Change in Southern Wethods.

The enforced economy of the last wo years has caused a complete change in Southern farm methods and the credit system is being superseded by a cash basis. The low price of cotton for the last few years forced upon farmers the necessity of raising their own food stuffs, and added to this was the decision of bankers and factors to advance much less money on cettor advance much less money on cettor advance much less money on cotton than formerly. The result has been a change that for the time being, while passing from the credit system, with its liberal buying, to a cash system, requiring the closest economy, there has been less trade with farmers, and hence a decreased volume of general business in the South. But this has brought about a more

solid condition of the business in farm trade throughout the South than we have had for many years. Merchants are carrying small stocks and buying only as needed. Farmers are paying off their debts of the state only as needed. Farmers are paying off their debts to such an extent that, without exception, letters from bankers say that the farmers are less in debt than for years. The money that formerly went North and West for provisions and grain has been retained at home, and the full result is that this section is probably less in debt to its own banks and less in debt to the North and West for supplies than in any year since the war ended .- New York World.

Most Destructive of Weapons.

The reply to this question nat-rally divides itself into weapons urally divides itself into weapons which have been tried in actual warfare, and those whose powers have only been tested by experiment. Of the former the distinction would be about equally divided between the torpedo and the machine-gun. In the Chilean war the Blanca Encalada, struck by one torpedo, went down in a few minutes with 400 men on board. The same war proved that no living creature can remain in an exposed pocreature can remain in an exposed po sition within the range of machine-gun fire for more than a few minutes, and this conclusion is accepted by all authorities. In the second category the palm must be given to M. Turpin's 'war machine," which is a light calibre machine-gun, manipulated by four men and drawn on a carriage by two horses. It will project a hail of 25,000 missiles every fifteen seconds at a range of nearly three miles, over a space measuring 160 yards each way.

—Yankee Blade.

A Safe, Sound Trust.

Not corporations alone make the best trusts, for morally speaking we place reliance in things most successful, and thereby estab lish a most substantial trust, and this is the way to do it. "My wife," says Mr. J. W. Ames, Fairmont, Neb., suffered intensely with sciatica, and was helpless. I tried many things to no purpose. Although the doctors said 'no' I got a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil and tried it. It stopped the pain and in a short time she had no use for crutches." Now here is a trust founded on the surety of cure from the experience of being cured. Let any doubting Thomas take the same course and make a trust for himself.

The largest grower of Grass and Clover Seed in the world is Salzer, La Crosse, Wis. Over 50 hardy varieties, with lowest prices! Special low freight to New York, Pa. and the

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT WITH

the postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La. Crosse, Wis., you will receive eleven packages grass and clover sorts and his mammoth farm seed catalogue; full of good things for the farmer, the gardener and the citizen.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

contain Mercury the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure toget the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

To make it apparent to thousands, who thin themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

No SAFER REMEDY can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "Brown's Bronchial Troches," Price 25 cents. Sold only in baxes.

A Beautiful Souvenir Spoon Will be sent with every bottle of *Dr. Horsie* certain Croup Cure. Ordered by mail, post and, 50 cts. Address, Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y. Read the adv. of Scott's Arabian Paste Co They make the best Veterinary remedy known. Sold by Druggists and Harnessmakers Beecham's Pills cure indigestion and consti-pation. Beecham's—no others. 25 cts. a box.

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup costs no nore than others and benefits more. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thoma on's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle



Symptoms of Cancer

Hood sale Cures

DATENTS WILLIAM . In TANKERS.



SUGAR FOR HORSES.

Most horses are like children, exceedingly fond of sugar, and indulging them in it will soon familiarize them with the giver, and the petting will teach them to obey his will read-ily. The sugar is fattening, and will give them shining coats, and also free the stomach from any worms. A few lumps of sugar from the hands of the master will thus benefit the animal in every way. -New York World.

SEPARATOR MILK FOR CHEESE,

ín a Western farmers' institute Professor Babcock expresses himself strongly in favor of separator milk as making a better cheese and one likely to hold a good flavor longer than did cheese made from milk not put through this process. The cream and milk are run together through a sieve after sep-arating so as to mix it thoroughly, but there are certain offensive matters that come out of the separating that can be kept distinct from the cream. These are trifling in amount, but when set to work by the rennet their effect after two or three months is to de-stroy the flavor of the cheese. Up to that time cheese from whole milk and that which has been put through the separator cannot be distinguished.— Boston Cultivator.

