MRS. H. F. ROBERTS

Says to All Sick Women: "Give Mrs. Pinkham a Chance, I Know She Can Help You as She Did Me."

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: The world praises great reformers; their names and fames live in the care of everybody, and the public press helps spread the good tidings. Among them all Lydia E. Pinkham's name goes to posterity

MRS. H. F. ROBERTS,
County President of W. C. T. U., Kansas City, Mo.

with a softly breathed blessing from the lips of thousands upon thousands of women who have been restored to their families when life hung by a thread, and by thousands of others whose weary, aching limbs you have quickened and whose pains you have taken away.

"I know whereof I speak, for I have received much valuable benefit myself through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and for years I have known dozens of women who have suffered with displacement, ovarian troubles, ulcerations and inflammation who are strong and well to-day, simply through the use of your Compound."—Mrs. H. F. Roberts, 1409 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.—*5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham. She will understand your case perfectly, and will treat you with kindness. Her advice is free, and the address is Lynn, Mass.

THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED IT will use no other. Defiance Cold Water Starch has no equal in Quantity or Quality—16 oz. for 10 cents. Other brands contain only 12 oz.

Saying mean things is the one bad habit cultivated most assiduously by the average woman.

I can send Piso's Cure for Consumption forever my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Roseman, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Chronic kickers give the world many an upward boost.

Foolish and obstinate people alone suffer from neuralgia or rheumatism. For they can always secure Wizard Oil and cure themselves.

If a man has insomnia he is seldom troubled with nightmare.

BEST WORK CLEANERS LOOK FOR THE LAUNDRY Blue, use Red Cross Ball Blue. It will make them white as snow. 3 oz. package 5 cents.

Electrical apparatus used in mining in this country is estimated to be worth about $100,000,000.

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

The demand for electrical ventilators in India is ahead of the supply.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

They who have no desire for holiness will find no delight in heaven.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color silk, wool or cotton perfectly at one boiling. Sold by druggists, 10c. per package.

The wise girl always rearranges the parlor furniture immediately after a young man has called.

Trifling that Costs.
Neglect
Sciatica and Lumbago
And you may be disabled and incapacitated for work for many long days.

St. Jacobs Oil
Will cure surely, right away, and more than money and suffering.
Conquers Pain
Price, 25c and 50c.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

IN WET WEATHER A WISE MAN WEARS TOWER'S

FISH BRAND OILED WATERPROOF CLOTHING
WILL KEEP YOU DRY "WHEN ELSE" WILL
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES · CATALOGUE FREE · SHOWING FULL LINE OF SLICKERS AND HATS
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. 46

"All Weight for more than Half a Century."
McMUNN'S
ELIXIR OF OPIUM
Prepared as the relative and positive quotient of Opium, but produces no sickness of the stomach. In acute nervous disorders it is an invaluable Remedy. Recommended by from Physicians.
McMUNN'S SUMMER VEGETABLE PILL CO., New York.

SHERIDAN COAL
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

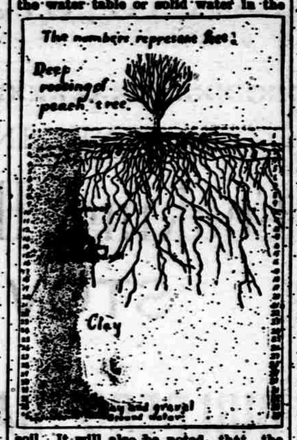
FRAM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Scope Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Fields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Pisciculture.

Deep Rooting of Peach Trees.

How deep will trees root? The answer is impossible to give at this time, as not sufficient data has been collected to give the information desired even for a single variety. But the depth of rooting of most plants is found on investigation to be far greater that has been suspected. In the accompanying illustration, we show a peach tree that was grown at the Arizona experiment station. The soil or earth is shown to the depth of 24 feet, at which point the soil water or water table is found in this case. It will be noted that the roots reach a depth of 24 feet, and are then twelve feet above the water table or solid water in the



soil. It will also be noted that the spread of the tree in no wise corresponds to the spread of the roots in the soil. It has been a popular fancy that the spread of the branches of a tree represents the spread of its roots. This fallacy should have been exploded without the use of diagrams, but it has not been. We all know that when trees are grown in tubs the branches cover a square area very much greater than the surface of the tub. The most important lesson to be learned from this illustration is that soil of proper texture is able to support trees with very little surface moisture. This explains why some of our apple and peach orchards have been little affected by the droughts that have destroyed other economic plants.

