

# Mother

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

No matter how hard your cough or how long you have had it, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best thing you can take. It's too risky to wait until you have consumption. If you are coughing today, get a bottle of Cherry Pectoral at once.

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

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

# Liver Pills

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

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

50cts. of druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

### OSCAR A DEMOCRATIC KING.

Ruler of Sweden and Norway Occasionally Relaxes Dignity.

In these days, when the camera misses nothing, it may seem hardly credible that there is only one king in the world who has been photographed wearing his crown. Yet it is so. King Oscar is the exception. No more democratic king sits on a throne than he, and his memoirs, which he is writing for posthumous publication, will probably be more appreciated by ordinary folk than the memoirs of royalty usually are. They will tell, perhaps, on the authority of the king himself of his meeting with M. Gaston Bonnier, the famous botanist, whom the king met boatwain near Stockholm when out himself on a similar occupation. Their mutual interest led to conversation and M. Bonnier, not recognizing the king, suggested a lunch at an inn. "No, come home with me," said King Oscar, and as they reached the palace gate the famous botanist, realizing the identity of his friend, begged a thousand pardons and became reluctant to enter. "I'm sorry," said his majesty, "but I happen to be the king of this country and this is the only place I've got to entertain anybody in." M. Bonnier was at his ease and the two went in and talked botany for the rest of the afternoon.

### TO YOUNG LADIES.

From the Treasurer of the Young People's Christian Temperance Association, Elizabeth Caine, Fond du Lac, Wis.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I want to tell you and all the young ladies of the country, how grateful I am to you for all the benefits I have received from using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered for



eight months from suppressed menstruation, and it effected my entire system until I became weak and debilitated, and at times felt that I had a hundred aches in as many places. I only used the Compound for a few weeks, but it wrought a change in me which I felt from the very beginning. I have been very regular since, have no pains, and find that my entire body is as if it was renewed. I gladly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to everybody."  
—Miss Elizabeth Caine, 69 W. Division St., Fond du Lac, Wis.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

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

Mrs. Pinkham invites all young women who are ill to write her for free advice. Address Lynn, Mass.

### PISO'S CURE FOR

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

### DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY

gives quick relief and cures every case. Box of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. E. GREEN'S ROOM, No. 2, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

## AGRICULTURAL.

### HANDY WOODBOX.

The box is filled from the kitchen side, and if the boxes are kept closed when not in use, cooking odors will not penetrate the dining room. The box is made into the partition of the rooms, it projects into the dining-room one foot and the same into the kitchen.

WOODBOX IN PARTITION.

Including the width of the partition, the woodbox is about two feet four inches wide. There is a fall of six inches from the top or back of the box to the outer edge where the cover is hinged. This makes the cover of the box, when opened, drop down against the box and thereby save defacing the wall of the room.—Mrs. T. C. Ty, Fayette, Minn.

### Sheep Food.

In summer sheep prefer short blue grass, or clover pasture, but for a change of diet often eat many kinds of weeds and briars. One must feed only sound, wholesome food, but it must be of the right kind, if it is expected to clip a heavy fleece. A sheep can be fattened on food abounding in starch and sugar, but wool cannot be made of these alone. Its fibre is made largely of flesh-forming elements. The blue grass, or clover, of the summer pasture yields this sufficiently, but in the winter oats, wheat, middlings and bran should be fed with corn, if that grain is preferred. Sheep can be kept fat all winter on turnips, etc., but it will be at the expense of the fibre of the wool. Abundance of rich food will increase not only the length but also the grossness or coarseness of the fibre, thereby making it more suitable for combing and less adapted to the making of cloth.

### Preparations For Swarming.

Hives should be in readiness and at least two should be complete and on the stand with cinders or sand. Have some extra combs if possible to put in as starters.

