In the Spring

Every one should pay attention to the condition of his health. Nearly every person needs a good spring medicine. The impurities which have accumulated in the blood during the cold months must be expelled, or when the mild days come and the effect of bracing air is lost, the body is liable to be overcome by disease.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, create an appetite, and enable the body easily and safely to meet the coming changes in temperature. It possesses precisely those elements of support and assistance which the body at this season craves. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the "ideal spring medicine" and the Great Blood Purifier.

Health Broken Down

From any cause, finds a corrective and health-restorative in Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier:

Hood's Sarsaparilla Makes Rich Red Blood

"I had a severe attack of rheumatic fever which left me in bad condition, weak and with kidney troubles and headache. I was much alarmed and knew my condition must be improved or I would never get well. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it did me a great deal of good. My general health is much improved, and the headaches, which formerly lasted three weeks at a time, never trouble me. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good medicine and I highly recommend it." ELLA C ELLIS, Roxbury, Vermont.

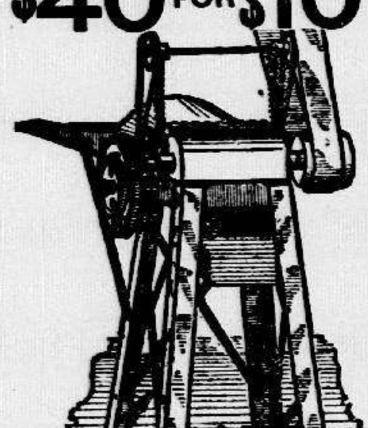
Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

This is why it cures even when all other medicines fail. Insist upon Hood's.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c

The Aermotor all Steel Feed Cutter Worth

$40 FOR $10



We will furnish this feed cutter, one only to one person not later than July 1, 1895, for $10.00 cash, and addresses of ten neighbors and acquaintances of the sender known personally by him to be responsible and influential men in their localities who need and are likely to buy something in our line this year. After July 1, money sent in on this offer will be returned to sender and no attention will be paid to inquiries or letters concerning this offer. It is literally now or never. The feed cutter is delivered f. o. b. Chicago. If shipped from branch houses back freight will follow.

This all steel frame and saw which we put out at sell only at $25.00, is justly articles we ever made. 26-inch very superior $15.00 last year, but now one of the most popular AERMOTOR CO. Chicago.

NEXT TIME BUY OUR $2.50 SHOE FOR MEN AND WOMEN HAMILTON, BROWN SHOE CO.

DRESSMAKERS

FIND THE **LATEST PARIS FASHIONS** —IN— **L'Art de La Mode.**

8 Colored Plates, Designed by Our Special Corps of PARISIAN ARTISTS.

Order it of your Newsdealer or send 35 cents for latest number to

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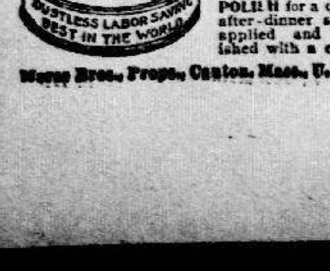

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH in cakes for general blacking of a stove.

THE SUN PASTE POLISH for a quick after-dinner shine, applied and polished with a cloth.

Morse Bros., Props., Canton, Mass., U.S.A.

FARMER AND PLANTER.

INDUSTRIES THAT PAY.

And Which Southern Farmers Should Pay More Attention To.

There are two things to which the farmers of the south ought to have their attention turned more closely, and when they do prosperity will be a much more common thing among the tillers of the soil than it is now.

The first is dairying. It is a lamentable fact that the cows of the south are among the poorest of the country. This may not be a palatable statement, but it is true and must be faced.

The major cause of this is lack of feed. The greater number run wild the year round and pick up such feed as they can find. Sometimes they range for days without returning to be milked, and often the milk is so bitter from the eating of weeds that it can not be used.

A dairy to be profitable must have a pasture for the cows and young heifers well seeded to grass; a good feed of bran, cotton seed or corn meal twice a day, water and salt when they need it, and all the hay they want in the winter when vegetation is dead.

