SKETCHES OF LINCOLN.

The Strange Course of His Second Courtship.

WEAKENING AT THE LAST MOMENT.

He Meets Miss Mary Todd and Again Falls In Love—Miss Todd's Wit, Beauty and Brilliancy—Breaking an Engagement—A Renewal.

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XII.

The year 1840 finds Mr. Lincoln entering his thirty-second year and still unmarried. "I have come to the conclusion," he suggests in a facetious letter two years before, "never again to think of marrying." But meanwhile he had seen more of the world. The state capital had been removed to Springfield, and he soon observed the power and influence one can exert with high family and social surroundings to draw upon. The sober truth is that Lincoln was in-

MISS MARY TODD.

ordinately ambitious. He had already succeeded in obtaining no inconsiderable political recognition and numbered among his party friends men of wealth and reputation, but he himself was poor, besides lacking the graces and ease of bearing obtained through mingling in polite society. In fact, to use the expressive language of Mary Owens, he was "deficient in those little links which make up the chain of woman's happiness." Conscious, therefore, of his humble rank in the social scale, how natural that he should seek by marriage in an influential family to establish strong connections and at the same time foster his political fortunes! This may seem an audacious thing to insinuate, but on no other basis can we reconcile the strange course of his courtship and the tempestuous chapters in his married life.

Mary Todd, who afterward became the wife of Mr. Lincoln, was born in Lexington, Ky., Dec. 13, 1818. "My mother," related Mrs. Lincoln to me in 1865, "died when I was still young. I was educated by Mme. Mantelli, a lady who lived opposite Mr. Clay's, and who was an accomplished French scholar. Our conversation at school was carried on entirely in French—in fact, we were allowed to speak nothing else. I finished my education at Mrs. Ward's academy, an institution to which many people from the north sent their daughters. In 1837 I visited Springfield, Ills., remaining three months. I returned to Kentucky, remaining till 1839, when I again set out for Illinois, which state finally became my home."

To a young lady in whose veins coursed the blood that had come down from a long and distinguished ancestral line, who could even go back in the genealogical chart to the sixth century, Lincoln, the child of Nancy Hanks, whose descent was dimmed by the shadow of tradition, was finally united in marriage.

Sketch of Miss Todd.

When Mary Todd came to her sister's house in Springfield in 1839, she was in her twenty-first year. She was a young woman of strong, passionate nature and quick temper and had "left her home in Kentucky to avoid living under the same roof with a stepmother." She came to live with her oldest sister, Elizabeth, who was the wife of Lincoln's colleague in the legislature, Ninian W. Edwards. She had two other sisters, Frances, married to Dr. William Wallace, and Anne, who afterward became the wife of C. M. Smith, a prominent and wealthy merchant. They all resided in Springfield. She was of the average height, weighing when I first saw her about 130 pounds. She was rather compactly built, had a well rounded face, rich dark brown hair and bluish gray eyes. In her bearing she was proud, but handsome and vivacious. Her education had been in nowise defective. She was a good conversationist, using with equal fluency the French and English languages. When she used a pen, its point was sure to be sharp, and she wrote with wit and ability. She not only had a quick intellect, but an intuitive judgment of men and their motives. Ordinarily she was affable and even charming in her manners, but when offended or antagonized her agreeable qualities instantly disappeared beneath a wave of stinging satire or sarcastic bitterness, and her entire better nature was submerged. In her figure and physical proportions, in education, bearing, temperament, history—in everything she was the exact reverse of Lincoln.

Lincoln Again In Love.

Through the influence of Joshua F. Speed, who was a warm friend of the Edwardses, Lincoln was led to call on Miss Todd. He was charmed with her wit and beauty no less than by her excellent social qualities and profound knowledge of the strong and weak points in individual character. One visit succeeded another. It was the old story. Lincoln had again fallen in love. "I have often happened in the room where they were sitting," relates Mrs. Edwards, describing this courtship, "and Mary invariably led the conversation. Mr. Lincoln would sit at her side and listen. He scarcely said a word, but gazed on her as if irresistibly drawn toward her by some superior and unseen power. He could not maintain himself in a continued conversation with a lady reared as Mary was. He was not educated and equipped mentally to make himself either interesting or attractive to the ladies. Mary was quick, gay and in the social world somewhat brilliant. She loved show and power and was the most ambitious woman I ever knew. She used to contend when a girl, to her friends in Kentucky, that she was destined to marry a president. I have heard her say that myself, and after mingling in society in Springfield she repeated the seemingly absurd and idle boast. Although Mr. Lincoln seemed to be attached to Mary and fascinated by her wit and sagacity, yet I soon began to doubt whether they could always be so congenial. In a short time I told Mary my impression that they were not suited, or, as some persons who believe matches are made in heaven would say, not intended for each other."

