MERIT

Is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, increasing sales and wonderful cures. The combination, proportion and process in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make it peculiar to itself. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and as the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system, all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficent influence of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

This is the **CUPID** hair pin. It has a double set of spiral curves and will not slip out of the hair. It is made by Richardson & DeLong Bros., manufacturers of the famous DeLONG HOOK and EYE.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

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, $2.50, $2.25 Shoes; $3.50, $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 squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

"Blight"

costs **cotton planters** more than five million dollars annually. This is an enormous waste, and can be prevented. Practical experiments at Alabama Experiment Station show conclusively that the use of

"Kainit"

will prevent that dreaded plant disease.

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars boosting special fertilizers, but are practical works, containing the results of latest experiments in this line. Every cotton farmer should have a copy. They are sent free for the asking.

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

DUNCAN'S LINIMENT

The Old Reliable Tested Remedy for

RHEUMATISM,

Headache, Toothache, and PAINS generally.

G. W. GUNTER, CLINTONVILLE, ALA., says: "I have found DUNCAN'S LINIMENT to be the best remedy for pains generally I ever saw."

...For COLIC in HORSES and MULES it is a "dead shot."

WEBB MANUFACTURING CO., Proprietors, NASHVILLE, TENN.

BE CAREFUL

When buying a Cooking Stove or Range to get one with an established reputation. The test of time has stamped the

CHARTER OAK, "THE BEST."

And there is a guarantee on

THE ARMSTRONG CO. does not the world's [illegible]

[illegible]

FARMER AND PLANTER.

ABOUT FERTILIZERS.

A Few Hints to Farmers Who Are Compelled to Use the Concentrated Fertilizers of Commerce.

A western correspondent writes: "Will you please tell us about the making of concentrated fertilizers at home? Can we make fertilizers out of materials we can get from the drug stores?"

If our friend depends on the drug stores for the materials to make his fertilizers, he had better buy them already mixed. Drug stores do not handle these things in sufficient quantity to enable you to buy in large quantities at reasonable prices, and you do not want them in the concentrated form that some of these matters are sold in the drug stores. There is no doubt but that farmers can save a great deal of money in the purchase of fertilizers by buying the materials on the market and mixing them in the proportion that they may desire for various crops. The fertilizer manufacturers will tell you that, with their improved machinery, they can mix the fertilizers more cheaply than you can, but they do not give you the advantage of their cheap mixing. They will charge you more for the mixing than you can mix them for yourself. It has been found that the elements of plant food most generally lacking in soils that have long been cultivated in farm crops are nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. While there are other things essential to plant growth, it is found that all of our cultivated soils have enough of these things for all purposes of plant food. Lime, for instance, is essential to the growth of plants, but almost any arable soil contains plenty of lime for all the purposes of plant food direct, and yet we find that it is useful at times to add some fresh lime to act as a reagent, that is, to make some other things like the nitrogen available for plant food, and for improving the mechanical condition of our soil. But while time is a useful thing in a soil that is properly cultivated in a rotation with peas and clover, and has a store of vegetable matter in it for the lime to act upon, lime is not a fertilizer in the sense that it can be used on a dead poor soil to encourage the growth of plants. The true fertilizing agents needed are combinations in which nitrogen, phosphorus and potash are found in a shape in which plants can make use of them. If you have read the former articles in this series you will notice that for the general farm crops I have not recommended the use of nitrogen. This is because we can by means of growing cow peas and clover get our nitrogen from the air in sufficient amount for most farm crops. Until we have stored in our soil considerable amounts of decayed vegetable matter by the use of these crops it may pay to use some nitrogen. But we should as rapidly as possible get our soil into condition to save this expense, for the nitrogen in a fertilizer is by far the most expensive part of it, costing three times what the potash costs. We can get nitrogen by the use of cotton-seed meal, in which it is found, in the form of ammonia to the extent of about seven per cent. We can also get it in the dried blood from the large slaughterhouses, from the dried scrap from the fish oil works, and in the form of nitrate of soda, which has 16 per cent. of nitrogen. This last form gives us the nitrogen in the most readily available form for the use of plants. But it is well to have in our fertilizer at the same time some of the organic ammonia like that in cotton-seed meal, as it lasts longer in the soil. The best form in which we can get the phosphorous is in the shape of dissolved phosphatic rock, known as acid phosphate, in which the phosphorus is found as phosphoric acid. This is made in large quantities in South Carolina and elsewhere. The best form in which we get potash is in the various salts of potash that are imported from Germany. It is best to get these in the concentrated form of muriate and sulphate of potash, rather than freight a lot of heavy salt that is of no use in the crude article. All these fertilizer ingredients you can get by the ton from dealers in fertilizers in all the large Atlantic cities and elsewhere. The prices vary according to the distance inland for the acid phosphate and potash salts and nitrate of soda, as all are either made on the seaboard or imported from abroad. By purchasing these ingredients separately and mixing them at home, you can make a ton of fertilizer, containing the three elements in due proportion as desired for various crops, for from five dollars to ten dollars less per ton than the manufacturers will sell it to you, and you will know just what you have. In almost all the manufactured brands of fertilizers on the market there is an excess of nitrogen as compared with the percentage of potash they contain, so that for special fertilizers for garden crops, which need high percentage of potash, you will be obliged to mix for yourself if you want to get the proper amount of potash. A good, complete fertilizer—that is, one that contains all the three desirable elements of plant food—can be made as follows:

250 lbs. nitrate of soda.
550 lbs. cottonseed meal.
900 lbs. acid phosphate.
300 lbs. muriate of potash,

Making a ton that will cost at the seaboard about $23.00 for the ingredients. Leave out the nitrate of soda and the cottonseed meal from this, and you have a perfect manure for the encouragement of the pea and clover crops, though it would be better in that case to increase the amount of the acid phosphate to 1,000 pounds. As I have said, the heaviest part of the cost in this is for the nitrogen. Here is right where comes in the great economy of the peas and clover, in getting this for you from the air. I repeat therefore, that the peas and clover are the keynote of all successful agricultural improvement in the south.—W. F. Massey, N. C. Agricultural College.

THE BREEDING BOAR.

A Kentucky Breeder Tells How to Care for Them.

[Extract from paper read by Arthur Harbison, Shelbyville, Ky., at the meeting of the Kentucky Swine Breeders' association.]

"This is a very important matter in the breeding of swine, for we should remember that properly caring for the breeding boar is laying the foundation of success in the coming pig crop, and we may not look for success with the pig unless the boar has the right treatment. If the pigs are farrowed weak and diseased, no amount of care and feed will bring them out and make strong, healthy hogs of them.

In the first place, the boar should be pretty well developed. He should be 10 or 12 months old before allowing him to serve sows, and then the first few services should be several days apart. To get plenty of strong pigs the breeding boar should be kept in good, healthy condition, not too fat to make him sluggish, nor yet too poor to injure his constitution. He should be kept in a lot separate from the sows, a grass lot containing from half an acre to an acre is preferable, where he can get plenty of exercise, and in summer time plenty of shade and pure water.

Feed good, healthy food, not too much corn; ground oats and ground wheat make a splendid food. Most breeders are very apt to make the mistake of feeding too much corn, simply from the fact that it is more convenient to throw a few ears of corn to the boar than it is to prepare a ration of more muscle-forming substances. Corn is very good in its place, but when fed alone to breeding swine it is likely to work a detriment. A little oil meal and some roots, also buttermilk, is very good to keep the boar in a vigorous condition. Don't let the boar get too poor, it is a very great mistake to let him get as poor as "Job's turkey."

Again the service of the boar is a very important thing, and here is where a good many mistakes are made. Some will turn the boar in with the sow, or perhaps several sows, and let them run with him all through their period of heat. The boar will more than likely serve a sow six or eight times during her heat, and this is very injurious to him. This method will soon run him down, and when run down his pigs, when farrowed, will show the effect of it. Only permit the boar to serve a sow once, unless the first service is very unsatisfactory, and immediately after service separate them and he will soon learn to get quiet.

The boars should have a lot separate from the sows. If possible, have a vacant lot or pen between, so that when his services are required the sow can be turned into this vacant lot and they can consort for awhile through the fence. This is a good plan, as sometimes young sows become badly frightened being thrust right in the yard with a strange boar, even when they are in good heat. When they have become acquainted, which may be inside of five minutes or it may take half an hour, or more, the gate can be thrown open to allow them to come together.

Breeders that use large boars should have a breeding box (and most any breeder has ingenuity enough to construct one out of common fencing plank) and in this way the weight of the boar may be kept off the sow.—Farmers' Home Journal.

FARM OWNERSHIP.

Remarks That Are Applicable to Southern Farmers.

