out the main crop of apples winter pears. I have found that in the summer time it pays better to raise only such small fruits as nearby towns and villages will use where one can peddle them. A stock of crates baskets then will last a long time. They are not sold with the fruits, but are called for at the store which sells them on commmission after a few days. Selling en commission, even if one must trade out the amount, pays better than letting the fruits decay. I find that I can in a day's travel peddle a great many crates among private families, and then sell what are left to the store to be traded out for what they will bring. I could not live off this small fruit farming, but it always brings in a little money to help one along, and rely mostly on my winter apples and pears. But while one is waiting for them to ripen it is well to have something else to attend to-C. L. Fearing, in American Cultivator.

Impraving an Orchard.

An old hide-bound, moss-grown orchard of a trifle less than an acre came into the hands of the Rhode Island experiment station in 1889. The object n securing it was to show the simple methods by which an unprofitable orchard can be made to return a fair profit. The results of renovating it are explained by Professor Fred W. Card in bulletin 83, recently issued. The trees have been planted 25 years and were very unpromising, as they had little growth. The trunks and limbs were covered with lichens or moss and no fruit had been produced

for several years. The first thing done was to scrape off the rough, loose bark from the trunks and branches and prune the trees, only dead branches and crowding suckers being removed. Fertilizer was then applied at the following rate per acre: 125 pounds nitrate of soda, 100 pounds dried blood, 650 pounds acid phosphate, 125 pounds muriate of potash. As the orchard had been so much neglected, nitrate of soda and dried blood were used lib erally to supply the nitrogen needed to make more vigorous growth. In wellmanaged orchards nitrogen can be supplied much cheaper by leguminous cover crops, such as crimson clover,

vetches, soy beans or cowpeas. The second step was to plow the orchard and till the ground, which was done frequently during the summer. The trees were also sprayed with paris greed and bordeaux laixture. The paris green killed the codling moth and many other insects, while bordeaux mixture cleared the limbs of the moss and prevented the growth of scab and other fungous diseases. A cover crop was sown that year of oats and peas, which, however, made little growth. The trees made a satisfactory and thrifty growth, but did not

bear much fruit. The same treatment was continued the next year, except that only 500 pounds fertilizer made up as follows was applied: 100 pounds each nitrate of soda, dried blood, tankage, acid phosphate and muriate of potash. The cover crop used that season was crimson clover. Last season the same treatment was followed and a good lot of nice apples were picked. With only part of the trees in bearing about \$50 worth of fruit was harvested. The

methods here used were such as car be followed by any farmer. If tillage cannot be employed, hogs or sheep can be used to pasture the orchard.

Managing Live Stock.

The gain from any animal is by the conversion of food into some desired product, and the most valuable animals are those that have the capacity of converting the largest amount of food into a product of some kind in the shortest period of time, but in order to realize such expectations the farmer should utilize the breeds which will accomplish the objects sought The digestive capacity of each animal differs from the others, and a condition for success must be created where they do not exist. Breeds must not be depended upon alone, as the best breeds are the result of the most faverable conditions.

When the fall season ends and the winter work begins the farmer, who must face cold winds, storms, snow and ice, must make a profit at a season when everything depends upon labor and management. There is a smaller variety of food and its quality is changed, as the pasture can no longer assist with its green material, and shelter must be provided in order to economize in the food and thus re duce the cost, success being attained only when the producing animals are such as to return a maximum product for the materials consumed. It is in the fall when the preparations should be made, so as to be able to give good care after the winter opens. Winter work is such as to permit of mistakes. It is then more difficult to balance the rations because the temperature of the atmosphere is more variable than in summer, and also because while the animals when on a pasture can select their foods, the farmer must then be the judge of the quality and kind, and is somewhat restricted in his selections. With a knowledge of the characteristics of the breed the work is performed with greater efficiency.

