SPRING FEVER.

Spring fever-ain't no cure for it I have it once a year ; It takes me in the city, And it makes me drowsy there.

And I nod. And I nod,

Like a Georgia fishin'rod. When it feels the trout a-pullin 'Fore you land him on the sod!

Spring fever-don't know how it comes, And no one ever knew : And all I know is when it's here, It creeps all over you !

And you dream,

And you dream That you're floatin' down a stream ; Floatin', floatin' like a feather Where the water-lilies gleam ! -Atlanta Constitution.



BY FRANK H. SWEET.

tier piece of land in

cupied by the Tin-

ker County poor



farm. It sloped to the north, to be not add to the comfort of such paupers as were able to work in winter, but in compensation it had splendid woods and a fine lake front. The lake was deep and clear and dotted with small folks?" islands. ' On the opposite slope, and half hidden by noble trees, were the

outlines of a country mansion; and in the distance were blue hills which might almost be mistaken for mountains. But it was not on account of natural

beauty that the Tinker County poor farm had been selected. The town officers were hard, practical men and did not care for such things. When it was decided that it would be for the town's advantage to farm its paupers instead of selling them at auction, the selectmen looked around for a suitable place.

The Bowen farm had the reputation of being the poorest in the town. It was rocky and unproductive, and had already ruined several small farmers who had been imprudent enough to trust their little to its keeping. Of late both purchasers and renters had given it a wide berth.

But It was just the place the selectmen were looking for. It was off the highway and was cheap. They approached the owner cautiously and found that he was anxious to sell--so much so that he accepted their first offer. The next thing was to rent the farm and the paupers to the lowest bidder. This happened to be Sim Pratt, a man who had always been an unsuccessful farmer, because he was too stingy to become a prosperous one. He was not a bad man; but he was poor and covetons and narrow-mir

don't like bein' tied to a stick."

The Squire gazed at him vacantly for a moment. Evidently his thoughts had been far away, and he was bringing them back by a powerful effort. As he straightened himself up to his full height he looked very tall old place?" a man asked. and thin; and there was something pitifully incongruous in his rough, illfitting garments and his clean-cut.

scholarly face and snow-white hair. "What is it, Thomas?" he asked, gravely. "I was thinking, and did not hear you. We old men," with a slight smile, "have so much past and so little future that we are apt his voice steady; but it broke as the to go wool gathering.'

'Speakin' fer yourself an' not me, then," said Thomas, hastily. "My past ain't a good place ter gather wool, an' I don't go to it 'ceptin' I'm 'bleeged ter. But that ain't here nor there. I didn't want nothin', Squire, only jest ter hear you speak, so't I'd know you was 'live and not a purnambulatin' machine." He spread seaweed for several minutes in silence, then once shipped on board of a vessel as a commore leaned upon his fork. "Come mon sailor. Finally I drifted into a ter think on't, Squire, there is one place where I obtained a good situa-thing I'd to ast ye. When I come ter tion. After a while I went into busithis place I found you was a'ready here, an' I got to callin' ye Square cos name I had-forged and told him I the rest did. But down 'n the kitchen was able to pay some of the money sure, and that' did last night they told me 'twas raly so. Is it?'

"Is what?" dreamily.

an' had money an' things, like rich "I had all I wanted. I believe."

"An" owned that house acrost the

lake, an' had horses an' stables an' servants an'-an' Government bonds?" | ingly. excitedly.

"Yes"-a slight tremor came into the grave voice-"but we will not just!" speak of that, Thomas. Suppose we go to work. We will freeze if we stand the first time, he seemed to notice the here talking."

They set to work vigorously, each taking one side of the long row of piles which the wagon had left and spreading as far as the seaweed would cover. But occasionally Thomas glanced furtively at his companion.

"So it's raly true," he muttered under his breath, "son gambled an' run off an' old man paid his debts an' come here. "Tarnal pity ! fer the old feller 's a good sort, if he don't talk. An the son-well, I guess it's them kind o' sons as makes hangin's."

All through the afternoon they worked, and only stopped when the morrow we will see the owner of the shrill call of the supper hoin came old place and buy it back. But you across the field.