It does not require the compilation of figures to show that there is a change gradually working itself through the ownership of farm lands. It is a fact open to general observation that the farms of the country are gradually dropping into the hands of tenants, and in our opinion it is that much worse for the country. No one will dispute that the farmer has many advantages in working land owned by himself that can never accrue to him while the land is owned by another. One of the leading causes to be assigned for this state of things is the fact of a desire to overreach one's self in the possession of lands. To make use of a significant western expression, it comes of biting off more than one can "chaw." We have long advocated as the best policy for farmers to pursue in this matter that of cutting down their possessions in lands, rather than that of extending them. When the farmer makes up his mind to this order of things it will be some time before the sheriff closes him out. In the course of the next ten years we look for a stronger pressure than ever before brought to bear upon this matter of reducing the size of the farm. A new style of farming is gradually to come into vogue that will necessitate it. The extension of irrigation systems, and the growth and expansion of the sub-soiling idea, are destined to lead in the direction of intensive farming in the west. We are aware that it used to fashionable to spread one's self out over a large area in his farming operations with a view of reducing the cost of production of crops. That day has passed. Things have changed, and if the farmer of to-day expects to continue to own his own land, he must give more attention to each individual acre, and see that it does its share.—Nebraska Farmer.

A Southern Crop Contest.

The past year the Atlanta Constitution offered a cash prize of $100 each for the acre of land yielding the largest returns in cotton, corn, tobacco, sweet potatoes and watermelons. Here are the published results:

For the best acre of cotton—Mr. W. G. Cross, of Loraine, Ga., for 7,089 pounds of seed cotton, raised at an expense of $52.20.

For the best acre of corn—Mr. G. B. Crenshaw, of Newburn, Ga., for 176½ bushels, raised at an expense of $9.70.

For the best acre of watermelons—Mr. V. Green, of Wolf City, Tex., for 1,193 melons, raised at an expense of $50.90.

For the best acre of tobacco—Mr. J. S. DeJarnette, of Smith Fork, Ark., for 1,032 pounds, raised at an expense of $43.25.

For the best acre of sweet potatoes—Mr. W. S. Dill, of Sandy Flat, S. C., for 529¾ bushels, raised at an expense of $24.80.

HERE AND THERE.

—There are an unusual number of women poultry breeders abroad in the land. This is right. There is a sort of mutual comprehension between the two that make the combination appropriate and, what is better, successful.

—Wooden vessels should never be used to hold milk. The wood absorbs the milk, nourishes the bacteria of decomposition, and can only be sterilized by prolonged boiling. They should never be used, for they are necessarily unclean and unsanitary.

—Thanks to the agricultural press, brains are coming to the front in farming, and the time is coming when the brightest boys will be prepared for the farm, while the family fool will be educated for a lawyer or sent to congress.—Western Plowman.

—A farmer near Pelahatchie, Miss., last year, made with one horse, 3½ bales of cotton; 255 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of potatoes, 25 bushels of oats, 15 bushels of rice and 20 bushels of corn on the ground where oats was raised.—Southern Cultivator.

—The department of agriculture has published statistics to show that the farmers of this country lose $636,000,000 every year by bad roads in the single item of getting their produce to market. And yet farmers, above all others, vote, every chance they get, against road improvement.

—The discovery of cotton-seed meal as cattle food has revolutionized the cattle business in Texas. The long-horned steer has disappeared, and the cattle shipped are fat and fine. This step has improved the breeding, increased the weight, and even increased the value per pound, of Texas cattle.

—A farmer near Greenville, Tex., with one horse, raised 5½ bales of cotton, 960 bushels of corn, 350 bushels of sweet potatoes and 450 bushels of oats, and sold 8 tons of peavine hay, and raised plenty of sorghum and millet to feed two milch cows. And this is not an unusual yield.—Farm and Ranch.

FARM AND GARDEN.

ROAD LEGISLATION.

An Ohio Paper's Timely Appeal to the State Legislature.

The thing needed is such legislation as will give the most liberal encouragement to the construction of paved roads. It is now a fact that nearly the whole people favor these improvements. Each citizen is willing to bear a fair proportion of the burden of the expenses needed. This is the almost unanimous sentiment. There is no other part of our indebtedness more cheerfully paid than that which is incurred in the construction of good roads. The expense is so small compared with the vast benefits received

Oh, wouldn't journeying be bliss
If all the roads were just like this?

in return, that the desire is general to improve all the roads on which there is much travel. The present law is good enough as far as it goes. Under its operations, however, only a few of the more favored roads can be improved. What is needed is a law that permits all roads to be improved as soon as a majority of the persons most interested and who must bear the chief burden of the expense desire to do so.—Toledo (O.) Commercial.

THE COST OF BUTTER.

Experiments Prove Dairy Farming to Be Founded on a Rock.

In the dairy contest at the world's fair butter was made at a cost of about 12½ cents per pound. The Minnesota experiment station has since made it at a cost of 10 cents per pound. Many leading dairymen figure the cost at about 12 to 13 cents. This includes the cost of feed at the market price, but also the cost of labor, interest on the investment, etc. You hear dairymen talk on every hand when the price of creamery butter gets below 20 cents per pound that there is no money in the creamery, for when the four cents per pound for making is deducted it brings the price received nearly or quite down to the cost, that is, figuring the cost as above, at 10 to 13 cents. But there is one thing, and a very important one, too that they seem to overlook. In making a pound of butter cost 12 cents we have received pay for our crops at market value and have sold them to our cows right at home. We get the cash for our crops at a market value when we sell butter at the cost of production (12½ cents per pound), and we have saved ourselves the trouble of drawing those crops to market. A man can better afford to sell butter at the cost of production than he can corn or oats or wheat when the cost of a pound of butter includes the feed and labor at their market value, as it does in the above estimates because he has already received his profits on his crops in the 12½ cents per pound for butter. This explains why the dairy farmer, if he understands his business, is more prosperous than his neighbor who sells his hay and grain instead of feeding it to good cows right at home. Do you ever stop to think that some farmers are selling their very farm load by load, in hauling their crops to market every year and putting nothing back on their farm? The basic principles of dairy farming, and more especially butter making, are correct, for it consumes the products of the farm and returns the manurial elements to the soil after the marketable dairy products have been taken out. A ton of gilt-edge butter does not contain over 50 cents in value in fertilizing elements. Dairy farming is founded on a rock, and the farmer who has energy and knowledge enough to get a good herd of cows and keep them as they should be kept, will surely be successful, and he will leave to future generations a soil that is capable of feeding the human race at a profit.—Hoard's Dairyman.

KEEPING COWS CLEAN.

A Simple Device Which Will Accomplish This Important End.

A simple device for keeping cows clean in the stable is made by fastening a board (A) across the stall over the

cow's back just high enough not to touch her when standing at ease. When she voids excrement she arches her back; the board obliges her to step to get the desired position and the excrement falls into the gutter. The board may be padded so as to prevent rubbing off the cow's hair and must be adjusted for each cow, according to her height and length. The plan is effective, cheap and does not interfere with the animal's comfort.—Farm and Home.

Remedy for Hard Milking.

Hard milking is commonly due to a small milk duct or want of elasticity of the muscles that close the end of the teat. This may be remedied by making a smooth wooden or bone peg, slightly thicker in the middle than at each end, and with a small knob at one end, to prevent it from slipping into the duct. After milking, this is well greased with fresh vaseline and inserted in the teat. In a few days the tensions on the muscle will loosen it, and the milking will be freer. It must not be continued too long, or the contrary condition—a running of the milk—may be caused.—Rural World.

ANTITOXIN.

Its Value in the Treatment of Diphtheria Demonstrated.

In the face of the distrust and opposition which the attempt to extend the use of antitoxin in the treatment of diphtheria has been met in certain influential quarters, it is gratifying to read the summary of results so far obtained by the new treatment from the pen of Dr. Welch, professor of pathology in the Johns Hopkins university.

Statistics have been carefully collected from all parts of the world, and the reduction of mortality in diphtheria by serum treatment is brought out in a very striking manner. Perhaps the best testimony to the efficacy of the new system is furnished by the experience of Baginsky and others, who record the results obtained during the voluntary pause in the serum treatment caused by failure in the supply of serum.

Thus Baginsky states that between March, 1894, and March, 1895, 525 children were treated with antitoxin with a fatality of 15.6 per cent. During the period when the supply of serum was exhausted 126 children were treated without antitoxin with a fatality of 48.4 per cent.

Similarly Korte noted a rise in fatality from 33.1 per cent. during the serum period to 53.8 when no serum was procurable, and during an epidemic of diphtheria at Trieste the fatality rose from 18.7 per cent. to 50 per cent. when the supply of serum failed.

A German medical journal has instituted a collective investigation of all the cases of diphtheria treated with serum.

Such statistics should prove of inestimable value in assisting the formation of a correct official judgment of the therapeutic value of antitoxin.