The cows must be well sheltered at all times of the year during the night, and milked regularly.

The calves should be well fed or otherwise they will become stunted in growth, and not give the highest satisfaction as cows.

But I did not start to grumble about the southern farmer or dictate how he should act; what I wanted to do was to tell him how one thing has helped a small place of which I know.

This is the creamery business.

A number of men of the small town bought an old two-story building which in former years had been used as a cheese factory, but for a long time had been in disuse, and in this they placed the necessary machinery, separator, butter worker, etc., and a small engine for power. They hired a man to run it, with an assistant.

The cream is collected from the farmers at stated intervals by men hired for that purpose.

They furnish two horses and a stout wagon, and the creamery concern place at their disposal large "carriers," or wooden tanks lined with metal and having a packing of ice around an inner can or tin.

The milk at the farms is kept in tall tin cans, with a faucet at the bottom through which the skim milk is drawn leaving the cream in the can. These cans are kept in a spring, well or ice chest.

The creamery company pay a certain sum per inch for the cream and settle once a month. The butter finds a ready market in the cities at a high price.

This method of butter making leaves the housewife free from the care and labor of the work, and pays a big profit to the farmer. For instance, one farmer who owns seven cows received a check of fifty dollars for cream sold during one month, while he had all the skim-milk to feed to calves and pigs. He seldom receives less than twenty dollars per month. He raises his own hay, therefore his profit is very satisfactory.

The company is not a co-operative one but is run by men for their own profit; and while they make a good thing for themselves, they help the land-owners of four townships by furnishing a market for their chief product.

One item which the reader will at once perceive is of considerable importance, is that the producer is not obliged to take the time from his farm work to market his butter, and this alone would commend it to many, even if there were no other advantages.

The canning industry has been a great benefit to the farmers of New England.

In many and many a town one will find what is termed in country parlance "the corn shop." This is run on the same principle as the creamery business, only it requires more capital and more hands.

In the spring, an agent of the firm calls upon the farmers and draws up an agreement with them to plant sweet corn and vegetables for the canning shop. The farmer agrees to plant so many acres of sweet corn and deliver the ears in the husk to the shop for which he is to receive a certain sum per hundred weight.

The shop is opened when the corn is ripe, and the country hands swarm in to work, girls to husk, men to tend the machines, to cook and to pack; the season of several weeks is busy and at the end the boys and girls rejoice over a pocket full of change and the farmer over his pay for the crop.

Of course, I realize the difficulty with a southern corn crop for packing would be the corn worm; but peas, beans and tomatoes are not to be despised, and an advantage of early crop is to be reckoned in, for by the time the northern vegetables are half grown the southern packer could have his output sold and count his profit.

The southern soil is rich and full of possibilities of big crops, so let the farmer do his best, and may success attend him.—B. F. Anthoine, in Southern Farm.

GENERAL PURPOSE FARMER.

He Will Be an Important Factor in the Future of the South.

The "general purpose" farmer has received no attention from the writers of the agricultural press, though he is of vastly more importance than the "general purpose" cow, horse, sheep, hen, barn, strawberry or apple. The "general purpose" farmer is one who can do many difficult things, and do them well. He can plan operations and execute them himself, or show others how. He is a good manager of a place. He knows when and how to plant, cultivate and harvest every kind of crop ordinarily raised on a farm. He is a good gardener, and knows how to raise most kinds of fruit. He can prune, graft and bud trees properly, and raise trees, bushes, shrubs and vines from seeds and cuttings. He understands the management of manure and knows how to drain land. He is a sufficiently good mechanic to put up fences, make gates, hang a grindstone and shingle a shed. He can repair a harness, point a plow, paper a sitting room, shear a sheep, dress a hog, cut up a steer corn beef, smoke bacon and make sausage. He can sharpen tools and put handles in axes, hoes and pitchforks.

