

lady of Richmond, Va., a great sufferer with woman's troubles. tells how she was cured.

"For some years I suffered with backache, severe bearing-down pains, leucorrhea, and falling of the womb. I tried many remedies, but nothing gave any positive relief.

"I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in June, 1901. When I had taken the first half bottle, I felt a vast improvement, and have now taken ten bottles with the result that I feel like a new woman. When I commenced taking the Vegetable Compound I felt all worn out and was fast approaching complete nervous collapse. I weighed only 98 pounds. Now I weigh 100½ pounds and am improving every day. I gladly testify to the benefits received."—Mrs. R. C. Turman, 423 West 80th St., Richmond, Va.—25000 forfelt if original of above letter proving genuinaness cannot be produced.

When a medicine has been sucwhen a medicine has been successful in more than a million cases, is it justice to yourself to say, without trying it, "I do not believe it would help me?"

Surely you cannot wish to remain weak and sick.

Mrs. Pinkham, whose address

Mrs. Pinkham, whose address is Lynn, Mass., will answer cheerfully and without cost all letters addressed to her by sick women. Perhaps she has just the knowledge that will help your case—try her to-day—it costs nothing.

our Liver Is it acting well? Bowels not, remember Ayer's Pills. The kind you have known all woods I carried all my necessaries in your life. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE



A.J. TOWER CO. BOSTOR MASS, U.S.A. TOWER COMMAN CO. LINSULTOROUTO, CARE insures against Billousness Has been regulating more than 58 years. THE TARRANT CO. (At druggists or by mail.



A SCHOOL FOR BOYS his orbeel and the

Ripans Tabules are the best dyspensis nedicine ever made A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness

arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So ommon is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Rottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty

Treasury Shares at a Bargain.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERT; give new file and curse worse new of testimonials and 10 days' treatment from Br. E. I. GERRY SECON. See S. Albana. On

MILITARY LAND WARRANTS PRANE H. BEGER, Barth Block, Denver, Colo

P. N. U. 39, '03.



PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Do not yield to misfortunes, but meet them with fortitude,-Virgil. What I must do is all that concerns me, not what the people think.—Emer

All my happiness I owe to the central effort that my father and mother made to make home the happiest place on earth.-Edward Everett Hale,

The sweetest music is not in orations, but in the human voice when it speaks from its instant life tones of tenderness, truth and courage.—Hiram Carson.

Be sure if you do your very best it that which is laid upon you daily, you will not be left without help when some mightier occasion arises-Jean Nicholas Gron.

Kind looks, kind words, kind acts and warm handshakes-these are the secondary means of grace when men are in trouble and are fighting their unseen battles.-Woman's Life.

For it is great folly to heap up much wealth for our children and not to take care concerning the children for whom we get it. It is as if a man should take more care about his shoe than about his foot.-Jeremy Taylor.

It is something to have an influence on the fortunes of mankind; it is greatly more to have an influence on their intellects. Such is the difference between men of office and men of genius, between computed and uncom puted rank.-Landor.

If despair overwhelm thee in this abode of gloom, be wise and prepare for thyself a place of greater cheerful ness. Wishest thou the night of the grave to be luminous as day, carry along with thee ready trimmed the lamp of good works.-Saadi.

READING BY FIREFLY LIGHT.

This is a Story of an Adventure in

the Forests of Venezuela. While out on a hunting expedition in the forest-covered mountains of Pavia, in eastern Venezuela, I became dissat isfled with the neighborhood and started out to move further on into the forest, where ground was being cleared regular? Digestion good? If for a new plantation of cacao, writes a correspondent of the Indianapolis News. While trudging through the sack slung over my shoulder. Among mind with this method of punishment, its contents were three books, one of The number of lynchings has diminishthem a copy of Don Quixote, in the original Spanish. Two young Venezue lans accompanied me, and as we went along I lightened their fatigue by telling them stories.

The journey was long and in the afternoon it began to rain; so that, wet to the skin, tired and hungry as wolves we arrived, just as night was closing in, at the place where the trees were being felled. In the middle of the clearing there was the usual "ayupa," or shed of palm leaves resting upon upright posts. Beneath this we swung our hammocks, and then proceeded to make supper.

We had not a dry match left, and there was no one there but ourselves, so that the best we could do was to eat our casava bread in the dark and wash it down with some water which we luckily found in a calabash.

