

**He Said No More.**  
Mr. Elder—There is something I want to say to you, Bessie—er—that is, Miss Kutely.  
Miss Kutely—Call me Bessie if you wish.  
Mr. Elder—Oh, may I?  
Miss Kutely—Of course; all old gentlemen call me Bessie.—Philadelphia Ledger.

**Yonkers Belles.**  
Blonde—People sometimes find pearls in oysters, don't they?  
Brunette—Yes, and occasionally one gets a diamond out of a lobster.—Yonkers Herald.

**Maligning the Sex.**  
He—Women always have to monopolize the conversation. A woman can't sit still and listen for one consecutive minute.  
She—No? Unless the other party to the conversation were making a proposal of marriage, eh?  
He—Not even then. She's saying "yes" before he had spoken a minute.

**A LITTLE ABOVE THE AVERAGE.**  
"He went out for a day's sport."  
"And was he successful?"  
"Well, rather. He crippled two guides and shot a cow."—Chicago Evening Post.

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**HE FEARED AS MUCH.**  
"Cheer up," said the minister; "you'll meet your three wives in heaven."  
"Parson," gasped the man, "that's just what's a botherin' of me!"—Atlanta Constitution.

**Digest of Labor Decisions.**  
(By Chancellor Pitney of New Jersey)  
First—That all sorts of laborers may lawfully combine and form unions for their mutual benefit, and that they may use all lawful means to promote their own interests, being careful in so doing not to infringe on the rights of others.  
Second—One lawful means to that end is the refusal to work on terms offered by the employer.  
Third—An unlawful means is to hinder or prevent others from working for an employer under such terms as they shall see fit.  
Fourth—One means of such hindering and preventing is in various ways to render it either difficult or uncomfortable for such willing workmen so to work. This is an unlawful means.  
Fifth—Another unlawful means in common use to hinder or prevent willing employees from working and to compel employers to accede to terms which they would not otherwise adopt is a boycott in its various forms.

**A MEAN OLD THING.**  
"Dobley, that Canton economist is about the stingiest on record."  
"What's he done now?"  
"Why, he had a patent dish washer attached to his wife's elastic exercisers, and she's had to give up physical culture in consequence."—Baltimore News.

**FITS permanently cured.** No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 381 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

**Earliest Green Onions.**  
The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., always have something new, something valuable. This year they offer among their new money-making vegetables an Earliest Green Eating Onion. It is a winner. Mr. Farmer and Gardener!

**JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 16c.** and they will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow:  
1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,  
2,000 delicious Carrots,  
2,000 Blanching, nutty Celery,  
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuces,  
1,000 splendid Onions,  
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,  
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.  
In all over 10,000 plants—this great offer is made to get you to test their warranted vegetable seeds and  
**ALL FOR BUT 16c. POSTAGE.** providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 20c. in postage, they will add to the above a package of the famous Berliner Cauliflower. [A.C.L.]

A woman's education is never completed until she acquires the title of grandmother.  
I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS ROBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

**Wellington's Courtesy.**  
A strong light is thrown on the essential quality of Wellington's mind by the incident of the broken bell. When he pulled it several times and no footman appeared until after great delay, he "stormed with very strong language" at the man for neglect of duty, whereupon the duke said: "Yes, I was wrong. I am very sorry, William, and beg your pardon." To the little girl who was present he added: "Always own when you are in the wrong." This is almost a test quality in life. It is rarely found without other great moral virtues and intellectual strength. It helps us to understand the man who faced Napoleon's strategy with invisible coolness, and hung on until Blucher came up.—Review of Wellington.

**THREE YEARS AFTER.**  
Eugene E. Larlo, of 751 Twentieth avenue, ticket seller in the Union Station, Denver, Col., says: "You are at liberty to repeat what I first stated through our Denver papers about Doan's Kidney Pills in the summer of 1899, for I have had no reason in the interim to change my opinion of the remedy. I was subject to severe attacks of backache, always aggravated if I sat long at a desk. Doan's Kidney Pills absolutely stopped my backache. I have never had a pain or a twinge since."  
Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box.

**SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.**  
TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

**What an Acre Will Do.**  
In cattle production an acre of land in the middle South in Bermuda grass will probably carry one animal for about seven months; an acre of blue grass in the North will do this. Land in the South is much cheaper than in the North, and hence taxes and the necessary investments are less. The Southern farmer on his acre of land can produce two crops a year if need be. A cereal crop, for example, for grain production; this may be barley, oats or rye, to be followed the same year by cowpeas or soy beans for hay or grain. For this crop he can obtain possibly twenty or twenty-five bushels of grain and two or more tons of hay quite as rich and valuable as alfalfa. He may follow his cereal crop with sorghum and cowpeas or corn and peas for silage with the expectation of getting ten to twelve tons of the latter per acre. If he chooses he may have a pasture of rye through a part of the winter and early spring after the Bermuda grass is gone. He can also have a succession of forage crops laid down as pastures through about seven months of the year, provided he has not Bermuda grass and cannot have the tame grasses. By coupling Texas blue grass with Bermuda he can have a permanent pasture through practically all the year. The great drawback to this plan, of course, is the Texas blue grass roots, but the Southern farmer who is patient and industrious, can start with a few of these which he can afford to purchase, and in a short time establish quite a large area of this pasture. Bermuda grass, for pasture, will grow on almost any type of soil, and can be easily and cheaply established; more so probably than blue grass.  
Of course Southern soils, in order to get the results indicated above, must be well treated, but no more so than in Illinois or Indiana. They will also respond to good treatment as quickly and as surely as soils in those States.—Southern Cultivator.

**Money in Goat Raising.**  
John R. Pharr, of Charlotte, was raised on a farm, and the happiest days of his life now are those that he spends at his plantation, which is about six miles northeast of the city, on the Concord road. Mr. Pharr's farm contains about 250 acres, the greater part of which is in a high state of cultivation. On the entire farm there is not an acre of cotton, and Mr. Pharr does not regret that he has planted no cotton, even with the staple selling at twelve and a half cents per pound. His hobby is stock raising, or, rather, his common sense and his choice led him to raise stock and vegetables. What Mr. Pharr takes the greatest pride in is a flock of goats, about thirty-five of the animals. Lamb sells on the local market for about four cents a pound on foot; that is, the market men pay that price to the farmers. Mr. Pharr has been offered six cents a pound for kid, but refused the offer.

There is only one other flock of goats in the county as large as that of Mr. Pharr, and that belongs to Mr. W. S. Clanton, formerly United States Assayer in the city. Goats are three times as hardy as sheep. They eat no more, take to fattening easily and will eat almost anything. Little care is required for them from their birth, and they mature about as early as sheep. On the other hand, sheep require constant care from birth, are very delicate. According to Mr. Pharr, there is more money in raising goats than any other stock or in cotton growing.  
Mr. Pharr also has a fine flock of cattle, other stock, and one of the finest orchards in the county.—Charlotte Observer.

**Lack of Humus.**  
There are thousands of acres in the South which, when first cleared, were in an unproductive condition, by reason of a lack of humus. The red clay uplands of the South have naturally less humus than similar lands in the North, for in our open woodlands the leaves are blown away to the hollows and bottoms in winter, while in the North they are packed down by snow and held to rot where they fell, and thus a larger amount of humus or vegetable decay is found there. But when these are stored with humus-making matter they rapidly increase in productivity because of their improved mechanical condition. I once remarked to a friend, a good farmer, in an improving section, that I thought a certain field of corn was poor for a piece of new ground. "Newly cleared land here," he said, "is the poorest land we have, and we never expect it to do well till we have handled it a few years and got some clover and peas on it."  
I have never forgotten the remark, though it was made many years ago, and it set me to thinking about the matter, and I became convinced that so far as the clay uplands of the South

are concerned he was right, and that the first step in their development and permanent productiveness must be the getting into them of the humus that improves their mechanical texture, their moisture retaining capacity and their warmth.—W. F. Massey.

**The Granville Tobacco Wilt.**  
The North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station has issued a special bulletin (No. 188) on "The Granville Tobacco Wilt," the destructive disease which played such havoc in Granville last summer. The authors are Professors F. L. Stevens and W. G. Sackett. All interested tobacco growers should obtain and read the bulletin in full, but for the benefit of the general public we reprint here the general conclusions of Messrs. Stevens and Sackett:  
"The tobacco wilt is a very serious enemy which not only injures the crop, but also depreciates the value of the land affected, inasmuch as it prohibits the growing of tobacco in the affected soils.  
"It is a contagious disease spreading largely through infected soil.  
"There is little hope of restoring land that is once affected. The utmost care should be taken therefore to prevent the spreading of the germ by means of infected tools or by any means.  
"The number of germs should be diminished by cleaning up old fields and by burning all diseased plants in slightly affected fields as soon as they are discovered.  
"The greatest hope for the redemption of land now affected lies in the development of a variety of tobacco that can resist the disease."

**Value of Cotton Seed.**  
With regard to the item of grain for cattle feeding, the South has many distinct advantages. There is cottonseed meal, for example, the greatest concentrate known, which can be prepared for \$20 to \$25 a ton. For fertilizer alone it is worth that much, and hence when fed to beef cattle the farmer gets two profits from it. The soy beans already referred to when yielding twenty-five bushels per acre give practically the protein equivalent of eighty to 100 bushels of corn per acre. As they come as a second crop this gives the farmer a distinct advantage in the matter of protein production for the early growth and development of beef cattle on an economic basis.—Progressive Farmer.