The Duke of Nursery Stock.

At a recent convention of nurserymen Professor L. H. Bailey said:

I quote from memory and may not be quite accurate in figures in every instance. Only one tree in five lives to yield any fruit. Only one tree in 100 that lives gives anything like good results. The loss of seeds is equally as great. These facts indicate great carelessness, or lack of experience in planting trees or seeds, yet the loss is no greater than that which seems to occur to the usual forces of nature, though in nature there is no waste of substance. The robin hatches may five young birds each season. If all the young lived in ten years the increase from one pair of birds would amount to 50,000 birds; thus the world would be overrun with robins. In nature not one seed in one thousand lives to make a plant or tree and of those that live not one in 100 ever reaches the blossoming age. Not one fish egg of 2,000 hatches, and but few that hatch survive long enough to reach mature age. If all the fish eggs hatched and all young fishes lived the waters of the earth would become solid with fish, so as to impede navigation.

It is not the fault of nurserymen that more trees sold and planted do not live to produce abundant harvests of fine fruit. Many planters do not do as well as they know how to do, in planting trees. If every planter made all of his trees live and produce, as they might the markets would be flooded. John Burrows considers the personality of each tree and vine. As we passed over his place he would remark: "This tree or vine needs more pruning, this vine was pruned too closely, that one needs spraying, the other needs having its fruit thinned," etc. He knows the personal needs of each. Time sifts out all drones, hence nurserymen should be watchful. If poor varieties are sold they will be discarded later. If you sell poor trees your trade will diminish. The careless planting of trees by the orchardist creates a larger demand from nurserymen. While it is your duty to instruct the fruit grower who plants your products you are not responsible if that man neglects your advice.

Kansas and Her Alfalfa.

The past summer of diversified weather has served admirably to emphasize the desirability of growing alfalfa in the middle west and also testified forcibly to its adaptability. The wonderful performances this year of this widely exploited plant have attracted attention anew to its worth, it having already yielded two, three or four cuttings, and the stockman who was possessed of even a small acreage is in an enviable situation. The intelligent Kansas farmers, whose state far and away leads all others in alfalfa production, are constantly bettering their conditions and chances for success by devoting larger areas to its culture, as is conspicuously indicated in official statistics compiled by the State Board of Agriculture. For instance, the first official notice was taken of alfalfa by the board in 1891, when the total returned was 34,324 acres; this year its field extends over 319,000 acres, showing the phenomenal increase in the ten years of over 828 per cent, this year's increase being 43,124 acres, or more than 15 per cent over one year ago. Even when first considered of sufficient importance to be officially recognized as belonging to Kansas' repertoire of crops a canvass of the returns for that year (1891) shows that with the three exceptions of Atchison, Johnson and Miami, each county devoted more or less land to its growth, Finney county leading with 5,717 acres, while the counties ranging between that number and 1,000 acres were Kearny, Chase, Cloud, Gray, Lyon, Saline, Sedgwick and Wabaunsee, and of those claiming an acreage at all Linn was among the smallest, having two acres. Now, while not the foremost, Finney has 12,545 and Linn 261, and the three counties mentioned as having none in 1891 have a total of 621 acres.

Alfalfa seems to flourish in well-nigh all sections of the state, and after once gaining a firm foothold can be safely relied upon to produce from two to four cuttings whether the season be wet or dry. Preparations are going on for soeting additional lands to this remarkable plant, and in the light of all experience it appears a most judicious thing to do.—F. D. Coburn, Secretary Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Science in Planting Corn.