As they passed through the barnyard, a great, hulking figure slouched around the shivering form; then he from one of the sheds

"Hullo, 'Sias !" called Thomas, jeeringly; "got over bein' sick, have ye?" 'Ye-as, 'baout," the man answered, sheepishly.

ag'in when it's time fer work.'

"Jest the fellers I'm lookin' fer,"

you's 'bleeged ter. 'Tain't decent! eyes grew wistful. It was the road I'm a sosherble man myself, an' I which led to the mansion among the trees

As he stood there he saw a carriage approaching. Driving his team to one side he waited ; but the carriage stopped as it came opposite.

"Does Squire Burke still live at the

"No;" he left many years ago.

At the sound of the voice the stranger started and glanced at the old man sharply. Then he sprang from the carriage. But as he drew near he paused and bowed his head, like a man waiting sentence.

"Richard !" The Squire tried to keep young man sprang forward and caught him in his arms.

After a few moments they stood back and looked at each other.

"Where have you been all these years, Richard?" the old man asked. "What have you been doing?"

"In South America-working. After you-disowned me I wandered about the country for some weeks and then Then I wrote to the man whose ness. and would pay the rest as soon as] could. He answered that it was all paid. Of course I understood. After "That you was high-toned oncet, that I worked harder than ever. I determined to repay every cent, and thought that if I could make you believe I was not all bad you mightperhaps-change your opinion."

The Squire raised his hand deprecat-

"Don't, Richard ! I changed it many years ago. I was harsh-cruel-un-

"No!" in eager protest. Then, for Squire's garments. From them his eyes wandered to the oxen.

"Surely you are not so-so"-

"Poor? Yes; I have been on the town farm nearly ten years. I was ill, and could get no employment. There was nothing else."

The young man's face whitened. Stepping quickly to the carriage he said something in a low tone to the driver. Then he returned and took the whip from his father's grasp.

"I will drive the team," he said. "The carriage will come for us in an hour and take us to the hotel. To-

Removing his overcoat, he threw it took off his gloves and forced them on

gaze wandered across the fields to where the paupers were at work he

even before we buy the old place.



toward the latter is very manifest in

SUMMER FORAGE CROPS.

When extra feed is needed as early

s June there is nothing better than

clover. The best time for sowing clover

fourth more than timothy for feeding

Oats and peas, sown at the rate of

one and one half bushels of oats and

two of peas per acre, will afford excel-

lent forage for midsummer. The peas

should either be plowed into the

length of four or five inches or else

the seed be well covered by use of a

sown several days after the peas and

lightly harrowed in. By sowing three

or four small areas one week apart,

With most farmers corn is the great

DUPDOSES

COPPERAS FOR GRAPEVINES.

many directions in the studies of the Copperas has been tried in France public schools. It is always better to on grapevines which are suffering teach a few things that the student from an absence of the proper green color. The results are reported to may be fully acquainted with them rather than to overwhelm him with a have been most satisfactory. Early lot of useless trash that retard him in spring is the best time for the experihis life work. For that reason agriment. In making the application the culture should form a prominent surface soil above the roots should be future in the studies of rural public schools, because of its future usefulover the space and the soil afterwards ness to the average attendant at them. American Dairyman.

Sour milk is not fit food for a calf. is in July or the early part of August. It may readily follow some forage crop. fed off in midsummer. When grown for forage the clover should be seeded at the rate of twenty pounds to the acre, and will produce ten to twelve tons of green for age, worth at least a food made a fat animal. It is quite safe to give a month-old calf a light ration of ground oats and corn meal, wheelbarrow. The oats should be a few ounces at first, gradually increasing .- New York Times.