But Mrs. Edwards' advice was seed sown on rocky soil. The courtship ran on smoothly to the point of an engagement, when a new and disturbing element loomed up ahead in their paths. It was no less than the dashing and handsome Stephen A. Douglas, who now appeared on the scene in the guise of a rival. As a society man Douglas was infinitely more accomplished, more attractive and influential than Lincoln, and that he should supplant the latter in the affections of the proud and aristocratic Miss Todd is not to be marveled at. He was unremitting in his attentions to the lady, promenaded the streets arm in arm with her, frequently passing Lincoln, and in every way made plain his intention to become the latter's rival. There are those who believe this warm reciprocation of young Douglas' affection was a mere flirtation on Mary Todd's part, intended to spur Lincoln up, to make him more demonstrative and manifest his love more positively and with greater fervor. But a lady relative who lived with Lincoln and his wife for two years after their marriage is authority for the statement coming from Mrs. Lincoln herself that "she loved Douglas, and but for her promise to marry Lincoln would have accepted him." The unfortunate attitude she felt bound to maintain between these two young men ended in a spell of sickness. Douglas, still hopeful, was warm in the race, but the lady's physican—her brother-in-law—Dr. William Wallace, to whom she confided the real cause of her illness, saw Douglas and induced him to end his pursuit, which he did with great reluctance.

Broken Chains Mended.

If Miss Todd intended by her flirtation with Douglas to test Lincoln's devotion, she committed a grievous error. If she believed because he was ordinarily so undemonstrative that he was without will power and incapable of being aroused, she certainly did not comprehend the man. Lincoln began now to feel the sting.

Miss Todd's spur had certainly operated and with awakening effect. One evening Lincoln came into our store and called for his warm friend Speed. Together they walked back to the fireplace, where Lincoln, drawing from his pocket a letter, asked Speed to read it.

"The letter," relates Speed, "was addressed to Mary Todd, and in it he made a plain statement of his feelings, telling her that he had thought the matter over calmly and with great deliberation, and now felt that he did not love her sufficiently to warrant her in marrying him. This letter he desired me to deliver. Upon my declining to do so he threatened to intrust it to some other person's hand. I reminded him that the moment he placed the letter in Miss Todd's hand she would have the advantage over him. 'Words are forgotten,' I said, 'misunderstood, unnoticed in a private conversation, but once put your words in writing, and they stand a living and eternal monument against you.' Thereupon I threw the unfortunate letter in the fire. 'Now,' I continued, 'if you have the courage of manhood, go see Mary yourself. Tell her, if you do not love her, the facts, and that you will not marry her. Be careful not to say too much, and then leave at your earliest opportunity.' Thus admonished, he buttoned his coat, and with a rather determined look started out to perform the serious duty for which I had just given him explicit directions."

That night Speed did not go up stairs to bed with us, but under pretense of wanting to read remained in the store below. He was waiting for Lincoln's return. Ten o'clock passed, and still the interview with Miss Todd had not ended. At length, shortly after 11, he came stalking in. Speed was satisfied, from the length of Lincoln's stay, that his directions had not been followed.

"Well, old fellow, did you do as I told you and as you promised?" were Speed's first words.

"Yes, I did," responded Lincoln thoughtfully, "and when I told Mary I did not love her she burst into tears, and almost springing from her chair and wringing her hands as if in agony said something about the deceiver being himself deceived." Then he stopped.

"And that's how you broke the engagement," sneered Speed. "You not only acted the fool, but your conduct was tantamount to a renewal of the engagement, and in decency you cannot back down now."

"Well," drawled Lincoln, "if I am in again, so be it. It's done, and I shall abide by it."

Discouraging Outlook.

While dressing for his wedding in his room at Butler's house the latter's little boy Speed, seeing Lincoln so handsomely attired, asked him where he was going. "To hell, I suppose," was Lincoln's reply.

