Bicycle Prices Fall.

After several years of exorbitantly large profits the manufacturers of bicycles have been compelled to very largely reduce their prices. The public actually refused to longer pay $100 for a machine which can be built for one-quarter that amount.

A few makers saw this some time ago and put on the market cheaper machines at very greatly reduced prices which so cut into the business of the higher priced manufacturers that in pure self-defense they were compelled to bid good-bye to their old high prices.

Why should not the same thing occur with type-writing machines? They no doubt cost considerably less to produce than bicycles, and yet some of them are selling at the ridiculously high price of $100. It is fair to infer that a machine which sells at $50 costs close to $15 to manufacture.

If a few large department stores in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, etc., would arrange for large quantities to be manufactured for them by some one outside of a Trust the prices would come down to reasonable figures as have those of bicycles.

Built of Mother of Pearl.

One of the oddest of the many odd habitations to be found all over California belongs to a Chinese fisherman. It is part natural and part the work of his own hands. The natural portion of the house is a small cave in one of the many rocks that stick up all over the beach. The other part is a sort of wooden shed which has been built in front of this opening. The timber used is of the roughest kind, but the aesthetic Chinaman overcame this objection by covering the whole outside with abalone shells, the hollow side being turned out. He evidently did his work many years ago, when the shells were plentiful and had scarcely any market value. Every shell used has been destroyed, as one or more nails have been driven through them according to their size. Some of the shells are magnificent in color and enormous in size. There is one at least fifteen inches in diameter, and a duplicate in good condition could not be bought in San Francisco for any price. Most of the larger shells, if they were not punctured with nail holes, would readily sell for from three to five dollars apiece. But that size cannot be had in the market now, and would be difficult to find on the rocks of any part of the coast. The general effect of the house, when the sun strikes it at the proper angle, is dazzling. The polished, pearly surfaces sparkle with astonishing brilliancy and flash with all the colors of the rainbow. It is a pleasing and surprising sight and the only pity is that so many beautiful shells were destroyed to produce it.

Didn't Know Real Difficulty.

Diogenes looked a trifle bored at the question. "Of course," he said, "when I got that lantern and started out to search for an honest man I was young and inexperienced. Up to that time——"

He gazed furtively over his shoulder.

"My wife had never sent me on a hunt for anything in the top right hand drawer of her bureau. No."—New York Press.

An insurance policy often makes a man more valuable after death than during life.

Next to an Approving Conscience,

A vigorous stomach is the greatest of mundane blessings. Sound digestion is a guaranty of quiet nerves, muscular elasticity, a hearty appetite and a regular habit of body. Thoughts always a natural endowment, it may be acquired through the agency of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, one of the most effective invigorants and blood fertilizers in existence. This fine tonic also fortifies those who use it against malaria, and remedies biliousness, constipation and rheumatism.

As pathetic a thing as one sees is a boy trying to be a dude on a $2 a week salary.

Comfort Costs 50 Cents.

Irritating, aggravating, agonizing Tetter, Eczema, Ringworm and all other itching skin diseases are quickly cured by the use of Tetterine. It is soothing, cooling, healing. Costs 50 cents a box postpaid. Tetterine brings comfort at once. Address J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Sow good services; sweet remembrances will grow from them.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot 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 obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

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.

The man who does the shouting is often willing to let somebody else do the work.

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

You may lose your temper, but others will find it.

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

Some people give so much good advice to others, they have none left for their own use.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. ABBOTT, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

What an immense amount of laziness there is going on in the name of poor health.

SHEAR NONSENSE

She—"What do you think of the way I speak German?" He—"Oh, it beats the Dutch."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Has Dr. Nansen any social standing?" "Dear me, yes. He moves in the highest circles."—New York Sun.

He—You girls seem to be awfully fond of sweets. She—And you men seem to be awfully fond of sours.—Cornell Widow.

Stern father—I hear you were out gambling last night. Is it true? Gay youth—No, sir; I was ahead.—New York Journal.

Beggar—Please, sir, I'm so exhausted I can't get my breath and—— Gentleman—Here's five cents; go and buy one.—Harlem Life.

Mr. New Hub—What does it mean when a bride promises to obey? Mrs. New Hub—Simply that she prefers not to make a scene.—Puck.

The doctor—It's twins, sir. Young husband—I might have known it; it's my wife's theory that two can live as cheaply as one.—Tid-Bits.

