MRS. IDA L. ROSER

Grand-Niece of Ex-President James K. Polk, Writes to Mrs. Pinkham Saying:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been married for nearly two years, and so far have not been blessed with a child. I have, however, suffered with a complication of female troubles and painful menstruation, until very recently.

MRS. IDA L. ROSER.

"The value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was called to my attention by an intimate friend, whose life had simply been a torture with inflammation and ulceration, and a few bottles of your Compound cured her; she can hardly believe it herself to-day, she enjoys such blessed health. I took four bottles of your Compound and consider myself cured. I am once more in fine health and spirits; my domestic and official duties all seem easy now, for I feel so strong I can do three times what I used to do. You have a host of friends in Denver, and among the best count. Yours very gratefully,—MRS. IDA L. ROSER, 436 16th Ave., Denver, Col."—*Street address if above testimonial is not genuine.*

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free.

"Got some bully good news, pa! There ain't goin' to be no school to-day!" "W'y, gee!" "Teacher's sick."—Indianapolis News.

Beat all the Records.

No matter what ails you, headache to a corny toe, you will never get well until your bowels are right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy, natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

When a man is sick, he has it in for those neighbors who do not come to see him.—Atchison Globe.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures sweating, hot, swollen, aching feet. Makes new or tight shoes easy. Always use it to Break in New Shoes. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c.

Let us write the checks of a country, and I care not who writes its songs.—N. Y. Press.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

No man ever arrived suddenly at the summit of pure sweetness.—Chicago Daily News.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle (except green and purple.)

The mosquito is not color-blind, yet is all blood-blue when he sees him.—Judge.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

SICK HEADACHE.

FAVORITE HYMNS OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY: "My God, To Thee," "Sweet, Kindly Light," Etc. ABSOLUTELY FREE ALL THE MUSIC. No cost to you. Music Co., CHICAGO, 265 Wabash Ave. NEW YORK, 74 Fifth Ave.

FARMER AND PLANTER.

COTTON IN THE SOUTH.

President Peters of the Texas Cotton Growers' Association Presents a Few Thoughts.

There is much to be said on this subject in its many different aspects from any point of view. It is king, and the producers are the slaves made so by their own choice.

We have the greatest agricultural product on earth, a necessity in every corner in the world; can be stored and kept without deterioration for years and yet we allow it to control us.

The history of cotton dates back for thousands of years. The Hindoos used it 800 years before Christ. It was introduced into China by the Tartars when they conquered that country. Palestine and Egypt produced it when the Romans acquired that country, showing that it had been in use from time immemorial. At the present time the United States produce about 70 per cent of the world's consumption, the south being especially adapted to its production.

The value of cotton when spun in coarse fabric is double, and the finer the weave the greater the value of the fabric.

The seed are one of the principal sources of income now to the producer. The value of a ton of cotton seed at present is about $24. The mills are entitled to some, and $4 per ton would pay any well managed mill a fine profit for crushing. It would pay the producers best to feed the seed if they can not get the value from the buyers. Hon. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, said: "If Vermont could get the value of the cotton seed alone it would pay them to raise it." This present crop of cotton is acknowledged by all authorities to be very short; in fact, the present condition is the lowest average condition, with one exception, in twenty years. Then why do the prices stay so low—about two cents lower than this time last year? One of the principal reasons is the speculators in New York and New Orleans have sold the crop many times over, and on account of being able to deliver any old thing that is wrapped in bagging and ties on their contracts they are able to keep the prices down, hoping in the meantime the producer, becoming tired, will turn lose his holding to supply their immediate wants.

Mr. Neill's false estimate on crops has cost the farmers of the south not less than $100,000,000, but, fortunately, all have lost confidence in him now.

As a remedy, I would suggest that the government pass laws compelling operators on exchange to deliver on all contracts for agricultural products the grades sold and not allow the substitution of any lower or inferior grandes. Then spot cotton will not be selling in Texas at New York quotations and two cents per pound more than chalk mark cotton.

