

# NOT ONE NATIONAL SONG.

## A CHANCE FOR PATRIOTIC AMERICAN COMPOSERS.

### The United States Only Country With No Distinctive National Air—The World's National Anthems.

According to Professor John P. Sousa, the well known leader of the Marine Band at Washington, the United States, one of the greatest and most powerful nations in the world, is the only one not having a distinctive national air.

For more than a dozen years Professor Sousa has been collecting national airs and songs. Last May he was authorized by the Navy Department to make a compilation of these airs and the work is now nearly completed. This is only the fourth time any attempt has been made to publish in book form the national airs of the world. The last work published was undertaken by a German house as a private speculation, and included the songs of fifty nations. Professor Sousa already has 116 airs in type, and before the work is completed he will have half as many more.

It was while discussing national music that Professor Sousa made the startling statement that we have no national air. "But how about 'Hail Columbia,' 'The Star Spangled Banner,' 'My Country,' and a few more of the same sort, generally considered national airs?" he was asked.

"People confound a national air with a popular and patriotic one," replied Professor Sousa. "In Europe they have national airs because they have been made so either by the Government or by the people, and on all ceremonial occasions they are played as a matter of course. For example, England has 'God Save the Queen,' France 'La Marseillaise,' and so on. Now, in England, at an affair of state, whenever the Queen is present the bands play 'God Save the Queen,' and the Goldstream Guards or any other good band do not have to ask what air they shall play. They know only one tune is admissible. And when an Englishman hears the air, no matter where he is, off comes his hat and he remains standing until the last note. Children are taught it at school, and they think it is as sacred as a hymn. But with us, when the President takes part in any ceremony, one band may play 'America' and the other 'The Star Spangled Banner,' according to the taste of the conductor."

"Then Congress by an act could create a national air?"

"Well, hardly. Congress can do a great many things but it cannot do that. The national air of the people must come from some great event in the life of the Nation, perhaps some crisis. It must be spontaneous; it must appeal to national pride and the national sentiment, and then, when it does that, the country takes it up and clings to it as jealously as it does to its other traditions. Take it as an illustration 'Rule Britannia,' which, while not the national air of England, is its first cousin. There is a calm assurance about the words which are pleasing to the average Englishman. When Napoleon was assembling his big fleet at Boulogne to invade England we are told that the people went about singing 'Rule Britannia,' and I verily believe they thought that was answer enough to the threats of a French invasion."

"Wasn't the Civil War a great enough crisis to inspire the best efforts of musicians?"

"Undoubtedly, but you must remember the people were divided, and the work of a Northern composer would not have been acceptable to the people of the South. If, however, the country had risen against a foreign foe any song composed at that time would have fired the national heart, and if of the right kind would have been accepted by the people. It is true we went through a crisis in the early days of the Republic, but I guess in those days our ancestors were too busy fighting to pay much attention to music."

"Has Columbia belongs to the last century, but it was composed by a German, the leader of the John Street Theatre, in New York, in compliment to General Washington, and for many years it was known as 'The President's March.' We ought not to adopt as our national air the work of a foreigner. The American air of the 'Star Spangled Banner' is American, but the music is English."

"In your investigations what have struck you as the peculiarities of national anthems?"

"Perhaps the most striking thing is that the national airs of the great countries are short, while those of the little countries are very long. For instance, 'God Save the Queen' is 14 bars; the Russian national is 16 bars; and 'Hail Columbia,' the foremost among the American national airs has 28 bars. On the other hand, Spain's national air has 78 bars, that of Uruguay, 70; Chile's 46, and so on. The national air of China is so long that when the people want to hear it they have to take half a day off to listen to its ancient strains. Another thing I have learned, is that with hardly an exception the national airs of all the savage or semi-civilized nations are written in the major key."

"Are the national airs in any way characteristic of the people?"

"Very seldom, and then only when there are the music of a lover or of a civilization. Music, you see, is the universal language, and a really great composer seldom acquires his education in one country. But it is worthy of note that with one or two exceptions the composers of national airs have been usually unknown to fame until they wrote the one air which has given them a lasting reputation. One of the exceptions is Haydn, the composer of the Austrian hymn. Most of the Old World national airs were written to glorify some great man or to celebrate some great event. To make the air popular so that it could be sung and whistled by everybody it has to be written in a very limited compass."

