Hit makes no difference how hard he may try, I doant believe dat a red-nosed man can look coldly intellectual.

PLEASANT, Wholesome, speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Piso's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

DUZBY—"What's in that bottle—poison?" Dooby—"I guess there must be; there isn't any label on it."—Roxbury Gazette.

Feed

The nerves upon pure blood, and they will be your faithful servants and not tyrannical masters; you will not be nervous, but strong, cheerful and happy. To have pure blood, and to keep it pure, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Poor soil

and exhausted fields which were once productive can again be made **profitably fertile** by a proper rotation of crops and by the intelligent use of fertilizers containing **high percentages of**

Potash.

Strikingly profitable results have been obtained by following this plan.

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars boosting special fertilizers, but are practical works, containing latest researches on the subject of fertilization, and are really helpful to farmers. They are sent free for the asking.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

25 YEARS IN THE POULTRY YARD
100 pp. 51st Ed. Written & edited by a farmer and Poultryman of 50 years experience. A plain, practical system, easily learned. Describes their diseases, how to make hens lay. Cholera, Gapes & Roup you need not have. Price, 25c. FULL PARTICULARS.
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W. L. DOUGLAS $3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.
If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for $3.
OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS, CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.
None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.
Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $3 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 36 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue to Box R.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.
KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.
When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.
If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause [illegible] feelings at first.
[illegible] of doctor necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful [illegible] at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

hump?
[illegible] the feature of the DeLONG Hook and Eye. No matter how you twist and turn, it holds the eye in place.
Send two cent stamp with name and address, and we will mail you Mother Goose in new clothes—containing ten color plates; ten black and white pictures; and lots of lively jingles.
RICHARDSON & DELONG BROS., Philada.

Another Strong Point OAK
...OF THE...
CHARTER OAK.
In addition to its perfect construction and durability, its fault is that it does the work with the smallest possible quantity of fuel.

[illegible] and WHISKY habits cured. [illegible] cent stamp. DR. H. WOODLEY, [illegible], Ga.

Be Sure
"The pure Cocoa, and not made by the so-called 'Dutch Process.'"
Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure—no chemicals.
WALTER BAKER & CO., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

PITH AND POINT.

—Contentment is better than money and just about as scarce.—Texas Siftings.

—She—"I think I will do the cooking myself awhile." He—"H'm! That was what you wanted me to take out more life insurance for, was it?"—Indianapolis Journal.

—Watts—"Statesman Witts says he never pays any attention to the papers." Potts—"So? I wonder how he gets hold of all his jokes?"—Indianapolis Journal.

—Attorney for the Defense—"Now, what time was it when you were held up?" Complainant—"I don't know; ask your client—he took my watch."—Chicago Tribune.

—Never Touched Him.—"No, Mr. Jones, I cannot be your wife, but I will be a sister to you." "Well, that's all right; that's what I wanted to ask, but I didn't want to be too abrupt about it."—The Courtier.

—Weary Watkins—"My folks always told me I was cut out fer a gentleman." Hungry Higgins—"Mebbe you was, pardner, but ef you was you sure belong in the misfit department."—Indianapolis Journal.

—A little Boston girl who had recently learned to repeat the Lord's Prayer was asked by her mother if she knew the meaning of "Forgive us our trespasses." "Why yes," she replied; "it means excuse us for going on the grass."—Boston Gazette.

—A Provident Parent.—Visitor—"I notice everybody calls your son Major. He seems rather young to have that rank, but I suppose—" Mr. Brown (of Georgia)—"It's his Christian name, sah. I gave him the name so he couldn't be handicapped all his life by lack of a title, as I have been, suh."—Chicago Tribune.

—"You seem sad, my redskinned brother," said the missionary. "Redskinned brother's heart heap sad," said the noble son of the prairie. "White man shoot better, fight better, and now Injun hear college yell, he know Injun can't war-whoop for sour apples. Waugh!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE DOCTOR'S UNCERTAINTY.