At the Illinois State Fair last week we noticed one modern corn planter that was in charge of a man who had sufficient information on the science of corn planting to know how a machine of that kind should work and also know how to impart his information. In one discussion with a bystander he quoted the words of a speaker at the Peoria corn carnival last year, in which he said, "The corn you bring here to exhibit is not the corn that grew on stalks where several stalks stand together in a hill; it is from stalks that stand one or two in a hill; then why not have more hills of corn and fewer stalks in a hill?" There is in this remark much truth, but also an element of error. The science of corn planting is one that requires much careful study. The proximity of stalks has very much to do with the yield of corn, both seed and stalk.

The corn planters now on the market are perfected to such an extent that they will drop as many kernels in a place as is necessary; and this places the solution of the problem largely in the hands of the man doing the planting. Some of the machines will drop two kernels in one place and three in the next and continue the alternation indefinitely. This arrangement is very good for rich ground.

International Live Stock Exposition.

Great progress is being made in the preparations for the second International Live Stock Exposition, to be held in Chicago, November 30th to December 7th.

One of the most important features that will interest the live stock people of the country is the series of sales to be given during the exposition. From December 2d to 6th there will be sales of pure-bred cattle which promise to include the very best types that have ever been raised. Equally important are the sales which are being arranged for the other divisions of the great exposition, and this will form an important chapter in the history of the animal industry of the world.

In making a special bid for the exhibition of car lots of cattle, sheep and swine, the management of the exposition has stirred up the transportation lines to an unusual degree and special provisions are made for the handling and care of this branch of the exposition. Efforts are being made to secure the best plan for demonstrating not only the maintenance of the highest standard of prices, but also the benefits directly derived by the growers and breeders from the sacrifices they may have made at some earlier time in order to advance the breeding and standard of live stock.

Salt Bushes.

During the last few years we have heard a great deal about the salt bushes. These are plants brought from Australia and introduced into our western deserts. They have proved adapted to waterless wastes and are fairly good fodder plants. Plots of them were seen growing in the forage plant exhibit, near the Government building, at the Pan-American exposition. We illustrate two of these plants.

The first is the Australian salt bush. This is a perennial and grows to the height of 18 inches, forming a thick mat over the ground. The branches extend laterally five to eight feet and a single plant will sometimes cover

twenty square feet of ground. This variety of salt bush produces a larger quantity of forage than any others. Sheep are especially fond of it, and it is believed that it tends to produce a high quality of wool. The seed will germinate and the plant will make a luxurious growth in the presence of an amount of alkali that would prevent the growth of cereals or other forage crops. The analysis shows a high content of protein.

The second illustration is of the Mealy or Gray salt bush. It is a low-growing shrubby perennial, attaining a height of from one to two feet. The plant is coarser than the Australian

salt bush and shows a tendency to become woody, especially at the base, and to lose its lower leaves when growing close together.

John Cownie: One cause of loss in feeding cattle is lack of the necessary conveniences, for, while buildings feed troughs, hayracks, etc., may be of the plainest and cheapest construction, cattle will not gain flesh without shelter in bad weather, and a dirty, wet bed is not conducive to the laying on of flesh, and without troughs and racks much of the food will be wasted.

Leaves have breathing pores, through which moisture and air are absorbed and vapor given off. They are so small as to require a good microscope to discover them; and they vary in different plants from 1,000 to 170,000 on a square inch of surface.

Wouldn't Insist on Justice.

"My lawyer," said the colored prisoner to the judge, "hes axed fer justice, but I wish you'd des gimme leb years en call it square!"—Atlanta Constitution.

The orange tree is very fruitful; a single tree will produce 20,000 oranges fit for use. A good lemon tree will produce 8,000 lemons.

The United States consumes annually 1,257,000,000 gallons of coffee, which amounts to over $125,000,000. The cost of the beverage consumed yearly by the United States amounts to more than enough to manage the affairs of a nation.

Sydney, O., boasts the largest poultry plant for raising broilers in the world. One man alone 101,000 a year that fetch from $1 to $1.25 a pair.

Dairy Notes.