"Treddle is jealous of his prerogatives, isn't he?" "What makes you say so?" "He got angry the other night and told me not to be a fool."—New York Sun.

"Do you think Skinner can make a living out there?" "Make a living! Why, he'd make a living on a rock in the middle of the ocean—if there was another man on the rock."—Tit-Bits.

Mrs. Spat—Your husband is an inventor, I believe? Mrs. Spotter—Yes. Some of his excuses for coming home late at night are in use all over the country.—Philadelphia North American.

"Won't you take this seat?" said the gentleman in the car, rising and lifting his hat. "No, thank you," said the girl with the skates on her arm; "I've been skating, and I'm tired sitting down."—Yonkers Statesman.

"If I didn't love my husband, I'd stab him to death!" exclaimed the warm-blooded lady from New Orleans. "I wouldn't," said the Chicago woman; "I'd get a divorce and stick him for alimony."—Town Topics.

"And how did he die?" asked the lady who had come West to inquire after the husband she had lost. "Er—by request, ma'am," said the gentle cowboy, as mildly and regretfully as possible.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Who is that young woman near the other end of the table talking about correct taste in art?" "Which young woman? There are several." "The one with the wooden toothpick in her mouth."—Chicago Tribune.

"Do you see anything coming our way?" asked the morning star of a companion. "Not yet," was the reply; "but I see a servant below there who is about to light her kitchen fire with kerosene."—Yonkers Statesman.

"It's perfectly absurd, this clamor about our hats. People who can't see over them would better not go to the theater." "I know; that's what I told my husband, and he said, 'All right, we won't go'; and we don't."—Bazar.

Simonsby—I have a chance to marry two girls; one is pretty, but a mere butterfly, as it were, and the other, though plain, is an excellent housekeeper. Mr. Rut—of Chicago—Take the pretty one first.—Indianapolis Journal.

"How long have you been on this route?" asked the drummer of the conductor on a primitive Southern railroad. "Ten yeahs, suh." "Indeed! You must have gotten on several miles south of where I did."—Detroit Free Press.

He—"Now that our engagement is ended, I suppose we should return each other's letters?" She—"I suppose so. And, George, while we are about it, why not return each other's kisses?" Engagement renewed on the spot.—Boston Transcript.

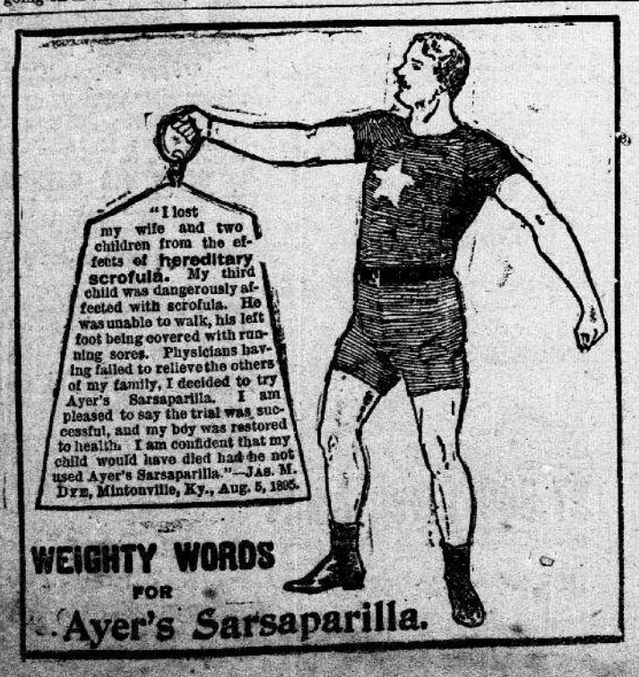
A young student lately presented himself for examination and ignominiously failed. To his family, anxious to hear of his success, he telegraphed thus: "Examination splendid; professors enthusiastic. They wish for a second in October."—Tit-Bits.

Paul Revere's Weathercock.

You remember, of course, all about Paul Revere and his wonderful ride—

"Listen, my children, and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere."

Well, some workmen have just been taking down a funny old weathercock from the steeple of an ancient Methodist church in Watertown, Mass. It was over two feet high, with a pewter body and a copper tail, and tradition says that it was made by Paul Revere when he was a young man. It will be preserved by the historical society of the town, and if you ever make a visit there you may pay your respects to Paul Revere's weathercock.