Have handy your ladder, saw and swarming box, if you use one. As to time of swarming there is much truth in the old adage, "a swarm in May is worth a load of hay, in June a silver spoon, in July not worth a fly." Some swarms early in July are very good if you are in a buckwheat section where a crop of buckwheat honey is much depended on for surplus. Still much depends on strength of swarm, also care and the amount of comb that is placed under them to work on at the start. Bees can make comb slowly.

Symptoms of swarming can be seen and sometimes a little experience and forethought in this direction may save much time. An almost certain sign is when the bees go in the hive after having clustered outside around the entrance during the morning. Sometimes swarms may issue when the front of hive is covered with bees hanging out and as soon as the swarming hum starts up they join the ranks, but such colonies are or have habitual loafers that do not and will not work. Uneasiness on the part of bees near the entrance is a good indication of swarming.—George H. Townsends.

### Potato Variety Tests.

The little value of a comparative test of the yield per acre of different varieties of potatoes is shown by a bulletin issued by the Experiment Station in Ohio, where they have on record the average yield of fifty-five varieties for three years and nineteen varieties for five years, rejecting from the longer tests some which did not make a good showing in the early tests and substituting others. Among the ten varieties that were most prolific, Mond's Early Thoroughbred was third best last year, second best on an average for three years, and eighth in the five years' average. Early Rose was ninth best last year, and ninth on three years' average. Early Rose was ninth best last year, and third best on average for three years, while Pingree was sixth best last year, and tenth best in three years' average. Uncle Sam stood eighth in three years' test, and fourth in average for five years. No others appear twice in the three lists among the ten most prolific varieties. They recommended Early Trumbull, Bovee, Mond's Early Thoroughbred, Early Ohio and Early Harvest among early varieties, and Whiten's White Mammoth, Livingston, Sir Walter Raleigh and Carmen No. 3 for late crops. For home use or table varieties they recommend especially Early Trumbull, Early Harvest, Livingston, Pat's Choice and Uncle Sam. Superphosphate at the rate of one hundred pounds per acre has given increase at the rate of nine cents a bushel, as an average of eight years' test, and larger amounts of fertilizer have cost from thirteen cents to forty-seven cents for each bushel of increase. But as soil in the Eastern States differs from that in Ohio, the same results might not be obtained here.

### Plant Food For Sweet Corn.

In growing sweet corn for market its proper fertilization is an important matter. The most profitable crops as a rule are those that are grown early. Hence the fertilization should be such as to encourage a very rapid early growth. That is, corn should be ready for market from a month to six weeks earlier than is the case where planted at the usual time, and grown under ordinary conditions. It is necessary, therefore, that the plant should have an abundance, not only of all food constituents, but that they shall be of a highly available character.

The mineral elements may be derived from the same source as those recommended for field and forage corn. The nitrogen should be obtained from quick-acting materials, and preferably in organic forms, though part may be obtained from nitrate of soda. An application of 500 to 800 pounds per acre of a mixture showing nitrogen four per cent., phosphoric acid (available) six per cent., and potash eight per cent., would furnish on most soils suitable for the crop a sufficient abundance of the constituents.

For the central and eastern conditions of climate one-third at least of the nitrogen may be in the form of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia, the remainder in organic forms, as dried blood, dried fish, cottonseed meal, etc. For south, all of the nitrogen may be derived from cottonseed meal, though where this material is the entire source of nitrogen a larger application should be made. Sweet corn may be regarded as a crop possessing a high commercial value, and therefore much larger applications can be afforded than in the case of field corn.—E. B. Voorhees, in American Agriculturist.

### Good Dairy Prospects.

There is going to be a better demand for a good quality of farm dairy butter from this time forward, oleo or no oleo. The legitimate dairy business, under the supervision and management of skilled and well trained labor, offers excellent advantage for good, substantial remuneration for the labor put into the work. The limit of the profit will depend more on how skillfully and economically the business is conducted than upon oleo legislation or local influences in high prices or low prices of the product. It is a permanency, a fixture in the food products of the country. Its changes will come by improvements in the methods of manufacture and handling, but not in substitutes which will displace it in consumptive demand.

