Dobbins' Flectric Scap to cheaper for you to use If you follow directions, than may other scaps would be if offers to you, for by its use circles are exped. (It these cost more than map. Ask your grocer for Dobbins. Take no other.

Beturns to the statistician of the Agricul-iural Department tell of a good corn cre-and a poor wheat crop and of inferior cotton

Don't Tubacca Spit and Smoke Your Life
If you want to quit tobacce using easily and
forever, regain loss managed, be made well,
strong, magnetic, fail of new life and vigor,
take No-To-Hang-wite wonder-worker that
makes weak men strong. Many gain ten
pounds in ten days. Over 60,000 corred. Bny
No-To-line reim your own druggist. Under
absolute gurrantees to rure. Book and simple
free. Address sterling Remedy Co., Chicago
or New York.

Sold by Druggist's, 13c. Hall's Family Phis are the best.

Votes

from Impure blood, and their verdict has settled the question of the great curative power of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every mail car brings in these letters of praise for Hood's Sarsaparilla. They tell the same wonderful story of health restored, pain and suffering relieved, and happiness brought

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best-In fact the One True Blood Purifier

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Fun With a Percupine.

People of Sellwood, Oregon, turned out in numbers one day recently and had no end of fun trying to capture a three-foot porcupine that was found wandering in the streets. When, after being chased, it rolled itself into a ball, no one succeeded, for a long time, in making it a prize, for the quills were too much for the footgear of the hunters. It was finally eaught in a box. It weighed twenty-one uoun.ls.

A Farm Defined.

A Kansas girl, the daughter of Greenwood County rancher, was sent East to school this fall. "What do you know, my child?" the head teacher sked her. "Oh, farming," the new pupil replied. "Well, tell me what is a farm?" "A farm is a body of land surrounded by a barb wire fence," the little maid said. - Kansas City Star.

JOYS OF MATERNITY.

VIGOROUS MOTHERS AND STURDY CHILDREN ADMIRED.

Why so Many Women Are Children-A Problem That Has Puzzled Physicians

Reproduction is a law of nature, and no picture of joy and happiness can equal that of the vigorous mother and er sturdy child.

Nature makes but few mistakes, and every thoughtful person must admit that a cause exists, why so many women are childless. The subject baffles the theories of physicinus. Su enses are curable aine times out of ten, as evidenced by thousands of lettern on file at Mrs. Pinicham's of-Many a dar-

table Compound. This is not to be wondered at when such testimony as the following explains itself: "I have taken three bottles of your Vegetable Compound, one package of Sanative Wash, one box of Liver Pills; and now I have a dear little babe four weeks old, and I am well. I have to

ling baby owes its

existence to Mrs.

Pinkham's advice

and the Vege-

thank you for this "I have spent \$200,00 for doctor's bills without obtaining any relief. For

my cure I only spent \$5,00. I had been a victim of female troubles in their worst form; suffered untold agonies every month; had to stay in bed, and have poultices applied, and then could not stand the pain.

"My physician told me if I became pregnant I would die. I had bladder brouble, itching, backthe stomach, hysteria and heart trouble, fainting spells and leacorrhoea. Can on wonder that

I sing the praises of a medicine that has cured me of all these Bla?"-Mus. GEO. C. KIRCHNER, 372 Belmont Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NYN A-18





DESCARDING TERRORS.

wire fence, since so much damage is mistake; the old marsh vegetation is annually done to live stock by the sharp barbs. With the frequent wind land is not well suited to its growth, storms of recent years, it was quite a it hangs on and is replaced very slowly satisfaction to know that the hedge fence cannot be blown down. There are still many miles of hedge in this country, and if well kept, it is ornamental and will last for many years, The cost of pruning is not very much, and can be done when other work is not pressing. Severe wind storms are of frequent occurence in the prairie States, and damage almost any kind of fence except bedge. -American Agriculturist.