There is no period on a well-regu-lated farm during which idleness should exist. Stock raising combines many occupations. The dairyman who has a large herd must rise early and work until darkness returns. The many little details will keep him busy, and there is always something to be done; yet there are hundreds of farmers who have but few animals because they object to the work that necessarily follows the keeping of the stock, but such farmers lose just so much time in the whole year and also deprive themselves of that portion of the profits which are made by utilizing the home-grown products that are not salable in any form unless consumed by stock. They overlook the fact that every pound of material grown on the farm that can be used for other productions of some higher priced product increases the profits by cheapening the cost, as well as the saving in labor in hauling and shipping bulky products to market. One operation on the farm leads to another in regular rotation, and just the same as spring seeding leads to harvest, so does the storing of the products on the farm lead to the employment of the best methods of disposing of those products at a season of the year when the farmer is not called to the field to give his entire attention to work away from the barnyard. The care of the manure heap after the fall is gone is alone worth the time and labor of the farmer, while the machinery and implements may be over hauled. Farm work has no ending and the labor that can be bestowed after harvest will return a satisfactory product.-Philadelphia Record.

Poultry Notes.

The smaller the poultry quarters, the cleaner they must be kept.

Provide nests where they are handy for the hens and handy to gather eggs

profitable poultry, new blood must be introduced annually. The straw and chaff from the barn floors make excellent scratching material for the hens to work over fur-

In order to have healthy, vigorous

nishing food and exercise at the same Beware of overfat, inactive hens; they are most certain to be a source

of trouble and at best are unprofitable stock to keep either for layers or breeding stock

The dull, stupid hen is not the one that lays. The ones that scratch for their living, and lay eggs for what they get. Provide them a place for both branches of their business, or they will find one, and perhaps not where you wish.

There's not much profit in hatching out chicks to sacrifice to lice. Be sure the mother hen is free from vermin when she is sitting. To insure this, see that she and her nest are welldusted with insect powder when the eggs are put under her.

If there is any foundation for the claim that eggs batch best in nests upon the ground, provide this condition by placing some fresh earth or an inverted sod in the bottom of the nest box-then cover lightly with some fine nest material, such as cut

straw or fine hay. Stagnant water pools should have no place about the yards and runs of the poultry. No water at all is to be preferred rather than stagnant water containing impurities. Where fowls have the run of plenty of green food they do not require much water, but it is very beneficial to their welfare to have at all times pure water. If tor became suspicious and gave in-

PEARLS OF THOUGHT,

Love lifts.

Virtue is wealth. The light needs no label. Destiny depends on origin. Innocence is not character. Treachery leads to tragedy. Self is a synonym for all sin.

Disposition is more than position. Silence is often the sign of strength. Pride needs to look out for puncture. Many a small engine has a big whis-

Your life will be worth what it costs

The man who thinks leads the

Better a fair failure than a false success.

A good man will always find some good in men. Ged sends the seed, but we must

furnish the soil, To lose sympathy with men is to miss success with them,

The lesser things of life are the nes we can least afford to lose, Small vices may be fordable one at a time, but they soon unite into an impassable river.—Ram's Horn.

HOW THINGS LOOK AT FORTY.

on Reaching Martire Age Canno

Account for Follies of Youth. The chief distinction between 20 and 40 seems to be that the youth is buoyed with the wisdom of conceit, whereas the man is burdened with the conceit of wisdom.

It is a very silly thing to generalize from one's own personal experience. Nearly all the men I know are liars, vet doubtless I touch elbows with truth every day.

At 20 you blush when a man praises you, at 30 you think him a clever fellow; at 40 you wonder what he wants. Be prepared from early youth to make the most splendid self-sacrifices. provided you do not change your mind as to their utility.

The cynic is the most conceited of human beings. He believes all men are knaves or fools, and excepts him-

Priendship is a benefit association (limited) which, by going bankrupt, enables you to discover that you are your own best friend. Persons who have never nursed an

illusion may have laid up a dollar or two, but all their money can never buy the delights of a dreamer. What a shock to the virtuous man who late in life discovers that the

principles he fought hardest for were only prejudices It is an appalling possibility that at 50 I may pky the fool at 40-myselfas at present I cannot account for my

A compensation of personal tragedy is that it frequently quickens the victim's sense of humor.