THE FARM AND GARDEN

Planting Cucumbers in Ridges.

Instead of planting cucumber seed in hills where the roots of a dozen or more plants will crowd each other, we long ago learned that it is much better to plant the seed in ridges only very slightly raised above the soil around them. In the ridges the seed may be put five or six inches apart. If some of the vines are attacked by the cucumber beetle others will escape, while it is rarely a hill is attacked without losing all the plants in it. Cucumbers thus grown are much less likely to dry out late in the season than if planted in hills.—Boston Cultivator.

Propagating Tea Roses.

The usual way of propagating tea roses is by means of cuttings of firm or nearly mature woods, and they are rooted under glass, with a bottom heat of 65 or 70 degrees. From January to March is the usual time for propagating. One-bud cuttings are commonly selected, most of the foliage being trimmed off. Many of the florists select their cuttings from flowering shoots, thinking that this will produce more freely blooming plants than "blind" wood. The cuttings are rooted in clean sand, and then potted off into thumb pots. Plants thus rooted in winter or early spring are planted under glass during the summer, to bloom the following winter.—Rural New-Yorker.

The Lima Bean.

Lima beans must not be planted until the soil is thoroughly warmed. Each bean should be planted with the eye or stem side down, and covered with an inch of fine soil, which should be pressed firmly with the hoe to compact it that it may not dry out too much. If poles cannot be had, plastering laths make a good substitute. In each hill plant four beans at the corners of a square a foot across. Stick a lath for each bean and pull the tops together, tying them there. When the vines reach the tops of the lath pinch them off as the later pods will not ripen before frost and if pinched off the pods below will fill better. The dwarf limas are good yielders.—The Silver Knight.

Neglect in Farm Economy.

Farmers have been studiously educated, and are now, to use commercial fertilizers, instead of industriously accumulating manures in their barnyards, instead of studying rotation of crops, instead of turning under green crops, instead of putting their labor in swamp muck, and everything of manurial value which may be found on their farms, instead of putting labor in the frequent plowing and cultivating to bring out the latent capabilities of their soil. This education of chemists, and of supposed scientists, has imposed upon the farmer, until he supposes he must purchase fertilizers in order to insure the raising of his crops. Accordingly he is now suffering from the neglect of true economical methods of work, while supposing himself on the high road to success.—H. R. Walworth, in Country Gentleman.

Covering Seeds Too Deeply.

The mistake in spring planting that is most common is covering the seeds too deeply. It is a good rule to put only twice the depth of the seed in soil over it. This with some very fine seeds means merely sowing on finely-prepared seedbed, when they will naturally fall into the depressions, and then pressing the soil over them. The root naturally strikes down for moisture, and a very slight hold on the surface, so as to give the young plant light and air, is best for its early growth. There are usually plenty of rains in spring, so that some soil will be likely to be washed over surface-sown seed, and this is better than any way of covering them by cultivator, harrow or drag. Even the smoothing harrow is apt to cover the small seeds too deeply. Grass and clover seeds are sown early enough so that alternate freezing and thawing does the work of covering better than man can do it.

Cheap Fertilizer.

The problem of fertilizing crops in such a way as to leave a margin of profit is of greater importance than is usually conceded, since fertilizers are frequently the most expensive outlay on the truck farm. Yet, in the vegetable season, one sees going to waste, material which, if properly utilized, would return to the soil much that has been taken from it. Take the waste in a cabbage field for example.

In some portions of the country, if not in all, the habit prevails of cutting these vegetables so as to leave the stalk and outer leaves to rot, and poison the air with the germs of disease, which often end health and sometimes life, to say nothing of heavy bills to doctor and druggist.

Now if instead of this wasteful management or mismanagement, these vegetables were gathered in time (cut even with the ground) trimmed at the packing shed, the trimmings thrown on a convenient fertilizer heap, covered every evening with a mixture of lime, earth and commercial fertilizer, a mixed heap of which could be kept ready, there would result a large quantity of valuable material, prepared at small cost, and result in both saving and profit to the farmer.—Home and Farm.

Crop-Bound Fowls.