The "general-purpose" farmer knows how to feed, raise and fatten all kinds of animals kept for their meat. He cultivates the society of animals, and learns all their ways. He understands what kinds of food are the best for producing milk, wool, flesh and fat. He trains heifers to say they will take pleasure in having their milk drawn from them. He has no special occasion for employing a special trainer to "break in" his colts. He begins to subject them to the use of the saddle and bridle when they are very young and they are ready for work on the road or in the field by the time they are three years old.

The "general purpose" farmer must necessarily, in this age of the world be a good business man. He must understand how to buy, sell and trade. He must be a correct judge of values and must keep himself informed as to prices. Unless he has the qualifications of a successful merchant, he will find it to his advantage to employ some trusty and capable person to do his trading for him. A farmer who is a poor judge of stock, or who is not well informed in regard to prices, will be likely to lose money if he undertakes to buy animals with a view to feeding and then selling them. It will be better for him to give his attention to the raising of crops to sell in the market, or feeding such animals as he can raise on his place. Buying young and poor stock of farmers who have not the means of keeping it, is a source of great profit to persons who understand the business, but it is likely to ruin those who are lacking in judgment and information. Every farmer who takes a good commercial newspaper can keep himself informed in regard to selling prices of fat stock of different grades. If he understands stock-raising and stock-feeding, he can make money in fattening all the animals he can raise, and it will be better for him, if he is not a successful buyer, to limit his exertions to this branch of the business.—Southern Farm.

Facts for Southern Farmers.

The south spends annually for meat produced in other sections over $50,000,000, for grain, horses and mules raised beyond her borders, as much. Here is the enormous sum of $100,000,000 paid out by our people every year for things that can be raised at home at less than it costs in any of the states from which these products are furnished. There is not a farming neighborhood in the south where all of these supplies can not be raised in greatest abundance and at a larger profit than was made on ten cent cotton. And it only requires the determination on the part of our farmers to do it, and thus save—keep at home—this enormous sum of $100,000,000 every year, which in a few years time would make us the richest and most independent agricultural people on the globe.

The south in 1860, with a population of 10,000,000 raised 358,000,000 bushels of corn, 45,000,000 bushels of wheat, 351,000,000 pounds of tobacco, 187,000,000 pounds of rice, 600,000,000 pounds of sugar. Last year, with a population of about 20,000,000, or double that of 1860, it raised 483,000,000 bushels of corn; whereas, based on increase in population, the south ought now to be producing over 716,000,000 bushels of corn a year.

Comparing the south's crops of 1884 with what they should have been, based on the yield of 1860, taking into account the difference in population, there was a shortage of 233,000,000 bushels of corn, 40,000,000 bushels of wheat, 340,000,000 pounds of rice, 430,000,000 pounds of tobacco, and 600,000,000 pounds of sugar. About the same rate of shortage existed in other crops. Thus, basing an estimate on what the farmers of the south did in 1894, as compared with 1860, here is a falling off from what they ought to have produced of over $250,000,000, even at the present depressed prices. Let farmers study these figures and go to work to improve their condition.

Feeding Hogs Cotton Seed.

Feeding experiments with pigs are among the interesting things at the barn now. The lot of four that was started in the ratio of cotton-seed meal and corn meal have all succumbed to the deadly effects of cotton-seed meal. One pig survived only twenty-three days from the beginning of the experiment; two, thirty-seven days, and the fourth, fifty-six days. The average weight of the pigs was something less than fifty pounds. Each pig was receiving about eight ounces of cotton seed meal a day, mixed with three times this amount of corn meal. No signs of sickness could be seen up to within a day or two of the death of the pig, but examination of the corpse would show a severe case of inflammation of the lungs and bowels. Although they did not relish the feed, they made about twice the gains of lots fed on corn meal, corn meal and wheat, or wheat. The experiment will be continued with mature hogs to see if the cotton-seed meal is suitable for feeding the last two or three weeks of fattening period.—Kansas Experiment Station.

An Object Lesson.