A pessimist is not a good many things he thinks he is, but he is some thing he never thought of-one who is constantly trying to stand in his own shadow.

An optimist is a good many things

he thinks he is'nt; but chiefly he is simply a person afraid to face the truth. A keen sense of the ridiculous may

be a bar to success, but as long as you keep it you will never feel yourself wholy a failure.

Chinese Farmers in Luck

The Chinamen who are market gardening out at Astoria have begun to feel the same prosperity that is coming to the farmers out west. Wah, who has a truck farm on the road opposite St. Michael's cemetery, said that he had never made money so easily as this year.

There never was such a demand for vegetables. Lee Wah says he has made more than \$1200 so far this year out of his green stuff. His customers are the Chinese laundrymen, who go to Mott street on Sundays to do their marketing.

People out at Astoria say the Chinese truck farmers ought to be prosperous. They are always puttering round in their gardens. From long before daylight until long after dark they are out there. Every day they are at work.

There are four or five other Chinese truck farmers in Astoria besides Lee Wah. They are sevral thousand dollars to the good already this season.-New York Sun.

How to Capture Bullfrogs.

The bullfrog, brown, big and hoarse of voice in August, will give many a half day of good sport, to say nothing of the delicacy his plump hind legs will furnish.

There are three ways in which he may be pursued successfully. He may be angled for with a rod and bit of red flannel for a bait which, waved before him, is as the red rag to a bull. He may be stalked with a light-handled spear, and stealth and skill add zest to this method.

Or he may be hunted with a 22 rifle when a good eye and ateady hand are ecessary to insure a dinner.-Country Life in America.

He Tried It Once Too Often.

A professional burglar in Berlin found a new and original way of adding to the ordinary profits of his profession. After each burglary he sent a full account of it to one of the daily newspapers, and for this he received payment in the usual vay. But he tried his plan once too often. The ediwater is kept in watering vessels for them it should be changed frequently, found how this amateur reporter was for it will become very fithy in a short time.

PLAGUE OF ANTS.

By a sort of eminent domain billions

Billions of the Creatures Have Taken New Orleans.

of small, red ants-hymenopterous; genus Linnaen—have taken possession of New Orleans. The quaint, historic City of the Gulf is overrun with countless numbers of the pests. Not con-tent with taking up their homes in the streets and in public places they have invaded the homes. The citizens seem to be unable to combat the new-com ers, or, even with most extensive aggressive measures, to make any appre-ciable diminution in their numbers. The newspapers of New Orleans have talked volubly this summer of the almost total disappearance from the city and vicinity of the mosquito. Also they have told that daring experiments have revealed the fact that those that remained are not so strong, hefty, and aggressive as usual, but instead are degenerating into weak, lean, puny creatures that are not at all bothersome. Another unusual thing which the papers discussed at great length was the almost total absence of the pestiferous fly, saying that few of the insects were to be seen about the public market this year. Then came the plague of ants. They came no one knew whence, in great armies. The pavements and sidewalks were made brick-colored by their presence, and the housewife and cook were pestered to desperation by them. But the philosophical people are reasoning that the little red ant is less bothersome than the fly or the mosquito, that he is an excellent and ever-industrious scavenger, and that he has never been ac-cused of being the means of spreading contagion. MUST CEASE TO BE COMIC.

Royalty in Bulgaria and Servia Re-

fuses to Be Laughed at. The King of Servia and Prince Fer dinand of Bulgaria have formed a trust to stop ridicule of their royal persons. Whenever a comic paper hereafter alludes to Ferdinand's tremendous nasal organ, or his ambition to become a King, or when even a misguided editor levels words of disrespect at King Alexander or his bonnie wife, Draga, presto, he will be clapped into jali at the instance of joint diplomatic action by Bulgaria and Servia, both countries at the same time, agreeing to prosecute any subject of their own who dares make light of other European royalties.

Heat and Sunstrokes.

The discovery of a distinction be-ween heatstroke and sunstroke is claimed by Dr. Moussoler, a French naval surgeon, who believes that a considerable saving of life should follow. Heatstrokes, he affirms, results from prolonged exposure of the whole body to moist or dry heat exceeding 104 degrees Fahrenheit, and its ill effects are iue to the action of the superheated blood. Sunstroke, instead of being caused by high temperature, is induced by chemical rays from intense sunlight falling on the cranium. It can occur only in the tropics, and the immunity of blacks is explained by the fact that a dark skin or other substance almost completely stops the passage of chem

By a new lay in Montreal, Que., all bread must be sold by weight, except fancy bread under one pound. The council passed the law after a bitter contest lasting for months past be-tween the races, the English bakers. insisting that it must be enacted as a protection for the poor, who, they claimed, have been frequently defraud-

PE-RU-NA NECESSARY TO THE HOME.

A Letter From Congressman White, of North Carolina,

PE-RU-NA IS A HOUSEHOLD SAFEGUARD.

No Family Should Be Without It.

No Family Should Be Without It.

PERUNA is a great family medicine. The women praise it as well as the men; it is just the thing for the many little estarrhal ailments of childhood.

The following testimonials from thankful men and women tell in direct, sincere language what their success has been in the use of Peruna in their families:

Louis J. Scherrinsky, 163 Locust street, Atlantic, Iowa, writes:

"I will tell you briefly what Peruna lass done for me. I took a severe cold which gave me a hard cough. All doctors' medicines falled to cure it. I took one bottle of Peruna and was well.

"Then my two children had bad coughs accompanied by gagging. My wife had stomach trouble for years. She took Peruna and now she is well.

"I cannot express my thanks in words, but I recommend your remedy at every opportunity, for I can conscientiously say that there is no medicine like Peruna. Nearly every one in this town knew about the sickness of myself and family, and they have seen with astonishment what Peruna has done for us. Many followed our example, and the result was health. Thanking you heartily, I am." — L. J. Scherrinsky.

Mrs. Nannie Wallace, Tulare, Cal., President of the Western Baptist Missionary Society, writes:

"I consider Peruna an indispensable article in my medicine chest. It is twenty medicines in one, and has so far cured every sickness that has been in my home for five years. I consider it of special value to weakly women, as it builds up the general health, drives out disease and keeps you in the best of health."—Mrs. Nannie Wallace.

Peruna protects the family against coughs, colds, catarrh, bronehitis, catarrh of the stomach, liver and kidneys, It is just as sure to cure a case of catarrh of the head.

HON, GEORGE H. WHITE.

Congressman George Henry White, of Tarboro, N. C., writes the following let-ter to Dr. Hartman in regard to the mer-its of the great catarrh cure, Peruna: House of Representatives, Washington, Feb. 4, 1899. Gentlemen—"I am more than satis-

fied with Peruna, and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grtp and catarrh. I have used it in my jamily and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy."

Very respectfully,

Very respectfully,
George II. White.
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:
Peruna is an internal, scientific, systemic remedy for catarrh. It is no palliative or temporary remedy; it is thorough in its work, and in cleansing the diseased mucous membranes cures the catarrh.
If you do not derive prompt and satisfectory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

gratis,
Address Dr. Hartman, President of The
Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio,

The Cape Town exhibition next year will be followed in 1904 by an international peace exhibition in Johannes



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AND BACKED BY: OUR GUARANTEE
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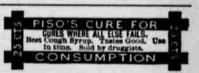
ascarets nuine stamped C C C. Never sold in balk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL SORES, ULCERS

bled greatly with indigestion after meals. Often upon retiring at night I would be seized with dizziness, which often kept me awake for hours. I was recommended to take Ripans Tabules by one of my friends who had himself found use for them. I immediately found relief in their use, and have since had no return of my complaints.

At druggists.

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



DROPSY NEW DIRCOVERY; gives cases. Book of testimonias and 10 days' treatment bree. Dr. E. E. GAERN'S 40HS, Box S, Atlanta, Gs.

P. N. U. 41, '02.

Weak eres as Thompson's Eye Water