"God Save the Queen" is written in a compass of six notes; 'Hail Columbia,' 'Rule Britannia,' and 'La Marseillaise' within an octave and a note; the Austrian hymn within an octave. But the 'Star Spangled Banner' is composed of thirteen notes, and for that reason it is very difficult for untrained voices to sing it with the proper effect. Judging from the experience of foreign nations, when our national anthem is written it will have to be within an octave and to have a swing and dash about it which will command it to even the most unskilled persons."

"Talking about the peculiarities of national airs," continued the professor, "one cannot fail to notice how the same air is the common property of half a dozen nations. For instance, 'God Save the Queen' is the national air, with different words of course, of England, Prussia, Bavaria, Norway, Saxony, Switzerland, Wurtemberg and Sweden. The national air of Mexico bears a striking resemblance to our old song 'Oh, Susannah.' 'My Maryland' is a German air written in 1819, and known as 'Tanzenheim,' the first tree. 'We Won't Go Home Till Morning,' is an old French song and was sung in the streets of Paris more than a hundred years ago, but not with the words we all know. You will find that the claims of authorship to a great many of the national and patriotic airs are very conflicting, and probably one-third of the airs in my collection cannot have the name of the composer attached, as there is so much doubt as to whom the honor should be given."

"Don't mind it. Don't of your temper lose control; Laugh, laugh, and do not cry, With beauty with her parody, Hasn't she you in the eye?"

### THE FARM AND GARDEN.

#### APARAGAS REEDS WILL LAST A CENTURY.

An aparagas bed, if properly treated, will last a century, or longer. The owners of beds are usually so anxious to continue cutting as long as the grass commands a good price that they kill the roots through repeated cutting late in the season. Late cutting has killed out more aparagas plantations than neglect of mowing and cultivation.—New York Sun.

#### HOW TO GIVE CHICKS A FAIR SHOW.

When chicks of different ages are running together and older birds are about, the food for the little ones should be thrown under stated coops into which only such can enter. This will save the youngest and the delicate from being trampled upon and crowded out, and will give them chance to eat their fill at their leisure. They will soon find out what it means, and more often than not will be found waiting in the pens for the food to be thrown to them.—Fancier's Journal.

#### TREATMENT OF BUCKWHEAT.

Buckwheat, often called "the lazy man's crop," deserves better treatment than it generally gets. It is a "catch crop," easily grown between regular succession crops, and will respond to more generous usage than is frequently accorded it. The grain itself is nutritious and palatable, giving both heat and muscle-making constituents, and brings, as a rule, fairly remunerative prices, compared with other cereals. Manure with a liberal hand, or fertilizers with, say, 300 pounds of a good superphosphate, and see the difference in the result compared with the one grown on the thin, poor land to which it is generally allotted. Sow from one to one and a half pecks of seed to the acre.—New York World.

#### PROFIT IN DUCK FARMING.

A duck should lay 120 eggs a year if of good breed, and in March and April the eggs sell for twice as much as hens' eggs. If we take the night of the eggs in consideration, the duck lays as much in one year as the hen does in two years. As ducks make rapid growth and lay large eggs "early and often," they are, as a consequence, very voracious, and require a large amount of food, but as they will eat anything that is eatable, and prefer bulky food, they are not expensive, considering the service they perform. A good Pekin, Aylesbury, Brazilian or Rouen duck will show excellent results from the management given, and will yield a profit far beyond anything that can be derived from the common duck. A mess of cooked turnips or potatoes chopped fine and sprinkled with meal, is another cheap food. If they have a pasture they will seek their own food, requiring only a little grain at night. In winter, chopped, scalded hay is excellent for them. When laying they should be given an allowance of chopped, fresh meat three times a week. Soft food is preferred by them to whole grains. Though an aquatic bird, the duck loves a dry place at night, and should sleep on a board floor.—Farm and Forestry.

#### SPINACH IS A CROP THAT CAN BE OBTAINED FOR THE TABLE CONTINUOUSLY ALL THE YEAR BY SUCCESSFUL SOWING.

But spring and fall are the times when one looks for a dish of spinach. In the spring-time it is especially valuable as among the first green crops to come in. In localities where the climate is not quite so severe as with us, it is easily kept out-of-doors all winter and ready to start into fresh growth as soon as the frost leaves. In the North, where the snow covers the ground early, there is also no difficulty. For ordinary culture a slight protection is easily applied with corn stalks, straw and so on. This, however, does not pay for the marketman.