In the meantime, Dr. Welch states that the study, so far, of the results of the treatment of over 7,000 cases of diphtheria by antitoxin demonstrate beyond all reasonable doubt that anti-diphtheretic serum is a specific curative agent for diphtheria, surpassing in its efficacy all other known methods of treatment of this disease, while the essential harmlessness of the serum has been demonstrated by over a hundred thousand injections.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Niagara's Power at Buffalo.

The signing by the mayor of Buffalo of the Niagara falls power franchise insures the introduction into that city of electric power developed at the falls. The experiment will be watched with interest by other cities and by electricians generally, as bearing upon the problem of the economic distribution of power produced at a distance from the point of application. If successful it may be expected to largely increase the use of water power. In all the older states of the union may be found many abandoned mill sites on streams—abandoned because distance from supplies and markets overbalanced in cost of transportation the difference in cost of production between the use of steam and water power. With a demonstration of economical distribution of electric power over a wide radius these abandoned mill sites will have a new value. Power developed there will be used by the manufactories situated miles distant on the lines of transportation.—Chicago Chronicle.

The Little Girl's Note.

A youth who has worked in an Augusta store long enough to absorb the idea that he is a business man was asked by his little sister for a loan of 50 cents a few days ago. He insisted that she should give him a note for it. This she did, and he, in his hurry, pocketed it without reading it. When he thought it time for her to pay the debt he spoke of it. She replied that it wasn't convenient for her to do so. "But I have your note," he said. He pulled it from his pocket, and on reading found that, for value received, she promised to pay 50 cents "when convenient."—N. Y. Mercury.

Classified.

Wade—What do the papers mean when they speak of "The Man of the Hour?"

Butcher—A fellow forgotten the next moment.—Puck.

LET THE EARTH REJOICE AND farmers sing. With our new hardy grasses, clovers and fodder plants the poorest, most worn out, toughest, worst piece of land can be made as fertile as the valley of the Nile. Only takes a year or so! At the same time you will be getting big crops! Teosinte, Giant Spurry, Sacaline, Lathyrus, what a variety of names! Catalogue tells you!

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., with 14c. postage, you will get free their mammoth catalogue and ten grass and grain and fodder samples (worth $10.00 to get a start). They are fine, the editor believes. (K)

BY HALVES.—"I always meet trouble half way," said the man who had paid half of his promissory note and arranged for an extension of the other half.—Detroit Free Press.

"WE have no use for bear stories," said the editor. "Our readers demand something spicy." "Well," said the man with the manuscript, "this story is about a cinnamon bear."—Sports Afield.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" will quickly relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Throat Diseases. Sold only in boxes.

"BLYKINS has his own way in his house." "Yes. But his wife always tells him what it is going to be beforehand."—Washington Star.

WHEN the congregation sings: "I would not live alway," most of them mean that they would be willing to draw the line at about 97.—Puck.

CLARA—"Mr. Softerly paid me a great compliment yesterday. He said I grew more beautiful every day." Maude—"Well, practice makes perfect, you know."—Life.

"A MAN dat am allus lookin' foh er argyment," said Uncle Eben, "am in frequent cases de man dat orter be lookin' foh work."—Washington Star.

"FREDDIE, why did you drop the baby on the floor?" "Well, I heard everybody say it is a bouncing baby, and I wanted to see it bounce."—Truth.

"A FRIEN' in need," said Uncle Eben, "am li'ble ter be de frien' dat yoh done paid back when you borried money on previous occasions."—Washington Star.

"THE love of money is the root of all evil," quoted Mrs. Lamb. "No," replied Mr. Lamb, who had been shorn lately. "Wall street is the route of all evil."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

CLASSIFIED.—Wade—"What do the papers mean when they speak of 'The Man of the Hour?'" Butcher—"A fellow forgotten the next moment."—Puck.

CONTENT is the wealth of nature.—Socrates.

RESOLUTION is omnipotent.—John Foster.

SARCASM poisons reproof.—Wigglesworth.

NO ROCK so hard but that a little wave may beat admission in a thousand years.—Tennyson.

WADE—"Prof. Garner is in Africa again, talking with monkeys." Butcher—"Giving pink teas?"—Puck.

THERE are some men who act according to their lights, but there are more who act according to their livers.—Boston Transcript.

"WHO gave you away when you were married?" "The press." Saying which she fetched several large scrap-books.—Detroit Tribune.

TO MAINTAIN an opinion because it is theirs, and not because it is true, is to prefer themselves above truth.—Younger.

