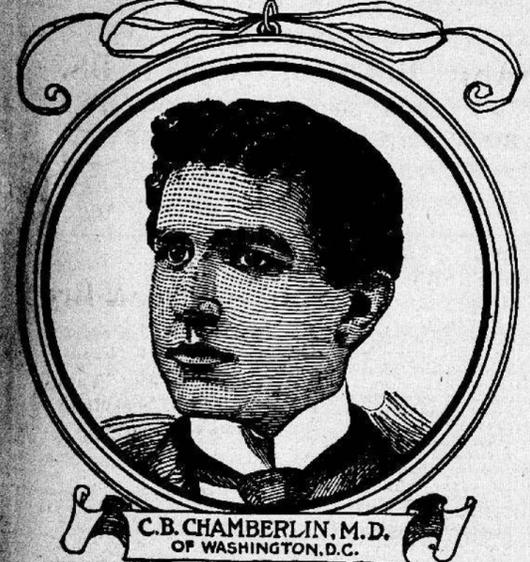


PROMINENT PHYSICIANS USE AND ENDORSE PE-RU-NA.



C. B. CHAMBERLIN, M. D.
OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. B. Chamberlin, M. D., writes from 14th and P. Sts., Washington, D. C.
"Many cases have come under my observation, where Peruna has benefited and cured. Therefore, I cheerfully recommend it for catarrh and a general tonic."—C. B. CHAMBERLIN, M. D.

Medical Examiner U. S. Treasury.

Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Examiner of U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Peruna:
"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself well after months of suffering. Fellow sufferers, Peruna will cure you."
DR. LLEWELLYN JORDAN.

Geo. C. Havener, M. D., of Ancon, D. C., writes:
"The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O. Gentlemen—"In my practice I have had occasion to frequently prescribe your valuable medicine, and have found it to be beneficial, especially in cases of catarrh."

DR. GEORGE C. HAVENER, M. D.
Dr. L. S. Smith, of Williston, Fla., writes:
"I have found Peruna a most valuable remedy for chronic catarrh of the head,

throat, lungs and bronchial tubes, in fact, no matter where located."
"Few people realize that most sicknesses start from colds which develop into different affections and finally become chronic, settling often on the lungs and Peruna, and I believe that it is the best and safest medicine to give a woman suffering from ovarian trouble, inflammation, and profuse menstruation."

"I would not be doing my duty as a physician did I not advise its use. I know by experience that Peruna cures sick women, and I therefore gladly recommend it." DR. MARY SMITH.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.
Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

"Why did you leave your last place?" asked the lady of the hired girl who was seeking a location. "Why, mum," replied the applicant, "I'm hired girl who work'd 'er before me broke all th' chiny wurler breakin', mum!"—Ohio State Journal.

We all know how unselfish we are when it is a question of our telling people things for their good or of keeping still for our own—N. Y. Sun.

TWO INTERESTING NOTES.
One of the minor expenses of a locomotive is 100 gallons of lubricating oil a year.

Oliver H. P. Belmont is wearing in Washington—perhaps because it was not constructed in time for the New York horse show—a stand-up collar three inches high in the back with flaring points in front which conceal his chin almost completely. The affair looks like the neckwear attributed to Gladstone by the cartoonists of London Punch.

FOREIGNERS OF DISTINCTION.
Gen. Kitchener is said to be very sensitive about his name because it was in ancient times that applied to a plate warmer, and later to a kitchen superintendent.

Cecil Rhodes will erect a monument to cost him \$100,000 in Mashonaland, South Africa, in commemoration of Maj. Wilson's last stand against Lobengula on December 4, 1893.

The story about the visit to England of Grand Duke Michael, brother of the czar, is that he is seeking a bride and has the lady picked out, in the person of Princess Margaret, daughter of King Edward's only surviving brother, the duke of Connaught. The grand duke is 23 years old.

When Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, was in this country the manager of a certain western railway went to him to pass over his line. The pass was returned with this polite note: "I have no claim on your esteemed company. I should not feel right in traveling over your most excellent road without paying for the great pleasure."

Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese minister to Washington, was exploring an art gallery there, when he saw a portrait of Li Hung Chang. "It does not look like him," said the oriental diplomat. "But it is only a three-quarters view," urged an artist who stood near. "It does not look three-quarters like him," retorted Minister Wu, as he passed on.

M. Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian balloonist, is the most popular man in Paris just now. Tradesmen are displaying Santos-Dumont neckties, hats and other articles of apparel, and even cakes similarly named are on sale. It is said by the way, that President Faure once asked a friend: "Am I really popular?" and received this reply: "Not yet, M. le President; your figure in gingerbread is not yet being sold in the streets."

One of the most profitable products of Bulgaria is the oil or attar of roses which amounts to more than \$1,000,000 annually. The town of Shipka, where was fought the decisive battle of the Russo-Bulgarian war, on the 7th of July, 1877, is the center of the rose gardens.

ST. JACOBS OIL
POSITIVELY CURES
Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Backache
Headache
Footache
All Bodily Aches
AND
CONQUERS PAIN.

FARMER AND PLANTER.

THE LATE IRISH POTATO.

Advantages of Growing the Late Irish Potato in the South Not to Be Overestimated.

The many and great advantages of the late Irish potato crop south can hardly be overestimated. In the first place potatoes dug in November will keep perfectly all winter in barrels or boxes in a closed house. The temperature may go down to freezing, but if the barrels are covered there will be little if any danger of injury. In fact Irish potatoes need to be kept cool. We have kept them perfectly piled up under a shed and covered with only about one foot of pine straw.

This wonderful keeping quality of the late Irish potato enables the grower to market them to advantage. There is at least six months in which to dispose of the crop, and the grower can watch the market and place them when the price is good. Another advantage of this crop is that our southern home market throughout the winter, is the best in the country for Irish potatoes. The price last winter in Atlanta ranged from 75 cents to \$1 per bushel, while at present, owing to the short crop north, they are bringing \$1.40 per bushel.

The south is a large consumer of this vegetable, and throughout the winter the supply has come principally from the north and west. The city of Atlanta alone consumes between two and three carloads a day during this period.

Outside of the market and keeping qualities, we have the further advantage of being able to grow these potatoes on land which has already made a crop of something else. This year we planted them after early corn, and the land for these crops had been heavily manured with nitrogenous fertilizers, and after the cabbagees were off we replaced and worked the land down fine. It was not necessary here to use ammonia on the potatoes, there being already an abundance of this element in the soil.

The land was of a sandy character, and on such land potash always shows a marked effect, especially on a root crop like potatoes. We therefore only used acid phosphate and muriate of potash in preparing our fertilizer, and applied it at the rate of 800 pounds per acre. A fertilizer for this crop on such land should analyze about 10 per cent phosphoric acid and 8 per cent potash. For the early potato crop the fertilizer should contain ammonia also, about three or four per cent, and for the late crop, where the land is deficient in this element.

We are digging our potatoes now—the 18th of November—and they are the finest I ever saw. One of the best hills produced from one vine ten large potatoes weighing nearly one-half pound each, or four or one-half pounds for the ten. This means, with a perfect stand, over five hundred bushels per acre. Unfortunately for our stand is very poor owing to the exceptionally wet weather in August which rotted the seed before it had time to sprout. In spite of all this, however, our potatoes are turning out close to two hundred bushels per acre. This may seem somewhat exaggerated, but when one hill will produce four and a half pounds of potatoes, and we have a great many just as good, you can easily figure what the yield will be per acre.

There are thousands of acres of sandy loam land all over the south, on which these late potatoes can be grown to perfection with proper attention and fertilizer. I am firmly convinced that the soil is not far distant where the south will grow all of her Irish potatoes, both early and late as well.

The potato referred to in this instance is not the late potato usually known as the second crop, but a late variety called the Lookout Mountain, which produces but one crop in a season, the seed being kept over and planted the 20th of July and the 15th of August. The second crop of such varieties as Early Rose, Bliss' Triumph, Early Ohio and others can also be made very remunerative and deserves more attention from our southern farmers, especially for seed purposes for the next spring planting.

This second crop seed is much superior to the northern grown stock in that they produce fewer small potatoes, are earlier and the vines are much more thrifty.