DECLARED A FAILURE

OFFICIAL RECORDS SHOW THE DEFECTS OF FREE TRADE.

Protection Era's Creditable Showing From Treasury Department Figures—Cleveland Has No More Trouble With Surplus. Two Records In Politics.

Grover Cleveland's first administration was preceded by the four years of Presidents Garfield and Arthur, during which the business of the country was so prosperous and the income of the government so large that the public debt was reduced $497,429,250, being a yearly average reduction of $124,357,312. The interest on the debt was at the same time reduced $31,707,549, a yearly reduction of $7,926,887. The Morrill tariff bill was then in full operation, and our currency was on a gold standard.

In the year 1883 congress passed an act to reduce the duties on foreign imports, and important reductions were made on a large number of articles. As a result of this reduction, together with the demoralization attendant upon the election of a tariff reformer as president and a congress that was in favor of lowering the duties still more, the revenues were so reduced that during Mr. Cleveland's administration, from 1884 to 1888, the payments on the public debt amounted to only $276,041,350, an average of $69,010,337 per year, but a little more than half that paid by the previous administration.

During the administration of Presidents Garfield and Arthur every kind of business was active, prices of all products were good, the industries were all in a state of great prosperity, our trade with foreign countries was larger than in any previous period in the history of the country, and our currency was increasing both in volume and in value.

President Cleveland's message to the fiftieth congress, dated Dec. 6, 1887, was devoted almost exclusively to the discussion of the surplus revenue in the treasury and to suggesting means of getting rid of that surplus.

In referring to the sinking fund during the previous three years Mr. Cleveland said:

"The annual contribution to the sinking fund during the three years above specified amounts in the aggregate to $138,058,320."

It seemed to be a source of great anxiety and solicitude with Mr. Cleveland to find so much money coming into the treasury. He regarded it as a great tax upon the people to have such an amount accumulating there. His predecessors, however, found no difficulty in disposing of this money by paying off the public debt, and the money thus derived was certainly encouraging our home industries, for the country never prospered more than during Arthur's administration, under the Morrill tariff, with our money on a settled basis.

President Harrison also found no difficulty in disposing of the surplus in the treasury, for during his administration the public debt was reduced $365,493,170, a yearly reduction of $91,373,292. These figures show that during Harrison's administration there was $89,451,820 more paid on the public debt than there was during Cleveland's administration, an annual average of $22,362,955. This occurred notwithstanding the McKinley tariff bill took the duties off from sugar and placed on the free list a large number of articles which are not produced in this country.

During the last two years of Mr. Harrison's administration, under the McKinley tariff, no country on this planet ever flourished as did this. All of our industries were active, our exports and imports were the largest ever known, our crops were abundant, prices were good, foreign capital was coming into the country by hundreds of millions every year and foreign emigrants by the shipload almost weekly.

During Mr. Cleveland's present administration the public debt has been increased at the rate of nearly $100,000,000 a year. There is already noted in the finance reports for 1894 an increase of the public debt amounting to $50,012,560. Since this report was made there has been added to the bonded debt of the country about $150,000,000, and if things go on the way they are now drifting Mr. Cleveland will add to the bonded debt of the people from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000 before the expiration of his term. A deficiency in the treasury is now causing him even more anxiety than the surplus did in 1886.—Dr. E. P. Miller.

Try Protection Tonic.

The bond issues are merely expedients. What is needed is a panacea, not an alleviative—a tariff that will bring revenue and at the same time be protective to domestic industries. And we believe that the administration might be readily induced to sign such a measure. It might console and extenuate itself on the ground of necessity for revenue purposes. The Democratic party stood at one time on a tariff for revenue, and there would be ample excuse in going back again to that policy. It is too bad that it is not December instead of June. We might then find an escape from some of our present troubles.—Textile Manufacturers' Journal.

Chance For a Howl.

One hundred tons of Alabama pig iron have been sold in Liverpool as an experiment. It will be in order now for the Democratic consul of the United States in that city to send to the state department a report showing how the American manufacturers are capturing foreign markets under tariff reform.—Cleveland Leader.

No "Setback" Yet.

The glee with which the New York free trade papers are announcing what they are pleased to term "McKinley's setback" would indicate that they dread him more as a possible presidential candidate than any of the dozens of other good protectionists who have already been discussed.

FURNITURE SANITATION.

Wool Better Than Vegetable Fibers—Make Woodwork Nonporous.