DON'T KILL GROUND MOLES. When farmers take upon themselves the destruction of ground moles they little realize that they are working against their own interest. The anials live entirely upon insects and can devour in twenty-four hours several times their own weight, leaving all vegetable matter alone. If the survegetable matter alone. If the sur-face of the soil shows indications of the upland is farther away from the their presence, it may be declared in advance that they have found on their passage through the substrata the requisite food for their maintenance, which in the case of beet cultivation generally means white worms. These would have subsequently come to the surface and partially destroyed a crop of beets. That rows of roots have suffered from ground moles is insignificant in comparison with acres of beets that would have been victims of insect ravages. It frequently happens that the tiller prides himself upon the success of his beet crop while his neighbor, suggests the Sugar Beet Journal, has been less fortunate, when the real cause may have been that in the latter case themselves.

A GLASS CAN GARDEN. The following interesting method of observing the sprouting of seeds is communicated to the Observer by Charles A. Emery. The necessary implement is a large glass jar or can. The one used by the writer formerly held candy at a confectioner's, and was freated as follows: "It was filled to within about an inch of the neck with earth and a row of seeds, corn. peas, beans, etc., were laid around next to the glass, and an inch more of soil added. The condition of the seed is the same as it would be if planted in the ground, except each seed was in plain sight, and the process of swelling, sprouting, the root growing down and the top up, could be watched through all its stages, giving a far better idea of the growth of the seedlings than pages of book description. Any glass dish can be used that has a plain side, such as fruit cans, tall tumblers, large bottles, with the top cut off, or even a small wooden box, with one of its sides removed and replaced with a pane of glass, and the the butts of the stalks will haug down trouble of making one will be well re- and shed the water. It is best to put paid by the interest that will be taken in long narrow ricks, so that succesin it by both old and young."-Boston Transcript.

MICROBE FARMING.

Some farmers have laughed at the idea of microbe farming, but progressive agriculturists have closely watched our columns for reports of progress along this line. It is now established that certain bacteria en-able clover, alfalfa, peas, beans and other legumes to utilize nitrogen of the air that otherwise would not be fodder is dry enough for storing. available. By growing these crops to plow under or to feed stock, farmers avoid buying nitrogen in fertilizers for some crops, and this means an immense saving of money. The trouble has been that the breeds or species of nitrogen bacteria that thrive on certain crops are not always present in the soil, and this accounts for many a failure of clover seed to "catch" well. Months ago we suggested that the time would come when cultures of nitrogen bacteria adapted to each crop might be on the market, but the idea was received with derision by certain "know-it-alls." But now we learn that such cultures have been placed on the market in Germany this spring by a concern that claims to have made very satisfactory sales. The material is called "nitrogine," and is being carefully tested at the Cottingen experiment station. In our country, efforts have been made at the Illinois station to cross the clover root and corn root bacteris, in hopes of breeding a hybrid microbe that while possessing the ability to take up nitrogen from air would also thrive on the corn root, and thus enable the crop to feed freely upon atmospheric nitrogen. Here is a vast field that enthusiastic bacteriologists are working into, and should they finally secure microbes that will enable the principal crops to be the greatest of all triumphs in the application of science to farming. Inapplication of science to farming. Instead of sneering at this germ theory, it behooves all of us to keep informed upon the subject and get the benefit of it as fast as methods are perfected are produced, the number of beats for its practical application. - New

England Homestead.

DRAINING THE SWAYP. Swamp lands vary greatly in the cost of drainage, some being very easily drained, merely requiring a good outlet and drains to catch the water that gases, comes down on them from the surrounding uplands, while others having hard and impervious subsoil near the surface require frequent drains guian archipslage, in the Government over the entire surface. Springy of Burma, comprise 11,000 square swamps are usually the most difficult miles. The gathering of pearl shell is to drain well, as it is necessary to so the chief industry, though, of course, out the ditches as to tap the streams pearls are also found. The banks are of water before it reaches the surface, rented from the Government, and and this requires much skill and ex- rights to fish sublet on a royalty .perience. The nature of the vegeta- Philadelphia Ledger. tion growing in a swamp will have considerable influence on the cost of