**To Destroy Nut Grass.**  
As Brother Massey says, eternal vigilance is the only thing that will destroy nut grass. By your consent, I will give my experience and observation. Give the land a clean cultivation for three years in succession in cotton; the last plowing should be in August. The best plow to use is what we call here a gopher plow. Have it sharp so that it will cut it clean every time. Plow as often as possible. If the farmer should prefer to change the crop the fourth year, sow it down in oats in the fall and then follow with peas, two bushels per acre; then back in cotton. He should have as much cotton weed as possible. With best wishes.—J. W. Aldridge.

**Danger of Untried Crops.**  
It is dangerous for farmers to leave off the old staple crops and plant some untried crops when they are not familiar with their management. Nearly every one who tries it will get left. A farmer we know of who had been planting cotton all his life and had been able to make both ends meet was ruined by the high price of tobacco to abandon cotton and plant tobacco. When his crop was sold he received just three-fourths enough to pay for the fertilizer used on the crop. All of his work, building barn, cultivating crop, etc., was gone.—Progressive Farmer.

**What to Plant.**  
If we were asked about what to plant next season we would give it as our opinion that every farmer should be sure and raise enough corn and wheat to supply the farm and make all the cotton possible, as the price of cotton is likely to be on paying basis for at least a year to come; in fact, with the labor conditions that now confront us, we don't see how the South is to increase the cotton crop to meet the increasing demand for cotton goods.—Roanoke-Chowan Times.

**He Should Know.**  
Professor P. O. Vannatter does not hesitate to say that acre for acre he can produce more meat or milk-making foods per year at less cost in the South than he can make in the North, and as he has had practical experience in both regions he ought to speak as one having authority.  
A turbine engine for transatlantic business will be fully tested by Christopher Furness.



Mrs. Fairbanks tells how neglect of warning symptoms will soon prostrate a woman. She thinks woman's safeguard is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Ignorance and neglect are the cause of untold female suffering, not only with the laws of health but with the chance of a cure. I did not heed the warnings of headaches, organic pains, and general weariness, until I was well nigh prostrated. I knew I had to do something. Happily I did the right thing. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound faithfully, according to directions, and was rewarded in a few weeks to find that my aches and pains disappeared, and I again felt the glow of health through my body. Since I have been well I have been more careful. I have also advised a number of my sick friends to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and they have never had reason to be sorry. Yours very truly, Mrs. MAY FAIRBANKS, 216 South 7th St., Minneapolis, Minn." (Mrs. Fairbanks is one of the most successful and highest salaried travelling saleswomen in the West.)

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For over two years I suffered more than tongue can express with kidney and bladder trouble. My physician pronounced my trouble catarrh of the bladder, caused by displacement of the womb. I had a frequent desire to urinate, and it was very painful, and lumps of blood would pass with the urine. Also had backache very often.  
"After writing to you, and receiving your reply to my letter, I followed your advice, and feel that you and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have cured me. The medicine drew my womb into its proper place, and then I was well. I never feel any pain now, and can do my housework with ease."—Mrs. ALICE LAMOX, Kincaid, Miss.

No other medicine for female ills in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.  
Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

**\$5000 FORFEIT** if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.  
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**CAPSICUM VASELINE**  
(PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES)  
A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-relieving and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "it is the best of all of our preparations." Price 15 cts., at all druggists or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, anotherwise it is not genuine. CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO., 17 State Street, New York City.

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WANTED—20,000 pounds Dressed Cat-Fish daily. Correspondence solicited.  
We pay the Highest Cash Price for Otter Pelt, Raccoon Skins and Alligator Hides. Ship us your furs.  
**W. B. PIANKINSON CO., KISSIMMEE, FLA.**  
Faded with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

**GEOMETRICAL.**  
Though Love may make the world go round  
For Romeo's dear fair one,  
It sometimes lacks ability  
To make the meal a square one.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture  
Gives to Salzer's Oats its heartiest endorsement. Salzer's New National Oats yielded in 1903 from 150 to 300 bu. per acre in 30 different States, and you, Mr. Farmer, can beat this in 1904, if you will. Salzer's seeds are pedigree seeds, bred up through careful selection to big yields.

Salzer's Beardless Barley yielded	421 bu.
Salzer's Home Builder Corn	330 bu.
Speltz and Macaroni Wheat	80 bu.
Salzer's Victoria Rape	60,000 lbs.
Salzer's Teosinte, the fodder wonder	160,000 lbs.
Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass	50,000 lbs.
Salzer's Pedigree Potatoes	1,000 bu.

Now such yields pay and you can have them, Mr. Farmer, in 1904.  
SEND 10c. IN STAMPS and this notice to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and you will get their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples free. [A.C.L.]  
If you haven't any enemies to forgive pardon a few of your friends.