

Edgar A. Poe's Grave.
Edgar Allan Poe's (1809-1849) remains were buried in Westminster Presbyterian Church yard, southeast corner of Fayette and Greene streets, Baltimore, Md., where a memorial was placed over his grave in 1875 by a subscription raised by the school teachers of Baltimore.

FTIsmermentally cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. Official bottles and treatises Dr. R. H. Kane, Ltd., 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa.
The University of Zurich is about to establish a chair of journalism.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle. All druggists.

You can do your dyeing in half an hour with 'DYEAM FADABLES' DYE.

It's all right to be wide awake so long as you don't suffer from insomnia.

Pio's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure. J. W. O'Hare, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1920.

The man who is rich because he is stingy is also stingy because he is rich.

A Peer Clockmaker.
Lord Grimthorpe, clockmaster of "Big Ben," though nearly ninety, still retains his skill as a scientific horologist. A chimney clock designed by him is being erected on the tower of the parish church at Beckingham, near Gainsborough.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
LUCA COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHEWYK makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Chewyk & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio and State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHEWYK, Notary Public.
Sole to before me and subscribed in my presence this 15th day of December, 1919.
FRANK J. CHEWYK, A. D., 1920. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Sold by Testimonials, Free. F. J. CHEWYK & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Coveted Post.

At a meeting of the Wandsworth Guardians applications were received from no fewer than 1170 persons for the post of messenger at a salary of thirty shillings a week, with three shillings a week extra allowance for Sunday work.—London Tit-Bits.

"No," said the lady who chased her eloping daughter half way across the country and found her in Chicago: "no, I will not take me child away from that man. Instead, I shall make my home with them." It seems to us we have seen some such a story in the comic papers from time to time. It only shows that truth takes the hint from fiction.

WARD TO BEAR.
J. H. WALLS, Superintendent of Streets of Lebanon, Ky., living on East Main street, in that city, says:

"With my highly rest broken, owing to irregularities of the kidneys, suffering intensely from severe pains in the small of my back and through the kidneys and annoyed by painful passages of abnormal secretions, life was anything but pleasant for me. No amount of doctoring relieved this condition, and for the reason that nothing seemed to give me even temporary relief I became almost discouraged. One day I noticed in the newspapers the case of a man who was afflicted as I was and was cured by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. His words of praise for this remedy were so sincere that on the strength of his statement I went to the High Murrey Drug Co.'s store and got a box. I found that the medicine was exactly as powerful a kidney remedy as represented. I experienced quick and lasting relief. Doan's Kidney Pills will prove a blessing to all sufferers from kidney disorders who will give them a fair trial."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine, which cured Mr. Walls, will be mailed to any part of the United States on application. Address: Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

It has been computed that if the leaves of an elm tree 60 feet high were spread out on the ground, edge to edge, they would cover five acres of land. These leaves, averaging 7,000,000 to a full-grown tree, will transpire water to the amount of seven tons during the normal summer day. Were it not for the ingathering of the stomata during the night a few elms would soon draw off all the water from a district. As it is every market grower knows what elms are like near fruit or market gardens.

The best medicine for a sick boy is a sight of a circus poster.

Dizzy?
Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? Tongue coated? Head ache? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills, all vegetable.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE.

INSURANCE FOR...
These Large Branches...
CONSUMPTION

On the day after the election I turned up, and you never saw men

look so miserable, so cut to the heart as those politicians. They said it was an infamous shame to play it on them that way, and they declared that they'd run me for sheriff at the next election to make up for it. If they do I'm going to move for good. I'm going to call for Colorado or some other decent place, where they'll let a man alone. I'll die in my tracks before I'll ever take another office in this county. I will, now mind me!—New York Weekly.

HE DIDN'T WANT TO RUN SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THE ELECTION OF CORONER WALSH.

The Celebrated Humorist, Max Adeler, Writes of the Trials and Tribulations of a Man Put into Office Against His Will.

The predecessor of our present coroner, Barney Maginn, was a man named Walsh. He was telling me the other day about the singular circumstances attending his election to the office.

"You know," said Mr. Walsh, "that I didn't want that position. When they talked of nominating me I told them, says I: 'It's no use; you needn't elect me; I'm not going to serve. D'you suppose I'm going to give up a respectable business to become a kind of state body-catcher? D'you imagine I'm going to occupy my time skimming about over this county mauling dead people, and plunging things into them, and setting on them to find out what killed them? Well, I just ain't. I'm no professional corpse-investigator. I'm down on this post-mortem foolery, anyway. I don't intend to spend my life rasling with bones lying all around the state. There's no sense in it. Why don't you chuck them into the sepulcher and be done with it? When a man's blowed up with gunpowder and comes down in minceout it don't interest me to know what killed him; so you needn't make me coroner, for I won't serve."

"Well, sir, do you believe that those fellows persisted in nominating me on the Republican ticket? Yes, they did; actually put me up as a candidate. So I published a letter declining the nomination; but they absolutely had the insupportable cheek to keep me on the ticket and to hold mass meetings, at which they made speeches in my favor. I was mad as thunder about it, because it showed such a scandalous disregard of my feelings; and so I chummed in with the Democrats, and for about two months I went around to the Democratic mass meetings and spoke against myself and in favor of the opposition candidate. I thought I had them for sure, because I know more about my own failings than those other fellows did, and I enlarged upon them until I made myself out—well, I just jumped up the iniquity until I used to go home feeling that I was a good deal wickeder sinner than I ever thought I was before. It did me good, too. I reformed. I've been a better man ever since."

"Now, you'd 'a' thought people would 'a' considered me pretty fair authority about my own unworthiness for the office, but I hope I may be killed and eaten if the citizens of this county positively didn't go to the polls and elect me by about eight hundred majority. They did, indeed. I was the worst cut-up of any man you ever saw. I had repeaters around at the polls, too, voting for the Democratic candidate, and I paid four of the judges to falsify the returns so as to return him. But it was no use; the majority was too big. They had me in a hole. The election night the Republican executive committee came around to serenade me, and as soon as the band struck up I opened on them with a shotgun and wounded five bass-drummers in the leg. But they kept on playing, and, after a while, when they stopped, they pecked me congratulatory resolutions under the front door and gave me three cheers, and went home. I never was so annoyed in my life."

"Then they sent me around my certificates of election; but I refused to receive it, and as sure as I'm alive those fellows grabbed me and held me while Bill Harner rammed that certificate into my coat pocket, and then they all quit. The next day a man was run over on the railroad and they wanted me to tend to him. But I had my mind up and I wouldn't. So, what then the sheriff do but come here with a gang of police and carry me out there by force. And he scared up a jury, which brought in a verdict. Then they wanted me to take the fees, but I wouldn't touch them. I said I wasn't going to give my sanction to the proceedings. But of course, it was no use. I thought I was living in a free country, but I wasn't. The sheriff drew the money and got a mandamus from the court, and he came here one day while I was at dinner. When I said I wouldn't touch a dollar of it, he drew a pistol and said if I didn't take those funds he'd blow my brains out. So what was a man to do? I resigned fifteen times; but somehow those resignations were suppressed. I never heard from them. Well, sir, at last I caved, and for three years I kept skrimishing around perfectly disgraced, meditating over folks that had died suddenly, and inquiring about old, dilapidated cadavers that were picked up in various places.

"And do you know that on toward the end of my term they had the face to try to nominate me again? It's a positive fact. Those politicians wanted me to run again; and I was the most popular coroner the county ever had; and that everybody liked my way of handling a corpse. It was so full of feeling and sympathy, and a lot more such like that! But what did I do? I wasn't going to run any such risk again. I wasn't going to submit to such despotism more'n once anyway. So I slid up to the city, and the day before the convention met I sent down word that I was dead. Circulated a report that I'd been killed by falling off a ferryboat. Then they hung the convention hall in black and passed resolutions of respect, and then they nominated Barney Maginn.

"On the day after the election I turned up, and you never saw men

look so miserable, so cut to the heart as those politicians. They said it was an infamous shame to play it on them that way, and they declared that they'd run me for sheriff at the next election to make up for it. If they do I'm going to move for good. I'm going to call for Colorado or some other decent place, where they'll let a man alone. I'll die in my tracks before I'll ever take another office in this county. I will, now mind me!—New York Weekly.

THE OLDEST FERRY.

The Cross Channel Service from Dover to Calais.

Perhaps the oldest ferry in the world is the cross-channel service from Calais to Dover. It has been in existence for more than 20 centuries, and the vessels which have been engaged in it include every variety of shipping, from Caesar's high-piped galleys, propelled by banks of oars, to the new turbine steamer, The Queen, which has been in service since June 27 last.

During the first century there is no doubt that a cross-channel service of a more or less regular character was established as part of the system of posts maintained throughout the Roman empire, and was used by the Roman generals commanding the Britain to keep up communication with Gaul and Rome. The lead thus given by the military authorities of Rome was followed by the missionaries, whose constant journeying kept open what may be fairly described as the progenitor of the present vespasine and mail service, which, by way of Dover and Calais in 1901 numbered nearly 300,000 persons, and 4500 tons of mail matter, the latter carried in 150,000 small sacks.

The first steamship to sail between Dover and Calais began her voyage in 1820. She was a Scotch built vessel of 100 tons and named Rob Roy. She did not materially reduce the time of crossing, the time then required by sailing ships being two and a half to three hours. It was not till about 1850 that large steamers reduced the time of crossing to about one and one-half hours, and it has taken the whole subsequent period to lessen the passage by another half hour.

In The Queen the turbine engines are placed well astern and take up but little space as compared with the ordinary engine, writes United States Consul Milner at Calais. The noise made by these turbine engines is unlike the common engine. They make a rumbling noise like rapid-running dynamo. Even in their immediate vicinity there is little or no vibration, but one is conscious of being in close proximity to great power. From decks forward to the promenade whatever there is no noise or vibration whatever, and when the vessel is making 22 knots per hour in good weather passengers are conscious of being on shipboard only by noting that they are gliding rapidly over the sea. Any one embarking upon The Queen without knowing the ship or ever having heard of her will be conscious of the fact as soon as she is under way, that she is sailing on a steamship unlike any upon which he has sailed. In heavy weather, however, the experience must be that of other twin-screw boats. Other turbine boats are in contemplation for the service between Dover and Ostend and between Newhaven and Dieppe.

After a month's trial The Queen has made the voyage from pier head to pier head in 50 minutes.

Salisbury as a Debater.
The next time I saw and heard him was in the house of commons. A full dress debate was in progress on the second reading of a motion for the abolition of church rates. Bright and other leading members had spoken. Lord Robert Cecil sat on a back bench below the gangway, and made a caustic speech against the motion. A radical speaker had made some references—first, what to "the secular arm." "An honorable member," retorted Lord Robert Cecil, "has threatened us with the 'secular arm,' which I take to mean the brawny arm of the member for Birmingham." He spoke for about half an hour without a note and without hesitation. In figure, voice, manner and debating alertness his brilliant son, Lord Hugh, reminds me of what his father was then. Lord Palmerston had "spotted" him before this as a dangerous opponent. "Beware of that young man," he said to one of his colleagues; "he is master of one great secret of success in debate. Instead of defending himself, he attacks you." The debate in which I first heard the late premier was a memorable one. When the tellers announced the numbers, it was found that the "Ayes" and "Noes" were even. After a short pause, the speaker rose, and in a few well chosen words gave his reason for giving his casting vote in favor of the "Noes."—Malcolm, MacColl in The Spectator.

Charm of Auto Touring.
The charm of auto touring lies less in the sport itself than in the unusual contact with people and things, and, conversely, the touring automobilist journeying leisurely over country highways and byways, stopping wherever inclination may decide (or circumstances compel), brings the charm of the new pastime and the advantages of the new vehicle most strikingly to the attention of the people with whom he comes into contact, and so does missionary work of a very substantial nature. Moreover, the touring automobilist is usually a law abiding person, who keeps within reasonable limits of speed, and so does much to counteract the evil effects of the automobile scorchers.—Leslie's Weekly.

Feeding Chickens.
Young chickens should be fed little and often. The great danger in feeding chickens up to the time they are feathered is from overfeeding. It occurs far more frequently than does underfeeding. Overfeeding is more apt to occur with brooder chickens that have little chance to exercise than it does with chickens that run with the hen. There is far less danger of overfeeding with whole or cracked food than there is when all ground food is fed, for the reason that digestion must take place more slowly. If there follows that as between hard and soft food, where both are fed, the larger the proportion of ground food the chickens eat the faster they will grow; and conversely, the larger the

AGRICULTURAL.

Alfalfa as Rough Feed.
Alfalfa is much better as a rough feed for horses than timothy. They can be maintained on it alone, with no bad results. Twenty pounds of alfalfa hay a day is sufficient to maintain at rest a horse weighing 1400 pounds.

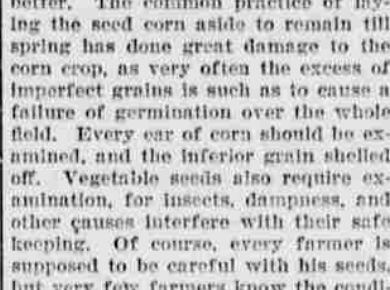
Cases Trouble With Wheat.
One difficulty with wheat is the liability of being thrown out by frost in the spring, but when such is the case the cause may be due to lack of proper drainage. When a field has been properly tilled there will be but little liability of wheat being injured by alternate freezing and thawing.

A Clean Fertilizer.
An excellent and clean fertilizer for house plants is to get a pound each of nitrate of soda, superphosphate of lime and sulphate of potash. Do not mix them, but use them as desired. A teaspoonful of each in half a gallon of water will partially serve to protect against insects and provide plant food when used around the roots of plants. If the leaves of the plants are very green reduce the nitrate of soda one-half. If the stems and shoots are slow in growth slightly increase the potash. When seeds and flowers are forming the proportion of superphosphate may be increased.

Valuable as a Fertilizer.
All farmers know that wood ashes are valuable as fertilizer. But this value, as many know, is due very much to the material from which the ashes come. Thus ashes made from hard wood are more valuable than ashes made from soft wood. In fact, some ashes from soft wood have not enough value to make it worth while to bother with them. It has also been found that the value is largely governed by the part of the tree from which the ashes are made. It is declared by chemists that the ash of young twigs is of more value than the ash of the trunk of the tree, while the ash of the leaves is still more valuable.

Selecting Seed.
The proper time in which to select seeds is late in the fall or winter. The reason for requiring this portion of the year for so doing is because there is no hurry, and the work can be done better. The common practice of laying the seed corn aside to remain till spring has done great damage to the corn crop, as very often the excess of imperfect grains is such as to cause a failure of germination over the whole field. Every ear of corn should be examined, and the inferior grain shelved off. Vegetable seeds also require examination, for insects, dampness, and other causes interfere with their safe keeping. Of course, every farmer is supposed to be careful with his seeds, but very few farmers know the condition of their seeds until the time when they are required, and then they are too much hurried to do anything with them. The long winter nights are sometimes made the tedious occasions for a general assortment of seeds. Should any particular variety of vegetable appear to have "run out" do not retain the seed from it at all, but procure a fresh supply from the seedsmen. In fact, it is best to renew all seeds once and awhile, as it is beneficial and prevents mixing varieties.

Bracing a Sagging Gate.
The plan of preventing gates from sagging, shown in the illustration, is one of the best used. It has the merit of being cheap and decidedly effective. As will be noticed from the drawing, the posts are sunk in the ground two feet or more, and the ends set into a



BRACES FOR A GATE.

heavy sill. This is best done by mortising the sill. Both posts and sill should be well covered with tar to prevent rapid decay. On this sill is then built a wall of stones to within eight inches or a foot of the surface of the ground, and on this wall is laid a heavy piece of studding which is spiked to the posts. In the absence of stones, braces of heavy studding may be run from the bottom of each post next to the sill up to the top piece of studding; the stone wall, as suggested, makes the stronger foundation. Built in the manner indicated, the gate will work for years without sagging.—Indianapolis News.

Proportion of Cracked or Whole Grain They Eat the Slower They Will Grow and the Less Will be the Dangers from Digestive Troubles. It really becomes a question of seeing how fast we can grow them without "feeding them off their feet"—which means without injuring their digestion. Most feeders will prefer to keep on the side of safety and not try to force them too fast.

The first food should be given about twenty-four hours after hatching has been completed. The yolk sack, which has been enclosed within the body a few hours before hatching began, contains all the food that is required until the digestive system is in working order. The mistake sometimes is made of leaving the chickens so long without nourishment that they are weakened—but the mistake is more apt to be made in the other direction. Hens may more attention to keeping their little ones warmer than they do in hunting for a big dinner. We should do the same.—Country Life in America.

Sow Winter Wheat Vetch.
This mixture of a non-legume and legume has been tried for a number of years at the station, and has proved to be an early and desirable spring green fodder. In order to grow the crop satisfactorily the land should be plowed, harrowed, and manure spread at the rate of four to six cords to the acre and harrowed in. Fertilizer may be used in place of manure, at the rate of fifty pounds of nitrate of soda, three hundred pounds of acid phosphate and two hundred pounds of muriate of potash to the acre. In the spring a top dressing of fifty to one hundred pounds of nitrate of soda will prove beneficial.

One and one-half bushels of wheat and one bushel of vetch should be sown broadcast about September 1 and covered not too deeply with a wheel or other harrow. Cutting should begin just before the wheat heads appear, which in this locality is the last of May. The green crop will remain in feeding condition for twelve to fourteen days. If more of the fodder mixture has been produced than can be fed green, the balance may be made into hay. The vetch seed may be produced of New York seedsmen.

The results of several years' trial have shown this fodder mixture to be perfectly hardy and quite preferable to vetch. It will yield at the rate of ten tons of green material to the acre under average conditions, and in composition, digestibility and feeding value it fully equals peas and oats and similar crops. The vetch is a poor seeder, and because of the present cost of the vetch seed it is doubtful if the ordinary dairyman can afford to grow the mixture; but the milk producer in the vicinity of profitable markets, who cultivates extensively, may find it a very satisfactory source of early green feed. The dried wheat and vetch fodder, if cut when in bloom, is preferable to ordinary hay for milk, but, on account of the increased cost of production, it would hardly be considered profitable as a hay substitute.—Professor J. B. Lindsay, Amherst, Mass.

Growing Turnips on Sod.
This is an easy method of obtaining a very good crop of turnips or rutabagas with practically no work except seeding and harvesting. Of most importance is the selection of the land, which should be rich, and a clover sod is best. But any kind of sod will do, if the grass has been cut for hay for two or more seasons. It should be well drained, and rather level to prevent the soil from washing in heavy rains. Break it to the depth of four to five inches and see that all of the sod is turned well over. It is best to smooth it down with a plank drag or roller. Then use a disc harrow to loosen and pulverize the top soil for two and a half inches or more, to make a fine seed bed. A spring tooth harrow may be used in absence of a disc. Sow the seed at the rate of one and a half to two pounds per acre. It is not advisable to use too much seed, as it then may require a large amount of tire-some work in thinning out the plant. A space of eighteen to twenty inches in diameter should be allowed to each turnip or rutabaga—Sweden—that may develop into good sized tubers. If the seed must be sown by hand it should be mixed with four or five times as much bran, or ashes may be used. This is quite necessary, as the seed is very small and difficult to sow by hand evenly. Besides the bran or ashes will be an aid in showing where the seed falls. We prefer not to sow the turnips until some time in June, as the roots will then make the most growth quite late in summer, and thus be crisp, juicy and sweet when harvested; while if sown early they will usually stop all further growth during the hot, dry period so frequently prevailing in later part of July and August, and then turn fibrous and tough by the time they are pulled. If the land is free from foot weeds, as it should be, and seeding done properly, no further attention is required until it is time to pull the tubers and store away. On a clear sunny day, pull and throw into rows or small piles, and let them remain in the sun for a few hours to let any soil that might stick to them become dry. Then follow with a wagon and load, when they should be taken to root cellar or pit and stored at once. The tops should be cut off quite close to the roots with a sharp knife. This I prefer to do in the field at the time they are pulled. In absence of a root cellar, turnips as well as potatoes may be stored in pits, dug in the ground. Select a place where there is a good natural drainage and make pit four feet in diameter and two or three feet deep. Put in roots till heaping full. Cover with a foot of coarse hay or straw, and place a couple of feet of soil on top of this, if they are to be left in pit all winter.—Lewis Olson, in The Epitomist.

Gray?

"My hair was falling out and turning gray very fast. But your Hair Vigor stopped the falling and restored the natural color."—Mrs. E. Z. Benomies, Cohoes, N. Y.

It's impossible for you not to look old, with the color of seventy years in your hair! Perhaps you are seventy, and you like your gray hair! If not, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. In less than a month your gray hair will have all the dark, rich color of youth. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

565 DYE
ON RAINY DAYS WEAR TOWER'S Waterproof OILED CLOTHING BLACK or YELLOW. IT MAKES EVERY DAY COUNT. No matter how wet the weather. Every garment guaranteed. At your dealer. If he will not supply you, send for price list of Suits, Coats, Hats, Dress Gowns, and Wig-wags. 50c.

A. J. Tower Co., Portland, Me., U.S.A. Tower's 565 Dye is the best.

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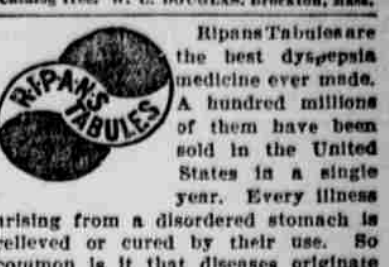
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You can save from \$3 to \$5 yearly by wearing W. L. Douglas \$3.50 or \$5 shoes. They equal those that have been costing you from \$4.00 to \$5.00. The immense sale of W. L. Douglas shoes proves their superiority over all other makes. Sold by retail shoe dealers everywhere. Look for name and price on bottom.



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GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, flat mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, yellow skin and distended. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ailment you suffer from, take Cascarets today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address: Ferring Remedies Company, Chicago or New York.

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