If cotton producers need an object lesson to teach them that a small crop may be worth almost, if not quite as much, in round numbers as a big one, they have only to refer to the corn crops of 1889 and 1894. In 1889 the crop was 2,112,892,000 bushels, and the aggregate farm value of it was $597,918,000. Last year the crop was 1,212,770,000 bushels, and the aggregate farm value was $554,719,000. The crop of 1889 was 900,000,000 bushels larger, yet it was worth only $32,000,000 more than that of 1894.—Savannah News.

HERE AND THERE.

—Orchards require care and attention and should receive as much as other crops.

—It is a waste of time and money to undertake to grow profitable crops on lands which have been impoverished, without putting into the ground something to enrich it.

—There is too great a difference between what the farmer gets for his poultry and eggs, and what the consumers pay for the same. This thing should be remedied.

—The grand total wheat crop of the world in 1894 was 2,590,121,000 bushels, of which Europe produced 1,538,216,000 bushels the United States 460,267,000 bushels and South America, 104,000,000.

—A cubic foot of good silage will weigh about fifty pounds, and is a good ration for one cow one day, combined with other food. A silo containing 4,000 cubic feet will hold 100 tons, or 200,000 pounds.

—It is no more trouble to reap oats where the yield is 50 bushels per acre, than where the crop measures up less than 10 bushels per acre. The only proafitble plan is to enrich the land and sow plenty of seed oats per acre.

—The highest market price for several years do not seem to stimulate the cattle trade. The fact is cattle are becoming scarce, and those who have a few are not crazy to sell, like they were last year when prices were away down.

—In Georgia and other southern states the farmer does not concern himself about fuel. It is here in great variety, and hauling it to the house is the only expense incident to its use. We burn in the fields and new grounds annually more than is used in the homes of the people.

—Directions for raising good boys won't work. The best men in the world have raised some specimens that were a discredit to a hyena. Some of the most shiftless, drunken fathers have reared boys who have turned out to be worthy, useful men. A queer thing is human nature.

—One good acre of Georgia farm land, treated with the usual quantity of fertilizers, plowed in and allowed to stand uncultivated, will produce a crop of native grass, which, properly harvested, will make enough good hay to pay for all the cotton or corn grown on any adjoining acre. Try it.

WOMAN AND HOME.

THE LATE MR. WORTH.

Measured by the Standards of Success He Reached a High Place.

Charles Frederick Worth, the famous man milliner and dressmaker, is dead, having passed on to that far country where his services will not be in request, a victim of the dread influenza now raging so virulently in foreign capitals. By his death the gay city of Paris, where he has reigned without a rival since Eugenie's time, will lose one of its most prominent fascinations for female tourists. Scarcely any woman of wealth or fashion has deemed her tour in foreign parts a complete success unless she brought back with her gowns, hats, or other articles of costume designed and executed in his studio. In some respects he resembled the late Ward McAllister. He was an *arbiter elegantiarum*. As an artist, however, he was clearly superior to McAllister. The latter knew, none better, what men and women should wear, what designs were graceful and what fits were perfect. Worth knew all this, and not only knew it, but he could conceive the designs and then execute them. To this extent he was an artist, and he was supreme in his realm. The woman who thought she knew what she wanted better than he did not have her gown made by him. There are other men dressmakers, but they have not reached his heights. It was only necessary to have the stamp of Worth upon one's gown in order to secure universal respect and envy. Probably in his long career he turned out many dresses that were no better than those designed and created by others, but this made no difference so long as it was known they were produced by Worth. It was as much heresy to doubt the perfection of a dress made by Worth as it would be to belittle a score by Beethoven or a picture by Raphael. The signature at once lifted it above criticism.

CHARLES FREDERICK WORTH.

In his time, says the Chicago Tribune, Worth had a long and brilliant career. Women of wealth and fashion, brides and widows, countesses and duchesses, queens and princesses, actresses and prime donne have thronged his studio and been arrayed in a glory which might be unlike that of the lilies of the field, and yet was both fascinating and powerful in its influences, for how many actresses and singers have relied upon Worth's ravishing stage costumes for their success, and how many more who never saw Worth have clandestinely used his name to draw troops to the matinees and make a popular success! No man living, poet, prose writer, artist, singer or actor, has ever had such an influence upon the world of high society as this dead gownmaker. He has been the adoration of those who could afford to patronize him, while those who could not have lived upon hope that some day their ships would come in whereupon they would sail away to Paris and visi that atelier whence issued such ravishing costumes. Worth's calling was not a very exalted one, for a man, but measured by the standards of success he reached a high place. He was easily at the top of his profession, and, as the practice of his profession did call for some artistic knowledge and some sense of the beautiful, his rise and his pinnacle where he sat lonely are not to be lightly regarded or to be deprecated. While it is somewhat of a calamity to lose a man like Worth, who had done no small work in helping to beautify women, still there is no question his place will be filled, as among his lieutenants there are those who by long experience are fitted to fill it. It is one of the compensations of nature that no man is indispensable. Other geniuses will appear in the world of fashion, and some one of them ere long will dominate it as supremely as did Worth. Meanwhile it will be, in one sense at least, a relief that stage performers of the female sex can no longer assert their artistic excellence because their gowns were made by Worth.

Materials for Cushions.

Suitable materials for the covers of pillows are legion. Pieces of last summer's thin silk can be used, and for a hearth cushion there is nothing better than the front of one of those tea-gown patterns which were used a few years ago, and which were embroidered in Persian designs and colorings. At any Japanese store can be found a variety of printed cotton crepes of odd silks, or of elaborately embroidered oriental scarfs, ranging from 25 cents a yard to any amount you may be willing to pay. A new material is chiffon, a ridged cotton goods, woven of threads of different shades of the same color. It is 36 inches wide, and but 75 cents a yard, 2½ yards making the cover and ruffle for a large pillow. At several shops they are already made up in greens, dull pinks and blues or yellows.

Changing One's Style of Dress.

The woman with a talent for dress says: "A great number of women ruin their appearance by not changing their style of dress when nature changes their style of looks. A woman does not keep one style all her life; she starts out blonde and thin; within ten years she becomes much darker in effect and becomes broader and stouter; but ten to one she clings passionately to the colors and general character of gowns and bonnets that were always becoming to her. She is a lost woman. She is sure to look passe. It is a great thing not to fall into a rut in clothes; look with a single mind at the present effect of the things you try on."

A Terrible Rumor from Paris.

A rumor comes from Paris that parted hair is not to be the fashion much longer; that, even more trying still, the pompadour roll surrounding the face is to be the thing. If this be so, then for a return of the rats. Those curious abominations of our mothers' time over which the hair is brushed will once more be used. With the hair brushed back in this fashion it is to be arranged in the shape of a figure eight, quite high at the back of the head, and the Psyche knot, which has been with us long enough to become modified into quite a graceful arrangement, will have to go.

No Danger.

Miss Passee (virtuously) — Well, I should like to see a man try to kiss me good-by at the gate, that's all!

Miss Sixteen (mischievously) — So should I.—Somerville Journal.

CARE OF THE PIANO.

The Better the Instrument Is Treated the More Melodious It Is.

A musical instrument may be regarded in the light of an exotic, costly and requiring constant and careful attention.

It is also like a race-horse; the better its treatment the more it responds to the hand, and even in the evening of its old age is a thing of beauty with a past record of great things accomplished.

Frequently, though, a costly and beautiful piano grows worthless and tuneless because it has been neglected.

Like a race-horse, also, it needs to be kept covered after use.

In frosty weather, especially, always close it when not in use, and, if possible, throw a cover over it. Keep in a moderately warm room, not too near the source of heat, and let the temperature be even. Not cold one day and hot the next, but warm all the time—say 60 or 70 degrees the year round.

Always place the piano against an inside wall, and a little out from it.

Shun the itinerant tuner who comes unrecommended, and of whom you have no previous knowledge. As soon intrust your own ills to a quack as your delicate, high-strung instrument to an ignoramus who had much better be shoeing horses or sawing wood than meddling with pianos.

Do not allow children to drum on it. True, Prof. Banghard may expend a like amount of strength upon his keyboard—I doubt if it thoroughly enjoys either treatment. But if the right keys are struck it will not affect it nor you so seriously as where children amuse themselves and wreck the Christian tempers of all listeners, but those of their fond mammas, by their soul-distracting sounds.

Resolutely avoid littering the tops with bric-a-brac, for it unquestionably affects the tone.

A well-known maker recommends frequent wiping off of the case with chamois skin wrung out of tepid water, and where the case is very highly polished and dark, this is not only necessary but productive of good results and little else will answer to remove the dust that settles resolutely in the rightly named fret work.

But if you are afraid to try this and you want to remove finger marks and blue mold, take salad oil and vinegar, and rub on a very little of this mixture with a soft rag and with vast perseverance, mighty muscle and a soft woolen rag—rub until your arm threatens to drop from the socket; then survey your work with a critic's eye, and you will doubtless pronounce the result good.—L. E. Chittenden, in Chicago Record.

NEAT LAUNDRY BAG.

How to Make a Pretty Receptacle for Soiled Linen.

For persons who do not care to give up space to a large basket for holding soiled linen a laundry bag is the only resort. This may be made of plain ticking or may be elevated to the rank of a decorative object, and it is a laundry bag of the latter description that is illustrated. It is made of strips of heavy canvas embroidered in a cross stitch tapestry design separated by bands of colored crocheted insertion. The bottom of the bag is finished with a crocheted edge to match. The embroidered sides are divided by straight plain pieces to make the bag capacious, and the whole thing is lined. The top of each side has small brass rings attached at intervals, through which are run brass rods which hold the bag in shape.—Cheerful Moments.

Eggs a l'Italienne.

Boil six eggs twenty minutes. Remove the shells and cut in dice. Melt one tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan, add as much flour as it will absorb, and thin with boiling milk, stirring constantly until it is about the consistency of thick cream. Add a handful of parsley, chopped, salt and pepper and the eggs. Boil up once and serve.—Farm and Fireside.

Surprised at Her Knowledge.

Tramp—Pleas, mum, I'm a financier, and—

Housekeeper—Huh! You look like it.

Tramp—You surprise me, mum. I'd hardly have suspected that a lady in this out-of-the-way place would be so familiar with Wall street as to know a man on the wrong side of the market when she sees him.—N. Y. Weekly.

No Sign Needed.

Peddler—Want any "Please Shut the Door" signs?

Jimson—Don't need 'em.

"Your door hasn't any spring."

"People always shut it when they go out."

"That's queer."

"I'm a tax assessor. They shut it with a slam."—N. Y. Weekly.

He Was as Good as a Menagerie.

Mr. Van Doublet—Now, pway, don't let me detain you, Miss Wobberts, if you are in a huwwy, don'tcherknow.

Miss Robberts—Oh, not at all. I was only going to the menagerie, and—er—and, I don't think I care about going there now that I have met you.—Truth.

True to Her Instincts.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—Why is it, I wonder, that a woman will always turn to the end of a novel and read the last page before reading the other part of it?

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Her propensity to get the last word, I suppose, leads her to do it.—Yonkers Statesman.

Economy.

Mrs. Rozilski—I vos so sheared, I could feel der goose flesh all ofer me!

Mr. Rozilski—Vy didn't you safe some of it und cook it for dinner?—Brooklyn Eagle.

Making Preparations.

"I understand that Freddy is getting ready to be married."

"What is he doing?"

"Taking lessons at a cooking-school."—Judge.

The Cause of His Withdrawal.

Willy—I hear you have been a good deal confined lately. What was the cause of it?

Wally—I didn't have ten dollars.—Life.

