Mother

"My mother was troubled with consumption for many years. At last she was given up to die. Then she tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was speedily cured."

D. P. Jolly, Avoca, N. Y.

No matter how hard your cough or how long you have had it, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best thing you can take.

It's too risky to wait until you have consumption. If you are coughing today, get a bottle of Cherry Pectoral at once. Three sizes : 25c., 56c., \$1. All drugglets.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing. J. C. A YER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Liver Pills

That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness. You need Ayer's Pills.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use Buckingham's Dye

Socto of druggrats or R. P. Ha .- & Co. Nashua N. P.

Paper coal is a form of lignite found near Bonn. Germany. It splits naturally in films thin as paper.

Merrill's Foot Powder.

An absolute cure for all foot troubles.
Guaranteed to stop all odor and excessive perspiration. Brings red, burning smarting, tired and tender feet to a perfectly normal condition. A superior tollet article for ladies.
This powder does away with the use of dress shields. Druggists, or sent direct in handsome sprinkle top tin package for 25c.
EDWIN P. MERRILL, Maker, Woodstock, Vt.

A Shattered Romance.

He overtook her on the roadside hile wandering for his health in the

Berkshires.
"At last," he said, "I have found a typical milkmaid of old New England her big sunbonnet, her dress up to shoe tops, her plain but neat calico. and the very pail itself. It is a morning for adventure, and I will speak to her." He quickened his walk and was soon

"Fine morning this morning," he said. "I would like to help you carry the pail."

There was no reply, but he felt the roguish smile that he knew was hidden under the sunbonnet. So he kept on doing all the talking until they reached the lane into which she was about

Can I go with you?" he asked.

She turned and faced him.
"No, sir, you may not; nor do I desire your attentions. It is bad enough to have a grown man splitting his inbut when he shows his ignorance of the proper use of 'should' and 'would,' and then caps the climax by using 'can' for 'may,' I think it is only my duty to tell him that the summer school is in session about 10 miles from

From the Treasurer of the Young People's Christian Tem-Caine, Fond du Lac, Wis.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: - I want to DEAR MRS. PINGHAM:—I want to tell you and all the young ladies of the country, how grateful I am to you for all the benefits I have received from using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered for



MISS ELIZABETH CAINE.

eight months from suppressed menstruation, and it effected my entire system until I became weak and debil-itated, and at times felt that I had a hundred aches in as many places. I only used the Compound for a few weeks, but it wrought a change in me which I felt from the very beginning. I have been very regular since, have no pains, and find that my entire body is as if it was renewed. I gladly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to everybody.

mend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to everybody."—
MISS ELIZABETH CAINE, 69 W. Division St., Fond du Lac, Wis.—\$5000 forfelt if above testimonial is not genuine.

At such a time the greatest aid to nature is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It prepares the young system for the coming change, and is the surest reliance for woman's ills of every nature.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all young women who are ill to

young women who are ill to write her for free advice. Address Lynn. Mass.

-- WITH --

Echois' Piedmont Concentrated Iron and Alum Water will restore you to bealth, if you suffer with any form of Chronic Disease. One hundred and fifty Virginia physicians oth endorse and prescribe it.

Put up in 50 cents and 01 bottles. It costs only three cents a day to use it, as a teaconful is a dose.

Tamictod with Thompson's Eye Water

Got your dealer to order it for you. J. M. ECHOLS CO., LYNCHBURG, VA.

FARM MATTERS.

Indicates Lack of Attention.

Lice on cattle indicate lack of attention and poor feed. Gresse of any kind will destroy lice on cattle, but grease should not be used if it can be avoided. First wash the animal with kerosene emulsion and follow with clear water. When the skin is dry dust every portion of the body with a mixture of a peck of carbolate of lime and a bushel of clean, dry dirt. If a single animal soon be in the same condition unless remedies are used as preventives.

Natural Philosophy of Cream. Cream rises almost entirely in the 'alling temperature. Milk may be from for the cream to rise, and then gradmily cooled down to fifty degrees, by which time the cream will be to the surface. If the mlik cools before becooling, the cream will rise as the nilk cools. Hence, when the weather s warm, and the milk not cool, the he milk is cooled down to fifty degrees he quantity of cream may probably is always cold, even in summer.

The Potato Disease.

Potato disease, which is caused by a dants, and is conveyed to the tubers by means of spores washed into the soil by rain. To prevent the infection of the tubers a grower recommends is to turn a furrow on the top of the bills, and then bending the plants over the furrow. This causes the water which washes the tops to run away from the hills. The furrowing should be done on the first appearance of the lisease, and as a further precaution the crop should not be dug for at least two or three weeks after the tops are entirely wilted. A trial of this method has given very good results.

Asparagus From Seed. In planting asparagus from seed the following directions will secure a satsfactory result: Sonk the seed for wenty-four hours in tepld water, and sow early in the spring, in rows a foot apart, and kept clean by frequently weeding and hoeing. At one or two cears old transplant to permanent beds. The ground should be trenched or dug two feet deep, burying plenty of manure, decayed leaves, leaf mold. weeds, bones, etc., when such can be and, and mixing them thoroughly with the soil. Lay out the beds four and one-half feet wide and draw three frills fourteen inches apart and six inches deep lengthwise of each bed; place the roots in them, a foot apart, in their natural position, and cover four inches deep. A rich, sandy loam

is suitable. Value of Green Foods on the Farm. Crimson elover and rye, when turned under as green manurial crops, are sold to the farm, and should be credited on the farm book at a certain value, for they represent materials stored away in the soil for future use. Every ounce of grain or fodder fed to stock has a value, and is really so to the animals, but they are expected to pay for the food consumed in meat, milk, butter, perance Association, Elizabeth "ggs. etc. The growing of two crops n one year does not imply that the

grops must mature. If the farmer can sell a crop of green fodder corn to luce ears he bas gained that much and if his soil is covered with rye durng the winter scason there is a gain in time and a saving of labor. The home market-the farm itself-is sometimes better than any other, because it enables the farmer to use his raw materials to advantage. The main source of loss is when there is nothing grow-

Feeding Trough For Young Chicks. Young chickens should always have their food fresh and clean and where they can run to it at will. To accomplish this end is a problem. The chicks are determined, when possible, to get into the feed dish with their feet, scratch out the contents and othcrwise make it unfit for further use If on opening a can of fish or other canned stuff you will cut out one-half

of the top in order to empty out the

ing at all on the land, and in this pro-

gressive age such a condition should

never exist if it can be avoided.

contents, you can easily make a good trough for this purpose. Hemove the

baif of the top and the corresponding half of the bottom of the can. Cut down the side from the edge of one open end to the end of the other. Then is a large number of chicks, several troughs will be needed. These also make fine drinking dishes for older fowls, especially those that are kept in close confinement.-The Epitomist.

Drainage and Warmth, Lands that contain more water than is needed by the crops growing upon them require drainage. If one intends to raise corn or wheat the land will need more drainage than if needed for be proportionately as great. The soil grass. Even grass lands need not be ing system is the family plan on a very wet, as, if too wet the growth of wholesale basis. aquatic plants and grasses takes the place of the cultivated grasses and ruins the hay and pastures. Loose, porous solls, underlaid by sand or place of the cultivated grasses and ruins the hay and pastures. Loose, porous solls, underlaid by sand or grayel, are drained by nature, but all sixty per cent. of the whole.

land that is underlaid by clay, rock or other imperious material, needs drain-The gain by underdrainage is that the surface of the water in the soft is lowered. The roots of cereals and grasses may penetrate as far as to the surface of the water, but never into it. It is necessary to draw the water off to such a depth as will give the roots of growing crops plenty of room to reach downward for the nourishment that is necessary to their growth. Only aquatic plants grow well with their roots in the water. The lowering of the water below the surface prevents a large amount of evaporation, and its effect in cooling the soil. The water being removed, air and warmth are admitted is infested with lice the others will to the soil. Drained lands are for this reason ready for planting at least one week earlier in the spring. The growth of crops is quickened through the summer by the increased temperature of the soll, which amounts to several degrees, and the injurious effects of early ilnety degrees to 100 degrees when set frost are prevented in the same manner. Crops are, therefore, given an increased period in which to make their growth of at least two weeks, which is a very important gain. Drainage is ng strained into the setting pans it is the remedy for wet soils. If the soil foubtful if all the cream will come to contains an excess of moisture the land he surface. But by warming up the remains cold until the extra quantity nilk again to ninety degrees, and then is gone. The drainage carries away the water from below and allows the warm air to enter. When the soll becomes warm the plant food is more deld of cream is very light, while if readily dissolved and the roots of plants become more active. A wet soil

It will sometimes happen that the return in eggs from a yard of poultry is ungus, first attacks the tops of the much less than it should be, and won-"der is expressed that the hens don't lay well. Then is the time to keen a sharp watch for the egg eating ben. One hen will demoralize a whole flock, and unning a plow between the rows so frequently the eggs will be eaten so clean that no tell-tale shell will be left to show the cause of their disappearance, and it may be a long time before the owner discovers the true reason for the small number of eggs. The habit seems to be caused by improper feeding or too close confinement. Fowls that have free range and get a variety of food in consequence rarely eat their own eggs. Let a hen once begin to eat eggs, however, and it is almost impossible to cure her, and the very best remedy is the axe before the rest of the flock become contaminated. Care should be taken to prevent conditions giving rise to this habit. If the fowls are closely confined they should be given ment scraps, ground green bone, etc., to make up for the loss of bugs and insects they would get in free range, and their grain diet should also

be varied. It is well to be careful about leaving any egg shells where the fowls can get them. If any are fed they should be chopped fine in the morning mash, otherwise from this one cause the egg eating habit may develop.

A close watch should also be kept for a time on all new stock purchased, to see that this habit or any disease is not introduced into the flock.

Care and attention as regards poultry will be found to pay for the labor expended many times over, for while a flock left to themselves on free range seldom eat eggs, they will be found to waste them through stealing their nests, and having the eggs destroyed by prowling vermin, or bring off young chicks so late in the season it is hard for them to survive. The hens also deteriorate in plumage and become tough and thin in body.

Fowls properly yarded, with plenty of room and receiving the right care and food, seldom develop disease of to them.-H. E. Haydock, in the New York Tribune.

The Cow For the Family. The management of a single cow differs from that given the herd on the farm, as she usually comes under the care of the whole family and possesses a monopoly of attention and privileges that cannot be afforded under the wholesale system. She is the dependence of the poor farmer, and her place cannot be filled by any other animal. But it is quite a business to so manage the family cow that she may be of the greatest service, and how to furnish her with green food is commonly an important question. Where pasture can be had at a small cost advantage is usually taken of the opportunity, but there are times and places in which no such privilege occurs. If the family possesses a small piece of ground there can be grown a large variety of green feed, for early in the season a crop of peas can be grown for the family, the vines given to the cow, and the whole taken off in time for some other crop. Small places are made rich in such instances when all the manure is applied on them, and for that reason the seeding down of one crop before the first is removed is but the practice of a high system of farming to which the small farm and family cow have contributed more than anything else, for it has compelled the adoption of the best methods in order to attain success. Green corn can be cut several times, if only fedder is wanted, and Hungarian grass will spring up as fast as it is cut down. A few cabbages put away in the fall will help the cow along in the winter, and a large crop of carrots, turnips and beets, enough for one cow, can be grown on one-fourth of an acre, to say nothing of a crop of millet that may be quickly grown and stored away late in the season. A Jersey or Guernsey bend the flap thus formed back. Tack cow, or grade, is small, and better the upper end of this flap to the side adapted for a family cow than one of of the coop or pen where the chicks some other breed, if butter is the decan easily reach over into it for the sideratum, but the Holstein or Ayrshire feed which is put into it. Where there is better for milk, and it is cheaper to keep a good cow than a poor one. One should be willing to pay a fair price for a good cow. The outlay, though large at first, will bring in a quicker and surer return than a small investment in a scrub. As the family cow receives kindness as a general thing from all, the lesson to dairymen is that by

carefully managing the herd and treat

ing each cow with the best care there

is no reason why the profit may no

WOMAN'S REALM.

MAKING MONEY AT HOME. dow Some Women Manage to Eke Out

Stender Ircomes, As there are a great many women who, while not actually obliged to go out into the world as bread-winners, skirt and precious sweater, not forgetfind it necessary to supplement a scant income by turning to practical account such skill as they may possess, these are always gind of suggestions that will make it possible at home, and

not, indeed, for mere pin money. must first be studied and practiced unfer trained teachers, such as the beautiful new basket work, the Abnakee rug weaving and the like, commend themselves because of the excellent remuneration; but there are many handlerafts that women learn from each other quickly, not requiring to attend classes for instruction, and among the most profitable is lace-

A friend may spend an hour with another friend and learn from her how to make a table centre of Battenberg. Repaissance, Venetian, Point, Honiton or some other of the prevailing braid laces, and by skill and industry mag make one in the spare hours of a couply of weeks or so that will bring from \$5 to \$15, according to size, workman ship and quality of materials used.

Table centres of drawn work brigg from \$5 to \$25, drawn work pin cush ions from \$1 to \$5, and ones in Bit tenherg only a little less.

These squares and round pieces in used especially on handsome lare ables between meals, even more fow 'han during the repast, and have ome to almost supersede the embreidered ones, also the doylles.

But table embroideries have not "gone out" by any menus-it if one of the very oldest arts, this, and only changes in its expression. There will always repay the worker whose actual livelihood does not depend upon it. especially if by showing a sample of er work at the exchanges spe can secure orders for them.

Not every one can do nice heastlitching, and those who can may also get orders for hemstitching tallecloths, anpkins, tray cloths, sideboard scarfs, towels, sheets and pillows.

But most frequently the gentlewoman who seeks to add to a very restricted income by home industries wishes to do only such work as may be executed and sent to the place of cale in an unnoticed way, and this is easily done by making all sorts of those small, dainty articles that modern living has evolved as necessities, and confining herself to those which sell quickest and most profitably.

Some women make the same sort of bags, pin cushions or little sacques over and over again till a staple demand is made for their specialty, finding that it pays better to make the same article in large numbers, after the demand is made, than taking chances on a varied assortment.

One girl who used her brush with water colors remarkably well made a fine little income doing dinner cards. copying Gibson girls with the consent of the artist, until the publishers issued a ban on all reproductions.

A clever girl can decorate tally cards profitably-there are such stacks of them used-making sketchy heads in various studies of the "whist woman."

Concerning "Make-Ups."

What a pity it is that women nowadays make up to the extent they do: What is the use? For surely the pretty woman does not need "make-up," and the plain one only draws attention to nature's barsh dealings by having re course to lt.

And how few made-up women one ees who are anything but ill-painted! Indeed, in this matter the old proverb, 'Practice makes perfect," gets constant contradiction, for it is noticeable 'hat the longer a face has been "beautiful," the less well it is done, a want of care in dealing with the delicacies of the art causing a general overaccentuation culminating in a tout en semble, which is to the beholder noth-

ing short of revolting. Before things had reached such a pltch as at present, when quite young girls have recourse to the rouge pot, says Home Chat, it was only those who knew that their good looks were on the wang who called in such spuri-

The chief effect of this indiscriminate touching up is that "most women are not so young as they are painted"-or one doubts it of them, which comes to the same thing; for seeing the danger signals so glaringly displayed, one jumps to the conclusion that charms which require so much emphasis must of a surety be almost lost.

Why not remember that no one but yourselves is deceived by your fraudulent endeavors? In these days of sham, the practice of honesty in appearance has become so rare as to give to it almost a new kind of attractiveness.

To Belt Miss Slander.

Very slender girls make a mistake in wearing the too tight belt. Sometimes the offect is positively unpleasant. That pulled-in look is especially ugly at the front, and reminiscent of the days when a small waist measure was desired at any expense of comfort, looks or aborted anatomy.

It is easy to avoid this ugly look by building one's belts with double fronts. This applies particularly to draped belts, though it may be used with any belt that boasts a lining.

All there's to do is to make the lining double at the fronts, the back and sides being made in the ordinary way. The linings must be kept separate at the front, the one next the outer drapery continuing as a foundation for lt-the inner one serving to fasten tightly-around the waist to hold the back and sides firmly in place."

While not adding to one's apparent size, this gives a look of ease and ssible to the fair one who is in a stiff, harness-like arrangement.

garment because it is becoming. opens nowhere and is easy to put being pullble over the head, and requiring ofly a smoothing down.

For the girl who dresses in this way they are not many garments required. Next the skin there is a sik combination; then comes her shoes and stokings and an outing corset. Out of regard for feminine fancy she can wor a triffe in Hagerie, if she so desires and then comes her outing ting that wonderful Panama bat, which is her special pride, with its dark binding and its flaunting quill, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The outing girl does not remain affel all the time, and for the hours Of course, the home industries that who she is under the trees she has prefy gowns in linen, with blue linen leafing in point of favor. There are the most charming dresses in blue, trimmed with white satin wash rib bon, put on in Greeian design, and wirranted to wash every time.

Widows and Mourning.

The mourning of fashionable widows ces not extend over as long a period owndays as heretofore. Indeed, her seclusion from general society is practically over at the expiration of two months.

Instead of being covered with crepe she is now permitted to wear as little crepe as she pleases during the first twelve months, and after that she may discard crepe altogether if she is so inclined, instead of wearing it nine months longer.

Then, again, she may wear a cap or not, just as she pleases, and her vell, instead of being crepe, may be of chiffon or crepe lisse from the commencement of her mourning.

After the first twelve months she gradually lightens her mourning to second mourning, Instead of wearing deep mourning for two years, as has been the custom in the past.

Sweeping For Exercise.

Physicians recommend sweeping as eing one of the most beneficial means of strengthening muscles and giving tone to the entire system, as it brings into action all of the important muscles of the body.

In sweeping the swaying Delsarte exercise can be put into practical use. as moving from left to right advance left leg, bearing weight on ball of foot, incline head toward it and torso slightly backward, while inclination hollows the back at the waist line and raises the chest. As the right leg follows and bears the weight, the head in clines backward and torso forward and there will be easy play of the ankles. Reverse the motion and sweer to the right. The strength used on the broom must come from the arms .-Cincinnati Enquirer.

t Girl Named " Can't-Go-to-Chlengo."

Canty Mazeen, as she generally is called, is a Virginia girl whose full haptismal name is Can't-Go-to-Chicago. The way she came by this remarkable name is this: Her father, an enthusiastic Mason, was on his way to Chicago to attend a Masonic gathering. While stopping off at Washington to dine with some friends he received a telegram announcing the birth of a daughter and asking him to return. His friends congratulated him and insisted that the baby must be named Can't-Go-to-Chicago, and she was.

Extremely Chic.

Lace ten gowns are extremely chic and extremely expensive. One is made of yellow lace in princess effect, with a Wattenn pleat at the back, the yoke, open at the throat, arranged in the rape of a fichu, the ends tied loose knot and allowed to fall. The lining is of India silk. The train is long and the sleeves are flowing.

Women Lawyers in Italy. It is interesting to know that six women have taken degrees in law in Italy during the last two years. They are not allowed to practice, but it is said the feeling on the subject is growing so strong that this legal disability will be removed in the not distant future.

For Women Without Taste.

Black is safe for the woman without taste-since all her accessories match despite her careless way of arranging her tollette.

Fashion Notes.

Plain dust coats in pale gray and fawn are very smart. Black voile skirts to wear with shirt valsts are a useful investment.

Parasols of chene silk trimmed with ace and chiffon are very pretty.

Long coats of Irish point lace are very smart, as are also the bolero and Eton jackets of the same. Flowered lawn gowns with stitched

bands of plain color as trimming, are very pretty and cool looking. Hats of coarse straw, trimmed with

folds of soft silk and a few quills, are very suitable and convenient for trav-

One accordion pleated Empire gown is held in at the waist by a pointed belt of pink taffeta tritamed with real

Cream renaissance over lettuce greer changeable taffeta makes a very effect ive gown. Gowns of accordion pleated crepe or chiffon are very much worn. Traveling coats of pongee, taffeta or