Sanitary furniture must be rendered nonabsorbent by carefully polishing or painting all the woodwork, both inside and outside, and the same rule applies to the flooring, wainscoting, etc., of all habitations. From a sanitary point of view, the inside, the unseen, the back parts of the furniture, equally require to be treated with varnish, paint or other substance, to render the wood nonporous. In practical Germany sanitary furniture has become an article of commerce, and in England also we have recently inspected some such furniture. To carry out the above principles, the wood employed was prepared beforehand and rendered nonporous. This process, when applied to furniture made exclusively of wood, such as wardrobes, chests of drawers, sideboards, etc., involves an extra cost of not more than 5 per cent.

The polished wooden seats of our ancestors are preferable unless the chairs and couches are stuffed and covered with materials of pure animal fiber, dyed with fast wholesome dyes, and this, it is calculated, would necessitate an extra cost of about 10 per cent. All textile materials not of animal fiber, such as the stout webbing required underneath upholstered seats, is soaked in a solution which forms an impervious coating and prevents absorption. Carpets and curtains made or adulterated with vegetable fiber are obviously incompatible with this definition of sanitary furniture. White window curtains, we are assured, will, if examined closely, emit a sour odor when they have been in use for a little time. A woolen curtain would give rise to no such unpleasantness, even when exposed in an inhabited room for a much longer period. Thus, to sum up, Dr. Jaeger maintains that all woodwork should be rendered nonporous, the walls should be painted or the paper varnished, and the upholstery, bedding, carpets, mats and curtains should consist of animal fiber, sanitary dyed.

FREE SITES AND FREE TAXES.

Liberal Offers Made by a Town That Is Traveling the Road to Success.

The city of Brunswick, Ga., is one of those lucky places that have a young men's business league. They are always up and doing and furnish an example for other towns to follow. A statement of the city's advantages was recently sent broadcast over the country. They are to the point, as follows:

Climate.—More uniform, milder; mills require heating only three weeks of the year, as against 12 weeks in northern Georgia.

Health.—Unsurpassed.

Water.—Abundant, pure, cheap, never fails, even in driest times.

Humidity.—Higher than any interior point where artificial humidity has to be maintained. Natural humidity here is always ample, and cotton spins nowhere better in the world. Interior mills run their spindles about 6,000 to 8,000 revolutions per minute, while in Brunswick they are run from 11,000 to 12,000, and the cotton works with wonderful uniformity, giving the workmen very little trouble.

Building.—Can be done here as cheaply as anywhere in this country.

Freight Rates.—Are decidedly in favor of Brunswick.

Labor.—Is probably somewhat higher here now, owing to the small size of our mill, but there is an abundance of labor (white) in southeast Georgia that will render willing, efficient, intelligent and economic service with the requisite training.

Brunswick Offers.—Free sites of ample dimensions directly in the city and on the railroads; exemption from taxation for a period of ten years, which will be satisfactorily guaranteed, and the right hand of fellowship and cooperation by her citizens.

Municipal Reform.

Municipal reform agitation has taken powerful hold of almost every considerable community in the entire land. Nor can it be said that most of these local activities are due chiefly to the imitative instinct. In name, in form and in the actual circumstances of organization many of these movements reveal their indebtedness to certain common sources of experiment or propaganda. But nearly all of them are essentially indigenous. Any attempt to bind them together as belonging to a uniform and centrally organized movement for social progress would be wholly futile. Each is in position to profit to the utmost by all the information that may be derived from the experience of other cities. But it is evident enough that each must rest squarely and independently upon its own local basis and must shape itself in its own way to the work it finds most necessary.—Review of Reviews.

Sparsely Settled Counties.

Cook county, Minn., is one of the most thinly populated counties in the Union. It had, by the census of 1890, only 98 inhabitants, a gain of but 63 in ten years. Bowman county, N. D., had 6 inhabitants, and Sheridan county had but 5; Choteau county had only 8 inhabitants and Martin county 7. Most of these sparsely settled counties of the new states have doubtless gained considerably since 1890, but the sparsely settled counties of Texas are probably little changed in this regard. Lamb county had 4 inhabitants, Parmer 7, Yoakum 4 and Loving 3.

To Boom Business.

Perhaps your business is in need of a prescription. Here it is: Mix a little brains with a little ink. That done, take a little cash with you and inject the mixture into the local newspapers. Repeat the dose as often as necessary, which is always.—Printers' Ink.