tempt at rendering them productive. the owners supposing that they being Osage orange hedges are being dis-the owners supposing that they being carded since the advent of the barbed-rid of their surplus water will, like wire fence. It is my opinion that the new-cleared upland, soon produce good hedge is much more desirable than the pasture without seeding. This is a firmly rooted, and though the drained or not at all by better food. Now, if we have to spend any money at all on these lands, the only way to get it back is to keep growing on them till they will grow good crops of some kind. Cut off the brush and break up the wild grass sod and get some good tame grasses growing. The most of our swamp lands, when properly ditched and cleared, are especially adapted to grazing and the production of hay, and for this reason are usually most profitable when owned and farmed in connection with adjoining uplands; this is especially the case where mixel farming is followed.

Again, the closer and more compact a farm is, the cheaper it can be worked. In other words, it may be more profitable to reclaim and work a swamp than go around and beyond this buildings. The cost of fencing must also be considered in looking at this subject, especially if the swamp is already on the farm. So long as the swamp is unproductive, the adjoining cultivated field must bear the whole cost of the fence; when the swamp is cleared we increase the productive area of the farm without much increase of fence, and thereby reduce the cost per acre of fencing the farm. -The Silver Knight.

In the great corn belt of the Misissippi valley, most of the corn that s cut is made into large shocks and allowed to remain in the field until the ground moles have been destroyed needed, without protection. Daily, and in the former they were left to or as wanted, a shock is hauled to the feed lot and scattered over the ground for the stock, whether horses, cattle or sheep. If the feeding place is high and dry, this is about the most economical plan. Cattle soon learn to husk and eat the whole ears, while sheep and horses find no trouble in getting to the grain. Many darrymen feed it in this condition to their cows and consider it the best and cheapest material obtainable. The blades and a part of the stalks will be consumed. During muddy weather, racks must be provided and even then there is considerable waste, for in getting at the ears, stalks are hable to be pulled out and dropped onto the ground. If feeding can be done in barns or under sheds, the results will be much more

satisfactory.
Instead of leaving in the field, many store it under sheds or stack it. In the first case, pile it so it can be easily removed when wanted for feed. Make it as compact as possible. It should be dry when put in. In stacking, pro-ceed much as in stacking small grains, whether the fodder is in bundles or ose. Keep the middle high so that the butts of the stalks will hang down ave sections can be removed withou affecting the remainder. If well stacked and covered, fodder will keep in good condition for months. It is much safer than if left in the field.

During recent years, shredding has come into favor. The fodder is run through a machine which husks the ears, tearing stalks and blades into small bits. The shredded fodder can be baled as hay or stored in the mow? It requires much judgment and some experience to determine just when the

feeding problem To secure fodder of the very best quality, it is cut while the blades are still quite green and put into small shocks. After the blades have cured thoroughly and the ears have become dry, the corn is busked. The fodder is then put into large shocks or more commonly stored in stacks, sheds or haymows. If thought desirable, the stalks can be run through a cutter before being given to the farm vnimals. Where stock is kept in stables this is a very commendable plan, as the long stalks are a nuisance when the stalks are to be cleaned. A considerably greater percentage of the crop will be eaten if it be out or shredded. In dairy localities this method is common, but where the crop is fed to beef cattle, taking direct from the field and feeding unhushed is very satisfactory.

Novel Test of Pure Air, A novel method for the detection of the admixture of one gas with another has lately been described. It depends upon the fact that when air, of the same composition and temperature, be fed with air containing even a small proportion of gas of a different density it gets out of tune and beats being proportional to the amount of the foreign gas in the mixture. It is claimed that by this method the presence of marsh gas in a mine can be detected, and that it can be employed for acoustically determining the amount of carbonic soid in furnace

Immense Pearl Fisheries, The pearl shell fisheries of the Mer-

In the private schools of China a reclamation. Many awamps are ditched teacher is paid about one cent a day and then left without any further at- for each pupil,

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

CUTLET FOR INVALIDS.