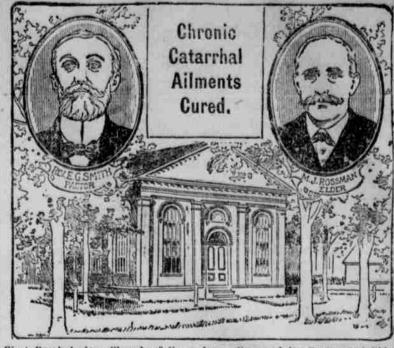
mohnir are made in loose flowing lines, with the half fitted back, and some of them are belted in at the waist with straps of the goods. A very pretty garden party costume

is made of accordion pleated green chiffon trimmed with ecru guipure There is a yoke of ecru chiffon and a ruche of the same at the bottom of A pretty gown for a brunette is buff

batiste embroidered in white dots. Silk embroidery in dull shades of green and red is used as a garniture. Black velvet tabs adorn the waist and One of the new autumn street gowns is of mixed cheviot, with a pleated bodice and vest of dull red brown

peau de sole. Little smoked pearl buttons are set along the edge of the vest, and two large buttons trim each aide of the collar. The skirt has seven The sweater girl is out relucing her weight, for she must get lean by winter, and she knows that she must de as the boys do when in training. Perhaps the sweater girl wears the piped with the brown peau de sole.

PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, Ga., and Its Paster and Elder-

THE day was when men of prominence hestiated to give their testimonials to proprietary medicines for publication. This remains true to-day of most proprietary medicines. But Peruna has become so justly famous, its merits are known to so many people of high and low stations, that no one hestiates to see his name in print recommending Peruna.

The highest men in our nation have given Peruna a strong indorsement. Men representing all classes and stations are equally represented.

A dignified representative of the Presbyterian church in the person of Rev. E. G. Smith does not hesitate to state publicly that he has used Peruna in his family and found it cured when other remedies failed. In this statement the Rev. Smith is supported by an elder in his church.

Rev. E. G. Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Greensboro, Ga., writes:

"Having used Peruna in my family for some time it gives me pleasure to testify to its true worth.

"My little boy, seven years of age, had been suffering for some time with catarrh of the lower bowdes. Other remedies had failed, but after taking two bottles of Peruna the trouble almost entirely disappeared. For this special malady I consider it well nigh a specific.

Cab drivers at Hamburg, Germany.

Cab drivers at Hamburg, Germany, struck for shorter hours and more pay F. J. Cheney & Co., Toiedo, G., Props, of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that caunot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testi-monials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

English shipbuilders get their guns and

FITS permanently cured. No 3ts or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kilae's Great NerveRestorer \$41rial bottle and treatisefree Dr B.H. ELINE, Ltd., #31 Arch St., Finla., Pa.

In the German empire, exclusive of Ba-varia and Wurtemberg, there are 3303 long-distance telephone stations. Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind coile 25c abottle

Butter from sterilized cream is now rade on a large scale in Sweden and Den mark. Jam sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved

my life three years ago -Mas. Thomas Bon-ning, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900.



of use on the eastern coast. Tower's Waterproof Oiled Coats were introduced in the West and were called Slickers by the pioneers and cowboys. This graphic name has come into such general use that it is frequently though wrongfully applied to many substitutes. You want the genuine Look for the Sign of the Fish and the name Tower on the buttons. SOLD BY REPRESENTATIVE TRADE
THE WORLD OVER
A J. TOWER CO. BOSTON MASS.
BSTABLISHED 1836

ascarets

Genuine stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good." HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL DIPHTHERIA. CROUP

Free Test Treatment DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; SIVE

MEW PENSION LAWS. Act of June 27, 1922 pendian was retrain survivors and their widows of the Indian was room 187 to 1850. We will pay 5.0 for every good Coutract Chaim under this act. Act of July 1.19 2 pensions certain soldiers who had prior considerate service, also who may be charged with desertion. No pension in 10p. Advice tem. For blanks and full instructions, address the W.H. Wills.

If more sales of Ripans Tabules

are made daily than of any other

medicine, the reason may be found

in the fact that there is scarcely any

condition of Ill health that is not

benefited by the occasional use of a

Ripans Tabule, and a package, con-

taining ten, is obtainable from any

At druggists.

The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

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ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER IT PAYS

M PISO'S CURE FOR NE CONSUMPTION

WOMAN'S FYE

The Sanative, Antiseptic, Cleansing, Purifying, Beautifying Properties of CUTICURA SOAP render it of Priceless Value to Women.

Much that every woman should know is told in the circular