Cloudy Brains.

That brain must be very opaque
Which thinks ads. are all a mistaque.
They're the lifeblood of trade,
And the error is made
When the merchant big space doesn't taque!
—Printers' Ink.

SPIRIT OF PROGRESS.

SAN FRANCISCANS ACTIVE IN THE CITY'S WELFARE.

Believe In Home Industries and Home Incomes—Energy to Take the Place of Apathy—More People Wanted of the Right Kind—Half a Million in 1900.

The progressive citizens of San Francisco have formed a Half Million club, the purpose of which is to increase the population of the city to 500,000 by 1900. The sentiments expressed by a member of the club in a recent letter have the ring of true civic pride and belief in the city's future greatness. The ideas suggested apply, with modifications to suit conditions, to any community. He says:

I have been asked to express a few ideas in regard to the Half Million club, which has been organized to increase the population of San Francisco to 500,000 by 1900. I have been given to understand that the people whom it is the wish to bring here are to be desirable people. They are to be industrious, honest and in some sense capitalists, being persons of sufficient means to make them measurably independent.

It is not supposed that all of the people who are expected to come here from other states will be thus independent, but probably most of them will be. Such people cannot fail to be of great advantage to us, and therefore I am in favor of the Half Million club.

Clubs with increased populations in view have been organized at Chicago, New York and other eastern cities. All these movements are in the right direction. San Francisco has reached a condition where she should put forth more enterprise. The city, located as it is on the greatest bay on the western part of the continent and in the richest state of the United States, occupies a position unexcelled by any other in the world. Vast tracts of rich but uncultivated lands, mines of gold, silver and other metals and forests of as fine timber as is grown lie on one side of her. On the other lies the orient, with a mighty trade, as yet almost entirely undeveloped in our interest. I might also speak of the thousands of miles of coast line, of the states and territories contiguous to us, whose trade by right of location and neighborly feeling should come in immensely increased volume to us.

Practically there is no limit to our greatness, if we but consider our opportunities and act upon them. Therefore I am a believer in the Half Million club. We have been too slow in the past. We should now run, and run all together, for our advancement.

The only thing we want to do is to go to work. Let us pull all together, and in 1900 we will easily see a half million people in this city. More than this, California throughout will be more densely populated, and we will have such a busy mart here as will set the world to wonder.

I am in favor of issuing bonds for the improvement of streets and public squares. The city has neglected this too long and has in instances lost hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property through the neglect of her officials. Property owners have been forced to form improvement clubs and in many instances have pushed matters to such an extent that they supervise everything that the city has projected. I believe in home industries, home manufactories and home incomes. It is a crying shame that the immense fortunes gathered in California are to a great extent now in the hands of nonresidents, who spend their incomes east and abroad, with little thought of spending a few thousand dollars in the interest of our fair state.

The time has passed when our citizens and press shall unite against various enterprises that start here. Eastern and local capitalists should now join together to develop our many resources, as yet almost unknown. Many eastern capitalists have turned away from California on account of the apathy displayed by the people of our state against our own good and welfare. We know push and energy built up Chicago, Denver and other western cities. We know there is a general awakening of Californians, so that we can look forward to an era of prosperity never before equaled in our half century's experience.

We should all pull together, with the feeling that where every one is interested nothing can fail. Our trade used to control the northwest as far as Montana and south into Texas and Arizona. It has been wrested from us by new roads and competition. We must reclaim it, and we can do it if we work together. The Nicaragua canal will help our grain and wine shipments, and more railroads will help our facilities for handling the interior crops.

Progress In Southern California.

Thinking of dear old boom days, people may sometimes think things get dull, but where else in southern California are there such great enterprises in progress as the Escondido irrigation system, the new flume company's reservoir at La Mesa and the big reservoir and dam in the Otay river being constructed by Mr. Babcock, all in this county? The Escondido ditch will irrigate 13,000 acres, the Otay reservoir 8,000 to 12,000 and the flume reservoir probably 10,000. That is progress with a capital P.—San Diegan Sun.

Light and Ventilate the Schoolrooms.