Side by side in the same field this year the northern and southern grown seed produced potatoes which looked like different varieties, although they were of the same sort. Altogether, the late Irish potato at the south furnishes a field for enterprise worthy of the earnest attention of our farmers.—F. J. Merriam, in Texas Farm and Ranch.

WHY CLOVER OFTEN FAILS.
The Average Farmer Waits Till His Land is Exhausted Before Trying Clover.

The man who can get heavy growths of clover when he seeds a field has a right to be an enthusiast. He can produce a large quantity of rich feed an acre and at the same time improve the soil. A heavy clover sod, with its second crop, plowed under every third year in a three-year rotation will maintain fertility to a wonderful degree. It is no wonder that such a man is a rich man in wealth, and that he never tires of recommending it as the farmers' best friend. Wider observation, however, would show him that his scheme for maintaining fertility is sadly limited in its application, because the greater part of old soils no longer grow clover successfully. The acreage of clover in this country is becoming limited to comparatively new lands, and to areas originally very fertile and still new to clover. When this plant is introduced into a new section its success leads farmers to believe that the problem of fertility has been solved for them; but a quarter of a century begins to bring changes, and finally clover failure becomes the rule rather than the exception from any year's seeding. At first the clover grows luxuriantly and is seeded alone with grain, but later on timothy or other grass is

added to insure a good sod, and still later catches of clover hardly justify the expense of the seed, and the new meadows are practically all timothy. In old farming sections this is the tendency, and the checking of this tendency and the retention of the clover are matters of supreme interest. Some are succeeding in getting good clover on land as they did at first, but a far greater number are failing.—Farm and Fireside.

LIME AND FERTILITY.

The Use of Lime as a Soil Stimulant a Subject of Renewed Interest Among Farmers.

A renewed interest is being manifested in the use of lime, considered as a soil stimulant, or crop increasing possibility. It has long been known that the application of lime, without the use of any fertilizer, would result in increased crop yields under certain conditions. The new interest in its use is along the line of experiment to obtain exact knowledge of the conditions of soil, elements of fertility, solubility, crop rotation, etc., that will enable the progressive farmer to know when, and in what quantities, he may use lime with advantage and safety. In the majority of experiments recently conducted in various localities, it seems to be established that 20 bushels per acre, or even less, frequently applied, is more beneficial than the heavier dressings which were formerly thought advantageous. It is now quite clear that the best results obtained from lime are in the improved mechanical soil condition produced, together with its power to correct undue acidity. Heavy clay soils are made more easily pulverized, and less inclined to become baked or encrusted. In sandy soils the lime causes a running together of the soil grains below the depth of the plow, thus, in part, preventing the leaching process. There has been found to be a close relation existing between the nitrifying microbes and the power of lime to decrease acidity of soils. When land has become "clover sick," resulting from an acid condition, the application of freshly-slacked lime will usually cause clover and other nitrogenous plants to grow luxuriantly.—Ex.

Success With Farm Poultry.

Any farmer who will can improve his chickens to almost any attainable degree of productiveness (if productiveness is what he wants) by using always a pure-bred cock of the same breed, and by careful culling of the hens. As the farmer has no particular use for standard marking, these may be disregarded except to secure uniformity in coloring and size to aid in selling live fowls. The farmer wants eggs and flesh, consequently he should retain as breeders the best layers, and the full-breasted, broad-backed ones. There can be no question as to the possibility of greatly increasing the laying capacity of fowls by selecting for that purpose. By this method a yard of common hens can be reduced to a sufficient degree of uniformity for all practical purposes, and a degree of productiveness that can not be obtained by breeding and selecting for standard marking only. It is better, however, to begin with all pure-bred, both male and female, for then the desired uniformity is already attained; but if eggs and table fowls are the things desired, then cull and mate and breed for them and let the standard points alone. Standard points are for breeders' use, and are all right for them, but standard points don't bring the money on the retail market. Breed for what is wanted. That is the only sensible plan.—Farm and Ranch.

