

**BERLIN SMOKE FREE.**

The German Capital Has Demonstrated that Smoke Nuisance is Curable.

One of the cleanest cities in the world, so far as soot and smoke are concerned, is Berlin, Germany. Although a busy manufacturing city, it is of the cleanest and best kept in Europe. The smokeless condition of Berlin is ascribed to three facts. The predominant use of coke and briquettes, which are practically smokeless; the skillful scientific construction of boiler furnaces and chimneys; and, finally, the high standard of skill that is taught and enforced among firemen who stoke furnaces with coal for steam and manufacturing purposes. Before a man can assume such a charge he must be taught the theory and practice of economical, scientific firing by which the coal is distributed in such a manner and quantity over the grate surface as to secure the most perfect combustion of its volatile elements. The Silesian coal used in Berlin in most large steam plants and factories is rich in bitumen and would rank below many of the bituminous coals of the United States, and yet the long, dense, falling clouds of smoke from mill and factory chimneys which are so familiar a sight in many American cities are rarely seen in that section of Germany, where the indiscriminate spewing of a raw bituminous coal into the steam and other furnaces is considered an ignorant and wasteful proceeding.

**Grafting Vegetables.**

Experiments in grafting vegetables made by M. L. Daniel, of the faculty of sciences of Rennes, France, shows that it is possible to graft together almost any two varieties of the same species or two of widely different families. The graft is often profoundly modified, it being possible to obtain entirely new types by this process. Among his successful grafts were tomato and eggplant.

**Colorado Peas.**

The heels of peas in Colorado sometimes include as many as 2,000 acres, and there is one bed exceeding in size 2,500 acres.

**The Proof of the Pudding Lies in the Eating.**

The doctors are dumfounded, the drug-gists astounded, and the people excited and joyful over the wonderful cures and tremendous sales of the great remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. Every case of Rheumatism—some of many years' standing—has yielded to this powerful remedy. Thousands of certificates like the following can be furnished as to its value:

George Seleyer, Publisher of the *Chillicothe*, Wis., "Volksbote," used St. Jacobs Oil "almost unbearable pains in the back, which had completely prostrated him." A few applications cured him entirely.

Mrs. Eyed, Erie, Pa., was for a long time severely troubled with Rheumatism. St. Jacobs Oil instantly relieved and entirely cured her.

Rev. Dr. B. Fick, of Rochester, N. Y., suffered so intensely from Rheumatism pains that he was unable to preach. Several applications from a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil "relieved him."

F. Bader, Cleveland, Ohio, says: "Two applications of St. Jacobs Oil cured me of great and long-continued pain in my foot."

Messrs. C. L. Brundage and Son, Druggists, Muskegon, Mich., write:—"St. Jacobs Oil has a wonderful sale. We sold eight bottles at retail yesterday. This will give you some idea of how well it is liked in this section."

Mr. Louis Hinkel, of East Posten, Kill, N. Y., writes:—"I call St. Jacobs Oil the best liniment I ever used. It cured me of Rheumatism and pain in the back."

Herman Ritter, Manchester, N. H., writes:—"I have tried St. Jacobs Oil and found it excellent. All those who have purchased it speak of it as 'simply incomparable.'"

Geo. G. Erbe, Palestine, Ill., writes:—"I was in bed suffering from a swollen leg. I used St. Jacobs Oil; its effect was wonderful. The following day I attended to my business again."

Dr. Otto Fols, Reading, O., writes:—"The sale of St. Jacobs Oil is constantly increasing; it is praised by everybody, and never fails to give entire satisfaction."

In almost every school in the Mikado's empire it is the custom one day in the autumn to take the pupils out rabbit hunting.

**I Coughed**

"I had a most stubborn cough for many years. It deprived me of sleep and I grew very thin. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was quickly cured."

R. N. Mann, Fall Mills, Tenn.

Sixty years of cures and such testimony as the above have taught us what Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will do.

We know it's the greatest cough remedy ever made. And you will say so, too, after you try it. There's cure in every drop.

Three sizes: 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. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

**Cascarets**

CANDY CATHARTIC

MILK FOR THE NOVEL

Genuine stamped C.C.C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

**DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY!** Great relief and cure for dropsy. Book of testimonials and list of druggists. Price, Dr. W. B. GRUBB'S SOLE, Box 8, Atlanta, Ga.