He Needed Further Information About His Patient's Condition.

The physician looked troubled.

"Do you know anything about the Browns?" he asked, at last.

"What do you want to know?" inquired his wife. "I have met Mrs. Brown a number of times, and she seems to be a very pleasant, well-bred woman who—"

"Oh, I don't care anything about that," interrupted the physician, quickly. "I was thinking about Mr. Brown's financial position."

"I think he pays his bills very promptly."

"I know he does," exclaimed the physician, impatiently. "But is he really a wealthy man or is he only moderately well off?"

"I don't see what business that is of yours," suggested his wife.

"I want to prescribe for his wife."

"What's the matter with her?"

"Nothing. That's just the trouble. She complains of a feeling of lassitude and all that, and I must humor her or lose all the business of the family."

"I don't just see—"

"Oh, of course you don't. You've been a doctor's wife for ten years, and you don't know anything about the business yet."

"But what effect can wealth have upon your prescriptions?"

"Why, the whole thing depends upon that in a case liket his. If I have no idea how much he is worth, how am I to know whether to advise a trip to Europe or a little exercise?"—Chicago Post.

The Cure for a Cold.

"No, sir," said the gentleman from Kentucky, "out our way, sir, we never tell a man what to do for a bad cold."

"Is that so?"

"Certainly. If a gentleman in Kentucky, sir, has a cold and doesn't know what to do for it, sir, it shows at once that he is an alien, and not entitled to our neighborly offices, sir."—

$400 IN PRIZES ON OATS AND CORN

Last year we offered $200 for the biggest yield of oats. 209 bushels Silver Mine Oats was the highest. This year we offer $200 more on oats, $100 on Silver King Barley, a barley yielding in 1895 116 bushels per acre, and $100 on Golden Triumph Yellow Dent Corn, the corn of your dreams!

What's Teosinte and Sand Vetch and Sacaline and Lathyrus and Giant Spurry and Giant Incarnate Clover and lots of such things? They'll make you rich if you plant a plenty. Catalogue tells you!

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 10c. postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis., you will get free 10 grasses and grains, above oats, barley, corn and their catalogue. Catalogue alone, 5c. (x)

"IS MARRIAGE a failure?" "No; not as a means of grace." "Er—what?" "It leads to repentance."—Truth.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

HOW CALMLY we may submit ourselves to the hands of him who bears up the world.—Richter.

SUFFERERS FROM COUGHS, SORE THROAT, etc., should be constantly supplied with "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

THERE is no courage but in innocence; no constancy but in an honest cause.—Southern.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HARDY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94.

CHEERFULLY, the mold of a man's fortune is in his own hands.—Bacon.

Sore Eyes Cured.

Jackson's Indian Eye Salve never fails to do this. 25c. all druggists.

In taking medicines, first look out that they are not mistaken you.—Truth.

FARMER AND PLANTER.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

Some Useful Hints to be Utilized as the Season Approaches.

The first thing in tobacco culture is the preparation of the plant-beds. This work should be done in the latter half of February or the 1st of March, according to the condition of the weather. For beds select a rich spot on a warm, sunny slope, where the sun and warm south winds will greatly aid in bringing the tiny seeds into life, and insure strong, healthy plants. The first thing to be done is to clean the ground of all rubbish and trash, and prepare it for burning, to destroy all foul weed seed. A very good material to do the burning with is brush, pieces of rails or old logs. After the burning, as soon as the bed has cooled, dig and pulverize the soil throughly to receive the small seeds. Great care should be taken not to sow the seed too thickly. Many plant-beds are ruined by being too thick, as this makes the plants tender and easily injured by the hot sun after they have been set out. A teaspoonful of seed is sufficient to sow a bed ten feet square. Mix the seed with sifted ashes or cornmeal to insure its even distribution over the bed. After the seed is sown the surface of the bed should be settled smoothly. In a piece of board 18 inches square and two inches thick bore a hole in the center, and fit in an old broom-handle. Take hold of the end of the handle and gently pat over the surface of the bed. This method is much easier and neater than tramping. The beds should not be more than nine feet wide, but may be as long as desired. A bed of this width will take three strips of canvas, one yard wide, sewed together, to cover it, and it will be found more convenient in many ways than a wider bed. The beds should be attended to carefully, and kept clean of weeds, which will be sure to make their appearance.