Fowls that get plenty of exercise, and that do not become over fat, are not usually crop bound. At this season it is probably owing to eating too much grass or coarse food, which is not very nutritious, and which compacts and heats in the gizzard. The first thing to be done is to turn down the fowl a teaspoonful of olive oil, which by working in the mass in the gizzard may so lubricate it as to start it without further effort. At the same time this is being done, the fowl should be taken in hand and its crop pressed in different ways, so as to loosen the food inside it. This alone will often effect relief. If it does not, heroic and yet entirely safe measures must be resorted to. Slit the crop with a sharp knife, making an opening large enough to remove what the crop contains. After the offensive matter is removed, wash the cut place with water in which a few drops of carbolic acid has been put, so as to kill any germs that may be present. Then sew the crop together again, using a silk thread, and binding the cut parts as closely as possible. The fowl should be kept in a coop and fed lightly with grain, giving also a little powdered charcoal, which will absorb any infection that may start in the crop. In a week's time the fowl will be fit to turn out, and be none the worse for the experience it has undergone.—Boston Cultivator.

Stacking Clover Hay.

It is often said that one can't keep clover hay in a stack. Oh, yes, he can. There is a way to do that even. They have portable roofs in the west to cover them, the hay being in long ricks instead of round stacks. Or you can cover a stack with wild hay, or any fine hay, or even with straw, so the clover will keep all right. Build your stack by laying out after you get up a few feet, gradually, and then rounding the top up nicely, but not making a finished top. Load straw on the wagon at night, wetting every layer. In the morning it will be damp all through and you can lay it nicely. I have topped out many a stack of clover in this way so that never a drop of water got down to it. If properly put on, as the stack settles, the straw goes down over so as to furnish a good roof.

I'll tell you how we learned about this wetting. We had stacks of seed clover just put up and a rain was coming and the wind blowing hard. We had intended to cover with dry straw, but it could not be put on in that wind. Something must be done that minute. I was forced to think of wetting the straw as the only possible way of getting it on there in the wind. We did it, and saved the clover. I tell you, friends, our clover field is a handsome sight now, 18 inches high, solid and even. There is almost perfect food there for horses and cows, if it is nicely cured in good season. But there is a chance for a lot of work there. Makes me think of a man who used to work for us, and who said uptown that he didn't like to help us in haying, for he didn't like to work all summer in one field. By the time this field is mowed two or three times a good deal of the summer will be put in there surely. We have cows now, you know, and we intend to cut the second crop, instead of plowing it under.—T. B. Barry, in Practical Farmer.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Set the hens in cool places.

Don't forget shade; hens need it.

Keep the growing stock separate from the old birds.

Don't let the chicks out while the dew is on the grass.

If the hens are not laying well yet, better chop their heads off.

On the average it will cost $1 to keep a laying hen one year.

Fresh water twice a day is what the hens need this kind of weather.

When a farmer or dairyman who is a stranger offers a cow at a low price, look out. It is not often one of his best cows, but very often a cull he wants to get rid of for cause, and we can not find out too much about her before purchasing.

Do the horses' necks become sore in hot weather? Ours did when we used thin leather top pads through which the hame straps cut into the neck. The best top pad we ever used was a combination of sole leather and zinc, a strip of the latter coming in contact with the neck.

The outlook for all classes of live stock is decidedly encouraging, and the man who keeps the young things growing and thriving from the start will be well repaid for so doing. If you haven't just what you would like in numbers, give a little extra feed and make it up in quality. A good animal not only weighs more, but brings a better price per pound.

The eggs from old hens usually produce stronger chicks than do the eggs from pullets, due, perhaps, to the fact that many pullets are not fully matured when they begin to lay. The eggs from pullets will no doubt hatch as well as those from hens, but when the work of raising the chicks begins, the ones that come from the hens will be hardier and less difficult to raise.

Have you ever seen a swill barrel containing a sour, festering, ill-smelling mess composed of milk, dishwater and other kitchen refuse, around which the bluebottles swarmed and from which the hogs received nourishment (?) would such stuff be considered fit for any other animal to eat? And yet we eat the hog that eats the filth because he has to, not because he wants to.

There is no better way to make manure soluble and quickly fitted to give its fertility to crops than to throw salt on it. Salt hastens decomposition when used in small quantities, and its attraction for moisture helps to keep the manure from firefanging. Applying salt and land plaster in equal proportions to manure heaps is an excellent plan. The ammonia liberated by fermentation will be absorbed by the plaster, making a sulphate of ammonia, which is a very powerful and quick-acting fertilizer.

A WHITE BUFFALO.