Our hammocks and the spare suits of clothes we had brought rolled up in them were fairly dry, so that we lay comfortably enough. But sleep was long in coming. We tried to talk entertainingly, but my story-telling energy was gone; and the most we could do was to keep up an intermittent conversation,

and some books.' "Why, I've got Don Quixote in the

"Yes, but what's the good of that without a light for the lamp?" he re

"I'll soon have a light," I said, as I jumped from my hammock and went svenue, ticket seller in the Union Staoutside to catch the first firefly that passed me. Presently I had one in my liberty to repeat what I fingers, and soon, with Don Quixote open, I was lying in the hammock reading aloud in such darkness that none of us could see the faces of the

I had only one firefly, yet it was quite sufficient, because I used it properly. I held the little creature between finge and thumb, close to the page, and passed it along the lines of print, word after word became successively visible and passed from my lips as freely as if I had had the whole page plainly before me, instead of a little circle of light, illuminating word after word as it moved steadily along the paper.

My hearers were amused and delighted, for I read without the slightest interruption or hesitation for two or three hours until sleep dulled our interest, and the book was laid aside and the firefly allowed to go free.

A stray man trying to find his way out of Prince's restaurant by the Jermyn street exit, wandered into the midst of the Society of American Women in London who were holding one of their luncheons. He gave one terrifled glance round, exclaimed "This is terrible," and fled.

The solitary man who graced-if that is the word-the high table on the president's right hand did not seem to feel his position "terrible," not even when the president during her speech indicated him as the person the society were in the habit of hearing called

'My old sweetheart" by his wife. It was the first time a man had ap eared at the luncheon—regularly held by the American ladies who adorn London—and he came to support his wife through her last appearance as a member, and to see the presentation broach planed on by the president.—

Poorly?

"Por two years I suffered ter-ribly from dyapepsia, with great depression, and was always feeling poorly. I then tried Ayer's Sarsa-parilla, and in one week I was a new man."—John McDonald, Philadelphia, Pa.

Don't forget that it's "Ayer's" Sarsaparilla that will make you strong and hopeful. Don't waste your time and money by trying some other kind. Use the old, tested, tried, and true Ayer's Sarsaparilla. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarasparilia. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Fellow his advice and we will be satisfied. J. C. AYER Co., Lowell, Mass.

Congregation Shocked. A Missouri paper tells of a man named Jones, a newcomer, having de posited \$100 in the preacher's salary box one Sunday recently. The preach er asked why he had been so generous and he said he had just engaged in business in the town and he wanted to help along the cause. Then the preacher announced that he would surely patronize Mr. Jones, and he asked all the congregation who would do likewise to stand up. The whole congregation arose, and then the preacher asked Mr. Jones what his business was, and he replied: "I am a saloonkeeper." Some of the good brethren and sisters almost fell dead. The shock was simply awful.

Lynchings Diminishing. All the lynchings within 21 years that he could verify have been tabulated by Mr. Cutler of Yale University. In that time 1,872 regroes have been lynched and 1,256 whites. Since the whites are about six times as numerous as the blacks, the proportion of negroes lynched is, of course, very much larger than these figures indi-cate. Only 35 per cent of these negroes were lynched for the social crime that is usually associated in the ed since 1892.

Colombia has in circulation \$653,000. 000 of paper money from which nearly all value has departed. The paper money per capita is \$163, and it takes over \$100 of the stuff to pay a hotel bill for one day.

There is nothing like a wet blanket to distinguish the fire of enthusiasm.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Chency & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. Hacts directly on the blood and nucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it falls to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Chency & Co., Toledo, O.

Se id by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best. There is more Catarrh in this section of the

The investment in pleasure yachts in America is about \$50,000,000 and the annual cost of their maintenance "How jolly it would be," said one of is about \$6,000,000 a season. When a the Venezuelans, "if we had a lamp steam yacht is chartered the price usually is \$10 a month per yacht ton.

> In Saxony there is an industrial school for every 14,641 inhabitants.

Eugene E. Lario, of 751 Twentieth tion, Denver, Col., says: "You are at

first stated through our Denver papers about Doan's Kidney Pills in the sum-mer of 1899, for I have had no reason in the interim to change my opinion of the remedy. I said when first interviewed that if I had a friend and acquaintance suffering from back ache or kidney trouble I would unbesitatingly advise them to take Donn's Kidney Pills. I was subject to severe attacks of back

ache, always aggravated if I sat long at a desk. It struck me that if Doan's Kidney Pills performed half what they promised they might at least help. This induced me to try the remedy. It absolutely stopped the back ache. I have never had a pain or a twinge since."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Lario will be mailed to any part of the United States on application. Address Fos-ter-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per

Natural Gas in England.