The preparation of the ground for the plants should be carefully and thoroughly done. The ground should be plowed from eight to ten inches deep; if sod, it should be plowed early, in order that the soil may settle and the sod rot. Thoroughly pulverize the soil and get it in good condition. Mark off the ground into rows three feet eight inches apart; and if commercial fertilizer is used, drill in the row with a cord-drill which has a fertilizer attachment. This will be found much easier and better than hand-dropping. After the fertilizer is drilled, make hills from two to two and one-half feet apart, and you are now ready for a "season." The plants should be transplanted, or "set," from May 20 to June 10, but better in May, as it will give the tobacco more time to mature before frost. In setting the plants, be careful to straighten out the roots and to get them covered with soil, to insure a good and speedy start.

After the plants have been set for from three to five days, run between the rows with a cultivator. In a week's time run through again with the cultivator and hoe carefully. Cultivate as level as possible to hold the moisture. Soil under level cultivation will not dry as easily as that hoed in ridges along the rows. The crop should be cultivated at least twice with the hoe and four times with cultivator. Do not, under any circumstances, cultivate when the crop is ready to top, as cultivating at this time breaks and injures the numerous small roots which the plant sends out after food and moisture. I have seen cases in which considerable damage was done by late cultivation, especially in a dry season.

Be careful to look out for worms, as they may take you unawares and do considerable damage before they can be checked. If the crop is large and the worms very plentiful, it will be found quite a task to pick them off by hand. A great many growers resort to poisoning. This is done by mixing Paris green with water, land-plaster or flour, and sprinkling the tobacco with the mixture.

The next important point in tobacco culture is the topping. If you have had a favorable season, and your crop has grown well, it should be ready to top at least by August 25. In this work considerable judgment should be exercised. If you top too low, you lose perhaps several leaves that would make good tobacco; if too high, the plant will not spread and make perfectly developed leaves; usually from 16 to 20 leaves left to a plant will be about right.

In about two weeks after the plant is topped the first set of "suckers" makes their appearance, which must be broken out by hand. Two weeks later a second set of suckers come on, when the same process must be gone over again. By this time the crop will be ripening and nearly ready to cut.

When the tobacco is ripe it becomes very thick and heavy; it also has a yellowish cast, spotted with green. A very good test is to double a part of the leaf back with thumb and finger; and if it cracks or breaks, it is considered in fairly good condition for cutting. Now for the cutting. Put the stick in a slanting position at the root of a plant. Take the knife in the right hand, start it down the stalk, and gaging it so as to miss the leaves as much as possible, let the hand follow the split, and when the knife is within about six inches of the root of the plant, remove it from the split, slightly bend the stalk over with the left hand, and with one stroke of the knife cut the stalk off below the leaves. Take hold of the end of the stalk with the right hand, keep the left hand in the slit, raise the plant and with a quick movement bring the plant down astride the stick. Put five or six large plants on each stick.

After the tobacco is thoroughly wilted haul it to the barn on hay-ladders or some other platform contrivance, and hang from 16 to 18 sticks to a 12-foot rail. After the tobacco is in the barn watch carefully for houseburn, give it plenty of dry air, but keep the doors shut against hot, foggy atmosphere, as herein lies the danger of houseburn.—J. F. B., in Farm and Fireside.

LEAN BACON PIGS.

Their Production Will Prove the Most Profitable in the Future.