FATTENING SHEEP.

starting as early in the spring as pos-When the hog has stopped putting sible, this crop will supply fresh, on flesh or fat he must be disposed of, nutritious forage for about a month, no matter what the market, for after beginning with the last week in June; that period all food given is practi- while if the whole is sown at one time cally wasted. But the case is different part of the fodder becomes dry and with sheep. After reaching their woody before it can be utilized. maximum weight and condition as to On fertile sods a second crop of flesh that will eat but little, and this clover should be available by the first is amply paid for in the increase in of August and will afford the best of quantity and quality of wool. Be- feed for ten days or two weeks at this sides prices of mutton sheep are al- period of the summer. ways better after the weather begins to get warm, as mutton is more of a forage crop for late summer, and early hot than cold weather food. Again, fall feeding. While it is doubtful if the market will pay more for nicely there is any crop that will produce a shorn and well handled wool than the larger amount of food material per butchers will; and wool can be more acre, there are a number of legumincheaply freighted when packed in ous crops that can be grown with less sacks than when on the sheep's back. drain upon the soil and will afford Another consideration is shorn sheep, forage of much higher nutritive value if well fattened, will sell for more than | pound for pound. In Southern New unshorn, for the former can be seen England and as far north as Central by the buyer at a glance, while the New York, the cow pea can be easily latter must be carefully inspected, one grown on warm, light soils, while the by one, and lastly, shorn sheep will soja bean affords a large amount of ship more comfortably and be in bet- excellent forage and can be grown in

Geronimo and His Braves.

George Ganz, an Apache Indian, aged about twenty-one years, and a splendid specimen of physical manhood, returned to the Mescalero reservation last week from school at Mount Vernon, Alabama, having completed his education. Captain John L. Ginn interviewed Gauz in relation to the condition of the noted men of Geroimo's Chiricahua Apaches, who spilled so much blood in Arizona, New Mexico and Sonora a few years

Gauz says that old Geronimo has aged so rapidly in the past few years, his hair now being almost as white as snow, though he is still robust and hearty. Nana has also aged until he is decrepit and almost helpless. The desperate and seemingly implacable Black Mangus, who took his fourteen followers and left Geronimo because the latter merely suggested a second surrender to General Cook, and who, after his own capture by the troops under General Miles, fought the soldiers in the cars and jumped from a window while the train was under full headway, is now a quiet, obedient soldier-one of our country's defenders. Geronimo would like to return, but is afraid the people of Arizona would kill him if he did. -El Paso (Arizona) Times.

The Shortest Twilight,

The period of twilight shortens toward the equator and lengthens toward the poles. In other words, the less the thickness of air through which the rays of the setting sun have to pass the sooner darkness comes. From this it naturally follows that the region of the shortest twilight is the one which is situated nearest to the equator and at the greatest elevation.

These two conditions are combined in the region in which stands Quito, the capital of Ecuador. This plateau is 9442 feet above the level of the sea; it is also surrounded by mountains, twenty peaks, eleven of which rise bevond the snow-line, being visible from the streets of the city. Added to this it is only fifteen miles south of the equator; hence it has a shorter twilight than any other spot on the equator, partly because of the elevation. and partly because the western mountains intercept the rays of the setting sun and so cause darkness to follow daylight with greater rapidity than at any other spot on earth. -- Detroit Free Press.

Time and Season.

All things have their time and season, and in the changeful temperature of 'a closing winter rheumatism flourishes. The best treatment is referred to in a letter from Miss Lina Gunckle, Trenton, O., Feb. 22nd, 1893, who says : "I suffered for several years with rheumatism, but was cured by St. Jacobs Oil. I am now well and never feel anything of it." Better get the Oil in time and there will be no season of trouble afterwards.

The world has laid \$3,090,000 tons of iron

"Well, take car' ye don't git down said, eagerly:

At the door they met Pratt.

are cold !"

the toil-worn hands. The old man's eyes glistened. As his

"There is one thing we must get,

"What is it, father?" "Overdoats for all the men on the

removed to a depth of several inches and the copperas water then poured restored .- New York World, SOUR MILE FOR CALVES.

It may keep the animal alive, but it will not thrive or make a healthy growth. The sour milk will quickly curdle in the stomach and cause indigestion. It is this way of feeding a calf that makes so many poor cows, for an animal that has been stunted in its early growth will never recover the loss afterward. Skimmed milk, if sweet, is good for any calf, but it shov'd be warmed to eighty or ninety degrees, as it is most digestible at that temperature. Fat is not so much required for a young calf. Muscular growth is needed more than fat, and thus makes a better cow than if the

all these pointed to a questionable paupers." And as the ars went by all the indications were ulfilled.