Take one nice cutlet from the loin Take one nice cutlet from the loin or neck of mutton; two teacupfuls of water; a sufficient quantity of celery salt, or one very small stick of green celery. Remove all fat from the cut. let and put in a steward with the other let and put in a stewpan with the other ingredients. When fresh colery is used, it should be cut in thin slices before being added to the meat, and care must be taken not to add too much. Stew very gently for nearly two hours, adding salt and pepper to taste, and from time to time skim off every particle of fat that may rise to the surface. If the water is allowed to boil fast the cutlet will be hard .- New York Ledger.

EXCELLENT LUNCHEON COURSE. An excellent course for a luncheon or for a simple dinner is made from veal prepared in the following way: Have a pound of any cheap cut of the mest, free from bone and tendon, cut into small pieces as for chicken salad. Cook until tender is boiling salted water seasoned with a slice of onion. Drain, turn cold water quickly over the meat, and drain thoroughly again. Make a sauce for the veal by blending a tablespoonful of butter with a table spoonful of flour, then add a cupful of rich milk or half a cupful of milk and half a cupful of cream. When the sauce is perfectly smooth, season to taste with salt and pepper, half a cupful of mushrooms out in small pieces, and two tablespoonfuls of mushroom liquor. Cook the veal in this sauce until it is hot, then add a tesspoonful of strained lemon juice. Cold roast veal may be prepared in the same way, and cooked in a chaffing dish if one chooses. This course may be served with a border of green peas or a border of boiled rice, or mashed potatoes may be beaten until very light, mixing with them a little sweeteream and the frothed white of an egg. If potatoes are used, put a thick wall of potatoes around it and brown them delicately, then pour the creamed veal in the centre, -New York Post.

USES OF GRAPES. In the judgment of medical authority upon the food values of fruits, grapes are second to none but the standard apple. They are healthful and nourishing, and should be eaten very freely as long as they can be procured in good condition, care being taken to eject the seeds. Grapes are a strengthening fruit, and especially good for delicate persons. It is well to keep a dish of the fruit where it will be tempting, prettily arranged in a shallow dish with a few asters, sprays of golden rod or other hardy flowers stuck here and there, and grapes will be an ornament for any room. Grapes should always be washed before being served, and for the table a little cracked ice should be sprinkled over

Wild grapes make the best flavored jelly, being tart and pungent. Among the cultivated grapes the Isabella is perhaps the best variety to use, Grapes are best for jelly when not too ripe. To make the jelly, free the grapes from stems and leaves; wash and put them into a preserving kettle without draining; cover and place them where they will be heated slow-ly, stirring frequently to help mash the fruit, as well as to keep it from scorehing. When the grapes are tender lay a large piece of cheese cloth in a sieve and place the sieve in a large bowl. Pour the cooked grapes into the cloth and press all the juice from the fruit. Measure the strained juice and pour it into the preserving kettle, place it over the fire and when the liquid reaches the boiling point allow it to boil rapidly for thirty minutes. For every pint of juice allow one pound of grapulated sugar. Put the sugar into a baking pan and place in the oven. Stir frequently to prevent coloring. When the grape juice has boiled the required length of time gradually turn in the heated sugar, stirring all the while until the sugar is all dissolved. Take the kettle from the fire and turn the liquid jelly into heat-ed glasses, and, when cold, cover.

Jelly of two colors and different flavors may be made with the same grapes by separating the pulp and skin of the fruit and cooking each one by itself. A dark, rich looking jelly will be formed by the skins, and the pulp will make a light, amber colored jelly .- Detroit Free Press. .

HOUSEHOLD HINTS. Wear a clean apron while ironing

or bedmaking. To clean bamboo furniture use a

brush dipped in salt water.