Winter Care for Sows.
In the first place, provide at least moderately warm quarters. A house well enclosed, and especially if the ceiling is low, will generally be warm enough, providing it is kept well supplied with clean, dry bedding.

Don't expect to feed the sow liberally on corn and have her still in good condition. Under such treatment she is almost sure to overfatten.

A certain amount of succulent feed should be given. It would be hard to find anything more satisfactorily for this than the mangel-wurzels, or sugar beet. Feed in moderate quantity and no harm will follow.

To some farmers it will be news, seemingly, that hogs like hay, and particularly bright, sweet, clover. A small bunch should be given to the sows every day.

Of sows the sows should be fed what they will eat up clean. Avoid, as far as possible, feeding in a trough that is coated on the interior with frozen swill.

In mixing slops, the writer would recommend that hot water be used, so that the slops will reach the hogs more or less warmed. The hogs eat such feed best, and are undoubtedly better for it. Where is the economy of putting good improved blood into your drove and then providing warm shelter and, finally, giving ice-cold swill to drink.—Ex.

HERE AND THERE.

—Neither sick chickens nor soiled eggs should ever be sent to market. Cure the one and clean the other, and then send them along.

—There is never a lack of egg-shell material in a limestone country. The drinking water alone will furnish enough for the purpose.

—Breed contests do not prove which is the best breed, but which is the best type and in best condition at the time of making the award.

—Sleep rarely suffer from cold if kept dry and protected from direct drafts. The open air is better than a poorly-kept shed or barn.

—Agricultural experiment stations have become indispensable to agricultural progress, but the grounds of every progressive farmer should be an experiment station on a small scale.

—President Roosevelt has gone on record as opposed to chopping off horses' tails in servile imitation of English studs, and has filled his stables with Hambletonians, with fine flowing tails, such as nature has endowed them with.

Look at the Label!
Every package of cocoa or chocolate put out by Walter Baker & Co. bears the well-known trade-mark of the chocolate girl, and the place of manufacture, "Dorchester, Mass."
Housekeepers are advised to examine their purchases, and make sure that other goods have not been substituted. They received three gold medals from the Pan-American exposition.

A girl admires extravagance in the young man she isn't going to marry.—Chicago Daily News.

What Moses Did.
A Sunday school examination was in progress and the examining visitor put this question:
"What did Moses do for a living while he was with Jethro?"
Following a long silence a little voice piped up from the back row:
"Please, sir, he married one of Jethro's daughters."—Detroit Free Press.

"Pop, what is a driving rain?" "Why, a driving rain, my boy, I suppose, is a rain that drives you indoors."—Yonkers Statesman.

First Submarine Cable.
The first submarine cable was laid across the English Channel about fifty years ago. It was also about the same time that Eosetter's Stomach Bitters, the world-renowned dyspepsia cure, was first introduced to the public. If you are a sufferer from indigestion, or from indigestion, flatulency, constipation, nervousness or insomnia, you should try it at once, if you would be well. The genuine must have our Private Die Stamp over the neck of the bottle.

To err is human, but to rub it in that we did is inhuman.—Fuch.

SYRUP OF FIGS



Acts Gently,
Acts Pleasantly,
Acts Beneficially,
Acts truly as a Laxative.

Syrup of Figs appeals to the cultured and the well-informed and to the healthy, because its component parts are simple and wholesome and because it acts without disturbing the natural functions, as it is wholly free from every objectionable quality or substance. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained from an excellent combination of plants known to be medicinally laxative and to act most beneficially.

To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine—manufactured by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N. Y.
For sale by all druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

Advancing.
Tourist—Are the Indians around here making any progress?
Westerner—Sure! Their medicine man is a patent-medicine man.—Puck.

Few of us live to learn; and fewer learn to live.—Wrinkle.

They say learning is hard work. Still, we'd like to try it.—Aitchison Globe.

It is said that people "run" in debt; but they crawl out.—Aitchison Globe.

It is the chief fault of women to be careless of a love they possess.—Judge.

Speaking of bargains, good resolutions will soon be marked down.—Chicago Daily News.

Some men cannot hold a job because they always want a better one.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

If you tell your troubles too much, after awhile folks will not believe you.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

At 30 a man is anxious for fame; at 40 he is willing to accept money as a substitute.—Chicago Daily News.