DISEASE OF FOWLS.

Hens are subject to several diseases but mostly those of the throat and the intestines. The first class is due to exposure to cold and damp, or to con-The latter is the result of bad feeding and indigestion. The most prevalent of the first class of diseases is one known as roup, which is very similar to the human diphtheria, and, like that, exceedingly contagious. It appears as a thick adherent mucus or cheesy matter in the throat and mouth. stopping the breathing and making the swallowing difficult. The head swells, and drop a pinch of powdered chlorate of potash in the throat. The food should be soft, and a little hyposulphate of soda should be dissolved in the drinking water. Excessive warmth is not desirable for fowls in the winter, only such as will keep the tem-perature at night of not less than fifty degrees. Another frequent disease is that of the liver, by which the nerves of the lower limbs are so affected that St. Louis Republic. the birds cannot walk. This disease resembles that of pigs by which the hind legs become useless and are dragged about as the animal moves Overfeeding is the common cause of this disorder, and the remedy is to stop the cause, giving no food for two or three days, but only water, and then beginning with small feeds, gradually increased.—New York Times.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

Professor W. R. Lazenby, before the Ohio Horticultural Society, presented the following summary of sug-gestions to be kept in mind by straw-

berry growers:

The most profitable varieties for the commercial grower are those not easily influenced by differences in soil and climate. Those which succeed well on wide areas are usually better than those which have a mere local reputa-

Pistillate varieties, when properly

fertilized, are more productive than the sorts with perfect flowers. The value of a variety for fertilizing pistillate flowers does not depend so

much upon the amount as upon the potency of its pollen.

The flowers of pistillate varieties are less liable to be injured by frost than the flowers of perfect varieties.

est fruiting season.

As a rule varieties that have the most vigorous and healthy foliage are the least productive, while those with cost less than \$9000.

weaker growth of greater susceptibility to leaf blight are usually the more prolific.

Winter protection may be dispensed with upon well-drained soils, but appears to be a necessity upon heavier

The leaf blight may be checked by asing the Bordeaux mixture, begin-ning just as soon as the leaves appear, and continuing the application every few weeks throughout the season.

SWINE HUSBANDRY.

Make the hogs comfortable. You cannot grow pork profitably in winter in a sty filled with mud and mire and where cracks are even more visible might attempt. where cracks are even more visible than boards. Remember, in the first place, that boards, clapboards, shingles and building paper are much cheaper materials for affording promay catch the blossoms. They will tection and keeping out the cold than is corn or other grain. Another caution, payer burn corn in the bodies of

of all grain foods, but do not depend spen corn alone. Wheat is very cheap, and a much better balanced food. and a much better balanced food. Therefore feed as much wheat as cornYou should make wheat pay in the vicinity of \$1 a bushol for suine feed. This is that the fattering swine to maturity and slaughter before extremely cold weather, if practicable, for it should be known that in cold weather much fined is consumed to keep up the cainoul heat. The small hog weighing from 250 to 300 pounds in the most satisfactory one to the farmer, as since most of the growth can be made in warm weather the first 200 pounds are produced used changly, and him most satisfactory one to the farmer, as since most of the growth can be made in warm weather the first 200 pounds are produced used changly, and him most satisfactory one to the farmer, as since most of the growth can be made in warm weather the first 200 pounds are produced used changly, and him and consults is all the time required for targing of the finished product.

Finally, let me advise treaters to work sap a lossy irode for park products. There are thousands of "well-to de" families who empty ham and the device of the finished parks but they want to know how the hogs have been feel, what is easien, and them.

where it comes from. Will you be one to cater to this arist mand?—New York World.

Generally the farmer cannot afford to raise geldings and keep them on the farm for a team. He can make them pay very well if he will keep them un-til they are four or five years old, and then sell, taking care in the meantime to break them well, so as to get work enough out of them to pay for their keep. A horse that has been given keep. A horse that has been given good care so as to make a steady growth and development from the time he was work when past two years old, taking care that only light work is given him and not too much of that. Then, whenever a good fair price can be realized for them, unless they are needed on the farm, and are worth more to you than the price offered, it will be best to sell.