#### THE TIME TO SOW FOR FALL USE IS AUGUST.

If the growing weather continues late, some cuttings are obtained as soon as the leaves are large enough to handle, even up to November. If these leaves are plucked, others continue to grow, so that, for fall or spring use, one sowing will furnish a good many dishes. When the crop is growing in the summer, it quickly goes into seed, and the whole plant is then cut off and used.

#### AN OUNCE OF SEED CONTAINS SOME 2400, AND IS ENOUGH FOR FAMILY USE.

If to stand all the winter, September is early enough to sow. The best winter spinach is the prickly or water; for summer use, the round-seeded.

#### EXCEPT THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, AUGUST IS A MONTH REQUIRING LESS LABOR IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN THAN ANY OTHER.

Usually all the planting has been done in July. Such as may still be planted are late celery, Radish and other salads are always in season, and may yet be sown.—Prairie Farmer.

#### POTATO ROT PRECAUTION.

Many a potato grower who naturally expected, and ought to have, 200 bushels per acre, writes Professor Byron D. Halsted, in the New York Tribune, finds the yield less than 100 bushels of second-rate tubers, some of which are decayed and many more affected—a disheartening outcome largely due to excessive growth of a fungus that first attacked the upper leaves, and from there rapidly passed into the stems and down to the tubers. This mildew is so small that when seen in quantity it appears like a frosty covering on the surface of the decaying leaf. In a short time the vines become affected, turn brown and die, after which there can be no further growth of tubers. I find many large fields thus prematurely dead. The soil is loaded with water by recent heavy rains—a condition most favorable for decay of the potatoes. It is therefore evident the mildew being a lover of moisture that the tubers should be removed from the soil and kept dry and cool. It will be well to leave the potatoes on the ground long enough to dry off completely, after which they may be stored where they will not be covered with any moisture. A good way, until cold weather comes, would be to place them in an airy loft or barn, either in a thin layer on a dry floor or in shallow bins. A sprinkling of air-slaked lime, a handful to a bushel, may be applied when placed in the bin to kill any germs that may be on their surface. The vines should have been burned before the potatoes were dug. Frequent visits should be made to the storage-room and any decaying tubers removed before they contaminate surrounding potatoes. Potatoes this year are likely to be high-priced, and will repay the extra care here recommended. A damp, warm, close cellar would be sure to furnish the conditions that would result in decay.

# THE EYES OF GREAT MEN.

An oculist who has made the human eye a study for thirty years, and who has examined many famous men's eyes, declared the other day that the "thoroughbred American" eye was steel blue in color.

"Would you say that black-eyed and brown-eyed men are deficient in intellect?"

"Not that, to be sure, since history has afforded some examples of able men whose eyes possessed this pigment. But, undeniably, among the people of higher civilization eyes grow lighter in hue, and therefore to-day far more blue-eyed persons than there were a century ago. If you will be at pains to inquire the color of the eyes of Bismarck, Gladstone, Huxley, Virchow, Buchner, Bonan, in fact of any of the living great, as well as of the great army of the dead who in life distinguished themselves, you will learn that most of them have, or had, eyes of blue or gray. It has seemed to me that the pigment is in the way; that it obscures the objects presented to the visual organ, and that the aspiring mind seeking the greatest light casts it off."—Philadelphia Press.

# A Blue Lobster.

A genuine blue lobster of good size has been captured at Marshfield, Mass. Nothing of the sort has been found before in those waters, although a case was reported some years ago from Long Island Sound. This lobster is of a pure ultramarine blue of handsome shade. Along the back the color of this singular specimen is almost as dark as indigo, but at the sides it is as light as a robin's egg, and in the joints of the shell shades away to a delicate cream color. In an ordinary lobster these parts would be shaded in dark and light greens. The claws of the blue lobster are slightly mottled in shades of blue and purple on top and a most delicate cream underneath. The lobster car has been a center of interest for the curious since the capture. It was caught in an ordinary pot, and it differs in no way except in color from other lobsters. It will be boiled for the sake of seeing to what color it will turn during the process.—New York Times.

# How a Breed of Sheep Originated.

The well-known Ancon or other breed of sheep, now extinct, arose in the last century in Massachusetts by the accidental birth of a ram with crooked legs and a long back like a turnspit. These peculiarities rendered him unable to leap fences, and as this was a point of great importance to the early settlers this ram was selected for breeding, and his abnormalities of structure were faithfully transmitted. The breeds of Mauchamp sheep and Nitta cattle had a somewhat similar origin.—Chamber's Journal.