Before boiling smoked ham soak it n cold water for twenty-four hours. It should be entirely covered. Eggs can be more quickly beaten by

adding a pinch of salt, which cools them so that they froth rapidly. The best way to set the dye of black lisle thread hose is to put a couple of

good pinches of common salt in the washing water. The eyes should be bathed every night in cold water just before retiring and they will do better work the

following day. If you have butter that is not entirely sweet, put it in a porcelain dish with a little salt and a tiny piece of soda, place over a fire and bring to a boil. Turn it into a stone jar and set, it in a cool place. The butter will be found perfectly sweet and not too salt for cooking. The impurities will settle to the bottom of the jar.

Red hands are attributed to a variety of causes-cold feet, imperfect circulation, indigention, tight gloves and clothing, and too much or too little hot water. Ugly hands are not worth a moment's worry. Keep them nice, and have the sleeves loose and the cuffs of soft stuff or lace reaching down to the knuckles.

A cement for mending broken glass or china is made by dissolving half an ounce of gum arabic in a wineglassful of boiling water and adding enough plaster of Paris to make a thick paste. Apply it with a brush to the edges of broken parts. Hold the pieces carefully together until the cement has hardened sufficiently for them to adhere. If the article to be mouded is broken in several pieces, do not attempt to cement a second piece before the first has thoroughly hard-

Fight your troubles one at a time, and those in the front rank will run.

TEMPERANCE.

"Suppose we birds should go off on a spree And come home as they as we could be?" "Suppose we insects should forget to hum And fill ourselves up on elder and rum?"

"Suppose we birdies should forget our song, And lie around stupidiy all day long? I wonder what folks would think of us all, If, tike drunken men, we'd stagg rand fall?" "And," said the flowers, "what would the

world think

If we should refuse sweet raindrops to drink;

Would refuse dripping water, cool and clear,
And cry out for culer and wine and beer?" "And yet," said a bird, from top of a tree,
"Mon profess to be much wiser than we."
"And yet," said an losset, from leafy sout,
"He spurns and crushes us 'neath' his feet."

"No wonder!" cried all, "there's so much six When, instead of cold water, men drink ac much gin.

If they'd stick to cold water every day,
"Twould be better for them in every way."

—Mrs. A. E. C. Maskell, in Temporance Ban-

DRANK NO MORE TEARS.

In several places in the Psaims the meta-phor is used of the beverages of tears, but how often in real We is the custom of drink-ing the tears of their wives and children ful-filled in the lives of intemperate husbands and fathers? In 1885, in Arkansas, this scene

and fathers? In 1835, in Arkansas, this scene was enacte."

Josh Speeler, an old toper of long standing and enpacity, on being tevited by some of his boon companions to "take a drink," replied, "Boys, I won't drink without you take what I do." The "boys" were surprised.

"The idea," said one of them, 'that you should prescribe for us. Perhaps you want us to drink one of your mixtures. You are a boss mixer and I won't agree to it."

"Porthaps he wants to run some castor oli in on us," said another,

"No, I'm square—honor bright. Take my drink, boys, and I am with you."

They agreed, and ranged themselves along the bar, All looked at Speeler.

"Mr. Bartender," said he. "give me a glass of water."

What? W-a-t-o-r2"

"Yes, water. It's a new drink to me, boys, admir, and it's a searce article around here-expect. But let me tell you about it. A ew days ago a party of us west fishin'. We few days ago a party of us went fishin'. We took a line share of whisky along and had a jolly time. Along toward evenia' I got powerful drunk, and crawled off under a tree and went to sleep. The boys drank un all the whisky and came bark to town. They thought it a good joke cause they left me out there drunk, and told it around the town with a big laugh. My son got hold of the report and told it at bome. I lay under that tree all night, and when I woke in the mornin' my wife sot right there side of me. She said nothin' when I woke up, but turned her head away, and I could see she was a-cryin'. I wish I had suthin' to drink, says I. Then she took a cup wot she lind fetched with her and sent to a spring that was near and fetched it full.

and went to a spring that was near and fetched it full.

"Jost as she was handln' it to me she leant over to hide her eyes, and I saw a tear drop inter the cup. I tuk and drank, and raisin' my hands to heaven I vowed, God helpin' me, I'd never drink my wife's tears again, as I had been doin' for the last twenty years, and that I was goin' to stop. You boys know who it was that left me. You all was in the gang. Give me another glass of water, Mr. Bartender."—Union Signil.