With good young mares, however, the case is different. The better the young mares are the stronger the reason why they should be kept on the farm for breeding. No farmer can afford to sell the best of his animals of any kind, especially those that he can use to good advantage in improving his stock. By mating a full blooded sire to carefully selected mares, good grade colts may be secured. Then if in turn the very best of these grade mares are selected and again mated to pure-bred stallions a still further improvement is made.

By keeping the best and breeding in this way, selling all that are needed on the farm, a considerable improvement in quality of the horses can be made. Keep mares and young, growing horses to do the necessary work of the farm, keeping the young horses until they are reasonably well matured and thus selling whenever a fair price is offered. In this way considerable work can be and of course the birds stop eating. gotten out of the horses while they
The remedy for this disease is to wash
the mouth clean with warm vinegar keep them in good condition they can gotten out of the horses while they

e marketed at any time.
But if the best mares are sold off, and what cannot be sold are bred under present conditions, the colts, even when reasonably well grown, will be hard to sell at any price. The cost of raising the one is as much as the other, and the difference in value when ready to market represents to a considerable extent the difference in the profits.—

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Overworking butter spoils the grain and gives a greasy appearance. Onions are said to be good for rid-

ding fowls and fowl-houses of lice. Don't attempt to crowd the fowls if you would keep free from diseases.

The most successful turkey raisers breed only from well-matured stock.

The pouter pigeon is so called from its power of filling its crop with air. Keep young ducks away from a large body of water during the first month.

To make a complete diet, add meat and vegetables to your poultry ration.

Do not give your fowls much sulphur, and never feed it in damp weather.

Never use any but the very best grade of dairy salt, regardless of cost
—the best is the cheapest in the end. In Nebraska, alfalfa is considered a oon to farmers. It ranks among the

most profitable crops of that section. Mice must be kept out with wire cloth, three meshes to the inch, so says Dr. Miller, and poison and trap be-

Varieties that are neither very early nor very late in point of maturity are the most productive and have the longest fruiting season.

After the skimming is performed, mospheric conditions until manufactured into-butter.

The cost of building an acre of green-houses is about \$16,000, while hotbeds covering that area will not

Snow is generally considered a good Snow is generally considered a good thing about a hive so long as it is not melting, but cases of injury have been reported. The entrance should never be allowed to get clogged.

Large brood chambers are recom-mended, because they save time in taking out and replacing combs for the purpose of reducing the brood nest in winter and expanding it at other

The advantage of beekeeping as an ecupation for women is that it can be

tion—never burn corn in the bodies of hogs for fuel when the same is not needed, but rather supply a warm, same piggery and pleuty of straw bedding and absorbents.

A cow that will fatten rapidly after she has passed her usefulness as a fairy animal. This is not the main point, but it is one of the points to be looked A cow that will fatten rapidly after edding and absorbents.

Corn no doubt will form the basis to when buying dairy stock.

A Southern paper says. "It has been shown conclusively by carefully

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

Women who have much housework

to do should provide themselves with a cheap stool, high enough to allow a free use of the arms. In this way they may spare themselves much unnecessary standing, as ironing, dish-washing and multitudinous household duties that are generally gone through with while upon the feet may be disposed of quite as satisfactorily in a sitting posture. It is a rest, too, from time to time, to draw the feet up upon the rounds of the stool, taking all the weight of the bedy off the floor. —New weight of the body off the floor. -New

CARE OF FINE NEEDLEWORK.

It is noticeable that in the best needlework the wrong side of the article looks nearly as smooth and well fin-ished as the right. There are no ends and knots and no unnecessary stitches crossing the surfaces where the right side is plain. Where these faults do occur they will be sure to show on the right side after the article has been laundered. It has been found, too, that the best imported silks are the most economical, because they wash best. Very hot water will make even these run; so if your work is mussy after it is finished, dip it in cold water, and if soap is necessary use only the best castile on the wrong side of the embroidery. Rinse in cold water and be sure that the powder used in stamping is all out. Squeeze gently when washing, and if soiled use at first a tepid water. After washing, lay the embroideries, while still damp, on a clean, thick flannel, cover with a clean cloth and press on the wrong side, ironing from the centre of the design toward the edges. When the figure is well pressed out and the linen dry, go over the plain part on the right side with a small iron. Embroideries worked in a framework better them. worked in a frame wash better than those that are not.—New York Post.