There are two chief reasons why we should seek to secure a large per cent. of lean in pork. The first is that we may increase the consumption of pork; second, increase the vigor and stamina of our herds.

That the demand for heavy, fat meat, and especially of pork, has fallen off is evident. It is rare that packers pay top prices for droves that will average over three hundred pounds, and they have no use for the five and six-hundred-pound porkers which were the pride of the feeder twenty years ago. So long as packers had a trade in the South and West Indies for heavy side-meat, and lard was ready sale at all seasons and everywhere, they preferred heavy hogs and never complained of their being too fat. The per cent. of waste was less and there was a market for the lard.

Times have changed. The packers and lard-refiner have learned the art of adulteration and substitution, and can use 70,000,000 pounds of cotton-seed oil a year in the lard refineries. The wastes of the cotton gin have come into competition with the corn field, and corn-fed porkers are not prized for their lard as they were before the days of degeneracy in the lard business.

Denmark and Canada are our rivals for the English trade, and as they feed so as to produce more lean it behooves us to cater to the tastes of our best customers. We can, in our milder climate, with grass, clover, roots, peas, cereals of every kind, and the by-products of our mills and dairies, grow leaner hogs and finish them with corn more cheaply than it can be done in a colder climate.

The time has passed to feed hogs corn until a corncob will roll under the belly. The last hundred of the 300-pound hog costs more than the second and the second more than the first.

If packers will support feeders the bacon pigs will be furnished equal to the best of any country, and we need not change to English breeds, either. Select and feed for a given type of bacon pigs and we can soon supply just the hog the public wants and will consume the most of.—Cor. Breeders' Gazette.

Sweet Potatoes as Stock Food.

The department of agriculture has issued a bulletin treating of sweet potatoes and their uses. Only in localities favored with transportation facilities and good markets is the sweet-potato a sale crop. But as a food for stock the department thinks it should be extensively grown in regions adapted to it. The roots have been successfully fed to hogs, cattle and horses. For cattle and horses it is better to slice the roots. Of all classes of stock-hogs can be used to consume sweet potatoes to the best advantage, since they do their own digging.

Sweet potato vines are usually left to decay in the field where they are grown. However, they may be used as food for cattle. An analysis of very succulent sweet potato vines, grown in Texas, showed them to be practically identical in chemical composition with succulent cow pea vines, of which the feeding value is well established.

Vines of five varieties were analyzed at the Georgia station, and showed considerable difference in composition. It is claimed that the vines of the so-called vineless variety, which stand up well, can be cut with a mowing machine, but to permit of this it will be necessary to cultivate nearly level. The vines are better suited for feeding green than for curing into hay. In the silo they are said to become slimy. A writer says he weighted a heavy crop of green vines, and found that the weight was five and one-sixth tons per acre. At the Texas experiment station the yield of green vines was much greater.

The sweet potato is a valuable crop. They are worth raising for stock feed alone, but sometimes it happens that there is a good local demand at very remunerative prices. The man who has a large yield when the general crop is poor, generally gets good pay for his efforts. If prices are unsatisfactory it would pay to try the experiment of feeding stock.—Rural World.

Success in Agriculture.

Every true farmer, in all his operations upon the farm, strives for success, a condition that depends very much upon his own exertions.

In order to bring forth satisfactory crops, the soil, no matter how fertile, must be properly prepared for the seed to be planted, and suitably tilled for the good of the growing crop. In the preparation of the soil no half way work, no slipshod method will answer the purpose. The soil must be pulverized and loosened, and can not be so rendered by a cut and cover process, that moves half and allows the other half to remain undisturbed. There is no excuse in these days of improved plows for a poor preparation of soil.

The seed requires this preparation in order that there may be an opportunity for the roots to extend themselves in their search for food, which is so far as it is contained in the soil, more valuable in proportion as the soil is more finely pulverized; otherwise there would be no special demand for any movement of the soil whatever. But let anyone try the experiment; plant some seed where the soil is hard and firm, and has not been disturbed by plow or other implement, and then by the side of this pulverize the soil by any artificial means and mark the difference in growth.