P. N. U. 50, '02.

**DRUGS FOR THE NOVEL**

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**AGRICULTURAL HINTS**

**Stable Sanitation.**

Whitewash will kill and hold all germs with which it comes in contact. It has the effect of making the barn or enclosure lighter and much more wholesome for the animals contained in it. Whitewash can be put on with a good spray pump made for that purpose, or with a brush. On rough walls, the material should be very thick, especially for the first coat. The interior of any building sprayed several times during the season will be much less liable to spread germs in the milk and other substances.

**Improved Ration Feed for Cows.**

At the New Jersey experiment station, a ration consisting of silage, timothy and clover-hay, wheat, bran and corn-and-cob meal, was compared with a ration of silage, timothy and clover-hay, wheat bran, dry brewers' grains and cottonseed meal. The yield of milk was almost 13 percent greater from the second ration and the yield of fat was also higher. With the first ration the cost of food for 100 pounds of milk was 69 cents, while with the second it was only 56 cents. The animals also did better on the second ration. It was nitrogenous, while the first was carbonaceous.

**Silage for Horses.**

Now, with the widening use of silage as an experience and experiments are showing, what is its place on the horse farm? We all know that roots, especially carrots, are greatly appreciated by horses, and may be fed to all classes of animals in proper amounts with advantage. But the American people very properly do not take to the growing of roots even for horses, because a great deal of hand labor is required in producing this crop, and wages are high in this country. A given amount of nutrients can be produced in the form of corn silage for half the cost of that in the form of roots. This true, if silage will only take the place of roots on the horse farm we have a most valuable adjunct to our present list of feeding materials. No horse-man would think of using roots in any quantities with horses in training or at hard work, for such succulent material tends to produce a watery flesh, which is unsatisfactory with animals at hard work or required to move rapidly. But even such animals relish and are benefited by a limited supply of roots. It would seem possible and it is worthy of trial to use silage even with such animals to a very limited extent. For young things, brood mares and idle horses, it would seem as though corn silage might be used to some extent with profit. At least this material should be tried as a substitute for roots in order to cheapen the cost of maintenance. If corn silage proves a valuable food for the dairy cow and the breeding ewe, why should it not be satisfactory with a brood mare? If it is satisfactory with young cattle and with steers in the first stages of fattening, it also should be acceptable and useful with growing and idle horses.—W. A. Henry, in *Breeder's Gazette*.

**A Woman's Way With Turkeys.**

I find turkey raising about as profitable as any other business connected with a farmer's wife's duties. I have been in the business about 10 years. I have experimented with several kinds and for the last five years have confined myself to the Mammoth Bronze as being the most profitable. I keep from four to five hens and one male, and usually market from 40 to 50 turkeys each season. After the turkey hens have laid their first clutch, I set two of them on 18 eggs each, snugly housed in a quiet corner of the yard, and the balance of the eggs are set under chicken hens.

**Growing Mushrooms.**

The growing of mushrooms in winter is said to be as profitable as any branch of market gardening, that it is as reasonably sure as any other, and the prices obtained are usually good. The crop may sometimes fail when the requisite care has not been given to preparing the bed, or the spawn is not good, and at times the market may be overstocked, so that prices fluctuate, for even in Boston not more than a few pounds are sold. These are the objections, but gardeners and fruit-growers take the same chances. The requisites for mushroom-growing are first a supply of fresh horse manure and good soil from new or uncultivated land. It is better that it does not have the wild mushroom or toadstool growing in it, as some of these are poisonous, and a beginner might not distinguish between them. Mix the manure and soil together, in about equal amount, in a cellar or other place where the temperature can be kept at about 60 degrees, or at least will not fall below 40 degrees. Here put the compost in beds about six feet wide and about eight inches deep, pressing it softly down, perhaps by pounding it with a spade. It will soon heat up like a hotbed to over 100 degrees, when it will fall off to about 90 degrees. It is now ready for the spawn, which is broken into small pieces and planted two or three inches deep, and about a foot apart, pressing the earth solidly over it. In about two weeks cover with two inches of fresh soil, without the manure, and press this also solid. Then cover with three or four inches of straw. Watch carefully that the soil does not get too dry, and if it appears so moisten it with water about blood warm. The crop should begin to appear in about five or six weeks if the temperature is kept even. They should be picked every day and marketed freshly picked, rejecting any which have the gills harsh and leathery, as they are diseased. After they have ceased to come, take off the mulch and add from a half-inch to an inch more of the fresh soil, beating it down as before, and a second crop will usually start, and sometimes even a third crop, though the latter is apt to be of very small buttons, and seldom many of them. The manure from the beds can be taken out and used for other crops, after there are no more mushrooms to be picked.—Boston Cultivator.