He—"Is she good-looking?" She—"No; but she will be when her father dies. She's an heiress."—London Tit-Bits.

A good way to meet an argument when you are cornered is to tell the other fellow that he doesn't know any better.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

"You young scoundrel," said the father, seizing his disobedient son by the hair, "I'll show you how to treat your mother!" And he gave him several bangs on the ears, and then shook him until his hair began to fall out.—London Tit-Bits.

Gotham—"A man should never smoke when out with a lady in an automobile. Church—"Why not?" "I think how it would sound when they were getting out for him to ask her if he could help her to a fight."—Yonkers Statesman.

Naming the Baby.
Mother-in-Law (who helps)—How would Cleopatra sound?
Father—Cleopatra is a pretty name; but you must remember we are selecting a name for my first child, not a parlor car.—Judge

The Hello Habit.
A nervous-looking girl consulted a doctor, who asked her what she was suffering from. Her answer was as follows:
"I am a telephone girl, doctor, and the work is a terrible strain on my nerves. The monotony of having a receiver constantly at my ears, and saying 'Hello' tells upon my nerves. When off duty I am always saying 'Hello' ringing in my ears, and I am constantly saying it. When I go to bed I wake from my sleep saying 'Hello' and when I kneel down to say my prayers I instinctively say 'Hello' before I commence them."—Sporting Times.

The Handicraft Calendar
of the season (in ten colors) six beautiful heads (on six sheets, 10x12 inches), reproductions of paintings by Moran, used by General Passenger Department, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, will be sent on receipt of twenty-five cents. Address F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

Not in His Line.
Gayboy—I say, parson, this lady and myself want to get applied. Will you oblige us by tying the knot?
Parson—Um—let me see! If I remember correctly, I married you and this same lady two years ago.

"Right you are, parson. But you see we were divorced six months ago and now we want to couple up again."
"Well, you'll have to go elsewhere. I'm not running a repair department in connection with my business."—Chicago Daily News.

What is the use in employing some one to do your dyeing for you. If you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES you can do it just as well as a professional.

Children of Larger Growth.
Don't laugh at the children for writing letters to Santa Claus. Some grown people write letters in answer to green goods advertisements.—Washington Post.

The dime museum man doesn't mind having a skeleton in his closet, especially if it is alive.—Harlem Life.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N. Y., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Sarcasm—Mrs. Fuss—"I have kept my last hired girl a month!" Mrs. Flip—"Dear you must keep her locked up!"—Ohio State Journal.

Her Reason.—The teacher of the kindergarten has a great deal of trouble with Mabel, who is four years old. The other day she had occasion to ask: "Mabel, why did you strike Freddy?" "I 'cause he's littler dan me," replied Mabel.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Love is not necessarily a plant of slow growth, but many a mushroom of this kind has turned out to be a toadstool.—Puck.

Greatness magnifies a man's mistakes.—Chicago Daily News.

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PRICE, 25c.

GORTON'S COMPOUND

MORE COTTON
to the acre at less cost, means more money.
More Potash
in the Cotton fertilizer improves the soil; increases yield—larger profits. Send for our book (free) explaining how to get these results.
GERMAN KALI WORKS,
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BOTH BLACK AND SMOKELESS
When ordering BLACK or SMOKELESS, loose or in cartridges, from your local or distant merchant, or paper or magazine, specify and insist on having Hazard powder, declining to accept any other brand as a substitute; then if they have none in stock, they will obtain it, and with it you will get better shooting than you can get elsewhere.

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gives quick relief and cures some cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. M. GREGG'S DISPENSARY, 222 E. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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Bears The Signature Of *Chas. H. Fletcher* Use For Over Thirty Years The Kind You Have Always Bought
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BOTH BLACK AND SMOKELESS
When ordering BLACK or SMOKELESS, loose or in cartridges, from your local or distant merchant, or paper or magazine, specify and insist on having Hazard powder, declining to accept any other brand as a substitute; then if they have none in stock, they will obtain it, and with it you will get better shooting than you can get elsewhere.