The English natural gas has two ad vantages over the American. In the Heathfield district, near London, all the wells shows a pressure of at least 120 pounds per square inch, which is enough to carry the gas to any town in England. The other advantage is that, while American gas, when burnt in a fish-tail or Argand burner, has practically no illuminating power, the former, when burnt under the same conditions, cannot be distinguished, save by an expert, from the ordinary coal gas in common use. Heathfield gas gives 20 per cent more light than coal gas under like conditions.



Straight Backs in Hogs. The back should be straight, broad and evenly covered with flesh. Viewing the hog from the side the back should be straight in aged animals and slightly arched in all young stock With advancing age the back is almost sure to settle, thus the straight backed young animal usually develops into a sway backed aged animal, Width of back is very essential. Many hogs are so sharp in the back that they are designated as "sun fished." When fat they should possess an even covering of firm, thick flesh.-Prot. W. J. Kennedy in Orange Judd Farmer,

Fattening Chickens for Market.

The results of experiments in fattening chickens for market in Canada are given as follows, by the chief of that division. He says:

1. That pure bred or high grade chickens can be reared more cheaply in the fattening crates, and present a better market appearance than do common chickens or "scrub" chickens,

2. That there is more profit in placing well-fatted chickens on the mar-ket than in marketing lean chickens. 3. That four months old is the most profitable age at which to market chickens.

4 That heavy chickens are not gen cally as salable as medium weight

5. That the type of chicken desired la Canada or Great Britain, is a young, plump bird, with a broad, full breast, white colored flesh, white or yellow colored legs, withour feathers or spurs, and with a small head.

6. That crate fattening of chickens is the farmer's business; that it is a profitable business; that it does not require a large outlay to fatten 100 or 200 chickens; that the chickens are fed from troughs, and that machine feeding is not necessary.

Houses in the Fields.

Farmers should put their poultry houses out in the fields during the hot weather, so that much of the insect life which abounds there may be picked up and destroyed.

The question of vermin destroying is one which has long occupied the earnest attention of the farmer and fruit grower, and in the employment of chickens for this purpose is found one of the best checks that could posstbly be put upon the distressing ravages of insects upon which the fowls would thrive. We have known mustard growers to lose whole crops, which have been eaten off by beetles and wire worms in a most distressing man-

We have been glad to see places where there is a nice park, and here and there dotted about under the trees the chickens were cooped to enjoy an ideal existence for them. This vermin question is destined to come right to the forefront of poultry keeping, and we should advise all farmers and others who are pestered with vermin in any quantity to give this their ear-

nest consideration. Of course, poultry keepers with only a limited space at their command find it impossible to give their birds the advantage we have recommended These less fortunate individuals might make up very largely for this by giv ing their birds a plentiful supply of fresh food, which in a measure com pensates for the lack of insect life fowls like so much.-Mark Lane Ex-

Low-Cost Silos.

A successful and durable silo may be had without a large outlay. A word of caution is necessary, and that is, do not try to cheapen the cost of a silo by careless or indifferent work. Although inexpensive, it should be well built.

Much is saved in the cost of a silo by locating it in the barn. The frame of the latter is already in existence, to support the silo, and the barn roof supplies the necessary covering.

A silo must be air-tight. The lining boards should be perfectly seasoned so that no shrinkage can take place, mak ing cracks through which the air can enter. Ensilage is the result of certain fermentation processes, and the presence of too much air will carry the work so far that the folder becomes rotten. The walls of the silo must be made very rigid to withstand the great pressure of the silage as it settles. They must also be perpendicular, and should be smooth to facilitate the process of settling.

The capacity of a silo is obtained by multiplying its-cubic feet by the average number of pounds per cubic foot for a silo of its depth. The average weight of ensilage from a silo twenty feet deep is about thirty-three pounds, and from one thirty feet about forty pounds. A silo 11x15 and twenty feet deep would contain about fiftyfour tons if full. Of course, it is impracticable to have it completely full at the time of opening it, so some allowance must be made. A cow fed thirty pounds a day will eat three tons in two hundred days; if fed forty pounds she will eat four tons. From the above statement one can figure nea enough to the size of silo he needs. It is best to make the silo as deep as conditions will warrant. It may extend four to six feet below the barn floor.

The bottom should be of stone and cement; a foot of stone-cobbles from the field, decreasing in size from bottom to top, where they approximate in size to coarse gravel-covered with a coat of cement. A cheap grade of cement will answer and it should be mixe with two parts sand. The board-

ers of perfectly seasoned coards, thoroughly nailed on, the inner apping over the edges of the outer layer, will make a tight box. The framework to which the boards are fast-ened may be made out of 2x4 scantling, provided the silo be not more than 20 feet deep. They should extend from top to bottom on the inside of the beams, girts and sills of the bern, be ing two to four feet apart, and between these should run short pieces in a horicontal position. The bottom of the upright pieces should be fastened on the inside of sills imbedded in the cement Feeding doors should be made about hree feet wide.