The Latest Handkerchiefs.

New hankerchiefs have scalloped and daintily embroidered borders and it is the correct thing to sew narrow lace around the scallops sufficiently full to give a ruffled effect.

THE ARMS OF EUROPE.

THE army and navy of England cost $160,000,000 a year.

THE lowest sick rate in the English navy service in 1893 was on the southeast coast of America station, and the highest on the China station.

A RUSSIAN economist estimates the annual cost of armed peace in Europe at $2,000,000,000. How vastly less expensive it would be to maintain an unarmed peace!

A NEW outer sole is being tried on the boots of the German soldiers by direct order of the emperor. It consists of a paste of linseed oil varnish and iron filings, which is said to render the sole flexible and make it more durable than the new aluminum boot nails.

Two new British torpedo-boat destroyers, the Banshee and Contest, built by Laird, show high speed with fewer revolutions than others of their class. The Banshee made a three-hour trial with an average speed of 27.6 knots with 345 revolutions. These two boats are 210 feet long.

THE Russian war office has decided to use henceforth exclusively gray horses for artillery purposes, the reason given for the innovation being that animals of this color have been found by experience to be stronger and more enduring than the brown ones now used.

EXPERIMENTS were recently made near Aurillac of the penetration of the Lebel rifle against a bank of snow. Walls from three to six meters thick were built, and from a distance of fifty-five yards the bullet stopped in every case at a penetration of five feet six inches. The striking velocity was 2,035 per second.

IN spite of the cold weather one hundred and forty-four specimens of wild plants in bloom or in bud were counted in Somersetshire in the last weeks of December.

SHERIFF WILKINS FREED.

Years of Slavery and How He Escaped—Health Is Improving—Has Gained Fifteen Pounds in Weight—Talks About His Deliverer Daily.

URBANA, Ohio, April 16, 1895.—(Special).—This town is in quite a boil of excitement since the facts about the improved physical condition of many of our leading citizens became known. Anderson & Cramer, the big wholesale and retail druggists, were called on and frankly admitted that they were the first to start the good work, as Mr. Anderson termed it. "Yes, we introduced No-To-Bac into this town about three years ago. The demand at the start was very light, the folks had no faith in it, but we sold to a few people, and to our great astonishment every one reported a cure. Since that time we have sold hundreds of boxes, and every one under a guarantee to cure or refund the money, and strange as it may seem, we have never had a call to refund money. This is indeed a great record of merit, and it is because of this merit that the big sale has resulted. As every cure brings in at least twenty-five customers, we know that No-To-Bac can be relied upon in every respect, and No-To-Bac not only relieves the nervous irritation and makes the use of tobacco entirely unnecessary, but at the same time builds up and fortifies the general physical condition. I just saw two of our prominent merchants pass down the opposite side of the street; they were cured by No-To-Bac a year ago, and they have not used tobacco since and have been greatly improved in health. We have a great many customers, men who are well advanced in years, who have been cured of the tobacco habit by the use of No-To-Bac, and who continue taking it right along for its tonic effects. As a natural invigorator and stimulant we believe there is no preparation in America to equal it."

"You know R. P. Wilkins, our sheriff, don't you?"

"Yes, of course I do."

"Well, you want to interview him."

Mr. Wilkins was called upon, and said: "Yes, November 4th, last I bought my first box of No-To-Bac from Anderson & Cramer. I had little faith, and to my great surprise, after using part of the third box, I was completely cured and did not have the least desire for tobacco. I had been a perfect slave to tobacco for over twenty-five years; I smoked from twelve to fifteen cigars a day; to-day I feel better, I sleep better, think better, and I have gained fifteen pounds in weight, and there is not a day passes that I do not recommend No-To-Bac to many of the tobacco users who I know are destroying their lives and vitality by the use of the weed."

Further investigation revealed the fact that there are 500 people living in this town and the surrounding country who have been cured by No-To-Bac. If the cures go on at this rate it will not be very long before the tobacco industry is going to be seriously affected. The sale of No-To-Bac has been phenomenal.