Seen and Chased by Indians and Hunters, but Never Caught.

During the summer of 1875 bands of Indians returning from a hunt far out on the plains brought in stories of having seen at different times and in different places, and always in the centre of a large herd, a white buffalo. They had used their best horses in the effort to overtake it, to no purpose, never being able to get anywhere near the animal. At first we did not pay much attention to these stories, but still it kept cropping up from different camps, and at last, in the fall of 1875, I myself had a chance to verify the truth of the report. I had been sent on duty north along the Red Deer river and was camped near a large band of Blackfeet, who were hunting south of that river. The buffalo had moved north in vast numbers, and the prairie was black with them.

I had gone out one morning with a party of Blackfeet to see one of their hunts, and also to try and kill for myself. My horse was a good one, and much faster than any belonging to the Indian hunters. I had got detached from the party, becoming tired of the slaughter, and must have been at least twenty miles from camp, when I made for a small clump of timber not far off, intending to build a fire and roast a portion of some buffalo meat I had on the saddle with me. As I approached the wood a band of about 100 animals burst out of the brush and made off to the south, and yes, most certainly, in the middle of them was a white buffalo. Although they were a quarter of a mile away, there could be no mistake about it; he was there as large as life and quite white, and running like a deer. There was no time to much more than take in the scene, but I gathered up the reins and was after him, determined to bag that elephant or kill my horse.

Oh, what a race it was, mile after mile; and although all the band, with the exception of about a dozen, had split off and gone in different directions, the white animal, with his body guard of about a dozen, kept at about the same distance ahead. I could catch a glimpse of him now and then, and there was no doubt he was snow white. Get within shot I could not, for many miles. At last they began to tire, and, although my horse tired also, I had good hopes of coming up and getting a shot. Alas! for such a chance. Of a sudden my horse lurched forward on his nose, sending me over his head onto the prairie, and turning a somersault himself, missing me by only a few feet. He had put his foot into a badger hole, and brought my hopes of a white robe to a sudden end.—Forest and Stream.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Work is more than mere activity.

He is littlest who belittles others.

Praise when you can; censure when you must.

Every cock crows the loudest in his own barnyard.

Use a friend when in need, but do not abuse him.

Friendship, like phosphorus, gives its light in the dark.

False worship will kill the soul as quickly as no worship.

A crazy friend will do you more harm than a wise enemy.

A neighbor who is helpful is better than a brother who is not.

Love doesn't begin in friendship near so often as friendship begins in love.

It is marvelous how long a rotten post will stand, provided it is not shaken.

Even in traveling a thorny path it may not be necessary to step on all the thorns.

Do well, but do not boast of it, for that will lessen the commendation you might receive.

A man never knows how much he thinks of a girl till she does something that hurts him.

Search your own house through seven times before you charge your neighbor with theft.

The feeble tremble before opinion, fools defy it, the wise judge it, the skillful direct it.—The South West.

The Moose Towed the Boat.

Up on the Sebec lake in Maine they have steamboats and lots of other things. The latest is a moose which can do a towing business. Quite recently, while the good steamer Marion was passing up through the narrows in Sebec lake, a big bull moose was sighted swimming toward the craft to cross her bow. He had a bone in his teeth, and was leaving a wake like the crusier Columbia the time she came up Penobscot bay into Castine harbor last summer, says the Bangor Commercial. Captain Hersey saw the bull in good time, and he got out his biggest hawser and put on a little more steam just to bring his boat alongside the moose. When he got into comfortable distance he let go the hawser like a log, and the rope settled over the head of the big fellow and caught him fast.

The Marion is a sturdy little craft, but she wasn't built for moose. The bull swam straight on for a while, towing the boat after him, and "playing hoss" generally with everything within reach. Just in the height of the fun he gave a sudden turn to starboard, put straight about, and, with full speed on in both engines, let himself out for shore, the steamer dragging along behind. All the passengers offered free advice as to how to get the moose out into the lake again, but meanwhile the rocks of the shore were getting nearer. Finally Captain Hersey cast off his line and let the moose get ashore, up which he fled and disappeared in the forest with the speed of the Boston & Albany's fastest express. It takes more than a steamboat to stop the progress of a healthy Maine moose.—Springfield Republican.

Meant It.

"Several times during the delivery of his commencement day oration he paused and took a drink of water. He was very dry."

"You mean he was very thirsty."