Pratt had been keeper of the farm for ten years now, and in all this time there had been found no one to underbid him. The pay was small, the farm poor and the paupers not very desirable, even to men of dull sensibilities. No one tried to succeed him.

But Pratt liked to rule Before his advent to power he had never been able to hire help. Now he was autocrat of a small colony. In a few months he had fixed upon the maximum work which could be had from each of the paupers. Some were able-bodied, some could only work part of the time, some could not work at all. But, as a rule, it was the able-bodied who were the hardest to manage; it was their laziness which had brought them to off soon's ye can," he exclaimed, imthe town farm.

Tinker County had little money to spare its paupers for clothing, and teams on the beach already. Pratt and the farm needed all the work they, could give. Consequently there was much suffering during the winter. When it was too cold to mend stone walls and fences, the strongest were sent to the beach after seaweed. All the rest who were able to work join 'em. You're all right. Git some were put into the barn and sheds to vittles an' be starin'. We can't 'ford stamp out beans and shell corn. It ter board ye here for nothin'.' was nothing unusual for a pauper to die, and the town physician sometimes expressed his views very decidedly. mechanically, and then opened the But a physician's views had little weight with the practical guardian of the county's finances.

One afternoon several of the old men were at work in the lower field. The wind was sharp and cut through their clothing until their teeth chattered with the bitter cold. All of oxen, and presently the heavy wheels them were thinly clad; and at last a little, round-shouldered man began to over the frozen ground. finger nervously at his coat which was already bu ttoned.

"I don't call this much charity," he grumbled, discontentedly. "Seems like the town might let us have over- sive storms. But, early as he was, sevcoats sech pesky cold weather. What eral teams were ahead of him. The say, Squire?"

spread it thinly over the ground. As was offshore there was no fresh sea man went on, peevishly:

ble in a place like this. 'Tain't much bunches here and there. Sometimes we've got ter live fer, anyway. Jest he stepped into the water and rescued packed away like old furnitoor in a masses which were being floated off by garret, an' good riddance when the the rising tide. undertaker brings his box. Seems like we might pick what crumbs we other teams left and new arrivals took could outen the cobwebs."

The other man did not seem to hear. Again his forkful of seaweed was long past noon. spread, and he was reaching for more when the little man stepped in front across the pastures to the main road, and plays, issue livenses for the publiof him.

an' tired of it. Here I've been room- Near him the road branched, and

an' Ike don't seem to think they're fit. You see t' the horses, yourself, Squire," he added, as they turned to do his bidding ; "Thomas ain't per-

tickler 'nough. It was late in the evening when they returned to the house. Thomas went into the kitchen, but his companion was too tired to eat. He climbed slowly to his cold room in the garret. In the morning he was awakened by

the rough voice of Pratt. "Come, git up, Squire ! Bill's down with cold an' you'll have ter drive his

team ter-day. Step lively !" The old man dressed hurriedly and stumbled down the dark staircase. It still lacked an hour of daylight. Pratt stood by the kitchen door.

"Take a bit o' suthin' an' be gittin' patiently. "It'll be daylight fust ye know. I'll be boun' there's a dozen

"I don't know as I shall be able to make a load without help," said the Squire, doubtfully, "I sprained my back a little yesterday.

"Tut, tut! We've got shirks 'nough on the place now 'thout you tryin' to

The Squire made no reply. Taking a few pieces of cold bread he ate them door and went out. It was bitterly cold, and he took a handkerchief from his pocket and tied it around his neck. When he reached the barn he found a piece of old sacking, and this was

made to do duty as an overcost. It did not take him long to yoke the of the wagon were creaking sharply

When the sun rose he was well on his way to the beach. Soon after he drove across the low ridge of sand hills which had been washed up by succesbest of the seaweed had been thrown The man addressed did not answer. into piles, and the men were now load-Lifting a heavy forkful of seaweek he ing it into their wagons. As the wind he returned for another load the little weed coming in. The Squire took his fork from the wagon and drove slowly "Seems like folks might be sosner- along the beach, picking up stray

> But it was slow, hard work. The their places. At last he threw his fork

"Can't ye answer a man's question?" came in sight of the town farm. On and periodicals. All plays, dialogues, he asked, irritably. "You ain't no top of the last hill he paused to let songs, dances and entertainments by more deef 'n I be, an' I'm gittin' sick the oxen rest."

in' with you more'n two year, an' you one of the forks curved away into the before production. -- New York Jourain't scasely ever spoke ter me 'cept woods and around the lake. His old nal.

he said, briskly. "I have ter go 'Overcoats for all the back an do up the back chores. Bill farm."-Independent.