Now is the time to look well after the dairy cows, because it pays to have the very best machines at work manufacturing this high-priced butter. The smart milker and low quality cow should be replaced at once by a good one. There is now a large prospective crop growing. It may mature into all that could be desired, yet it will not furnish cheap feed when compared with old-time prices. The corn crop, no matter how abundant the yield throughout the entire corn belt, will not be the cheap feed it used to be. It will require a big yield to fill up the empty cribs, the empty elevators, the depleted stocks throughout the markets of the world, and then have sufficient for the feeding industries that will revive with the influences of a big corn crop.

The silo has been revived under the influence of high-priced feeds during the last year. Silo crops are being raised and silos will be built in view of better and cheaper dairy cow feed. This is the time for the dairyman to be exerting his efforts for a profitable year in the dairy business.

### A Soler Wax Extractor.

Every person who has one or more colonies of bees will have use for a wax extractor of some kind. There is more or less danger connected with

rendering wax on the kitchen stove, so why not let old Sol do it for us without risk or expense. Make a box twelve by eighteen inches and six or eight inches deep, with a glass cover to fit tight all around. Have two legs on the back end fastened with a screw so as to raise or lower the extractor in order to receive the direct rays of the sun. Bore a row of small holes in the bottom at the front end, to let the honey drip through into the bowl. Take a sheet of tin and bend into a semi-circle and place into the box, the top edges of the tin to rest on two strips of wood about one inch from the top of the box, and the middle of the tin to go lower than two-thirds of the way down. Fasten to the tin a piece of wire netting for a strainer. The tin should not be nailed into the box, as it must be occasionally removed to be cleaned of the refuse which will accumulate.

If one has chunk honey which he wishes to separate from the comb, this is a novel way. Just fill the extractor and it will remain in the box under the tin, and the honey will run through into the bowl. For increased heat put on the south side of building. The illustration shows the manner of construction.—F. G. Herman, New Jersey.

In matrimony, when harmony flies out the door, allymony steps in.

### RICH CREEK NEGROES.

Live in Indian Territory and Are Descendants of Slaves.

The richest community of negroes in the United States live in Indian Territory. There are 7000 of them, and they are worth on an average of \$3000 each. The wealth of the more industrious foot up even higher, certain individuals being the owners of from \$10,000 to \$15,000 worth of land each.

These negroes are the descendants of slaves of the Creek tribe of Indians, and are known as Creek negroes. They are entitled to a share in the division of Creek Indian lands, also a part of the trust funds. Together the 7000 negroes own 22,000,000 acres of land. And yet their education is far from complete. Their social environments are crude in the extreme, and progress goes slowly amid their huts and fields.

Unlike the other Indians of the rich five civilized tribes, the Creeks insisted upon freeing their slaves to give them an equal share in their lands and money. At that time there were few slaves, but the number grew through descendants, until now fully 7000 have laid successful claim to a "head right" on the Creek rolls of citizenship. They have their own representatives in the Creek Indian Legislature, their own schools and their own churches. Everything bids fair to make them the model community of negroes in the United States when Indian Territory is reconstituted, its laws made uniform and itself a State of the Union.

There is little culture among the Creek negroes. They have a social set all their own, to which not even the Indians are invited. Their characteristics are in a great measure different from the negro of the South or the North. It is a mixture of both, with additional peculiarities.

Like the Indians, these negroes have their dances in the open, which have come to be a sort of religion with them. And, following in the footsteps of the Southern negro, they have barbecues, "possum hunts and the like. As a Northern type of the negro they are more industrious and independent of the whites, know how to work hard and save their money, and, like the type from the city, are well dressed—sensibly, but at the same time wearing expensive clothes.

These 7000 Creek negroes live in a tract of rich land called the Canadian River bottoms, and Okmulgee is their town and trading point. Okmulgee is the capital of the Creek Indian nation, and has been for years a negro town. Recently, however, white people flocked in and have taken possession. The negroes are starting their own towns along the branch of the "Frisco" railroad.