"Yes, he was very thirsty, too."—Chicago Tribune.

The world's coal yield in 1896 was 630,000,000 tons.

NOTICE!

MOTHERS.

DR. SIMMONS SQUAW VINE WINE COMPOUND

WILL BE FOUND ESPECIALLY BENEFICIAL TO THOSE EXPECTING TO BECOME MOTHERS.

IT PURIFIES THE BLOOD, TONES UP THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, GIVING COURAGE FOR THE ORDEAL TO SHRINKING MOTHERS.

IT SETTLES THE STOMACH, LARGELY OVERCOMING THAT NAUSEA WHICH MAKES LIFE A BURDEN TO MANY PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS.

IT MINIMIZES THE DANGER OF DEATH TO CHILD AND MOTHER, AND FORTIFIES HER AGAINST LIABILITY TO CONVULSIONS, FLOODING AND OTHER DANGEROUS SYMPTOMS (WHICH IT IMMEDIATELY CORRECTS SHOULD THEY APPEAR) AND WITH ORDINARY PRUDENCE GUARANTEES HER RAPID RECOVERY.

IT IS DELIGHTFUL TO TAKE, ENTIRELY HARMLESS, FREE FROM NARCOTICS, PURELY VEGETABLE, PRODUCES NO UNPLEASANT AFTER RESULTS.

DR. SIMMONS MED. CO. PROPRIETORS ST. LOUIS.

PRICE—ONE DOLLAR.

GROVES

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1896.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
ABNEY, CARR & CO.

50 CTS. FOR 10 CTS.

A complete novel, good paper and large type, and a 140-page illustrated book, telling how to be better looking, sent free for 10 cents. Two fine volumes. Actual value, 50 cents.
E. E. LAY, 109 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

DRUNKARDS can be saved without their knowledge by Anti-Jag the marvelous cure for the drink habit. Write Remova Chemical Co., 68 Broadway, N. Y. Full information (in plain wrapper) mailed free.

Agents Everywhere!

For the Lovell "Diamond" Cycles, and we stake our BUSINESS REPUTATION of over 55 years that the most perfect wheel yet made is the

Lovell Diamond '97 Model.

INSIST ON SEEING THEM.

AGENTS in nearly every City and Town. Examination will prove their superiority. If no agent in your place, send to us.

SPECIAL--A large line of Low Priced and Second-hand wheels at unheard of figures.

SEND FOR SECOND HAND LIST.

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We have the largest line of Bicycle Sundries, Bicycle and Gymnasium Suits and Athletic Goods of all kinds. Write us what you want and we'll send you full information. If a dealer, mention it.

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Headquarters for Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, Fishing Tackle, Skates and Sporting Goods of Every Description.

SEND FOR OUR LARGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

NATURE'S MODERATION.

The human constitution is very much like a fire, and the way many people try to take care of their health may be compared to the way a careless kitchen girl looks after the cooking-stove. One minute it is raging red-hot, and then suddenly, first thing you know, the fire is out. People are sometimes led to believe that a medicine which has a sudden, tremendous effect must be really wonderful. They forget that it may be merely a tremendous "draught" which imparts a temporary false effect of brightness and "fire" to the system, but suddenly drops it lower than before.

There is no sudden overwhelming effect about Ripans Tabules. Some people think the prescribed dose is too slow, and double it to get a quicker effect. But nature herself is slow, moderate and regular in accomplishing her best work. The Tabules relieve acute headaches, indigestion and nervous depression almost instantly. But their effect on the bowels is more gradual; yet it is sure and thorough. Ripans Tabules act in accordance with nature, and their results like nature's are complete and permanent.

A new style packet containing four RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores for FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (100 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

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An Advertisement is a silent Canvasser who is Always at Work in your interest.

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Nearly doubles the Value of Seed to the Farmer.

All up-to-date Ginners use them because the Growers give their patronage to such gins. Huller is PRACTICAL, RELIABLE and GUARANTEED. For full information Address SOULE STEAM FEED WORKS, Meridian, Miss.

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CANCER CURED AT HOME; send stamp for book. Dr. J. B. HARRIS & CO., Pike Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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SECOND-HAND TUERK WATER MOTOR FOR SALE.

Large size; cost $400; 12 horse-power; in use only four months.

Will be Sold at a Bargain.

Apply at once to Vicksburg Newspaper Union, VICKSBURG, MISS.