HOW TO WASH TABLE LINEN.

Be sure that your linen goes into no vessel that is not clean and freshly rinsed. See that it is put to boil inside a bag of clean cheese cloth. If stained, wet the spots with alcohol, and wash out in clear cold water before allowing suds to touch it. Stains of milk or soft eggs must be soaked in clear cold water for ten minutes when washed. Use a mild white soap, or the Brown Windsor that comes in long bars. Make a strong lather, only let-ting the soap touch the fabric at some obstinate grease spot. Tea cloths or others with delicate colors wash brighter if a handful of salt is added to the first suds, which should be barely lukewarm. The second may be hot-ter. Wash quickly through both. re. Wash quickly through both. Fold smoothly for the wringer, then pop into your bag and set to boil in cold water for ten minutes. Rinse first in hot, then in lukewarm water. Have your bluing water cold and free from specks of color. Dip your linen in very thin starch containing a suspicion of bluing, and hang, if possible, in the sun. See that the line is clean, in the sun. See that the line is clean. Take pains to hang each piece square, as if dried awry it will be very hard to

make it even again.

Let everything dry thoroughly and do not dampen or fold until a little before ironing time. After a cloth is properly wet, pull the diagonal cor-ners as hard as possible and fold with a length-wise crease through the mid-dle. Roll smooth and tight and let it lie for twenty minutes. For rich da-mask or embroidered cloths put an extra blanket on the ironing table under its muslin cover. Lay the em-broidered part smoothly over it, right side down and press with a heavy iron just below scorching heat. When almost dry and very smooth, turn and iron on the right side, using very light irons on the embroidery and heavier ones on the plain round. Stretch the fabric well with the hands

before pressing embroidery.

When the right side is properly done, fold it lengthwise along the mid-dle, then begin at one end and lay about six inches-lightly over; do not fold it down but roll until all the length is coiled. Go over the cloth twice or thrice with a hot iron, changing irons freequently. Iron till the pattern shows plain on a glossy white surface. If not thoroughly dry when ironed, hang upon the horse for an hour or two, then fold or roll to such compass as required for the closet.-Mirror and Farmer.

Rissoles of Lobsters-Mince up the meat of a boiled lobster very fine, seament of a boiled lobster very fine, sea-son it with a little powdered mace, pepper and salt; add two ounces of butter melted, and a sufficient quan-tity of bread crumbs to make it into balls. Dip them in the well-beaten yolk of an egg, roll in bread crumbs and fry in boiling fat a nice brown. Serve them in a dish with half a pint of good grays. of good gravy.

Welsh Rabbit-Grate some Glouces Weish Rabbit—Grate some Glouces-ter or Gruyere cheese, and pepper it with cayenne pepper. Fry some slices of bread in a little butter (on one side only) until perfectly yeilow. Spread a thick coating of the grated cheese on the fried side of the bread, place the slices in a baking pap, put them in a pretty hot oven, take them out when the chesse begins to melt, and serve hot.

Mashed Potato—Peel, quarter and boil about three pints of potatoes; drain thoroughly, and shake for a few minutes in an open doorway to make them mealy. Mash them well, and mix with them two ownces of butter, two yolks of eggs, salt, pepper and mik enough to make them of a proper thickness. Set on the fire for two or thickness. Set on the fire for two or three minutes, stirring constantly, and serve hot. When on the dish smooth them with the back of a knife or seal-lop them according to fancy.

Saw the Stomach Work.

The students of the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons the other day were treated to an inside viou of a man's chomach at work, and it is said to be the first time that the speciacle was ever seen. By means of a flexible rubber tube a diminutive, but covered above light as interested and the special sections. the said to be the draf time that the spectacle was ever seen. By means of a flaxible rubber tabe a diminutive, but powerful electric light was introduced into the patient's stomach, and the lights in the room being bovered, the darkness permitted ever 2000 sterod, the darkness permitted ever 2000 sterod, their way through they died their own cooking, their way through they died their own cooking, their can washing and iteming, and come of them paid included by Professor Julius Priceles.

NEWS & NOTES

No woman ever kissed the Blarney

Of the 563 convicts in Michigan penitentiaries not one is a woman. Lady Constance Lytton is among

the most able women in English journalism. It has become current among fash-

ble critics to say "she dresses very intelligently." The number of women among the

immigrants arriving at New York in 1892 is 124,280. Anna Louise Cary, Mme. Nordica and Mme. Eames, all great singers, are all natives of Maine.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor's fine new house on Upper Fifth avenue, New York City, is being built of white soap-

After forty-three years' occupancy of the editorial chair of an English periodical Charlotte M. Young has been retired. Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, wife of

the poet, is bending all her energies at this time toward the development of the kindergarten school system. Lady Griselda Ogilvie, sister of the Earl of Airlie, is studying to be a

nurse. She is at present a probationer in the Children's Hospital, in Edinburgh. Following the example of George Eliot, George Sand and George Flem-ing, Mrs. Clairmonte, who is coming into prominence as a novelist, calls herself "George Egerton."

There's a bold schoolma'm in North Waldoboro, Me. The big boys locked her out of the school-house one day, but she broke the door down, and bus-

iness was continued at the old stand. The Portia Law Club has been or ganized in San Francisco, Cal. Only women are to be members. The ob-ject of the club is to aid women in acquiring a more general knowledge of law.

The Princesses Maud and Victoria of Wales gave their mother a piano on her recent birthday. It had been used by Paderewski when he crossed the ocean on the Teutonic, and was recommended by Signor Tosti.

One of the prettiest women in Lon don society is said to plunge a towel don society is said to plunge a towel in very hot water, wring it out and leave it on her face for half an hour every night before going to bed instead of washing, and this lady has no

Queen Victoria is a great lover of animals. It is said she has fifty-five dogs of all sizes, breeds and colors in her palace. They are housed and fed with great care, properly groomed, and in every way better cared for than a good many of her subjects.

Miss Ella Weed, who died recently in New York, was one of the first women in this country to interest herself in the higher education of women. She was born in Newburg, N. Y., in 1854, and was graduated from Vassar College with honors in 1873.

Grant Allen dissents energetically from Sir Frederick Boyle's dictum that English women are not as handsome as they were when he was a youngster. His gallant contention is that the girls of the present time—especially the middle-class girls—are the comeliest ever seen on the foggy little island.

Miss Laura Yorke Stevenson has the eputation of being Philadelphia's greatest woman scholar. She is the curator of the Archaeological and Palaeontological Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, and to her energetic labors is due the fact that these museums take their high rank in the museums of the world.

Beautiful house dresses are made this winter of peacock blue, amber, crimson, silver, blue or old rose India cashmere, trimmed in some cases with black chantilly insertion and edging, in others with white silk braiding, and again with bise or eeru lace, elaborate Persian gimps or Russian galloons the color of the gown, with bronze and gold glints through the pattern.

Miss Agnes Murphy is an enterpris-ing young woman. She is the editor of the Melbourne Punch, is a member of all the leading women's clubs of that city, and writes authoritatively on "Victoria and Its Resources." She calmly says that she expects to be quite independent, financially, by the time she is thirty, when she intends to take up literary work in London.

Miss Dorotha Klumpke, the Cali-fornia girl who has attracted much at tention in Paris recently for her work in astronomical research, has been made a Doctor of Mathematics by the University of the Sorbonne, after passing an excellent examination. This is the first time this degree has been conferred upon a woman in France. Miss Klumpke is in her twenty-eighth year.

The Princess Bismarck has written to one of her London friends a letter to one of her London friends a letter in which she says: "I cannot refrain from repeating what I have often said, 'Know that if I had had the choice of a Nationality, I should have chosen to be a free Englishwoman—fresh, culti-vated, trained in liberty for an active life and looked upon by my husband as something more than a zero or a plaything." plaything.

Kate Sanborn, who usually says very pertinent things when she talks, has made a few remarks concerning we men's clubs. Of the papers read at the meetings she says: "These efforts are usually too long winded and too labored. They are exhaustive, usually going back to the beginning of the world to explain the present subject. There is too much of everything in women's clubs but fresh air, elbow room and sincere altruism." Kate Sanborn, who usually says very room and sincere altruism.

It is interesting to read of Lucy Stone's experiences in college during her four years' study at Oberlin, Ohio.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE Mastodon Bones Found.

The people of Frankfort, Marshall County, Kansas, are greatly excited over the discovery of a mastodon's tooth dug up in the streets of that town. The peculiar thing about it is that a minister, Rev. S. M. Hopkins, found it in front of his residence, and as he is superstitious the good men as he is superstitious, the good man thinks it is a terrible warning, and has preached about it to his congregation, assuring them that it is the fore-

runner of trouble to that people.

When Rev. Mr. Hopkins found this mammoth tooth he called in the neighbors and a measurement was made of it. The great tusk measured fourteen inches in length, six inches in width and six inches from the grinding surface to the end of the

grinding surface to the end of the remaining portion of the fangs.

The bone portion of the tooth is petrified, but the enamel is just as bright and perfect as it ever was. It is an interesting specimen and people have traveled many miles to look at it. Parties have been digging for Parties have been digging for evidences of a former mastodon, other evidences of a former mastodon, and have been rewarded with rich finds. They unearthed several monster bones, showing that a mastodon of great proportions died their many years ago. -St. Louis Republic.

On being informed of her father's preferent, Miss Herbert is credited with saying: "Appointed Secretary of the Navy? Why, he can't even

THE MICROSCOPE.

A careful microscopical examination and chemical analysis of the urine, is a valuable adid in determining the nature of many chronic diseases, particularly those of the nervous system, blood, liver, kidneys, and bladder. These aids make it possible to treat such diseases successfully at a distance, without personal examination of the patient. Thus Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gravel, and other Diseases of the Urinary Organs are successfully treated; Nervous Debility, Exhaustion, Dropsy, Liver Disease, and many other Chronic Maladies are cured without seeing the pat question blanks treeties are analysis of the urine, is a valuable aid in determining

other Chronic Managues are cured without seeing the patient. Write fe question blanks, treatise, and other informa-tion, describing case, and inclose 10 cents, is stamps, to pay postage.

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Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause Per fect Digestion, complete absorption and healthfu regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervou

LOSS OF APPETITE. SICK HEADACHE. INDIGESTION, DIZZY FEELINGS. FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS. DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by aking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS roperties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the billary judicky regulate the action of the liver and free the attent from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to billous aims and torpidity of the liver, will keep the syscen regular and secure healthy digestion.

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was limited to easing those far advanced in consumption. Science soon discovered in

it the prevention and cure of

consumption. **Scott's Emulsion**

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites of lime and soda has rendered the oil more effective, easy of digestion and pleasant to the taste. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists,

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SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE. WALTER BAKER & CO., BORCHESTER, MASS. JAPANESE TOOTH LINE PARTE LET

A Busy Household.

Busy-handed must have been the women-folk of a century and a half ago. It is recorded that one family in Newport, R. I., made, in the space of eighteen months, 487 yards of cloth— carding, spinning, dyeing and weav-ing every inch of material used, and also accomplished the knitting of thirty-six pairs of stockings—not the thin, delicate, and often flimsy hosiery seen nowadays, but such as would bear much heavy use, and even be "handed down to posterity." It is added that another Newport family distinguished themselves by making, distinguished themselves by making, in the space of four years, 980 yards of woolen cloth, two coverlets, two bedticks, and all the stockings needed for the family. - Detroit Free Press.

The way to restore confidence is to be confident. -Boston Traveler

MERCURIAL Mr. J C. Jones, ot Fulton, Arkansas, "About ten years ago I con S.S.S.
tracted a severe case of blood poison. Leading physicians prescribed medicine
after medicine, which I took without any relief.

alter medicine, which I took without any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with unsuccessful results, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of agony. RHEUMATISM After suffering the suffering that the suffering the suffering the suffering that the suffering the suffering the suffering that the suffering the suffering that the suffering four years I gave up all remedies and began using S. S. S. After taking several bottles I was entirely cured and able to resume work.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mail-tree. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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