# Card of Thanks.

If the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam should publish a card of thanks, containing expressions of gratitude which come to him daily, from those who have been cured of severe throat and hoarse throats by the use of Kemp's Balsam, it would fill a fair-sized book. How much better to invite all to call on any druggist and get a free sample bottle than you may test for yourself its power. Large bottles 50c, small 25c.

# THE GOVERNMENT HAS THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S 4,000,000 ACRES OF LAND WITH \$10,000,000 TO BUILD THE ROAD.

# We Recommend "Fossil's Cough" Cure.

# Salt Rheum

Often causes great agony with its intense itching and burning. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier, cures salt rheum and all skin diseases. It thoroughly cleanses, renovates and enriches the blood. Give it a trial.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

After the failure of three skillful physicians to cure my boy of salt rheum, I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and olive oil ointment. I have now used four boxes of Ointment and one and a half bottles of Sarsaparilla, and the boy is to all appearances completely cured. He is now four years old, and has been afflicted since he was six months of age." Mrs. H. Sarsaparilla, 26 Newhall Street, Lowell, Mass.

# 100 Doses One Dollar

# Ely's Cream Balm

WILL CURE CATARRH OF THE EYE. Price 50 Cents.

# FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD FOR GREASE. Get the Genuine.

# DR. KOEHLER'S FAVORITE CO-C MIXTURE

For all domestic animals, will cure 99 out of every 100 cases of colic, whether acute or chronic. It is a safe and entirely harmless. After 20 years of use, in more than 300 cases, our guarantee is worth something. Colic must be treated promptly. Expensive and you may lose a valuable horse. If not at your druggist's, send 50 cents for sample bottle, and receive the rest on arrival.

# PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

# CATARRH

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

# A WET HEN

Is the best remedy for the man who wants relief from a cold, cough, or sore throat. It is the only perfect Wet and Watered remedy for the throat, and it is the only one that will cure the most stubborn cases. It is the only one that will cure the most stubborn cases. It is the only one that will cure the most stubborn cases.

# Chief Natches and the Sign Language.

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In Washington city, some years ago, he held a consultation by signs with the best experts, in which he gave an account of the troubles existing at that time with some bands of renegade Indians up near the Oregon line, describing a trip he made to the camp of the hostiles. Natches enjoyed the almost solitary honor of having had his talk published in the Government reports on these matters, with a full explanation of every sign he used in conveying the intelligence sought from him. He was highly spoken of by the Government experts for his great knowledge of and readiness in the Indian sign language.—Virginia (Nex.) Enterprise.

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Reichard has 103 representatives in the British House of Commons.

# SALT IS NATURE'S VERMIFUGE.

All animals using vegetable food require more or less salt to keep them healthy, for salt is nature's vermifuge, as it destroys intestinal parasites. As a rule, farmers do not give their hogs salt, but this does not prove that they would not be better, and be more comfortable with it. About one ounce daily is sufficient for swine weighing from 100 to 200 pounds, and this should be increased to two ounces when they are fattened upon corn or other raw grain. When pigs are fed on slops from the house they will usually obtain all the salt they need in their do-no-harm, and may prevent the cholera and the much-feared kidney worms. Many experiments have been tried in feeding swine salt, and all show that in moderate quantities it is beneficial.—New York Sun.

# FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Barley should always be cut before it is dead ripe. Sweats and dust, as well as ill-fitting collars, causes the horse's shoulder to gall.

# After August clover seed should not be sown, as the young plants will be too tender to stand the winter.

Nature should be copied as near as possible in the care of fowls, and there will be less complaint of disease.

It is stated that the road fences are being rapidly removed in the vicinity of Boston, adding much to the rural beauty of the suburbs.

Pigs can be reared so as to have seventy-five per cent. of lean meat in them by feeding bran and middlings. Skim-milk may also be fed.

Nothing like a good old fashioned summer fallow to cleanse lands from noxious weeds and fit them for undisputed occupancy by useful crops.

A Western dairyman thinks that dairy farmers as a class do not fully appreciate the importance of the speed with which the animal heat from fresh milk.

Sheep eat into the ground, it is said, but that is a great merit when they are engaged in exterminating weeds, an office in which they display great merit.

Millet seed will not retain vitality longer than two years. If not fresh when sown a large part will not germinate, and when two years old only a small portion will grow.