Frightened to Death.

There are several wellauthenticated. cases where fright was the cause of death. An English surgeon tells of a drummer in India across whose legs a harmless lizard crawled while he was half asleep. He was sure that a cobra had bitten him, and it was too much for his nerves and he died.

Frederick I. of Prussia was killed by fear. His wife was insane, and one day she escaped from her keeper. and, dabbling her clothes with blood, rushed upon her husband while he was dozing in his chair. King Frederick imagined her to be the white lady. whose ghost was believed to invariably appear whenever the death of a member of the royal family was to occur, and he was thrown into a fever and died in six weeks.

But perhaps the most remarkable death from fear was that of the Dutch painter Pentman, who lived in the seventeenth century. One day he went into a room full of anatomical subjects to sketch some skulls and bones for a picture he intended to paint. The weather was very sultry. and while sketching he fell asleep. He was aroused by bones dancing around him, and the skeletons suspended from the ceiling clashed together. In a fit of horror he threw himself out of the window. Though he sustained no serious injury, and was informed that a slight earthquake had caused the commotion among the ghostly surroundings, he died of nervous tremer. -The Million.

Early London Streets.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when a London street was newly formed, its name and date were frequently recorded on a tablet built into the wall of a corner house. The houses themselves were also sometimes distinguished by initials, names or dates, either placed like the street tablets or on a rain pipe or inside the building.

Some of these relics still survive, but there is constant danger of their destruction, for every year many old houses are leveled with the ground, and streets, once important, cease to exist, are merged in other streets, or lose their importance by being re-named. --London Notes and Queries.

Power of Foreign Police.

The Vienna police have general upon the load and drove away. It was charge of all newspapers, and keep records of all presses and publications, Back through the sand hills and maintain p censor-hip over all theatres and then up hill and down until he cation and sale of all books, magazines societies, clubs or individuals must be submitted to the po'ice and approved

Farm, Stock and Home.

BEES AND FRUIT.

and that of the apiculturist are each a of hives with movable frames, queen- grasses. excluding honey boards, etc., etc.; above the brood nest he may have the whitest of section boxes, every one containing a foundation starter; in fact, have everything ready to catch the surplus honey when the honey of flowers on every hand there will be no surplus for him. Professor Wilson has made an elaborate calculation, and concludes that it would require 2,500,000 florets like those of the white clover to yield one pound of clover honey. This gives some idea of the vast number of blossoms necessary, as well as the amount of labor represented in every honeycomb. The fruit grower may ransack the earth for new and improved the year. varieties; he may be as skillful as possible in planting; he may graft and propagate and hybridize, and yet if the winds are not favorable and the bee does not visit the blossoms in search of pollen or nectar the blossoms will soon wither and fall and never

produce the fruit for which the blossoms lived and grew, and for which the horticulturist had bestowed upon the tree or plant his labor, forethought and fostering care. -- Chicago Times.

THE STUDY OF AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is the basis of our national progress and prosperity. While this fact is widely recognized, yet the study of this most important of all callings is not placed in the pound sections. curriculum of the public schools of the country. Generations of children pass through life without ability to distinguish between wheat and last over many seasons. barley when they see it growing. It seems necessary to be born on a farm to be acquainted with even the rudiments of agriculture. This is all wrong. The studies of the schoolroom should be arranged to meet this oversight. True, men have become famous in many ways, whose sole equipment was furnished in the common schools of the country, but these have yet to graduate a scholar who was ever aided in his life work as a farmer by the knowledge acquired in The introduction of sound them. of the system under which they are pickles.

operated. The children of farmers have as perfect a right to the technical knowledge of their prospective callments shall be taught. The tendency deep enough.