The public should be warned, however, against the purchase of any of the many imitations on the market, as the success of No-To-Bac has brought forth a host of counterfeiters and imitators. The genuine No-To-Bac is sold under a guarantee to cure by all druggists, and every tablet has the word No-To-Bac plainly stamped thereon, and in the purchase of the genuine article you run no physical or financial risk.

"WHAT is the use of continually worrying about your health?" said the censorious citizen. "Life is but a span, anyhow." "I know that," was the reply, "but there are spans and spans. I'm looking for something on the Brooklyn bridge order."—Washington Star.

Short Journeys on a Long Road

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"PAPA gave me two pennies to put in the plate in church." "Do you know who those pennies were for?" "Course I do; for the organ man. I heard the music."—Judge.

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MEDIOCRITY can sometimes instruct, but it takes originality to amuse.—Milwaukee Journal.

THE devil fears a praying mother.—Ram's Horn.

WHAT is there besides luck that amounts to anything in cards? A good deal.—Texas Siftings.

A WOMAN never uses her husband's meerschaum pipe for a hammer more than once.—N. Y. Journal.

WHEN the heart gives, the gift is always great.—Ram's Horn.

SOME people never think about religion until they come in sight of a graveyard.—Ram's Horn.

WOMAN does all she can to render herself irresistible and then orders man to keep his distance.—Galveston News.

SIGN in front of clothing store in Texas town: "Owing to the low price of cotton, all-wool suits marked down to $7.98."—Life.

THE sweetest songs of faith are sung in the dark.—Ram's Horn.

THERE is as much greatness of mind in acknowledging a good turn, as in doing it.—Seneca.

YOU SHOULD help the world along and not expect the world to stop and help you along.—Galveston News.

WIGGS (meditatively)—"Er—I wonder if an army cannon ever obtains an honorable discharge." Wiggs—"Nop; just gets fired."—Buffalo Courier.

IT never makes the day any brighter to find fault with the sun.—Ram's Horn.

IDLENESS is the stupidity of the body, and stupidity is the idleness of the mind.—Seume.

"DE man dat comes roun' makin' de mos' noise," said Uncle Eben, "doan' ginerally hab 'nuf time lef' foh ter make anyt'ing else."—Washington Star.

SHE—"It will be a pleasure for me to share your troubles and anxieties." He—"But I haven't any." She—"Oh, you will have when we are married."—Texas Siftings.

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GOD writes the Gospel not in the Bible alone, but on trees and flowers, and clouds, and stars.—Luther.

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by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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"Is YOUR husband out of politics?" asked the visitor. "Yes," replied the wife of the ex-statesman, "I think he must be. Every time I mention an election he says he's not in it."—Washington Star.

WHEN lovers hang over the gate there is a good deal to be said on both sides before they quit.—Texas Siftings.

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"MRS. TROUT, why do you look so down in the gills?" "Trout, my dear, I can't help worrying when I remember that it's most fly time again."—N. Y. Recorder.

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Which kept in order runs smoothly and regularly, so the bowels keep up their action if measures are taken to keep them in good working order. This infers, of course, that they are out of order. The surest recourse then is to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a laxative mild but effective, which is also a remedy for dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism, nervousness and kidney trouble.

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IT is as easy to call back a stone thrown from the hand as to call back the word that is spoken.—Menander.

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PISO'S CURE cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

"YOUNG man, don't you know you ought to lay something by for a rainy day?" "I do; my rubbers."—N. Y. Recorder.

THE man who rides a hobby will not believe that the world is big.—Ram's Horn.

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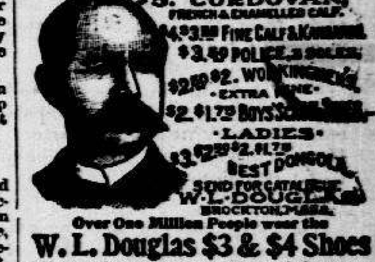

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