The same rule applies to after tillage, that is, to the general cultivation of the crop. The more a soil is loosened the better adapted it is to the passage of the atmosphere through it from which it absorbs fertilizing elements, and by the action of which these elements, which it already contains, are rendered more available.

These matters must be understood by farmers, and being acted upon, will aid very much in the general success.—Cor. Southern Farm.

HERE AND THERE.

—On all badly-worn clay soils, or loams underlaid by clay, subsoiling is the great mechanical restorative.

—A poor horse under a poor farmer may not be a pleasing sight, but the combination is appropriate.

—The shell of an egg is porous, and any filth on it will taint the meat. A good reason for cleaning eggs as soon as gathered.

—At a large stock farm in Maryland, where a specialty is made of poultry, it is stated that 20,000 young chickens have been marketed in the past year, and that a single hotel in New York city would be glad to make a contract for the entire production.

—One reason why a hen which steals away her nest always hatches out well is that she is not too fat, and because every egg has the same vitality. When eggs are selected and put under a hen they are usually of all sorts, and must vary somewhat in vitality.

—Whipping a shying and frightened horse is senseless and cruel. Pain does not relieve fright, but the assuring voice of a kind driver does. Whipping makes confirmed shyers, because the horse connects the pain with the object of his fear, and is more afraid of it thereafter.

—Farm chickens which have the run of the fields are the healthiest and the most profitable, because they get such a variety of feed and insects. There is too much which is artificial about the usual poultry yard, and only they are successful who recognize and remedy this as much as possible.

—Bee keeping is one of the most profitable of the small rural industries. It requires comparatively but little capital to start it, and a few hours of well-directed labor a day will be sufficient to place the colonies in a condition for gathering surplus honey, which they will do if there is any forage yielding it in sufficient quantity.

—Carbolic acid is one of the requisites of a well-ordered henery. The use to which it can be put by the poultryman are many and varied. It is an excellent disinfectant and therefore can be employed to purify the atmosphere of the hen house. It should be added to the whitewash and thus render this liquid more powerful against lice.

HOLIDAY DESSERTS.

Puddings and Apple Nests Especially Midat for Festive Occasions.

To make a rich plum pudding mix thoroughly together one and one-half pounds of raisins, seeded and cut in half; one pound of chopped citron, and one and one-half pounds of currants, one ounce each of candied orange and lemon peel, cut into small pieces, and one pound of flour; add to these one scant pound of suet finely chopped, a half teaspoonfuls of ground cinnamon, one of sugar, one nutmeg grated, two teaspoonfuls of ground cinnamon, one of allspice and half a teaspoonful of cloves. Moisten with half a coffee cup of brandy or whisky and six well-beaten eggs. If the batter seems too thick it may be thinned with a wineglass of wine, or, if preferred, a little water may be used. Boil in a buttered mold or a cloth from four to five hours. If a cloth is used, dip it into boiling water, wring it out, sprinkle it slightly with flour and lay it in a pan. Then pour the mixture into it and tie the cloth up carefully, allowing room for the mixture to swell. Have ready some blanched sweet almonds and strips of citron, and when the pudding is turned out on a heated dish stick them over the outside of the pudding. Pour over the whole a gill of brandy, and set fire to the liquor, so that the pudding may be brought to the table blazing. Serve with a brandy sauce. This plum pudding may be made several weeks before it is wanted, and kept in a cold place. It will require to be steamed two hours when used.

To make a brandy sauce, beat one cup of butter to a cream and gradually stir into it two cups of powdered sugar and one teaspoonful of flour. Flavor with a gill of brandy. Set the bowl which contained the mixture in a dish of boiling water and stir the sauce until it is creamy and foamy. Turn into a heated dish and serve.

