KUROKI SON OF A FOLE.

Father On Deathbed Asked Him To Get Vengeance On Russia.

Gen. Kuroki's nephew, Josake Oshi-ma, a student at the Berlin Technical University, has written to the Tageblatt correcting a story which appeared in the Patrie of Paris, to the effect that Kuroki is half French. Oshima says General Kuroki's father was a Polish nobleman named

Kurowski, who after the revolution of 1831 fled from Russia and after being in the Dutch service in Borneo settled in Japan, where he married a Japanese woman. On his deathbed, aids in absorbing throng from the Oshima adds, the father of General Kuroki charged his son to avenge the wrongs of Poland upon Russia.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kilne's Great Kervellestorer, \$2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., \$31 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The International Seamen's Union has

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we everused for all affections of throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Expeley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Neuralgia is said to be successful treated in Italy by the use of blue light.

Giants in Indian Territory

One of the delegates sent by Indian Territory to the Democratic national convention was C. A. Skeen, who stands six feet three inches in his stockings and is a big man even for his stature. Mr. Skeen, a most veraclous man, it would appear, said in an interview: "I am sorry that none of the big men of the territory was able to attend this convention. They were all busy, and so they said that the little fellows, who are not much ise at work, must come along. Some of the men in the territory are so big that they are not able to travel. The car seats and the hotel beds are all small for them. So they stay at ne. But that is no hardship for a man who lives in Indian Territory."

Oldest Clock in England,

Peterborough cathedral has the old est working clock in England. It was erected about 1320, and is probably work of a monastic clockmaker. It is the only one now known that is wound up over an old wooden wheel. This wheel is about 12 feet in circum-ference, and the galvanized cable, about 300 feet in length, supports a leaden weight of 300 hundred pounds, which has to be wound up daily.

TORTUR NG PAIN.

Half This Man's Sufferings Would Have Killed Many a Person, But Doan's Cured Him.

A. C. Sprague, stock dealer, of Normai. Ill. writes: "For two whole years I was doing nothing but buying medicines to cure my kldneys. I

do not think that any man I did and lived. The pain in my back was so bnd that I could not sleep at night. I could

not ride a horse, A. C. SPRAGUE. and sometimes was unable even to ride in a car. My condition was critical when I sent for Donn's Kidney Pills. I used three boxes and they cured me. Now I can go anywhere and do as much as anybody. I sleep well and

feel no discomfort at all."

A TRIAL FREE-Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For saie by all dealers. Price, 50 ets.

A Blow to Heiress-Hunters.

A French court has decided that the Duke de Valencay has no claim to the fortune settled upon him at the Morton of New York, who recently was to give up her title

It is a noticable fact that all the dukes and counts who are dying for love of American girls are also pinched for a little ready money. Perhaps the French court's decision will discourage the heiress-hunting business or at least lead the successful hunter treat their captives decently. It is to be hoped that the discouragement mentioned will eventuate, for this country has room for all the good American women, rich or poor, who are born into it. There is such a thing as carrying the foreign missionary spirit too far.-Ohio State

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THE BARRON CORRE-SPONDENCE SCHOOL





About Tillage.

While thorough tilinge does not add trength to the scil, it does aid very materially in rendering plant food already in the soil available. It also allows the roots of the plants to spread more and to go deeper in their search for plant food. In i measure it also air. Thorough tillage helps to bring the elements of plantfood into use and fit them for the pants to feed upon.

Staking Tmato Plants. Begin early with staking tomato plants, so as tokeep them off the ground (as they over a large space when matured), ad keep the ground somewhat damp which is not desirable. If the plats have plenty of room, and are hed up off the ground by stakes, more ar will circulate and the fruit ripen earlier and better, as well as being more compt from dis-ease than when the voes are on the ground.

Plant Seed in Mdst Soil. Never plant seeds in try soil, or in soil that is less moist than the seeds, as the dryer soil will extract the mois ture from the seeds, and the germ will die. The failure of crep seeding in sandy soils last spring we due to this. Farmers put in the seed in a time of drouth, to "have it there all ready when the rains should cone." Coming late, it found the seed as if dried in an oven and with the germs all dead. Especially was this the case where the seed had been soaked to basten germination.-Midland Farmer.

Raising Bulbs. Nearly all the flower bulbs, such as tyacinths, tulips and daffodils, are of Dutch production. The New York agent of extensive Holland growers asseris that practically every florral greenhouse in the country grows the product of the imported bulbs. Some attempt has been made to produce bulbs in southern Virginia and California, but with limited success. The Holland growers claim that our climate is too changeable to produce good results in bulbs, but other auchorities believe these profitable crops could be grown in America if attempt ed by those who thoroughly understood the proper methods.

When Cutting Short Grain. When cutting very short grain with a harvester, considerable difficulty is often experienced, as the short ent grain will accumulate upon the sicklebar in such quantity as to clog the sickle. And it will be found that if the reel is lowered enough to prevent this, the short grain is thrown too far back upon the platform and senttered so badly that it cannot be properly bound into bundles without great loss. To avoid this, get some very heavy canvas, ten inches wide, and fasten it with tacks the full length of the reel slats, and this will sweep the grain gently onto the platform and thus avoid waste.-Farm Journal.

Sassafras a Pest.

Sessafras is one of the worst pests that can find a hold on a field. Cut it down, or even grub it up, and it will reappear almost unexpectedly, growing rapidly and taking possession of the land. There is a time when it can be removed to the best advantage, howtime of his marriage to Miss Helen ever, and that is by grubbing about pound of bolled potato water and salt, the first of September, removing the secured a divorce. It is still better roots, and then clearing off the field. the nobleman is forced to | Should any plants appear next spring. pay all the costs of the divorce suit.

All Duchess de Valencay had to do phuric seid on each—half a teaspoonphurle acid on each-half a teaspoonful will answer-and repeat should any roots appear later, first cutting off all plants that show above ground. This is also an excellen method of eradicating thistles and other weeds that are difficult to remove.

Coughing of Animale.

Naturally the dairyman is ever on and one of them with a cough excites him very much, because his first thought is of tuberculosis. It is quite natural for cows to cough more or less during cold weather, but it does not follow that their lungs are affected. If the cows are properly fed and stabled, kept out of draughts of cold air, yet furnished with good ventilated quarters, any cough they may have ply it. fees not, as a rule, proceed from the ungs. If the animal cats well and is in good general health she is probably all right. If, on the other hand, the cough continues and she gets off in her feed, then lose no time in consulting a veterinarian, for the chances are

something serious is troubling her.

Disking Land for Corn. A correspondent writes us that having heard of quite successful corn growing in Illinois without plowing the land first, inquires whether one can safely disk the corn land, list and plant without the usual breaking. Sometimes the lighter prairie soils are prepared in this way and corn is planted and does fairly well without first breaking the land. This has been so, however, in seasons following deep winter freezing, and little spring rain to run the soil together. Only the light blank soils mixed with some sand have been successfully grown to corn by disking, rather than breaking. In wet spring seasons some risk is taken even with these soils to plant in this way. It is far safer to break the ground first and pulverize it for corn. And the clay loam should be always so treatdeeply. Disking heavy soils and list-

ing for planning would be a great mit take in any kind of a season. These soils are run together and hardened by the usual spring rains more than others are, and our correspondent would make a mistake to undertake corn growing on his clay loam lands by merely disking them.

The Turnip Crop.

The turnip crop should be a leading one, as a large supply can be secured from an acre of land. The growing of turnips for winter is during the summer season, but while the growing of turnips is done somewhat carefully after the ground is ready for the seed. the proper preparation of the ground is not always made. Weeds grow rapidly during warm weather, and to pro tect the turnips the land should be plowed now, harrowed, and the weed er in the London Express. seeds permitted to sprout, using the harrow as often as may be necessary to destroy them. Just before seeding the turning the land should be worked deep with a cultivator, and then har rowed down again as fine as possible This will not only cause fewer weeds to appear, but will also increase the crop of turnips, both in the yield and

The Black Locust. On every farm that is more or less levoted to stock grazing there is great need of shade in each pasture; fences strong and durable are needed to restrain the stock. There is one tree of all others that is admirably adapted meet both requirements, and that is the black locust. Growing in groves in the pasture, it does not interfere in any way with the production of grass for being a legume of a lofty habit. grass will grow close around the trunk and be of nearly full strength from an abundance of sunshine near the roots Closely grown, nature does the prun ing; otherwise they should be trimmed to nearly a whip. They grow well on thin rough land, such as is found on thousands of farms, growing worthless shrubs, briers and weeds, which might be the most remunerative acre on the farm if planted thickly in black locust. In reality there need be no waste land. The post crop hay be seven, eight, ten or even twelve years in maturing, but all the time post timber is getting scarcer and higher. At seven years one post may be had, but often it is policy to keep the ax off un.il the tenth mile stone has been passed, when the tree will have increased in height and diameter sufficiently to make three or four posts. A tall tree that will clear 32 feet will cut four sections of eight feet each; the first may be quartered, the second may make two or three, the third one or two and the top section one, making eight or ten posts, according to size of trunk. Locust posts are very durable being good for from 15 to 40 years, ac cording to diameter and age when cut. Another point, they hold nails and staples as firmly as most woods do that bitterness had frezen. screws. Another place where the lo cust does its dual purpose stunt admir ably is as a shade tree along the highway. Farms so beautified and provided attract buyers.-E. W. J. in the

POTATO WATER HAIR TONIC.

Other Remedies Suggested as a Cure

for Baldness, "Take half a dozen white potatoes," said the barber, "and pare them lengthwise from end to end, instead of crosswise, as is usual. Boil them in a quart of water. Drain the water off into a bottle and add a teaspoonful of salt. This liquid, this simple comwill, if it is rubbed into the scalp three times a week, change a thin, moth egten head of hair into a thick and vigorous crop.

The bald listener laughed

"Potato water is a new one," he said scornfully.

"New and fine," returned the barber, "Do you see how good my hair is? Well, I was nearly as bald as you are once. I used potato water three times a week for three months. Look at the result.

"I'll tell you some of the tenies that the lookout for trouble with his cows have been recommended to me," said dissolved our constitution.

"First, coal oil-coal off, rubbed into and by martial law," the scalp every night before retiring. Can you imagine any man sinking a coal-oil-drenched head among his pure white pillows?

"Sage tea. I made some sage tea once, and the mixture bad so vile and forbidding a look that I could not ap-

"Onion juice. That, no doubt, is a good tonic. But what would my friends say if I should always be thrusting under their noses a head secented with onions?

"Black molasses. A Kentuckian ac tually advised me last year to try black molasses.

"Hemlock soap and vinegar-that is a tonic that a Maine barber swears by Seaweed and apple seeds bolled in sea water is a sailor's recipe. Dandellon tea, plantain tea, and a tea made of honeysuckle, are the tonics that a Boston masseur suggested to me." Washington Post.

Water Everywhere.

"Water exists in nearly everything," said a temperance lecturer. "The doomed sailor, dying of thirst on his raft, contains a pound of water to every pound of flesh. Thus, if he should weigh 140 pounds, the poor fellow would yield, under bydraulic pressure, no less than 75 pounds, or five pails, of pure water.

"In the air this sailor breathes there is water-five grains of water to every cubic foot. There is water even in the flint.

HE STOLE A KINGDOM.

BOBRIKOFF THE THIEF," FINNS CALL THE DEAD DICTATOR.

Was Trying to "Russify" Their Country When Assassinated-Death Prevented Report That Would Have Brought Down the Czar's Wrath.

In Finland they called him "Bobrisoff the Thief;" and now they have shot the great dictator who, with consummate cunning, stole Finland for

the Czar of Russia inch by inch. And there is good reason in the Finns' minds for the shooting of Bobrikoff. The dictator had more sinister designs on Finland's freedom than any he had yet practiced, says a writ

By the order of the czar he was to report before the close of the present month whether Finland were tractable or not. The Finns knew what Bobrikoff would report, and they knew tha his report would be followed by an active military occupation of their

So they have saved Bobrikoff the trouble of making his report, and have given their own answer to the question in the shape of revolver shots.

Strange indeed is the story of this theft of a nation and its dramatic outcome, and I learned it in this way ome few months ago. It was one of those days of brilliant

sunshine bathing unsullied snow that make Helsingfors so beautful in win-

From the window of the room in which I sat I could see the whitepainted houses of the Finnish capital rising from the white snow, while from the shore, for 20 miles, the froz en sea lay beneath a carnet of snow that might have been woven with countless diamonds, so brightly did it gleam.

Overhead the benign sky, unflecked by a single cloud, was blue as the summer heaven of Venice, Helsingfors, indeed looked for all the world like some pretty, frosted, cheerful Christmas card.

Upon the floor two children laughed as they sprawled about, and between myself and my companion, a Finnish roman of gentle birth, a little table bore a samovar, brewing tea and singing of good will and peace.

But there was neither good will not seace in the face of the woman on the other side of the table. "Yes," she said, "we Finns call him Bobrikoff the thief, for little by little he has filehed rom us our country and all our rights.

"God knows my heart is not evil when I say that till Bobrikoff came o Finland I did not believe in hell " Here she looked up at the sky, and it is untrue to say that blue eyes can hold no passion. Hers were steely, and in them one could see passion

"Some day," she went on, "Bobrikoff will pass even the limit of our patience, a.d then there will arise a man who-She did not finish the sentence, but

understood, and murmured "Quite And now they have shot Bobrikoff.

"If you will come out with me," my companion continued, after a little pause, "I will show you why we suf-So we went out and crossed a snowy

square and came up to a great white building. As we passed up the steps a Russian policeman stared at us and then yawned. A man unlocked the heavy doors for

us and we went into a white hall, where even the echoes seemed quite startled at the unaccustomed sound of footsteps.

We came to a big dim room, round which were ranged in a semi-circle scores of little gold-legged, goldncked chairs.

"This," said my companion, "is the Hall of Nobles," and in this silence and this emptiness you can read the tragedy of our land. Year by year those little chairs stand waiting for our nobles to sit on them and give us laws and justice. But they will never sit there again for Bobrikoff has

"He rules instead as an autocrat

"And what manner of man is this Bobrikoff?" I asked.

"I cannot tell you what he looks fike," she said, "because the only time he passed me I turned away my head, We always turn away our heads when ne goes by. It is all that we can do. "I believe, however, that in his private life he is a kindly man. I am told it is quite touching to see the love and trust between him and his pretty daughter.

"But his private life is nothing to us. He is here to serve the autocratic machine, and he serves it well."

Then in the Hall of Nobles I was old the tale of the stolen nation. Up to 1898 Finland, though part of he ezar's dominions, was autonomous. It prospered-prospered so greatly that it became an eyesore to needy and jealous St. Petersburg. So St Petersburg sent down Bobrikoff, and

Bobrikoff swallowed it up. He took such gentle little mouthfuls at first that the Finns scarcely understood what was happening.

But they understand now, for Bobrikoff forgot to summon the representatives of the Finnish council. Instead he created a hired senate, and disbanded the Finnish army, with the exception of the guards. Them he sent to Poland.

In 1902 he called for a Finnish volinteer army to serve in Russia. The young men of Finland declined serve on those terms, and a horde of Russian troops was sent down to offered £525 a week to stay in Chica ring upon his hand. It is an opal ring Finland. Then the czar ordered that ed, and it is best to break them and opals are composed of water and Bobrikoff should drag the Finns to the conscription booths should he not

be able to report them tractable by

the et d of the present month. 'Teantime Bobrikoff had been busy at the concental task of "Russifying" Finland

He decreed that Russian must be taught in all the schools, and one by one he removed every Finnish official down to the postmen and the police. Russians reigned in their stead.

Thousands of secret agents came down from St. Petersburg, and lurked and pried all over the land. Never week passed but some Finn of stand-ing was suddenly missed from home. You could find them if you

searched for them in Siberia. An army of Russian policemen meets and speeds every train and every vessel. Under the guise of peace there is a reign of terror. At the end of her recital of Fin-

land's wrongs my Finnish lady threw out her hands appealingly. "Could you, as an Englishman," she ied, "live under such conditions?

Every night we lie down and won der what there may be in store for us next. And as we lie and wonder the answer seems to come to us, for we can hear the heavy tread of the Russian police on the frozen street be neath our windows."

As she said this tears were falling down her face. And now Bobrikoff has been shot-

STATISTICS OF WORKERS.

Nearly Two-Fifths of the Entire Popu lation in Gainful Occupations.

A special report of the Census Bu reau on occupations shows that in the continental United States the total number of persons engaged in gainful occupations in 1900 was 29,073,233, which was one-half of the population ten years old and over, and nearly two fifths of the entire population. The total number comprises 22,489,425 men, working population of the country. Those of foreign parentage aggregate 11,166,361, or over 38 percent, almost equally divided between immigrants and children of immigrants. Manufac turing, trade and transportation and the professions show an increasing number of workers of each sex, while the agricultural class represents a diminishing proportion.

All the statistics given are for the continental United States, which excluds Alaska, Hawaii and the military and naval stations abroad. Including all these, but not including Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands or the islands of Guam and Tutuila, the total number of persons engaged in gainful occupations in the United States is given as 29,287,070. The aggregate for the continental United States increased over 24 percent since 1890, in which decade the total population increased almost 21 percent. The proportion of those gainfully employed to the total population increased al most 3 percent. Almost 40 percent of the men employed were engaged in agricultural pursuits. 24 percent in manufacturing and mechanics, 18 per cent in trade and transportation, al most 15 per cent in domestic and per sonal service, and 3 1-2 percent in professional service. About 40 percent of the females employed were in domes tic or personal service, 25 percent in manufacturing and mechanics, 18 percent in agriculture, 9 percent in trade and transportation and 8 percent in professions. The percentage of female workers is especially high wherever the negro element is prominent Of the men, 66 percent of the single 94 percent of the married, 77 percent of the widowed and 89 percent of the divorced were employed, with among the women, 31 percent of the single, 6 percent of the married, 32 percent of the widowed and 55 percent of the divorved were employed.

Lofty Mountain Lakes.

The most lofty mountain lakes are found among the Himalaya Mountains in Thibet. Tae'r altitudes do not, however, seem to have been very accurately gauged, for different authorities give widely different figures regarding them. According to some Lake Mannsarowar, one of the sacred lakes of Thibet, is between 19,000 and 20,000 feet above the level of the sea and if this is so undoubtedly the lofti est in the world.

Two other Thibetan lakes, those of Ghatamoo and Surakoi, are said to be 17,000 and 15,400 feet in altitude respectively. For a long time it was supposed that Lake Titleaca, in South America, was the loftiest in the world. It covers about 4500 square miles, is 32,000 feet above the sea. In spite of the inexactitude with regard to the measurements of the elevation of the Thibetan lakes they are no doubt considerably higher than this or any other.-Philadelphia Ledger.

Sympathy. Ruffon Wratz-Say, mister, I hain't had nuthin' to eat fur two days, an

Fellaire (formerly Rusty Rufus)-Dying of thirst, are you, old chap? Well, here's a quarter for the sake of old times. Now get out of my sight as quick as you can, you greasy old fraud, and you'll save me the trouble of kicking you out of it-Chicago Tribune.

The Question.

A music hall performer now appearing in London has stated that she was Whether this sum was offered by ion or Chicago has not transpired. ondon Punch.



Miss Hapgood tells how she was cured of Fallopian and Ovarian Inflammationand escaped an awful operation by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: - I suffered for four years with what the doctors called Salpingitis (inflammation of the fallopian tubes) and ovaritis, which are most distressing and painful ailments, affecting all the 4.833,630 women and 1,750,178 children, of whom 1,264,411 were boys and 485.767 girls. Those of foreign birth as gregated 5.851,399, or one-fifth of the total number of gainful workers, and the statistics show that the immigration of 20 years has not increased the proportion of the foreign born in the Windsor, Ont.

This, which are most distressing and paintul aliments, allecting all the surrounding parts, undermining the constitution, and sapping the life forces. If you had seen me a year ago, before I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and had noticed the sunken eyes, sallow complexion, and general emaciated condition, and compared that wonder that I feel thankful to you and your wonderful medicine, which restored me to new life and health in five months, and saved me from an awful operation."—Miss Irene Hargood, 1022 Sandwich St. Windsor, Ont. Windsor, Ont.

Ovaritis or inflammation of the ovaries or fallopian tubes which adjoin the ovaries may result from sudden stopping of the monthly flow, from inflammation of the womb, and many other causes. The alightest indication of trouble with the ovaries, indicated by dull throbbing pain in the side, accompanied by heat and shooting pains, should claim your instant attention. It will not cure itself, and a hospital operation, with all its terrors, may easily result from

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: - I can truly say that you have saved "Before I wrote to you telling how I felt, I had doctored for over two years steady and spent lots of money in medicine besides, but it all failed to do me any good. My menses did not appear in that time, and

I suffered much pain. I would daily have fainting spells, headache, backache and bearing down pain, and was so weak that it was hard for me to do my work. "I used your medicine and treatment as directed, and after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, menses appeared, my womb trou-bles left me, and I have been regular ever

since. I used fourteen bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier together, and am now restored to perfect health. Had it not been for you, I would have been in my grave. "I will always recommend your wonderful remedies, and hope that

these few lines may lead others who suffer as I did to try your remedies."—Mrs. T. C. Willadsen, R. R. No. 1, Manning, Iowa. Such unquestionable testimony proves the power of Lydia E. Pink-ham's Vegetable Compound over diseases of women. Women should remember that they are privileged to consult Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., about their illness, entirely free.

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who made his living for 25 years in raising Poultry, and in that time necessarily had 25c to experiment and spent much money to learn the best way to conduct the business-for the small sum of 25 cents in postage stamps.

It tells you how to Detect and Cure Disease. how to Feed for Eggs, and also for Market, which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes and indeed about everything you must know on the subject to make a success.

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