Ker condition when reaching market nearly all parts of New England. These than unshorn. These conditions make crops will afford forage from about the all winter feeding most desirable .- middle of August till the killing frosts come.

Late in September it is sometimes found necessary to use rowen from the The business of the horticulturist mowing field and in this case the more clover there is in it the better. Grasses necessary adjunct of the other, says a when young and tender are more nitrolady writer. The beekeeper may pay genous than in the larger stages of a wonderful sum for the best bees in growth, and hence rowen affords a the world, may have them in the best much better food than the full grown

For a late fall feed there is no crop yet in use equal to barley and peas. This crop can be sown the first part of August on the clover ground, or it may follow the oats and peas. Two bushels of peas and one of barley make flow shall come-if the land be not full a good mixture. Both of these plants withstand frosts well and make excellent growth in cool weather,-New England Farmer.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Give the peas a light, rich soil. Red raspberries should not be given deep cultivation.

Do not forget parsley seed. A small

package will yield enough to use all Many are discarding the pole lima, and taking up the bush lima bean as

a specialty. Young bees are valuable in the spring, and none should be allowed to die from carelessness.

Sow celery seed early. It is estimated that one ounce of seed will produce about 2500 plants.

Beeswax will be darkened if melted in an iron vessel. It is better to use brass or copper vessels.

The best shipping crates for honey are of a single tier, and hold from twelve to twenty-four pounds.

Basswood is light, white, and free from gumminess. Nothing so far has been found to equal it for making

Never set plants of a poor quality. Poor seed will make a failure, but only for a single year, while poor plants

All fruit plants, including trees, should have a generous supply of fine, light-colored, fibrous roots, in order to be of a vigorous and healthy growth.

For the potato crop sulphate is thought to be much better than muriate of potash, for it gives a greater yield and improves the quality in a higher degree.

The cucumber should not be set in open ground until about the middle of May or until the weather settles, as text books on agriculture in rural pub. it is a very tender annual. Plant in lic schools would remedy this defect June or July if you want them for

Do not plant potatoes on hard, poorly plowed soil, for the crop will be poor, no matter how thorough the ing, as that such knowledge of things cultivation or how favorable other conthat at best are but mere accomplish- ditions if the soil is not mellowed Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-BOOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles.

Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

ANOTHER vein of coal has been struck at Litchfield, Ill.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY. FRANK J. CHENEY makes onth that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOL-LARS for each and every case of Catarth that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARHE CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my

BRANK J. Coll in my sworn to before me and subscribed in my resence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, pres SEAL

Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure istaken internally and acte directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. F. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, etc., quickly relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches." They surpass all other preparations in removing hoarseness, and as a cough remedy are pre-eminently the best.

A postal, a drop of ink, a request for a free catalogue 200 mailable articles—save 25 to 50c. on \$1. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, &Cc.; Liver Pills, 12c; Porous Plasters, 12c; Hat Dye, 10c. E. A. Hall, Charleston, S. C.

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Allays painful breathing, aching bones, and the chills and fever of an acute cold. Use it promptly and save life. 59 cts.

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Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Con-sumption; it is the Best Cough Cure; 25c., 50c., \$1



Mr. Louis A. Wroe Hagerstown, Md.

Nigh Unto Death

Sound as a Dollar After Taking Five Bottles of Hood's.

"In the spring of 1889 I was taken with severe pains in my breast so that I could hardly straighten myself up. I could not sleep at night and shortly after I was taken with night sweats. I had no appetite and when I did eat

I Became Deathly Sick. Then large lumps the size of a hen's egg form-ed upon both sides of my neck. I opened them and closely followed the doctor's directions, but I grew worse and the hair commenced to fall off my head. Finally, I heard so much talk about Hood's Sarsaparilla I decided to take it. I continued until I took five bottles which cured me as sound as a dollar, and from that time until now I have not had a sick day and have

Hood's Saraa Cures not felt the slightest effects of rheumatism." L. A. WROE, 27 Prospect St., Hagerstown, Md.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy tion. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents