What You Get

When You Buy Medicine is a Matter of Great Importance.

Do you get that which has the power to eradicate from your blood all poisonous taints and thus remove the cause of disease? Do you buy HOOD'S Sarsaparilla and only Hood's? If you do, you may take it with the utmost confidence that it will do you good. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

W. J. Mercer, dry goods editor of the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, recently delivered, at the rooms of the Merchants' Association, New York city, an address on "Cotton Industry in the South." At the present time there are 500,000 spindles in the South running on that class of goods known more particularly as Fall River goods. The South maintains that its progress so far in the direction of fine goods is only an earnest of what it is able to do in the future. I found nowhere in the South spinning finer than 60s. nor weaving finer than 40s yarn. Taking the whole South, which I visited, the average week will not be less than 68 hours.

Beauty is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion, by taking Cascarets,—beauty for 10 cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c, 25c, 25c, 50c.

This is an off-year with the sea serpent along the New England coast. The competition of Spanish war ships has driven him out of business.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

There could not possibly be a whiter city than Cadiz, unless it were built of snow. As you near the coast you see in front of you a white mass which appears to be floating upon the water. The first thought for a foreigner is that he is in sight of an iceberg.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

In Florida a wine is made from tomatoes, which is superior to orange wine.

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

ST. VITUS' DANCE, SPASMS and all nervous diseases permanently cured by the use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $1.00 trial bottle and treatise to Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Phila., Pa.

Some Hindoos wear mustaches and beards, but all wear whiskers, which are shaved off at once when an adult relation dies. The shaving off of whiskers is thus a sign of mourning.

Clergyman's Experiment.

A laudable attempt on the part of a Notting Hill clergyman to practically illustrate to the working class portion of his flock the combined benefits of religion and a tankard of beer has, we regret to hear, proved unsuccessful. The Rev. Prebendary Denison started, for the social pleasure of his congregation, a club, where the reverend gentleman or his curate went, after dispensing theological pabulum in the church, and served the members with beer and other corporeal refreshments. The idea was to keep them away from public houses and to afford them honest recreation with a reasonable amount of tipple. By the rules no man could be served with liquor more than three times in the course of a night. But the clergyman was unaware of the degree of not of original sin at least of bibulous ingenuity among the rougher classes of Notting Hill. They evaded the rule by clubbing together their twopences and treating each other, so that in the course of the evening a member was able to obtain half a dozen, or even more, drinks, instead of three. The result was sometimes unpleasant, and the Prebendary has therefore reluctantly determined to give up the experiment.—London Telegraph.

AN OPERATION AVOIDED.

Mrs. Rosa Gaum Writes to Mrs. Pinkham About it. She Says:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I take pleasure in writing you a few lines to inform you of the good your Vegetable Compound has done me. I cannot thank you enough for what your medicine has done for me; it has, indeed, helped me wonderfully. For years I was troubled with an ovarian tumor, each year growing worse, until at last I was compelled to consult with a physician. He said nothing could be done for me but to go under an operation.

In speaking with a friend of mine about it, she recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, saying she knew it would cure me. I then sent for your medicine, and after taking three bottles of it, the tumor disappeared. Oh! you do not know how much good your medicine has done me. I shall recommend it to all suffering women.—MRS. ROSA GAUM, 720 Wall St., Los Angeles, Cal.

The great and unvarying success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in relieving every derangement of the female organs, demonstrates it to be the modern safeguard of woman's happiness and bodily strength. More than a million women have been benefited by it.

Every woman who needs advice about her health is invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass.

Write for Newspapers—Earn Money. Review Pub. Co., 1509 Bluff st., Pittsburg, Pa.

GOOD ROADS NOTES.

A Typical Case.

What is to be done under conditions that obtain in many parts of the country? is the question raised by a member of the League of American Wheelmen. He says:

"We have in this township assessed roughly at $350,000 some sixty miles of road. We cannot spend $10,000, $1000 or even $500 per mile on these roads. There is not enough money in the township, all told, to do it, and the law limits the bonded indebtedness. To select a few miles of the principal highway is not just to the poor fellow who helps pay for it and must drive five or ten miles to reach it.

"Much better work might be done than we are doing, but it remains that many miles must be attended to with few dollars. What most is needed is careful consideration of existing conditions—how best to spend $1200 or $1500 on sixty miles of road, reserving $200 or $300 of that for the winter's snows. Teach us serviceable lessons for communities of this sort, and do not expect asphalt, macadam or steel until the fellows from town help to build them (and they haven't built their own yet).

"No wonder the rustic kicks if the road is to cost more than the entire value of all the farms through which it passes. He appreciates good roads, but must remember his slim pocketbook. He laughs a little, too, at the big saving heavier loads would make for him. Nine out of ten of him at that time of year have little to do for self or team and are not crowded with what they have to market. He would rather make two trips than one, as he and the horses both need the exercise."

The tendency in such cases as this is to underestimate the beneficial effects of hard roads and to assume that they are of value only during the winter. They are of enormous value then, and of equally great value in summer and the busy seasons, when the possibility of hauling big loads is money in the pocket.

In the past, the farmer has been left too much to his own resources in the care of the highways. Now, however, State aid is rapidly being acknowledged as the proper means of promoting the good work, and the States are slowly but surely falling into line in adopting it. Until it is generally in force, there may be time for much good work to be done, and the first steps toward real improvement can be taken by securing careful grading, thorough drainage and the adoption of wide tires.

In this connection the experiences of two southern counties is right to the point. In one, the loads average 2466 pounds and the tax is ten cents a hundred. In the other the loads are but 800 pounds and the tax twenty cents a hundred. Improved methods reduced the road tax one-half, and greatly improved the roads.

This county owns grader, plows, carts, implements and six males, and a superintendent and five men are kept at work on the roads. The work costs $55.17 a mile and though the roads are only plain "dirt," they are kept in such good condition that three times as much can be hauled as on roads cared for in the old way. Here, surely, is a cheap and easy way to begin.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Inexpensive Road Repair.

A correspondent suggests that the system of continual supervision and repair of road-beds used by the railways would not be practicable on the highways, because the railway section foremen depend for their positions on the thoroughness of their work, have only short distances to care for, and can make themselves thoroughly familiar with them, while highway commissioners frequently know and care nothing about roads, and have long stretches with which they have little time or opportunity to become acquainted.

As long as present conditions obtain, and highway commissioners are chosen for political reasons, and devote little time and attention to the roads, not much in the way of improvement is to be expected. It is the system which must be changed, and it will be when the people realize the importance to the community of having hard and smooth roads on which to travel. It is not necessary to always build expensive roads costing, perhaps, from one to ten thousand dollars a mile, but present roads can be vastly bettered by giving them constant care, together with proper grading and drainage. This work has been successfully undertaken in some quarters and good results obtained, as in the case referred to last week, in which the expense was so small that the road tax had been reduced, while the roads had been improved.

As long as present methods prevail, "D" thinks that the farmers, and those living off the main roads should be interested in some way in looking after the roads that pass their own doors, so that they would remove stones, fill up holes and see that all water ran off quickly, and suggested that they could pay a small part of their road tax in labor in this way, under the control of the road commissioner. The old plan of "working" out road taxes has been a complete failure, but it does not necessarily follow that something of this kind would not work in some districts, especially if the people first become in some measure convinced of the importance of the step.

A Problem in Road Improvement.

The entrance to the beautiful valley of the Ramapo is at Suffern, N. Y. The county in which the town lies has many natural advantages, but is unable to obtain benefit from them because of the roads through which the people "still flounder in the mire." How easy it would be for them, and many other counties similiary situated, to improve their highways is plainly shown by the Suffern Independent.

There are sixty miles of road, and an expenditure of $2500 per mile on them would create an indebtedness of $150,000. Suppose this amount was borrowed on bonds payable in from one to fifteen years at four per cent. By paying the annual interest and six per cent. on the principal, the whole amount could be paid in twelve years and the roads kept in order, without a greater annual expenditure than the $16,000 now required for repairing worthless roads. The assessment of the county "is, in round number, $20,000,000 of which $150,000 is three-quarters of one per cent. Now, taking the average assessment of the taxpayer to be $1000, his proportion of the entire debt would be $7.50, and his assessment for each year for this purpose would be seventy-five cents." Figured down this way, there seems nothing wanting to securing better highways but the will to make the start.

An Incomplete Estimate.

In the following estimate of the cost of laying stone roads some important items have been omitted. The Indiana Farmer says that "the cost of broken stone for building roads is not so great as many suppose. It can be bought at the crushers for forty cents per solid yard, and the railroad will freight it forty miles or less, at about fifty cents per cubic yard, making a total of ninety cents, but suppose we call it $1. Then if the road-bed is nine feet wide and the stone is piled on a foot deep, a cubic yard will cover three feet linear at a cost of $1, making one mile (1760 yards) cost as many dollars. But as only about nine inches are necessary, one-fourth of this amount, or $440, should be deducted, making the exact amount only $1320, which is cheap enough for a first-class road, the material for which must be brought forty miles by rail."

Substantial roads can be built at a thickness of nine inches, but the stone used is by no means the only item of expense. The labor of handling, placing and rolling it must be considered and, more important still, careful grading and thorough drainage must be secured. Hard roads can be built much more cheaply than formerly, but a "first-class" one cannot yet be laid at such low figures.

Narrow Versus Wide Wagon Tires.

Scientific experiments extending over two years have been made under the auspices of the Studebaker Brothers, the widely-known wagon builders, to determine the relative qualities of wide and narrow-wheel tires. The The results are too extensive to give in full. Every kind of road was used to test the question. It was found that on macadam roads the narrow tires were far inferior to the wide, and they required much greater effort to draw a given load. In a deeply-rutted clay road, the narrow tires running in the ruts and the wide tires on top, the narrow tires were far more efficient. This was also the case with wet mud. But as soon as the mud began to dry the wide tires showed a vast superiority. In general, the only justification for narrow tires proved to be thoroughly bad roads.—Youth's Companion.

The Crusade Against Ruts.

Never allow pools of water to stand on a road. If a road is not properly drained it cannot long remain good.

It requires longer time and more power to haul light loads over bad surfaces than to move twice as much on good roads.

Anything that facilitates intercourse between people tends to civilize them. Nothing helps so much toward this end as perfect highways.

Two buildings were lately destroyed by fire in an outlying ward of Cleveland, Ohio, on account of the depth of the mud, which prevented the engines from reaching them in time.

Common roads may be vastly improved by being properly crowned and thoroughly drained, and the work of making and keeping them good will be simplified if the traffic on them is on wide tires.

The Governor of Massachusetts has recommended a wide-tire law and the subject is being taken up seriously. Such a simple and effective means of improving poor roads and maintaining good ones ought not to be neglected.

Nature is not a road-builder—she never prepares artificial means of living. But she furnishes ample material for every need, and science long since learned to utilize what she offers to meet the necessities of our complex civilization.

The farmers along a road in Central New York have donated twelve hundred tons of stone, picked from around their farms, for road improvement purposes, and a neighboring stone crusher has been rented to properly prepare the material for use.

The ever-increasing tendency to concentrate in big cities can be counteracted by making country life attractive. But country life cannot be permanently attractive to city residents unless good highways afford intercommunication and easy transit.

Novel Plea For a Bill.

In the course of a speech in support of his "foxscalp" bill in the Kentucky Legislature Representative Hatfield, of Pike County, said: "I ask for the passage of this bill in the interests of religion and morals. If you pay no bounty for fox scalps no one will kill the foxes; if no one will kill them they will kill the chickens, and what you have no chickens you have no preachers, and what you have no preachers you have no religion and no morals."

"Yours Truly."

The habits of people in signing letters are receiving some attention, and interesting conclusions are drawn from a study of the different ways writers subscribe themselves. The curt "Yours" and "Yours truly" are found not only in business letters, but in personal notes as well, for there are plenty of correspondents who don't believe in gush, and who think that "Yours truly" or "sincerely" means about all they wish to convey. Opposed to these sensible and essentially practical persons is that class of writers made up usually of young and enthusiastic individuals, as a rule of the gentle sex, who throw words about as carelessly on paper as they do in conversation. The use of the word love by such people is a distressing sign of emotional weakness, or carelessness, or of insincerity, and possibly arises from the same impulse that prompts women to kiss each other indiscriminately. One Boston girl, who is quoted by the Journal, has taken her own stand in the matter, and at the risk of being considered "cold" and "thoroughly Boston" she sticks to it. In her childhood she was taught to sign "affectionately yours" to her faraway greataunts and second cousins, some of whom she had never seen, but all of whom she tried to like, because of the claims of kindred, and the word "affectionately" came to mean to her nothing at all except polite and necessary fiction. So she signs "affectionately" to people she is supposed to be conventionally fond of, and when she says anything more she means it. She thoroughly approves of "Cordially yours," and this, by the way, is seen more and more frequently now in notes between acquaintances who are on distinctly friendly or cordial terms. After all, "Your friend," when it can be used truthfully, is a simple and satisfactory way of ending friendly letters. Some people have the habit of not prefacing their names with any set form of words at the end of letters. They stop when they get through, and write their signatures without any frills.—Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.

Expensive Mirth.

"Cheery words cost nothing——"

"That's where you are way off. I said two cheery words yesterday and they cost me $17."

"How did that happen?"

"Well, I slapped a big man on the back, and said, 'Hello, Fatty.'"

"That was all right."

"No, it wasn't; he turned out to be a man I didn't know, so we knocked each other down and got into court."—Boston Journal.

A New York paper says that "the expectation that electricity would destroy the demand for horses has not yet been realized." Why, of course not; it is impossible to eat an electric battery.

Platonic love is a sort of prologue to the real thing.

How Relief Came.

From Cole County Democrat, Jefferson City, Mo.

When la grippe visited this section, about seven years ago, Herman H. Eveler, of 811 W. Main St., Jefferson, Mo., was one of the victims, and has since been troubled with the after-effects of the disease. He is a well-known contractor and builder, a business requiring much mental and physical work. A year ago his health began to fail alarmingly, and that he lives to-day is almost a miracle. He says:

"I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and a general debility. My back also pained me severely.

"I tried one doctor after another and numerous remedies suggested by my friends, but without apparent benefit, and began to give up hope. Then I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People extolled in a St. Louis paper, and after investigation, decided to give them a trial.

A Contractor's Difficulty.

"After using the first box I felt wonderfully relieved and was satisfied that the pills were putting me on the road to recovery. I bought two more boxes and continued taking them.

"After taking four boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People I am restored to good health and feel like a new man. I am now capable of transacting my business with increased ambition.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a wonderful medicine and anyone that is afflicted with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration and general debility, will find that these pills are the specific. HERMAN H. EVELER."

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, this 24th day of May, 1897.

ADAM FOUTSONG, *Notary Public.*

Mr. Eveler will gladly answer any inquiry regarding this if stamp is enclosed.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure people troubled with the after-effects of the grippe because they act directly on the impure blood. They are also a specific for chronic erysipelas, catarrh, rheumatism and all diseases due to impure or impoverished blood.

Most spiders have eight eyes, although some species have only six.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

He Tiptoes Now.

"What a quiet man your husband is, Mrs. Rizley, and it's surprising, too. Before he was married he was one of the noisiest young men I ever knew. How did you break him of it?"

"I didn't break him of it. The baby did it. It didn't take him long to learn the value of silence after little Alfred came."

Thrilling.

He—That must be a very interesting book you are reading.

She—Oh, it's awfully exciting! The heroine changes her gown six times in the first chapter.

A Boston prisoner, arrested for drunkenness, was summarily discharged when he said that he was the father of twenty-four children. And he had been gone an hour before the court remembered that the prisoner had testified that he was 30 years old.

On Dangerous Ground.