It is impossible to have clean dairy products without at the same time having clean utensils and apparatus, with clean rooms and pure air. This is true of the work in the creamery and the dairy as well as in the farm house. The creamery is better suited to the control of conditions than the farm house, but in spite of that fact many creameries are not kept clean nor are the utensils with which the employes work kept clean. Yet with live steam and proper arrangement of steaming boxes there is no need of allowing dirt to accumulate. It requires some science to wash utensils properly. Theware should not be plunged into hot water at first, but should be first rinsed in lukewarm water. After the milk has been rinsed of the vessel may be washed in water as hot as the hands can bear, and soap may be used. After the washing has been thoroughly done the last rinsing should be in boiling hot water. Then the vessel should be put into the steam tank and thoroughly steamed till all bacterial life has disappeared. As a last touch expose the tins to sunlight. It is believed that one of the best ways of cleansing dairy glassware is to soak it in water heated gradually and in which has been dissolved a quantity of alkali. After soaking till the glass is apparently clean, rinse it in hot water and allow it to drain. The heat in the glass will dry it. The creamery or dairy building should be washed daily with soap and hot water. Where separators are used the slime should be daily burned up. This will destroy the disease germs that too often exist in it. It has been found that in very many cases the germs of tuberculosis exist in immense quantities in this slime. The germs being quite heavy are thrown by the centrifugal motion into the refuse. If the refuse be simply thrown out of doors the germs become dry and float in the air to be breathed by animals and human beings and perhaps be carried into the milk and milk products. Burning is preferable to burying in all cases. . . .

The following suggestions as to the methods to be used in creameries are the result of experience and will be found useful: Do not spare the scrubbing brush in cleaning the creamery. Brushes and soap, though used in considerable quantities, are money well invested. . . . An old creamery man says that the refrigerator room should be cleaned and aired once a week. Some of the refrigerator rooms are kept in a foul condition, the manager evidently desiring not to disturb the continuity of the low temperature. Even at a low temperature it is possible for dirt to exert a bad influence on the products that are exposed to it. The germs, though latent for a time, may become active when exposed to a temperature suitable for their development. . . . The skimmilk tank should have constant attention. The manager of the creamery cannot afford to have it become foul, as sooner or later that foulness will be brought back to the creamery in the milk of the patrons that use their sweet milk cans for the purpose of taking home the skimmilk. In warm weather, at least, the skimmilk tank should be emptied every day, and washed out, and care must be taken to do the work thoroughly. This is one of the greatest sources of bad flavor in butter. . . . The cans of the patrons should be also kept in mind and the creamery manager can well afford to have them thoroughly washed and steamed out frequently. How often will depend on conditions and the degree of cleanliness prevalent among the patrons.

The Nearly Milk Fiend.

Professor Dean of the Guelph Experiment station says that no cow that gives less than 6,000 pounds of milk per year should be retained in the farmer's herd of milch cows. The standard set by the professor is one easily in reach of all the farmers now living in dairy sections, or in sections where beef production has not been made the main thing in stock raising. Taking the year as a whole, 6,000 pounds a year means only an average of about 16 pounds of milk per day, or about eight quarts, an average of four quarts at a milking. Certainly this is a moderate demand on the performance of the cow. Of course we realize that during a part of the year the cow is dry, but this period is not often more than a month in duration, and for the first six months the milk flow is so large that the average for the year is not difficult to reach. The farmer will find it very easy to ascertain the weight of his milk, and no such experience is required as in the case of the Babcock milk test. Every farmer that keeps milch cows should have scales in his barn for the weighing of the milk. The men that follow their milk yields continually say that it requires less than a minute per cow per day to do this. The farmer can then act intelligently. At the end of a year he can tell what his cows are doing in the way of producing revenue. Of course the comparative richness of the milk should be known, but this may be ascertained by periodic tests for fat. Even without this test, the scales will do good work in showing the farmer what his cows are doing.

An Illinois breeder of swine says: Having selected the breed, you should use great care in the choice of breeding animals. Let them be the best specimens and not the culls or those that will not sell. No successful breeder does or can sell his best female animals. They are worth more to him than to anyone else, especially if he expects to remain in the business. The best and most profitable animals are those you have raised yourself and whose ancestry you know.

T. J. Van Matre: A life-long experience and observation have confirmed me in the belief that there is no branch of farming or stock-raising conducted with a reasonable amount of judgment, and persistently staid with one year after another that will do better by the farmer than hog husbandry; provided always that your farm is adapted to corn and clover, because these are the main essentials in the cheap production of pork.