Perhaps the best remedy that can be used to keep chicks in good condition is pulverized charcoal mixed with cooked feed. A daily ration of it can do them no great harm.

He is not a very enterprising farmer who, if naturally slow, cannot hurry his steps a little in haying, especially when unfavorable weather has delayed the work far beyond its season.

It would be good for farmers if some of their number would write out farm experiences and observations for publication, thereby conveying to all interested party useful lessons that otherwise must be lost, except to a few.

In the olden time it was thought necessary to dry the entire moisture out of the new cut grass before it was put away for hay. This has been discovered to be an error. The best hay is that which has been partially dried before going into the stack. The study and experiment with ensilage led to this discovery.

Cracked hoofs frequently result from a wound of the coronet and should be treated as follows: The coronet should be blistered where the crack starts, and a V-shaped mark should be cut with a file at the top of the crack to separate it from the new horn. Glycerine should be applied to the hoof, which should be bandaged with leather drawn tight by means of a lace.

Stale butter may be much improved by washing it in clear water, cutting the butter into thin slices with the ladle. It is then worked over with sweet skimmed milk in a churn, by which the acidity is neutralized to some extent. The butter is then washed in brine to remove the milk, resalted and made up for use. It cannot be kept without deterioration longer than a few days.

# Fortune Telling by the Finger Nails.

Fortune telling by means of the finger nails, onychomancy, as it is called, was not uncommon in ancient times. The practice was to rub the nails with oil and soot or wax, and to hold up the nails, thus prepared, against the sun, and upon the transparent horny substance were supposed to appear figures or characters, which gave the answer required. In more recent times, people have been found predicting by means of the nails of the hand, and telling the disposition of persons with certain descriptions of nails. However absurd it may appear, we shall give examples of this superstition: A person with broad nails is of gentle nature, timid and bashful. Those whose nails grow into the flesh at the points or sides are given to luxury. A white mark on the nail bespeaks of misfortune. Persons with very pale nails are subject to much infirmity of the flesh, and persecution by neighbors and friends. People with narrow nails are ambitious and quarrelsome. Lovers of knowledge and liberal sentiment have round nails. Indolent people have generally fleshy nails. Small nails indicate littleness of mind, obstinacy and conceit. Melancholy persons are distinguished by their pale or lead-colored nails; and choleric, martial men, delighting in war, have red and spotted nails.—Medical Classics.

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# The Best Testimonial

Not published for any blood medicine in the printed guarantee of the manufacturers of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which cures that wonderful medicine to benefit the cure in all cases of those diseases for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be returned. It cures all diseases arising from torpid liver and impure blood and the various ailments, Eruptions, Sores and Swellings, Salt-Rheum, Tetter, Erysipelas, and kindred diseases, are among those in which the "Discovery" effected marvelous cures.

When everything else fails, Dr. Sage's Cathartic Remedy cures. 50 cents, by druggists.

Do you wish to know how to have no steam, and not half the usual work on wash-day? Ask your grocer for a bar of Dr. J. C. Williams' Soap and the directions will tell you how. He won't get no limitation. There are lots of them.

There are 160 barons in Germany.

# TO HEAL ALL BLOOD CONTAGION.

Thus it was the Swift's Specific Brought unto the world its blessing; O'er land and o'er water Went the priest and Levite; Bringing to the people tidings Of relief from blood contagion— Of a salutary agent That would purge them of all poison.

—EXTRACT FROM POEM OF "CANITA."

Swiss Testimonial: Swift's Specific Company, Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Eight years ago a cancer came on my lower lip. I had it cut out while it was very small, and it healed up apparently, but soon broke out again, and commenced eating very rapidly. It took off my under lip from one side to the other, and down to my chin. I had it treated by burning, and got so weak that I did not think I could stand much longer. After much suffering I discarded all other treatment, and began taking Swift's Specific, and the cancer soon began to retreat, and in a short time it was completely healed and I was entirely well. It is now over three years since I got well, and there has been no sign of any return of the disease. I know it is cancer, and I know it was cured alone by S. S. S. E. V. FERRISS, RUSTON, LA.

S. S. S. cured me of malignant sore throat and mouth, caused by impure blood. The trouble extended down to my left lung, which was very sore. The doctors prescribed opium for three years without relief, when I left them and took S. S. S. Four bottles cured me. BEN HILL, Meridian, Miss.

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