One intending to build a silo would to well to inspect several others. Two casks of cement, a few pounds of nails and something over 2500 feet of lum ber will be the material required.—R. W. Ellis, in the American Cultivator,

The Rotation of Crops.

The rotation of crops not only keeps up the fertility of the soil, but enables the farmer to secure larger yields and the greater returns at smaller cost. A farm consisting of 100 acres may be so rotated as to permit the land to recuperate itself without the necessity of expenditure for fertilizers, except for a certain class. Grass is the great agent for renovating the soil, and farmers make use of it for that purpose, but one of the great evils in growing grass is the attempt to secure "permanent" pasture. Permanent pasture has caused greater loss than any other system, for the reason that it has been the great hindrance to a proper rotation of crops. But few farmers are willing to plow up a serviceaoble pasture, as they look only upon the present side of the picture without a proper regard to the future. Take a 100-acre farm, or any size that may be desired, and divide it into five fields, growing no grain crop of the same kind on any one of the lots but twice in five years, the farm being devoted to dairying if preferred. Allow the first field to corn, the second to oats or wheat, the third to grass for hay, the fourth to grass for pasturage and the fifth to potatoes and root crops. Put all the manure of the farm upon the field on which the corn is to grow.

The result of a rotation will be that upon the lot on which the hay crop is grown the whole product of the 20 acres may be stored in the barn, while any number of crops may be cut as long as the grass grows high enough. The next season leave that field for pasture during the entire year, but in the fall plow it under and sow to rye. In the spring pasture the rye until later grass is ready, allow the rye to grow to suitable height and then plow it under and sow to millet or buckwheat. Plow this crop under also and apply 10 or 20 bushels of lime per acre, sow in rye and let it remain until spring, when it will be rich enough to grow a large crop of corn per acre. Let oats or wheat follow the corn; seeding to clover for the hay crop. No fertilizer will be required for any crop but the oats or wheat, and no expensive nitrogenous compounds need be purchased. An application of 50 pounds of muriate of potash and one bag of pure ground one per acre to the oats or wheat will allow for all that may be carried off the farm. The manure will go to the hay or corn crop, which increases the yields, while the sod prevents loss by vashing. The pasturing of the hay field the second year utilizes the aftergrowth and leaves a greater mass of roots in the soil to decompose. The grass restores nitrogen by appropriating it from the nitric acid of the atmosphere through the agency of the bacteria in the soil. By plowing under the pasture, the sod, roots and manure decompose. The rye affords early pasture, and being plowed under in late spring adds vegetable matter, forming humus to the soil, and destroys weeds. The next crop of millet or buckwheat kills out the weeds and also adds green matter. The lime neutralizes the acids of the soil, hastens decomposition and chemical action, as well as serving as plant food and mechanically loosening and mellowing the soil. Thus the several fields will always be in good condition for grain crops, weeds will be destroyed with out little labor, while pasturage will always be plentiful. Three-fifths of the land will always be in grass, but not permanently, while the crops will be larger and the land become more fertile every year.

pastures will not permit of a complete rotation of crops. Instead of a was issued in 1864. pasture give the farm rotation, care being taken that clover is grown for hay and the sod turned under. Or, what is better, plow under a complete second-growth clover crop, which though seemingly expensive, is really a cheap method of manuring. During rotation every part of the farm will be under grass some portion of the time, and the space formerly devoted to pasture may bear a crop, leaving other fields in grass. A complete rotation of crops is the safest, surest and best method of enriching the farm, and the land will annually become richer and the productions increased. One plan of rotation is to plow up the grass land and plant corn, giving it clean cultivation in order to follow with a root crop. Corn may first be considered as a crop, and next roots which require cultivation. Then the wheat or oats may follow, the previous cultivated crop preventing weeds and undesirable intruders. Clover should be sown on the wheat in spring, and thus occupy the land two years. The rotation is then corn, roots, wheat, clover and clover-five periods. Follow clover with corn, and every portion of the farm will be in clover during the five years, as well as avoiding the ing & the walls should be perpendicu-lar, and the boards planed. Two lay-indefinitely.—Philadelphia Record. taxing of the soil with a single cros

The present system of permanent

COMMODORE NICHOLSON OF OUR

Recommends Pe-ru-na--Other Prominent Men Testify.

Commodore Somerville Nicholson, of the United States Navy, in a letter from 1837 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., says:

"Your Peruna has been and to now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure joi catarrh that I am convinced of its curative qualities and I unhestitate ingly recommend it to all person suffering from that complaint,"-S. Nicholson.

United States Minister to Guatemala Endorses Pe-ru-na.

Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, U. S. Minister to Guatemala, ex-member of Congress from Kentucky, in a letter from Washington, D. C., writes:

"I am fully satisfied that your Perun is an efficacious remedy for catarrh, as and many of my friends have been bene fited by its use."—W. G. Hunter, M. D.

Member of Congress From Virginia Writes.

Hon. G. R. Brown, Martinville, Va., exmember of Congress Fifth District, 50th
Congress, writes:

"I cheerfully give my endorsement to
your Peruna as a cure for catarrh. Its
beneficial results have been so fully demonstrated that its use is essential to all
persons suffering from that disease."—
Hon. G. R. Brown.

The day was when men of prominence

Hon. G. R. Brown.

The day was when men of prominence hesitated 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

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



If you do not derive promps 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, O.

WOMEN AT THE VATICAN.

arge Force Employed to Care for the

Pope's Wardrobe.

A large staff of women is employed the vatican at Rome, Italy, for the tole purpose of keeping the pope's wardrobe in perfect condition. No spot or stain may disfigure the garnents worn by his holiness, and, as he always appears in white, even a few ours' wear deprives the robes of their eshness. It is considered that no nan's hand is dainty enough for their are, so in this one respect women are permitted to serve the pontiff. Only the most delicate materials are ased, moire silk being the summer fabtic and a specially woven fine cloth

Women and Insurance, Until about fifteen years ago life nsurance companies uniformly refusd to insure the lives of women on iny terms. Until five years ago such companies as did write policies on fenale lives discriminated against then o the extent of \$5 in the thousand. Only a very few companies even now -and these quite recently-insure wo nen on the same terms as men. And yet the life tables of 75 years show he average death rate of all males to oe 21.8 ner thousand and of all females be 19.7 per thousand. Female lives re therefore 10.6 per cent better risks

FITSpermanently cured. No fits or nervous-tess after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great NerveRestorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatisefree Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Many theories are excellent until you try

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children eething, soften the gums, reduces inflamma-ion, allays pain, cures wind colle. 25c. a bottle

The hardest work some people have to lo is looking for a good time. PUTNAM FADELESS DYES if unsatisfac-

Does success make the optimist, or does he optimist make success?

Ido not believe Piso's Cure for Consump tionhas an equal for coughs and colds—Jour F. Borns, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1903. Hope is often a poor apology to an aching heart or an empty stomach.

Oldest Stamp Issued In Russia. The stamps of Hongkong, which renain unchanged since the first issue are the oldest in the world. All other stamps have been changed in the 40 odd years, but the head of Queen Victoria on the Hongkong stamp has sever been altered. Now, however, it appears that a new set of stamps is to be used with the head of King Edward, and when the change has taken place the oldest stamp will be the Russian, with the double-headed eagle and the shield of St. George, which

The Gorilla at Home.

Paul de Chaillu, die explorer, whose death occurred lately in Russia, intro duced the gorilla to the western world. the finding of this feroclous creature. His books on the subject were ridiculed, and his lectures unattended. Now everybody knows about the gorillas. The small boy who longs to be a mighty hunter dreams delightedly of them along with lions and clepha Gorillas are not carnivorous, though they are none the less dangerous on that account. Few beasts have an uglier disposition. Their habit of advancing upon their foes roaring and beating upon their hairy chests with a reverberation like a drum is well known, but the story of their hiding in tree tops until some unwary native passes beneath, when, lowering a dreadful hind leg and clutching him around the neck with sinewy fingerlike toes, they draw him up to be devoured, is a little overdrawn

A Yearly Paper.

Up in the frozen northland, almost within the Arctic Circle, Mr. W. T. Lopp is looking after his publication,

the Eskimo Bulletin, probably a unique paper. The place is Cape Prince of Wales and the Bulletin is issued but once every twelve months. Indeed, under the head of the paper is the conceit "The Only Yearly in the

A British Board of Trade return shows 442 strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom during 1902. The number of employes affected was 256,-667; the aggregate duration in working days, 3,479,000.

A Money Making Opportunity CHICAGO PORTRAIT CO., Dept. 0, Chicago

W. L. DOUGLAS *3.59 & *3 SHOES MAD

You can save from \$3 to \$5 years wearing W.L. Douglas \$3.50 or \$3 s.

They equal those that have been costing you from \$4.00 to \$5.00. The immense sale of W. L. Douglas shoes proves their superiority over all other makes.

Sold by retail shoe dealers everywhere.

Yours for a Clear Head BROMO-SELTZER 10 SOLD EVERYWHERE