A bushel of corn makes four and one-half gallons of spirits, making it cost 12½ cents at 60 cents a bushel for corn. At 45 cents the spirits cost 10 cents, a difference of 3½ cents.

There's no lye will wash out a lie.

Dialect stories were probably invented by a country editor to enable him to dispense with the services of a proof-reader.

There are a number of lazy persons who get out of thinking by posing as agnostics.

Introspection is a fault chiefly possessed by imaginative women.

Antique Statuary His Fad.

Stanford White is one of the largest collectors of antique statuary in America. Not only in his house in Gramercy park, New York, a veritable museum of Greek and Roman art, but the lawn is filled to overflowing with other examples.

THE BEST RESULTS IN STARCHING can be obtained only by using Defiance Starch, besides getting 4 oz. more for same money—no cooking required.

Some men have reasons for doing things—and some have excuses.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucus lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Began in Journalism.

Through the door of journalism, Marion Crawford has attained the fine position he holds as a novelist. His first novel, "Mr. Isaacs," was published twenty years ago. He now lives a great deal of his time in the United States. He was 47 years old on August 2.

Care of the Complexion.

Many persons with delicate skin suffer greatly in winter from chapping. Frequently the trouble arises from the use of impure soap and cheap salves. The face and hands should be washed only in clear, hot water with Ivory Soap. A little mutton tallow of almond oil may be used after the bath to soften the skin.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

Still Mrs. Blackburn.

Mrs. Mary Blackburn, for many years a clerk in the war department at Washington, has resigned to become the bride of Senator-elect Blackburn, of Kentucky. Mrs. Blackburn is the widow of the late Judge H. H. Blackburn of Martinsburg, W. Va., a distant relative of Senator Blackburn.

A good heart is like the sun; for it shines bright and never charges, but keeps its course truly.—Shakespeare.

All the world loves to laugh at the love letters that are read in court.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

Some men are so liberal they are continually giving themselves away.

Clear white clothes are a sign that the housekeeper uses Red Cross Ball Blue. Large 3 oz. package, 5 cents.

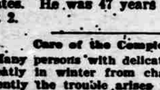
When a woman marries a man to reform him the poor fellow is up against heroic treatment.

Shirt Waist Women.

The shirt waist proved a great invention. Nearly every woman wears one. The only inconvenience about the shirt waist is the trouble in ironing caused by starches that produce that hard, nerve racking effect. Defiance starch contains a chemical ingredient that does away with the trouble. Ask your grocer for it. Sixteen-oz package for 10 cents. Made by Magnetic Starch Co., Omaha, Neb.

The young man on a salary of $6 a week is apt to think his best girl dearer than he can afford.

The Lincoln Eye and Ear Infirmary



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Nature's Priceless Remedy DR. S. PHELPS BROWN'S PHENOMIS HERBAL OINTMENT
It Cures Through the Pores. Address Dr. C. P. Brown, 56 2d Way, Newtonville, N. Y.

Sheumatism, Neuralgia, Weak Back, Sprains, Burns, Sores and all Pains.
Special Offer Get it of your druggist, 25c. If he does not sell it, send to us 25c. and for your trouble we will send You a Trial Free.

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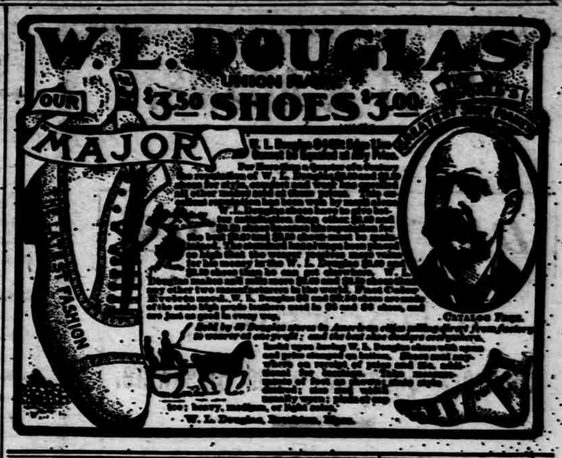
W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES $3.00



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Don't forget it—a better quality and one-third more of it.

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