TROLLEY CARS AND PILLS.

From the Evening News, Newark, N. J.

Mrs. Anna Burns, of 366 Plane Street, Newark, N. J., is a decidedly pretty brunette, twenty-six years old, tall, and a pleasing conversationalist. On the ground floor of her residence she conducts a well-ordered candy store. When our reporter visited her store she, in response to a question, told him a very interesting story.

"Until about two months ago," she began, "I enjoyed the very best of health and could work night and day if necessary. Suddenly, and without any apparent cause, I began to suffer from intense pains in my head, in my limbs and temples. Almost distracted with this seemingly never ending pain I tried cure after cure, prescription after prescription and almost a gallon of medicine of all kinds. Nothing did me any good. In fact I became worse. The knuckles of my hands soon became cramped and the pain in my hips became more and more distressing each day. Business in the store had to be attended to, however, and so I was obliged, suffering as I was, to keep more or less on my feet, and occasionally I was forced to go out. This was the ordeal I dreaded. Each time I went out I trembled when I came near the car tracks, for my pain at times was so severe that I was obliged to stand perfectly still, no matter where I was. On one occasion I was seized in this way while I was crossing the tracks on Market Street, and there I stood perfectly rigid, unable to move hand or foot while a trolley car came thundering along. Fortunately it was stopped before it struck me, but the dread of it all lasted as long as my pain, for I never knew when crossing the tracks whether I would not drop to the ground in my agony and be crushed to death. My anxiety to get well grew apace, and I had about given up in despair when I saw in the *Evening News* one day an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Here was something I hadn't tried before, and I lost no time in getting to the nearest drug store. There I paid fifty cents for a box of these truly wonderful health-restoring pills. Before I had finished taking half of the pills I began to feel relieved; the pains in my hips gradually disappeared, and for the first time in many days I felt as if there was some hope. I continued to take the pills, and the more I took the better I felt. I finished one box, got another, and now, having taken only a few of the second fifty cents' worth, I am free from all pain and as happy as the day is long. Since I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I have gained thirty pounds, and now when I cross the car tracks I don't care if there is a dozen vehicles near by. It is a great relief, I assure you, and suffering humanity has a never-failing friend in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I know what I am talking about. I speak from experience."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

FATTENING HOGS COSTS ONE CENT. The editor recently heard of a farmer fattening hogs at less than one cent a pound. This was made possible through the sowing of Salzer's King Barley, yielding over 100 bu. per acre, Golden Triumph Corn, yielding 200 bu. per acre, and the feeding on Sand Vetch, Teosinte, Hundredfold Peas, etc. Now, with such yields, the growing of hogs is more profitable than a silver mine.

Salzer's catalogue is full of rare things for the farmer, gardener and citizen, and the editor believes that it would pay everybody a hundred-fold to get Salzer's catalogue before purchasing seeds.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 10 cents postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., they will mail you their mammoth seed catalogue and 10 samples of grasses and grains, including above corn and barley. Catalogue alone, 5c postage. (K)

"CHAN'TY," said Uncle Eben, "will kibber er multitude of sins, an' yit most ob us doan' seem ter hab much mo' dan'll go roun' foh our own pus'nal uses."—Washington Star.

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.

"JABEZ'S son, they say, could talk when only two weeks old." "That's nothing. The Bible says Job cursed the day he was born."—Judge.

Very Awkward Indeed.

This is precisely the kind of mistake a man makes if he "turns out" on the wrong side of the road when a vehicle comes toward him. No less absurd is the error of the individual who takes drastic medicines to relieve his liver. That organ is on the right side, and the road to its relief is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine also adapted to the relief of dyspepsia, constipation, kidney and rheumatic ailments and malaria.

REVOLUTIONS are not made, they come. A revolution is as natural a growth as an oak. It comes out of the past. Its foundations are laid far back.—Wendell Phillips.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches, and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by California Fig Syrup Company.

"IN Italy," he was telling her, "they make flour out of chestnuts." "Do they?" she answered, sweetly: "what a bonanza you would be to them."—Detroit Free Press.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

HE—"Chariotte, I love you; can you not return my affection?" She—"I'm afraid I'll have to, as I have no use for it."

HALE'S Honey of Horehound and Tar relieves whooping cough.

Piko's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

HE that resolves upon any great and good end has by that very resolution scaled the chief barrier to it.—Tryon Edwards.

AFTER six years' suffering, I was cured by PISO'S CURE.—MARY THOMSON, 29½ Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, '94.

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