**Growing Palms and Ferns.**

Many think plants should not be watered while the sun is shining. That is all right so far as spraying the foliage, because if sprayed or sprinkled while the sun is shining brightly, especially under glass, the foliage would be burnt or blistered. When the soil begins to get dry, water them, sun or no sun. Plants set near radiators in winter might dry out many times a day, and if the once-a-day rule was adhered to, there would soon be some sick plants. Then the grower often tries to make up for lost time by keeping them constantly soaked with water, which is sure to hasten the death or prolong the sickness of the plants.

The water is taken up by the tender roots and evaporated through the foliage. If the roots have perished by being too dry, the plants cannot take up as much water as before. Then the foliage begins to brown at the tips, or the whole leaf dries up. Many good people say that the gas, steam heat or furnace heat is the cause of the plants getting so dry that the roots perish. Over-watering is equally as injurious if persisted in, but is not so likely to occur except in real cloudy, cold moist weather. The foliage should be often syringed or sprayed. Where this cannot be done in a living room, then use a sponge to keep them clean. While they will live and grow without direct sunlight, yet most palms and some ferns are benefited by having it, none more so than the Nephrolepis or sword ferns. I give them the sunniest place in the greenhouse, and there they grow stiffer and more rugged. An east window is preferable.

**Reform in Naval Nomenclature.**

Lord Selborne, first lord of the British Admiralty, has decided to abandon the old practice of going to heathen mythology for names of new warships, and in the future all vessels will be named after the countries, counties and towns. The names of the two 18,000-ton battleships immediately to be laid down have just been announced. They are New Zealand and Hindostan. There are already among battleships a Dominion, a Commonwealth, a London, and an Edinburgh, and it is said that the two new armored cruisers will be named Natal and Newfoundland. The idea of the admiralty, like our own navy department, is to interest countries, counties and towns in the ships that bear their names, and by this way to encourage recruiting for the navy. Already 14 cruisers have been called after various countries.

**GOOD RHYMES GONE WRONG.**

When the English tongue we speak  
Why is "break" not rhymed with "frank?"  
Will you tell me why it's true  
We say "saw" but likewise "faw";  
And the matter of a verse  
Cannot cap his "horse" with "warze";  
"Board" sounds not the same as "heard";  
"Cord" is different from "word";  
"Cow" is cow, but "low" is low;  
"Shoe" is never rhymed with "foe";  
Think of "house" and "dose" and "fose";  
And of "goose"—and yet of "chose";  
Think of "comb" and "tomb" and "bomb";  
"Doll" and "roll" and "home" and "some";  
And show "ray" is rhymed with "say";  
Why not "paid" with "said," I pray?  
We have "blood" and "food" and "good";  
"Mould" is not pronounced like "could";  
Wherefore "dose," but "goose" and "fose"?  
Is there any reason known?  
And, in short, it seems to me  
Sound and letters disagree.

—Bangalore Magazine.

**HUMOROUS**

"Didn't you hear the doorbell, Bridget?" "Yes, mum." "Well, why didn't you answer it?" "I did answer it; I said 'O, fudge!' mum."

"They say young Waller is going away to entitulate his voice." "He ought to use a harrow to cultivate it." "It is harrowing enough already."

Magazine Editor—We don't want any dialect stories. Author—This isn't a dialect story. It's a story of society in which the people talk up-to-date slang.

Wigg—I see the automobile is to be introduced into modern warfare. Wagz—What's the matter? Isn't the gatling gun considered deadly enough?

Aunt—Arthur, how does it happen that Willie Jones is promoted at school so much oftener than you other boys are? Arthur—"Huh! His father's a promoter!"

"Young man," said the stern parent, "do you know my daughter is a chauffeur?" "Yes, sir," faltered the suitor. "Well, do you think you can keep her in fines and gasoline?"

"Life is full of contraries," philosophically remarked the landlady. "Yes," said the grumpy boarder; "for instance, we have the butter stronger and the coffee weaker."

"I fill the public ear," boasted the pompous orator. "That so?" said the little man; "well, I have a brother who is a dentist." "What of that, sir?" "Why, he fills the public's teeth."

Nell—He told me I was the only girl he ever loved. Belle—And he expected you to believe it? Nell—Of course. And he really did act like a beginner, to get off that old chestnut.

Hoax—I saw the doctor at your house yesterday. Some trouble with the baby? Hoax—Just a little financial trouble. Hoax—Financial trouble of the baby's? Hoax—Yes; he swallowed a penny.

"After all," said the first physician, "death is a mystery. We know nothing about it." "Well," replied the other, "there's one thing I've discovered about it." "What's that?" "That it's invariably fatal."

"You gave that peeler a lot of wrong clews. What did you do it for?" asked Bill de Burglar. "You didn't have nothing to gain by it," "I know it," said Muggsy de Crook. "It's a heap o' satisfaction to outlie a detective."

Harris—When I meet Flanders he generally has something to say about the virtues of his first wife, and my wife says Mrs. Flanders is always talking about her first husband's good points. Damon—So they both have been married before? Harris—Yes. What a pity that first husband and that first wife couldn't have married one another! They'd make an ideal couple.

**Crown Prince of Siam.**

His royal highness, Maha Vajiravudh, the crown prince of Siam, was born January 1, 1881, and on the death of his brother was proclaimed successor and crown prince January 16, 1895. He has been in England since 1894, and during his eight years has been engaged in study, first under a private master, later at Sandhurst college and later still at Oxford university. During his stay at Sandhurst college, which he left at the breaking out of the South African war, he pursued his military studies with so good results that he holds the rank of first lieutenant in the army. He developed a decided taste for history during his stay at Oxford, and has written a little volume on "The War of the Polish Succession," which has been very favorably mentioned, says the Independent. He is a handsome, well-balanced, thoughtful young man, accepting these attentions with a dignity that becomes his station and with no attempt at display. Indeed, he is taking this entire journey quite as seriously as he did his years at college, and the university, and pursues it as a part of his preparation for life. He is an excellent English scholar, has a pretty manner in speaking, and has been very happy of expression in the response he has made before numerous boards of trade and other assemblies.

**Edward the Seventh's Luck.**

Did you ever hear of the King's luck in finding things? asks the Dundee News. His Majesty once discovered among the heather on a Highland moor a scarlet satin slipper with a real diamond buckle. That was when the King was quite a lad. Unfortunately there was no sequel, no Cinderella, "no nothing!" Again, while at Homburg, His Majesty found a very pretty mother-of-pearl pen-knife, and announced his intention of using it. Three days later he found a gold watch, but a fair—and fat—owner arrived on the scene to claim it.

**Plants That Cough.**

Man has not a monopoly of coughing. Before there was a vertebrate on the earth, while man was in process of evolution through the vegetable world, *Cladia tasiana*—that is what botanists call him, while we know him as "the coughing bean"—coughed and blew dust out of his lungs. Recently botanists have been giving special attention to this bean, and tell interesting things about it. It is a native of warm and moist tropical countries, and objects most emphatically to dust. When dust settles on the branching pores in the leaves of the plant and choke them a gas accumulates inside, and when it gains sufficient pressure there comes an explosion with a sound exactly like coughing, and the dust is blown from its lodgment. And, more strange still, the plant gets red in the face through the effort.

**An Electric Tree.**

There are a peculiar tree in the forests of Central India which has most curious characteristics. The leaves of the tree are of a highly sensitive nature, and so full of electricity that whatever touches one of them receives an electric shock. It has a very singular effect upon a magnetic needle, and will influence it at a distance of even 70 feet. The electrical strength of the tree varies according to the time of day, it being strongest at midday and weakest at midnight. In wet weather its power disappears altogether. Birds never approach the tree, nor have insects ever been seen upon it.

**The Composition of Electricity.**

The latest word on electricity is to the effect that it is a material substance. Its unit, the electron, forms an infinitesimal part of the atom of any element, and when split off it produces a stress in the other similar to that due to a negatively electrified body. The severing of the electron from its atom is the generation of electricity. The remainder of the atom acts as a positively charged body, but it is not certainly known whether the positive electron—supposedly to be about 10 times as heavy as the negative—really exists.

**Women Doctors in Paris.**

A statistician has discovered that Paris has now 57,000 doctors out of a total of 3,500 practitioners. Compared with this country the proportion is small, but none the less shows a rapid disappearance of a strong prejudice. Twenty years ago Paris had only seven women physicians. Every year a large number of diplomas are given to women graduates in the medical faculties of Paris and Montpellier, but French women are in the minority, the greater number of candidates being Russian and Roumanian.

**Three hundred and sixty pickpockets** are known by the Japanese police at Tokio. Two hundred of the thieves do their pilfering in trains.

**\$100 Reward.** \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dread disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer a refund of the money if it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, P. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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

**All women may be jewels,** but a great deal depends upon the setting.

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup** for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

**The only opening the pessimist expects** is that supplied by the gravestone.

**Fruit acids will not stain goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.**

**The man who does it can generally find that some one will do the rest.**

**Fie's Cure** cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1903.

**The first ton of anthracite was delivered** in Philadelphia a century ago.

**SISTERS OF CHARITY**

Use Pe-ru-na For Coughs, Colds, Grip and Catarrh—A Congressman's Letter.

In every country of the civilized world Sisters of Charity are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs.

With so many children to take care of and to protect from climate and disease these wise and prudent Sisters have found Peruna a never failing safeguard.

Dr. Hartman receives many letters from Catholic Sisters from all over the United States. A recommendation recently received from a Catholic institution in Detroit, Mich., read as follows:

**Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio:** Dear Sir—"The young girl who used the Peruna was suffering from laryngitis, and loss of voice. The result of the treatment was most satisfactory. She found great relief, and after further use of the medicine we hope to be able to say she is entirely cured."—Sisters of Charity.

The young girl was under the care of the Sisters of Charity and used Peruna for catarrh of the throat, with good results, as the above letter testifies.

Send to the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio, for a free book written by Dr. Hartman.

**INDUCEMENTS FOR ALASKA.**

Want Law to Open Up to Farmers and Stockrangers.

The settlement of Alaska has become a matter of general interest to American land-seekers. Thousands of Americans are buying Western lands in Canada, where the climate is more severe than in many parts of our great territory in the Northwest.

General Greely and Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, have reported favorably on the agricultural and pastoral possibilities of Alaska, and the people of the territory will urge Congress, at the approaching session, to pass a law to open the region to farmers and stockrangers. A bill has been drafted for this purpose and placed in the hands of a committee of Alaskans. It embodies the chief features of the Oregon Donation Act of 1850 and does not apply to mineral claims.

A donation of 320 acres is proposed for an unmarried man, or of 640 acres for a married man and his wife, if American citizens, after a residence upon the land and its cultivation for two years. Whether the land shall be an absolute donation or not is of less importance than the definite opening of the territory to settlers. The great tide of American adventurous manhood always running westward is more likely to be attracted to Alaska than to any semi-tropical possession. This fact is proved by the heavy movement of Americans to British America rather than to our new possessions or to the Southern states.

The managers of four Northwestern railroads are longing together to stimulate sugar beet cultivation. It requires \$500,000 to equip a good factory.



The following letter is from Congressman Meekison, of Napoleon, Ohio:

**Peruna:** "I have used several bottles of Peruna and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head, and feel encouraged to believe that its continued use will fully eradicate a disease of thirty years' standing."

—David Meekison.

Dr. Hartman, one of the best known physicians and surgeons in the United States, was the first man to formulate Peruna. It was through his genius and perseverance that it was introduced to the medical profession of this country.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory 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.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

**RIPANS**

My skin was sallow, I had a bad taste in my mouth in the morning and my breath was offensive at times and occasionally I had a bad headache. By the use of Ripans Tabules I am now in a condition to attend to my daily duties, my appetite is excellent and my digestion much improved.

At druggists. The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 50 cents, contains a supply for a year.

**Capsicum Vaseline**

PUP UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

A substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain alleviating and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once and relieve headache and neuralgia. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will show what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price, 15 cents. At all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

**Chesbrough Manufacturing Co.**

17 State Street, New York City.

**VIRGINIA** FARMERS of all sizes at low prices. Write to H. W. Wainwright, of Immigration, Emporia, Va.

**Hamlin's WIZARD OIL**

CURES ALL PAIN, SORENESS, SWELLING AND INFLAMMATION FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER. 50 CENTS. ALL DRUGGISTS.

**SORE THROAT—One Bottle Believed.**

Wm. F. Hayes of Augusta, Ga., writes that he arrived home one night about 10 o'clock and found his wife dangerously ill from sore throat, and that she almost choked to death on being awakened. He requested his daughter to rub her mother's neck and chest with Wizard Oil, while he hastened for the doctor. "On my return," says Mr. Hayes, "I found my wife sitting up and as well as ever. She has never had any trouble of this kind since and I really believe Wizard Oil saved her life. I would advise everyone to keep it in his house."

**Hamlin's WIZARD OIL**

CURES ALL PAIN, SORENESS, SWELLING AND INFLAMMATION FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER. 50 CENTS. ALL DRUGGISTS.