Schools where the children are overcrowded for room and fresh air to breathe, where the teachers are overcrowded with work, where light is bad, where the desks and seats are so arranged as to insure physical discomfort, where there is no adequate provision for the care of wraps and where often the playgrounds are restricted, dark and in proximity to closets giving forth foul odors are indeed schools of pestilence as well as of instruction. They are the ready disseminators of contagious diseases.

A BACK BLOW.

The Weapon Small,— but None More Certain or Effective.

In these times when backs are lame, when almost every other one we meet has now and then, or all the time, a back that aches or pains—"a weak back," "a bad back," a back that makes their life a misery to bear—and still they go on day by day in pain and suffering. Now 'tis the easiest thing in the world to give this played out back "a blow" that will settle it, and put in its place a new one equal to any. It's just like this: hit at the cause; most backaches come from kidney disorders. Reach the kidneys, start their clogged-up fibres in operation; when this is done you can say good-bye to backache.

Here is a case from Battle Creek: Mr. Josiah M. Shoup lives at 51 Broad Street, he was a member of the Battle Creek police force for many years. As a member of the force he served the city well, but the rough weather he was often subjected to laid the foundation of kidney disorder, which has troubled him very much. Here is what he says about it:

"About three years ago, while on the police force, I contracted from exposure a kidney trouble, which has since given me no end of trouble. The pain was right through my kidneys and across the small of my back; if sitting down and I wanted to stand up, I had to arise very slowly and gently to avoid increasing the pain; I had such tired-out feelings all the time, and I was steadily getting worse. About two months ago, hearing of Doan's Kidney Pills, I got a box. Their action and effect was most complete, they removed the old aching pains for good. I can now get around as quickly as anybody. Doan's Kidney Pills are certainly as represented."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name, *Doan's*, and take no other.

FITS AND NERVOUS DISEASES.

When Henry M. Hall, M. D., late surgeon U. S. A., Department of Tennessee, returned from the war he found a child afflicted with epilepsy. Leading physicians were consulted, without apparent benefit. Noted specialists could give but little if any relief. To rescue his child from a fate worse than death became the object of his life. For several years experiment followed experiment, until at last success crowned his efforts. In 1889 old age and infirmities induced him to impart the knowledge of how to manufacture it, under the agreement that a bottle should be sent free of all charges to any one applying for it, who was afflicted with epilepsy. Since then over 20,000 free bottles have been sent to the afflicted. Experience has proved that it cures Insomnia, St. Vitus' Dance, and all forms of Nervous Affliction. If you want to try this wonderful remedy free of all charge, write, stating your disease as plainly as possible; give your age and post office. Address The Hall Chemical Co., West Philadelphia, Pa.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. The only safe and always reliable Relief for Ladies. Accept no worthless and dangerous Imitations. Save money and guard health by taking nothing but the only genuine and original Wilcox Compound Tansy Pills, in metal boxes bearing shield trade mark, price $2.00, all druggists. Send 4 cts. for Woman's Safe Guard, securely sealed.
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228 South Eighth Street, Phila., Pa.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN

IRRIGATION

Send me FOUR CENTS in stamps and let me send you something valuable on the subject.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn. NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Do You Want to Stop Tobacco?

You Can Be Cured While Using It.

The habit of using tobacco grows on a man until grave diseased conditions are produced. Tobacco causes cancer of the mouth and stomach, dyspepsia, loss of memory, nervous affections, congestion of the retina, and wasting of the optic nerve, resulting in impairment of the vision, even to the extent of blindness; dizziness, or vertigo; tobacco asthma; nightly suffocation; dull pain in the region of the heart, followed later by sharp pains, palpitation and weakened pulse, resulting in fatal heart disease. It also causes loss of vitality.

Quit, before it is too late.

To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco, to an inveterate user, becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves.

"Baco-Curo" is a scientific and reliable vegetable remedy, guaranteed to be perfectly harmless, and which has been in use for the last 23 years, having cured thousands of habitual tobacco users-smokers, chewers and snuff-dippers.

You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco-Curo." It will notify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to permanently cure any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent interest.

"Baco-Curo" is not a substitute, but a reliable and scientific cure, which absolutely destroys the craving for tobacco without the aid of will power, and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke.

Sold by all druggists, at $1.00 per box, three boxes (thirty days treatment, and guaranteed cure,) $2.50, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Send six two-cent stamps for sample box, booklet and proofs free. Eureka Chemical & Manufacturing Company, Manufacturing Chemists, La Crosse, Wis. [20971y