An exceedingly nice dessert is Canadian suet pudding. Stir one cup of finely chopped suet and the same quantity of bread crumbs into one cup of molasses and add one cup of brown sugar and a half cup of sweet milk. Pare and chop tart apples enough to make one cupful, and take one cup of seeded raisins, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and cloves, one-half of nutmeg grated and a dozen of any kind of nuts chopped fine. Mix thoroughly with these ingredients one large or two small eggs. Sift two teaspoonfuls of baking powder into two large cups of flour and add to the other ingredients. Steam or boil three hours and then serve with a liquid wine sauce.

Graham flour will make an excellent and inexpensive plum pudding. To prepare it, place in a dish a heaping cupful of Graham flour, and add to it one cup of milk, and a pinch of salt. Dissolve one teaspoonful of soda in a cup of molasses, and add to it the flour, and add to it one cup of milk, and a large cup of raisins seeded and cut in half, and spices to suit the taste. Turn into a buttered mold and steam one and one-half hours. Serve with the following sauce: Boil together one cup of sugar, the same quantity of water and the yellow rind of half a lemon for 25 minutes; take out the rind and add a half cup of sherry or Madeira, and it is ready to serve.

Apples are plenty, and fine in quality, and there are many healthful and delicious puddings that can be prepared with them. For an apple batter pudding, sift into a large bowl two cups of flour, a pinch of salt and five teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Add to this two cups of milk, and one beaten egg. Mix well, and add sifted flour enough to make the mixture like a thick pancake batter. Have peeled, quartered and sliced some tart apples. Place a layer of the batter in a buttered pudding dish, then a layer of the sliced apples and alternate until the dish is filled. Steam about an hour, or until it will not stick to a splint. Serve with a sweet sauce.

To make an apple roll, measure one pint of flour before sifting, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a half teaspoonful of salt. Mix together and rub into the dry ingredients with the fingers two generous tablespoonfuls of butter. Moisten with one cup of milk and roll out on a floured molding board to the thickness of a quarter of an inch. Spread on the dough a heaping tablespoonful of butter and sprinkle a half cup of sugar on the butter. Meanwhile have ready three pints of chopped tart apples and spread them over the sugar, cover them with another half cup of sugar and flavor with a little ground cinnamon or nutmeg. Roll up as jelly cake and cut into pieces one and one-half inches thick. Place the rolls on end in a buttered pan and bake in a moderate oven half an hour. Serve with a sauce.—Philadelphia Times.

THE COUNTRY SCHOOL-TEACHER

Receives as Much Pay as the Cobbler or Dressmaker.

In the country, whether in the east or west, north or south, the compensation to school-teachers is so small that it seems wonderful that those who receive these salaries can live on them. These salaries range from $100 a year to $900 a year. The average for a school year of about seven months is $318.56 for men, and $262.92 for women. The duties of a country school-teacher usually includes cleaning the school house and building fires. These duties are not always considered hardships by the persons who take such posts, as the women in all save exceptional cases have been accustomed to such work at home, and the men find it easy enough to get pupils to do the work in exchange for favors in school. In the country schools of the United States there are three times as many women as men, the percentage being a little greater than in the cities.

Most country schools have only one teacher and that teacher is required to instruct children of all ages and in all branches up to grammar and algebra. The amount of either grammar or algebra dispensed in these schools is quite inconsiderable, as these are branches of knowledge not in demand. For what these country teachers do, as the schools are at present established, it is likely that they are quite adequately paid. A village school-master will earn as much as the cobbler; the schoolmistress will make as much in the year as the dressmaker. They do not belong, as a general thing, to a class better educated than the cobbler or dressmaker, and they do not work any harder. Those of them who have thought about their calling, and who have ever been moved to feel that great responsibilities devolved upon them, have realized that the conditions were such that they could do next to nothing, and usually they have given over any efforts to secure a change in school administration.—Forum.