AN ADVANTAGE, NOT A DISADVANTAGE.

"Is not a young man placed at a disadvantage when he refuses wine at public dinners?"
"I am under the impression that a young man who refuses wine is always at a distinct nivantage," says a writer in the Ladies Home Journal, "A strong adherence to any good principle is always a recommendation of a young man's character in the eyes of his ciders."

elders." "Can you, as one young fellow to another, honestly say to me that a total abstinence from liquors is not a barrier to a social suc-

cess?" "I can, and with all my heart. Changing "I can, and with all my heart. Changing the negative to the affirmative, I can honestly say that a young man's best and highest social suscess is assured just in proportion as he abstains from wines. An indulgence in intoxicants of any social position worth the having; on the contrary, it has kept many from attaining a position to which by birth and good breeding ant all other qualifications they were entitled. No young man will ever find that the principle of absticence from liquor is a barrier to any success, social, commercial or otherwise. On the other hand, it is the one principle in his life which will, in the long run, help him more than any other."

NO SUCH RIGHTS EXIST.

The drunkard inaists on destroying himself, his family, his property, and breaking down all law and order, and is a literal anarchist. Seciety endures this, and the plea of personal liberty is raised when his conduct is questioned.

Science indicates that such conduct is insane, that the drunkard has no right to any liberty that brings peril to himself and others. He has no right to be a source of suffering and loss to any community. That he has no right to marry and entail on the next generation weakened vitality, diseased tendencies and incapacities to live normal lives.

No man has a right to destroy his reason No man has a right to destroy his reason by drink, to become diseased by drink, to destroy his moral sense and conception of right or wrong.

The higher laws of duty demand that such conduct be repressed by depriving the victim of liberty which he is so obviously

unfit to enloy

MIGHT KIND OF INFLUENCE, Get The

We are told that a certain saloon keeper on the line of the Chesapeake & Ohlo Ball-road complains that his receipts have been reduced from \$3,000 a month to less than \$700 for the same time. He attributes this loss to the active exertions of the Young Men's thristian Association, which has for some time been using its influence on the side of sobriety and virtue among the rail-road men. Other instances of the same sort are reported on the same railroad. We say, success to all such efforts.

TRUTH BUYTUMICALLY EXPRESSED. We would like to shake hands with the man who wrote the following: "Prink, and the gang drinks with you, swear off and you go it alone; for the bar-room bum who drinks your run has quenchless thirst of his own, least, and your friends are many; fast, and they cut you dead; they'll not get mad if you treat them bad, so long as their stomachs are led. Steal if you get a million, for then you can furnish ball; it's the great big thief that gets out on leave, while the little one goes to jail."

A DELUSION. A DELUSION.

It is a delusion that is gradually being shattered that ma't liquors, taken moderately, are not injuricus to physical health. Mr. Shephard Homans, so well known as one of the highest authorities in life insurance statistics, says: "It is my observation that mait liquor, taken habitually by the moderate drinker, tends to increase mortality, for it is a fact that the rate of mortality is greater among the Germans than among our native American people."

REMPERANCE NEWS AND POLICE. Some men pay more for liquor than they to for clothes, and then wonder that they re not considered respectable.

Civilization has entered up judgment of undomination against the bar rooms. A prominent English judge once said: There is scarcely a crime that comes before to that is not, directly or indirectly, caused y strong drink."

The statement was recently made in the German Reichstag that there are cleven thou-sand persons in hospitals in Germany who are suffering with delirium tremens.

The National Temperaces Advocate de-lares that the liquor traffic is to-day the eaviest clog upon the progress and the corpest diagrace of the nineteenth century. Beferring to the master of taking the pleige, John B. Gouch once said: "If the sleige and been offered me when I was a roy in Sunday-school I should have been spared those seven drendful years." FULLY RESTORED.

A THAVELING MAN MADE WELL AND HAPPY.

Attacked by the Two Flends, Itheuma t sm and Kidney Trouble, but the Plots of Both are Felled by the Pink Pills.

From the Republican, Caribou, Me. Mr. O. A. Shepard, of Caribou, Maine, who was so dreadfully affleted with kidney dis-case and rheumatism, and looked upon as in-curable, tells the following story of his dis-

was so dreadfully afflicted with kidney discusse and rhounatism, and looked upon as incurable, tells the following story of his disciplinative and cure.

"Early in the fall of 1894 I had, as I supposed, kidney trouble, and it was slowly and surely making headway in undermining my health for I was fast becoming mable to attend to my duties as a travelling salesman, my back seemed almost ready to break after riding any distance in buggy or sleigh. The bad feeling had been growing in my back for a period of five or six years, but I had not given it much attention, nor supposing it to be anything but what would wear off. But in the fall above memitioned I was compelled to give my attention to it, for I had to stop traveling and go to doctoring myself, My efforts seemed fruitless. I grew worse and worse. My weight was decreasing. My blood was apparently growing poor and less in quantity.

"At this stage symptoms of pulmonary trouble appeared, making a bad complication, which the physicians did not attempt to cure, and I had lost hope.

"Just at this time, a friend, and he was a friend indeed, advised me to procure some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pilis and with little faith that they would do me amy good, but out of respect for my friend's advice, (I thought it would do no harm at least) I ordered six boxes. I took them. My blood at once began to increase and I for the first time in many weeks had a good uight's sleep! My improvement was notleeable from the start! My weight began to increase! My appetite grew! Happy? Well think I was! I at lest had found just what my system norded to defeat the robbers preying on my health and I thought it the time to be merry.

"I purchased another half dozen boxes and when they were gone, two more, which effectually cured me. I increased in weight until from what was almost nothing for me, I tipped the goales at 195 pounds, my present weight, and I over all to the Pink Pilis. May the knowledge of them be brought to all suffering as I did, for I know they will be benefited an i cured, an

"Now I can drive hard all day, from early morning to late at night and not feel it. I am just as well as I ever was. No, sir, I never felt any bad effects from their use at all. It was a gradual but sure fight and the Pink was a gradual but sure fight and the Pink Pills were victorious. Long may they wave!"
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattesed nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciation, neuraliga, rheumatism, nerveus headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or risk boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

More American apples have been exported this season than for many years past.

Just try a 10c, box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

No specific for local skin ailments can cope in popular favor with Glenn's rulphur Sosp. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, Sc. Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. Hychmuel-Len, Lexington, Mo., February 24, 1804.

WHEN billous or costive, eat a Cascarut, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c., 25c. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children cething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Cascaures stimulate liver, kidneys and bow-

Italy's Thirteen Tradition. With most Nations thirteen is always spoken of as a baker's dozen, but MONEY Dan Danchs, Columbus, O. in Italy it is called a cobbler's dozen. There is a tradition in that land that formerly there was a law compelling cobblers to put twelve nails around the edge of a boot heel, and that when pails were cheap a thirteenth was driven in the center for luck. -Chica-

You

Sunlight Soap

Can't Do Has no equal-For purity..... For cleansing power Without For taking out dirt ... For dissolving grease. For saving clothes For preserving hands. Soap! These are some of

the reasons why WhyNot

Best?

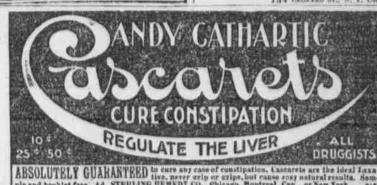
"SUNLIGHT" Soap has the largest sale in the world, and has been awarded

TWENTY-SEVEN **GOLD MEDALS** and other honors.

SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Lever Bros., Ltd., Hadson & Harrison Bia., New York,

Book Publishing House



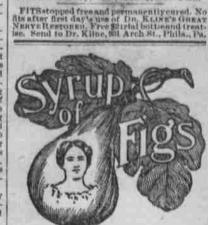
'Better Work Wisely Than Work Hard.'' Great Efforts are Unnecessary in House Cleaning if you Use

SAPOLIO

OR MAN'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA

Sülpsige book sent posterid for for, in stamps by the BOCK PUBLISHING HOUSE

instantly available. With this value 50 c able book you have a world of knowledge at your fingers' ends, and can 50 c oasily supply a lack of early squeational advantages. When reading, don't you constantly come across references you fail to understand? Isn't bloc a small amount to pay for having such knowledge at hand? Do you know who Crossus wan, and where he lived? Who built the Pyramids, and when? That sound travels 1125 feet per second? What is the longest river in the world? That Marco Pole invented the compans in 1890, and who Marco Pole was? Wint the Gordian Root 50° was? The book contains thousands of explanations of just such matters as you wenter about. Buy it at the very low price of half a dellar and IMPROVE YOURSELE.



Plorida and Western North Carolina

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual discase, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs. promptly removes. That is weby it is the only removes. That is weby it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all, important, in order to get its bene-ficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine arti-cle, which is manufactured by the Cali-

fornia Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere. Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

RELP WANTED.

WESUPPLY MOTH MALE AND PEMALE HELD Y for several large business houses in Philadelphia and other cities. Send its your name, address and full particulars, also to could see cover expense of investigating your standing. If you are 0. k, we will promptly recommend you to one or two bins iness firms now needing help and place you in correspondence with them. Address J. W. BOOTH & CO., 48 N. 6th 81., Philadelphia Fa.

WE SUPPLY BOTH MALE AND FEMALE HELD Y for several large business houses in Philadel phia and other cities. Send us your name, address and full particulars, also 10 cents to cover expense of investigating your standing. If you are O. K. we will promptly recommend you to one or two his liness firms now needing being and place you in correspondence with from Address J. W. BOOTH & CO., 48 N. 4th St., Philadelphia Fa.

WE SUPPLY BOTH MALE AND FEMALE HELD for several large business houses in Philadelphia and other cities. Send as your name, address and full particulars, also becaute to every expanse of investigating your scanding. If you are 0. K. we will promptly recommend you to one or two laws in the particular of the particular of the particular cities from now needing help and place you in correspondence with them. Address J. W. BOUTH & CO., 48 N. 4th St., Felladelphia Fa. WE SUPPLY BOTH MALE AND FEMALE HELD

for several large binsiness houses in Philadel phia and other edites. Send as your manie, address and full particulars, also it comes to cover expense of investigating your standing. If you are 0. k. was will promptly recommend you to one or two binsiness firms now accoming help and place you in correspondence with them. Address J. W. HOOTH & CO., 43 N. 4th St., Finladelphia, Fa.

OPIUM and WHISKY nabit schrod, Book sent DENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS,
JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, B. C.
Art. Intelligate Extended U. B. Freesloop Burray JOHN W MORRIS, WASHINGTON, B. G. Late Principal Examiner U. H. Peoslos Bureau. Syra in last wor, 15 adjudicating cluims, with signs.

YOU WANT THEM TO PAY THEIR OWN WAY

even if you merely keep them as a diversion. In ornor to handle Fowls judiciously, you must know
something about them. To meet this want we are
selling a book giving the experience (Only 25c.
of a principul pointry raiser for the principul twenty-five years. If was written by a mint who put
all his mind, and time, and money to masking a sincess of Chicken raising—hot as a pestine, bill as a
totalisess—and if you will profit by his twenty-five
years' work, you can save many Chickes annually,
and make your Fowls earn dollars for you. The
point is, that you must be able to detect trouble in
the Poultry Yard as soon as it appears, and know
how to remedy it. This book will teach you.

If tells how to defect and cure disease: to freet for
treeding purposes, and everything, indeed, you
should know on this arryles to make it profitable,
best postpaid for twenty-five cents in stamps.

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarcia are the ideal Laxa-ple and booklet free. Ad. STERLANG REPORT CO. Chicago, Bouteal, Cao. or New York.