Notwithstanding that many of these Creek negroes are industrious, there are some among them who rent out their estates and lounge in idleness about the railway stations. It is a common sight to see a 500-acre tract of rich land in the Canadian bottoms being tilled by a white man. Invariably, upon inquiry as to his landlord, he will refer to the negro owner in no complimentary terms. Meanwhile one will find the owner shooting craps or enjoying himself eating turkey and possum in a neighboring village.

When the Creeks freed their negroes in 1864 the two fraternized for a time, and even intermarried, but that has all passed now. In accordance with the terms granting their freedom the Creek negroes are allowed a voice in the tribal government, and so they have their own members in the council, have their own schools and all that; but the Creek Indian feels above the Creek negro and refuses to associate with him.—New York Tribune.

### Exercising Horses.

An English army officer, writing on the care of horses, says: "Regularity of exercise is an important element in the development of the highest powers of the horse. The horse in regular work will suffer less in his legs than another, for he becomes gradually and thoroughly accustomed to what is required of him. The whole living machine accommodates itself to the regular demands on it, the body becomes active and well conditioned, without superfluous fat, and the muscles and tendons gradually develop. Horses regularly worked are also nearly exempt from the many accidents which arise from overfreshness.

"As a proof of the value of regular exercise we need only refer to the stage coach horses of former days. Many of these animals, though by no means of the best physical frame, would trot with a heavy load behind them for eight hours, at the rate of ten miles an hour without turning a hair, and this work they would continue to do for years without being sick or sorry. Few gentlemen can say as much for their carriage horses. No horses, in fact, were in harder condition.

"On the other hand, if exercise be neglected, even for a few days in a horse in high condition, he will put on fat. He has been making daily the large amount of material needed to sustain the consumption caused by his work. If that work ceases suddenly nature will, notwithstanding, continue to supply the new material; and fat, followed by plethora and frequently by disease, will be the speedy consequence."

### A Prize For Virtue.

A "Prize of Virtue" has been conferred by the French Academy on Mlle. Bonnefols, who has devoted her life to the education of the children who live in booths and caravans. She goes the rounds of all the great fairs and sets up her tent school among the shows and circuses, doing an immense amount of good. She is very popular among her rough clients, young and old.

## PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR PRAISES PE-RU-NA.

Rev. E. G. SMITH, PASTOR

Mr. M. J. ROSSMANN, ELDER

### Chronic Catarrhal Ailments Cured.

First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, Ga., and Its Pastor and Elder.

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 given Peruna a strong indorsement. Men representing all classes and stations are equally represented.

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

Rev. E. G. Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Greensboro, Ga., writes: "Having used Peruna in my family for some time it gives me pleasure to testify to its true worth.

"My little boy, seven years of age, had been suffering for some time with catarrh of the lower bowels. Other remedies had failed, but after taking two bottles of Peruna the trouble almost entirely disappeared. For this special malady I consider it well nigh a specific.

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

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

About ninety-nine per cent. of the starch made in the United States is made from corn.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2.00 bottle and treatment free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 981 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The average duration of life in towns is calculated at thirty-eight years; in the country fifty-five years.

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

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

Jamure Pisco's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS ROSSMAN, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

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

### ASCARETS

CANDY CATHARTIC  
BEST FOR THE BOWELS  
Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

### HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL

FOR DIPHThERIA, CROUP  
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

### THERE IS NO SLICKER LIKE TOWER'S FISH BRAND

Forty years ago and after many years of use on the eastern coast, Tower's Waterproof Oiled Coats were introduced in the West and were called Slickers by the pioneers and cowboys. This graphic name has come into such general use that it is frequently though wrongfully applied to many substitutes. You want the genuine. Look for the Sign of the Fish and the name Tower on the buttons.

MADE IN BLACK AND YELLOW AND GOLD BY REPRESENTATIVE TRADE THE WORLD OVER.  
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. ESTABLISHED 1856.

### RIPANS

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

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

# FOR WOMAN'S EYE

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

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