Over a Morning.

"What do you think of the new woman?" asked the youth.

"Woman," said the Cynical Philosopher, "is always new. That is her chief element of attraction."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Wise Subordinate.

The Irate Office—Is it true what I have heard, that you have said that you recognized me as a scoundrel?

The Calm Ope—Groundless! I never recognize—Boston Transcript.

Malaria on the Mississippi Bottoms.

From the Bunker-Democrat, Lake Providence, La.

The swamp lands along the banks of the Mississippi river in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana are generally considered very unhealthy in contrast with the hilly country adjoining them. It is here the germs of malaria are formed, and from which originate those terrible malarial chills and fevers which the people of the low countries dread. In addition to these are intermittent and remittent fevers, dyspepsia, indigestion and rheumatism, all caused from malarial germs and the dampness of the atmosphere.

Medical science has been put to its utmost capacity to devise some mode of treatment by which these physical ailments can be moderated, if not eradicated, but so far it has failed. Nor does it seem that there can be found any cure for these symptoms. Such has been the general opinion until recently, when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills found their way here, and came to stay. To-day those who have used them say they would not do without them for all the medicines in the drug stores.

Mr. Dan. O'Sullivan, Sr., is a prominent citizen of this city, Lake Providence, La., and has been identified with its interests for years. At present he occupies an important position on the City Council and is also Secretary of that body. He was once a strong, robust, healthy man, full of vigor and always on the go. Within the last year, however, his health has been very bad, his appetite poor, his digestion poor, in fact, his entire system was completely out of order. He began to use various medicines, but to no purpose. At length he decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In a few days the change for the better could be noticed. He continued to improve so fast that the proprietor of the Lake Providence *Banner-Democrat* interviewed him and asked him what he had been taking to put him in such good shape again. His reply was in substance as follows:

"My liver was all out of order, my digestion was very bad, I felt sluggish and did not want to do a thing but lay around the house. My blood began to get thin, and I felt sick all over. I concluded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as I had heard so much about them. After taking them a few days I could feel that they were doing me a good deal of good. I continued the use of them, and in a week or so I felt like a new man. They toned up my stomach, put my blood in good condition, gave me a good color, a good appetite, in fact, put me in first-class shape again. My friends congratulated my return of health, and I smiled when I told them that Pink Pills did the work."

Mr. O'Sullivan takes every opportunity to recommend them to others who are being likewise benefited.

Mrs. D. H. Parker, who was raised in the city of Lake Providence, but now resides in Greenville, Mississippi, also uses Pink Pills. Her husband, Mr. D. H. Parker, a popular traveling salesman of the Drummond Tobacco Company, of St. Louis, says that for years his wife had been suffering from dyspepsia and indigestion, that she had to be very careful what she ate, and would frequently have severe spells from being a little imprudent in her diet. She sent for some Pink Pills, took them and is now well and strong, and can eat any and every thing without being affected in the slightest manner. She is loud in her praises of Dr. Williams' great remedy. She also suffered from rheumatism, and that too, has left her. These are only two cases where the Pink Pills have done so much good. Others of a like nature in this locality could be mentioned, if necessary; but the experiences of this gentleman and this lady are enough to warrant the assertion that for restorative qualities, and general recuperative properties, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best on the market.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50.

NOT AT HOME.—"Unless he discovers me," she whispered, as she shrank behind the curtains of her window, "he'll find me out." With beating heart she listened, while the hired girl went to the door and made the talk.—Detroit Tribune.

Sebastapol Was Not Impregnable,

For it was taken by assault, but a physique built up, a constitution fortified by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, may bid defiance to the assaults of malarious disease even in localities where it is most prevalent and malignant. Emigrants to the ague-breeding sections of the West should bear this in mind, and start with a supply. The Bitters promptly subdues dyspepsia, rheumatic and kidney complaints, nervousness, constipation and biliousness.

A BRIGHT boy in a Boston school was asked to name six animals of the Arctic zone. With the confidence of a college professor, he promptly answered: "Three polar bears and three seals."

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

THE mule is a demi-Jack, and therefore a demi-John, which accounts for the spirit that is within him.—Boston Transcript.

"I TELL you what, Sharp, marrying an heiress has its drawbacks." "Yes; but think of the greenbacks, Bond."—Harper's Bazar.

VISITOR—"Does mamma give you anything for being a good boy?" Tommy—"None. She gives it to me when I ain't."—Detroit Free Press.

NOT SURPRISED.—"Hear what happened to Davis? Held up on Broadway at two o'clock this morning." "I saw him at one, and he looked as if he'd need something of that kind before long."—Puck.

A GENTLEMAN one day took his little lad out for a walk, but the boy, from some cause or other, got lost, and, meeting a policeman, tearfully asked: "Please, sir, have you seen a man without a little boy? 'Cause, if you have, I've got that little boy!"—Tit-Bits.

PRUDENCE is the necessary ingredient in all the virtues, without which they degenerate into folly and excess.—Jeremy Collier.

AGREED.—Charley—"There is nothing I admire more than a good dog." Ted—"Ner I—if it is made out in my dish."—Detroit Free Press.

SHE—"I have heard that you said I was fond of the sound of my own voice." He—"Well, you have yourself admitted that you like music."—Philadelphia Record.

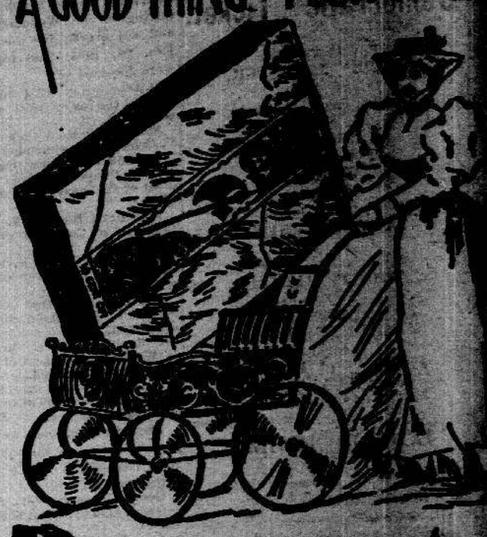
TO KNOW the pains of power, we must go to those who have it; to know its pleasures we must go to those who are seeking it. The pains of power are real; its pleasures imaginary.—Colton.

HE who, silent, loves to be with us, and who loves us in our silence, has touched one of the keys that ravish hearts.—Lavater.

"DOES position affect sleep?" asked a medical writer. It does when the man holds the position of night watchman.—Texas Siftings.

"I THOUGHT marrying him would make a different man of him," she sighed. "And—" "It made an indifferent man of him."—Indianapolis Journal.

A GOOD THING—PUSH IT ALONG



BATTLE AX Plug Tobacco
A Great Big Piece for 10 cents.

Wine of Cardui
(PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACT.—NOT INTOXICATING.)
CURES FEMALE DISEASES
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

Out of sorts
—and no wonder. Think of [illegible] poor women who have no [illegible] house in the old fashioned way. They're [illegible] of millions of [illegible] bright women who want to make [illegible]

Clairette Soap
Is not Behind The Times.
Neither are the women [illegible]
THE N. K. FAIRBANK CO. ST. LOUIS.

DUNCAN'S LINIMENT THE OLD reliable [illegible] REMEDY
Rheumatism Backache, Toothache, and PAINS generally.
G. W. GUNTER, [illegible] to be the best remedy for pain [illegible]
FOR COLIC IN HORSES and [illegible]
WHERE MANUFACTURED [illegible]

Sarsaparilla Sense.
Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. You want the best. It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you?
When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market fifty years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. There are sarsaparillas. But only one Ayer's. IT CURES.