The United States should license all ginners, the annual application for license they should make a statement of size of boiler, engine, how many and what size gin stands they have; what kind of presses, round or square; whether they gin for the public or only for themselves.

The permit to do business should be small, say $1 per year, but they should be compelled to make reports every week on blanks furnished them, the amount of cotton ginned and compare with last season, and other inquiries demanded by the government, with a heavy penalty attached for non-compliance with the law. A summary of these reports should be published immediately, so that all can know what amount of cotton is ginned, and by January 1 the department would be able to say how much the cotton crop would be and not be compelled to wait eight months longer to be attacked by all kinds of guessers and speculators.

Farmers in the south should demand that their representatives in congress work for the enactment of these laws. It would do away with Neill and all other wild and wooly guessers, and the mill owners and operators could buy their supply, knowing what the crop would be.

God has been merciful to the cotton farmer this year—kinder and more merciful to them than they are to themselves. He has sent the Mexican boll weevil and the drought in Texas, and excessive rains east of the Mississippi river. That is all that has saved us from another calamity of four-cent cotton.

The way to raise cotton successfully is to, first, make the farm self-sustaining; raise plenty of food products, not only for yourself, but for your stock. Keep plenty of hogs. Now that we have a market all the year round for hogs, we should supply it. There is no place in the United States that can raise hogs cheaper that Texas, with good feed and pasture all the year round. So plant alfalfa and corn. Make improved cattle and hogs your staple money crop for one year, and with the immense packery buildings nearly established, you will find a ready market at profitable prices for your stock, and your land will double in value in ten years.

Second. Do not raise any more cotton than you can gather yourself; then you will be able to hold and put it on the market when the price is satisfactory.

Educate yourself by attending the meeting of the Farmers' congress at College station, now on a permanent basis and held every year. Have sent to you the bulletins issued from the national and state departments of agriculture. They are free, only send your address on postal, with request to send bulletins. Send your sons to the A. and M. college to be taught agriculture. They can make a specialty of horticulture, stock farming and machinery, and let them combine brains and muscle, and in a few years the property of the farm will be doubled. While we are on this subject, you can not do better than to subscribe for papers that will keep you well up to the front in your chosen occupation. You can not do without Farm and Ranch, which represents the highest class and most advanced and practical views of agriculture in the south.

In fact, I predict we are now just at the beginning of a season of prosperity which will make Texas the grandest agricultural section of the world. The new prosperity, under the direction of the up-to-date, educated farmer, is here to stay.—E. S. Peters, President Cotton Growers' Association.

COW PEAS AMONG CORN.

A Satisfactory Experiment in Planting Cow Peas in the Field with Corn.

One of the experiments I decided to make last year was the planting of cow-peas between the hills in the corn rows. Last spring my corn was planted late in May. When it was up and cultivated once over I planted one acre to cow-peas, putting the seed in half way between the hills with a hand corn-planter. The soil was in good condition, so the job was easy and quickly done. The variety planted was the black, an early, moderately dwarf sort. The plants soon appeared, but did not in the least interfere with the subsequent cultivations of the corn. The drought set in, followed by the burning hot winds of July, and the corn made less than half a crop. The peas grew slowly all summer, and when the corn was cut, the last days of August, they were ten to fifteen inches in height and fairly well supplied with seed-pods. September 12 I drew in the fodder and tethered a milk-cow on the peas. September 20 a sharp frost killed all that remained, but I kept the cow on them and she took off every pod. Before I tethered her on the peas she had been steadily failing in yield of milk, but from the first meal the yield increased until frost nipped the peas, when the yield began to decrease again.

The experiment this season showed that the peas can be put in quite rapidly with a hand corn-planter; that they do not interfere with the cultivation of the corn, and that they will do fairly well in the rows. If the corn be an early maturing variety and is drawn off the land as cut, or soon afterward, the peas will give a large quantity of most excellent pasturage at a season when green food is apt to be quite scarce. In case drought cuts the corn short, as it did this season, the peas will still make a fair quantity of pasturage. Should chinch-bugs destroy the corn the peas will quickly cover the ground and make a large quantity of excellent hay or pasturage and at the same time improve the soil. If there are indications that chinch-bugs are going to be abundant I think it would be a good idea to plant cow-peas in all the corn adjoining wheat or oats. A strip fifty to one hundred rows wide would cover most that would likely be damaged by the bugs.—Cor. Farm and Fireside.

HERE AND THERE.

—Knowledge is not worth ten cents a bushel when it is not put to a good use. Many farmers know better than they do.

—Those who have the nerve to feed good cattle and properly finish them this fall and winter will surely find it profitable.

—If people were bound to silence upon all subjects of which they are ignorant, what a sudden and all prevailing hush there would be at times!

—A soft voice and carressing touch will induce a well-bred cow to give up the last drop of milk in her udder, because it gives her real pleasure to do so.

—The man who is to succeed as a farmer must not only be industrious, but, to use an expression of one who knows, he must have "an almost ignominious love of details."

—Filth can not be strained out of milk. The only remedy for filthy milk is to throw it away, if it is too bad for the pigs. Pigs will often eat milk that is too bad for human food.

—It is far easier to grow fruit than to market the crop at a profit. In this, as in everything else that men do, the main thing is to know how. The markets must be studied in order to know just what buyers want, and how they want it.

—It is profitable to raise hogs in conjunction with the dairy; provided, nevertheless, that the conjunction is not too contiguous. A hog pen, or hogs, without the pen, in or about the dairy barn, will spoil the best milk that can be drawn.

—Kansas is rapidly increasing her area of alfalfa. The manner in which it stood the drought of the past summer has increased the interest in this best of all forage and hay plants throughout the west. More alfalfa is needed in the southwest.

—Good steers for feeding purposes can now be had at less figures than last year, while the indications are that good cattle, well finished, will bring much higher prices this fall and winter than were paid for the same class of cattle last year.

—In the great apple region of Michigan the apple crop is estimated at 40 per cent. of a normal one. A similar condition prevails over much of the northern apple region. It is different in Missouri and Arkansas where good crops are being gathered.

HAS COME TO STAY.

Raising of Angora Goats Is Profitable, Not a Fad Like the Belgian Hare Craze.

Fads come and go because they lack that quality which gives a thing permanence. At first the growing of Angora goats was designated a fad comparable with the Belgian hare fad, and it was freely predicted that the producer of mohair would soon go. But not so. The Angora has come to stay. We wouldn't run a farm without a small flock of these interesting animals. They are fast becoming very popular and we think rightly so, inasmuch as they are both useful and profitable.

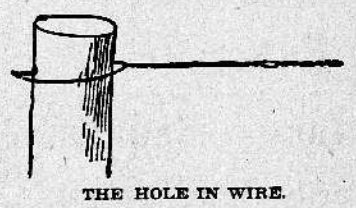
If the prejudice against goat meat were as stubborn as it is against the consumption of horse meat then we should despair of overcoming it, but the aversion to goat meat is not based upon its alleged inferior quality as compared with mutton, but upon the slim fact that the goat "smells bad." We would ask if sheep "smell good?" The odor of the goat does not affect his flesh, but comes from the oil in his long hair. The meat of the goat is said to be just as good as mutton, and while we do not remember of having sampled it we doubt if one man in 100 can tell the difference, although the entire number would perhaps object to eating goat meat. We think the prejudice against the goat is unfounded and will be overcome. It ought to at any rate. The consumption of goat meat would not decrease the use of mutton very materially for many years to come. And even if it did, what right have sheep owners or others to kick?

There is no dodging the fact that the Angora goat has a fine future in this country, and we look for it to spread to the four sides of the country. Wherever it grows weeds will lose their footing. The goat is a valuable farm scavenger and deserves a place not for that reason alone, but because he furnishes a valuable fleece and toothsome meat, and is therefore more than able to pay his way. If you don't agree with the statements made it would be fairer to say so after you have given the Angora a fair trial.—Farmers' Voice.

A HITCHING RACK.

An Inexpensive and Serviceable Device Described and Illustrated by Its Inventor.

Many places in farming communities require hitching racks, but my observations are that good ones are rarely furnished. An inexpensive and serviceable one is shown in the illustration. Posts may be set at intervals of 20 feet, but end posts should be very heavy and well braced or



THE HOLE IN WIRE.

anchored. Bore a hole through each post near the top, run one wire through these holes from end to end of the rack, and another outside the holes. They should be stretched loosely at first, as they must be twisted. This must be done all along the line at once, lest some of the posts be drawn out of place. A number of men can twist them tightly by means of sticks about six feet apart, successive sticks being turned in opposite directions. The wires should be twisted until they are firm enough to resist untwisting when they ought to be drawn tight if done properly. When done the holes left by the sticks in twisting will serve as rings for the hitching straps.—A. Franklin Shull, in Orange Judd Farmer.

A New Horse Disease.

The disease, pronounced to be cerebro-spinal meningitis, continues to play havoc with the horses in Worcester county, Md., and nothing yet has been found that will effect a cure when a horse is once down. Dr. Buckley, veterinarian of the Maryland Agricultural college, and Dr. W. G. McAllum, of the Johns Hopkins university, have been investigating the disease and its causes. They took away with them parts of the brain and blood of horses just dead and will make further tests. Dr. McAllum says the disease is undoubtedly a brain trouble and is not meningitis, but is encephalitis.

Danger in Feeding Swill.

Swine that are fed on hotel swill and kitchen slops often become victims of a sickness showing much the same symptoms as those of hog cholera. The animals suffer from diarrhea and partial paralysis, and nearly all of those attacked die. The trouble is caused by the presence of a quantity of alkaline soaps in such swill, which poisons the swine. It is never safe to feed hotel swill, and it is safe to feed kitchen slops only when we know that no quantity of soap has become mixed with it.—Farm Journal.

Corner on Apples Predicted.

Look out for a corner on apples. It is said that Chicago speculators have set aside a fund of $3,000,000, and have their agents in New York and Pennsylvania buying up the fruit. A high price in the northern apple regions will bring out an unusual quantity from the Virginias, North Carolina, Missouri and Arkansas, where they are relatively abundant, and in years of cheapness unable, from cost of transportation, to make much competition.

Cables in the Philippines.

Our government has concluded that surety and secrecy can only be obtained by a cable ship owned and worked by its own officers. To this end the first official cable vessel will be put in readiness. As necessary as the cable is in times of war, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is of far more importance, for it makes people well. It cures indigestion, flatulency, constipation, biliousness and nervousness, also prevents malaria, fever and ague. We urge you to try it.

A grocer offered a taster a peach this morning. "No, thank you," said the taster, "I would rather steal it."—Atchison Globe.

Ne'er look a gift automobile in the mouth.—Judge.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

What is worse than a giraffe with a sore throat? A centipede with chilblains.—Boston Christian Register.

The undertaker is the only man who can cure some diseases.—Atchison Globe.

More haste, less speed. The quicker the lunch, the longer it is digesting.—Puck.

Every time a man does a fool thing, he makes for himself a lot of trouble.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

A man should not lose his temper oftener than once in ten years, and a politician never.—Atchison Globe.

When preachers get together, they talk "shop" even more than lawyers or doctors.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

The gift horse does not possess a tender mouth. It has been thoroughly seasoned by frequent inspection.—Washington Post.

What He Smelled.—"I smell something burning," said the husband after he had lighted his pipe and settled back in the easy-chair for a comfortable smoke. "Isn't it delicious!" exclaimed his wife, joyously; "I emptied a whole lot of rose leaves in your tobacco jar!"—Ohio State Journal.

Yacht Talk.

"It seems like such funny talk, and yet I suppose it does mean something. Now, right here it says that the Shamrock yawed. How do you yaw, George?"

"I don't. And I don't care to learn."

"And then right afterward it says she luffed. Isn't that a funny word? Is luffing anything like yawing, George?"

"You may search me, my love. Luffing and yawing may be the same thing for all I know."

"And then she came up in the wind, George. Do you suppose she was sunk before she came up?"

"No, I don't think so, my love. It's some sort of a technical term, I fancy."

"Not technical, George. It's nautical. And then, see here. Here it says that she went about in stays. What do you suppose that means?"

"That's easy, my love. It means that she had mislaid her waist."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

EVERY MAN WOMAN AND CHILD who suffers from **Rheumatism** should use **St. Jacobs Oil**

It Conquers Pain, acts like magic, and has no equal on earth as a pain killer.

Price, 25c and 50c.

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HAZARD

Although one of the oldest powders in America and the favorite with hunters and sportsmen who have used it, the supply having been limited and the demand continuous, there has been no necessity for widely advertising, so that perhaps you are not familiar with its superiority over other brands. **Your dealer will keep it in stock if you insist upon having it.** Prices as low as other makes. HAZARD BLACK and HAZARD SMOKELESS powders are up to date and simply perfection, whether used loose or in loaded shell. **GUN POWDER**

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.

OPIUM WHISKY and other drug habits cured. We want the worst cases. Book and references FREE. Dr. E. M. WOOLLEY, Box 8, Atlanta, Ga.

USE CERTAIN CHILL CURE. NEVER FAILS! Price, 50c.

A. N. K.—F 1890

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W. L. DOUGLAS UNION MADE **$3.50 SHOES $3.00** OUR MAJOR

W. L. Douglas $4 Gilt Edge Line Cannot be Equaled at Any Price.

For Nearly a Quarter of a Century the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold at these prices. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other $3.00 and $3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best $3.00 and $3.50 shoes must be maintained. The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere. W. L. Douglas makes and sells more $3.50 and $3.00 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world. Fast Color Eyelets used. W. L. Douglas $2 and $2.50 shoes are made of the same high grade leathers used in $3 and $4 shoes, and are just as good in every way.

Sold by 43 Douglas stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit; and the best shoe dealers everywhere.

Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Shoes sent anywhere on receipt of price and 25c. additional for carriage. Take measurements of foot as shown; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium, or light sole.

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CATALOG FREE.

Low Rates to Texas.

At frequent intervals during 1901, round trip tickets will be sold via the *Cotton Belt Route,* from Cairo and Memphis to points in Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Indian and Oklahoma Territories, at greatly reduced rates.

Tell us where you want to go; also when you would like to leave, and we will tell you when you can secure one of the low-rate tickets and what it will cost. We will also send you a complete schedule for the trip and an interesting little book, "A Trip to Texas."

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GREATEST GUN BARGAIN IN YEARS. $15.00 GUN FOR $10.35.

Owing to the very unusual dry spell during the summer and early fall in this section we find that we have more GUNS, HUNTING CLOTHING, BOOTS, LOADED SHELLS and SPORTING GOODS in general than we can sell. We propose to make some extraordinary low prices for cash. Prices which will save you some money. We guarantee each and every article exactly as represented and full value. This gun is sold by merchants all over the country at $15.00. It is 12 guage 30 in., 7 1-2 to 8 lb., twist barrels choked bored, rebounding bar locks, steel works, top snap pistol grip, walnut stock and fore-end both checkered. REMINGTON model breech, extension rib, double lug; a gun exactly as the picture above (from a photograph) shows for $10.35 sent to any part of U. S. on receipt of $1.50 C. O. D. subject to examination. Largest and cheapest sporting goods house in the world. Forty-five years in business, references any bank or express company. Complete Gun Catalogue free.

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WINCHESTER

"NEW RIVAL" FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS outshoot all other black powder shells, because they are made better and loaded by exact machinery with the standard brands of powder, shot and wadding. Try them and you will be convinced.

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