Dick—I am convinced now that the funny men are right when they say a woman can't understand a joke.

Tom—Why, what's happened?

Dick—I called on Mrs. Dartleigh—that sprightly little widow, you know—last night and just in a joking way proposed to her.

Tom—Yes?

Dick—Well, it looks now as if I will have to furnish a very elaborate diagram to get her to see through it.—Cleveland Leader.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Artificial legs and arms were in use in Egypt as early as B. C. 300. They were made by the priests, who were the physicians of that early time.

A hunting-horn at a sale in London fetched 6,300 guineas. It is an ordinary cow's horn beautifully enameled, the subjects depicted being hunting scenes. It is about 250 years old.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

The United Hebrew Charities of New York spent last year $130,000 in benevolent work.

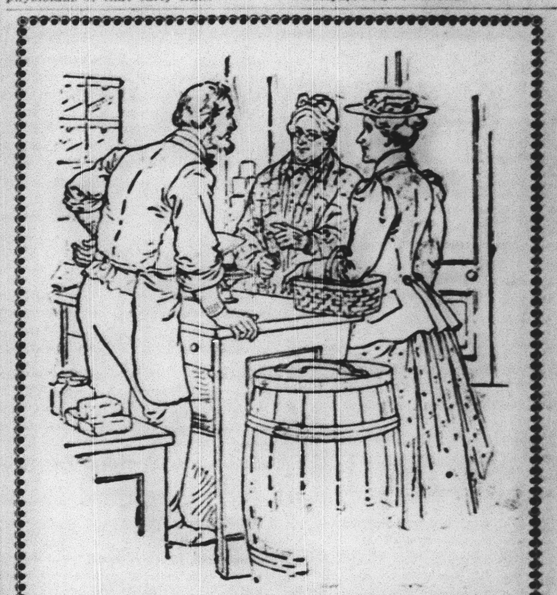
Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE Ltd., 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

Sent free, Klondike Map

From Gold Commissioner's official survey. Address Gardner & Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.

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

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. DIMMS, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1898.



Among people where the practice of economy is a necessity, the buying of soap is an important yearly item. The grocer who has an eye to larger profits, may not suggest Ivory Soap. He will recommend nothing else if he is conscientious. Ivory Soap is a pure soap, all through. That makes it the most economical and best. A perfect soap for the toilet and laundry.

IT FLOATS.

A WORD OF WARNING.—There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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No Need to Lose a Day of Delightful Spring Riding.

We can fill all orders **at once** from stock. We are sure we can please you in quality and price with a

Columbia Hartford or Vedette.

Machines and Prices Guaranteed.

Pope Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

PAINT YOUR OWN WALLS & CEILINGS

CALCIMO FRESCO TINTS

FOR DECORATING WALLS AND CEILINGS Purchase a package of Calcimo from your grocer or paint dealer and do your own kalsomining. This material is made on scientific principles by machinery and mulled in twenty-four tints and is superior to any concoction of glue and whiting that can possibly be made by hand. To be mixed with Cold Water.

☞ SEND FOR SAMPLE COLOR CARDS and if you cannot purchase this material from your local dealers let us know and we will put you in the way of obtaining it.

THE MURALO CO., NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., NEW YORK.

What Brings Release From Dirt and Grease? Why Don't You Know?

SAPOLIO

Sour Stomach

"After I was induced to try CASCARETS, I will never be without them in the house. My liver was in a very bad shape and my head ached and I had stomach trouble. Now since taking Cascarets, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with beneficial results for sour stomach."
JOS. EHRLING, 1211 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 318

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

WAGON SCALES Something entirely new. A better Scale for less money than has ever been offered. Address, Jones of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y. FREIGHT PAID.

THE DOMINANT An unexpressed Musical Monthly Magazine for Bands and Orchestras. 16 pages. New Music. Bright Literature. Special Woman's Department. Great Clubbing Offer. $2.00 Yearly. Sample copy and premium list, 10c. THE DOMINANT, 46 W. 29th St., N. Y. City.

P N U 22 '98.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION